Who is it speaks of I tell you a ceuse like ours : Is greater than defeat

can know-It is the power of DOWELS.

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

won!

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 12th, 1913.

Edited by Jim Larkin.

ONE PENNY.

No. 47.—Vol. II.]

A TRADE UNION Coasting Captains and Mates.

By "SHELLBACK."

Now that shipowners have intimated their kind regards for the officers of their ships, by voluntarily conceding a slight increase in their wages, that has the effect of putting them about on a level with barmen and waiters, although by the shine of their gold lace, and their swanky strutting when in port, countrymen might mistake them for admirals, or picturesque attendants, or samples of some of the other aristocratic professions. I think the time has certainly arrived for the men who officer the vessels in the coasting trade, to table a demand for a similar concession.

Far be it from me to suggest that the concession should take the form of the sop, the very superior gentlemen who go to sea for the fun of the thing, in deep water vessels, have been very much obliged to find in the employers for bestowing, but, on the contrary, the only concession that in this connection would, or could be worthy of such a description, can only be adequate payment, and the full recognition of the valuable services rendered by this class of workers, and having regard to what is generally con sidered "good wages" by the owners of ships either coastal or foreign traders, I am confident that adequate wages will only be obtained by and through agitation of the trade union, and not the

Tin Bethal variety. One has only to know something of the conditions under which masters and mates of coasting trade steamers earn their daily bread to properly appreciate how docile they have remained, while all the world and his wife have been conducting a deadly warfare, in order to curtail hours of labour, increase wages, and improve working conditions generally; and although, it must be admitted, a full measure of success has not yet been gained, something has really been accomplished in this direction, and to-day there are many signs that the forces of organised Labour, not only nationally, but internationally, are concentrating in huge masses for the great onslaught that is undoubtedly going to level the one time considered impregnable forces of Capitalism. While all this organising and campaigning has been going on, that important and absolutely necessary body of men, the masters and mates of the' steamers that are actually the only connecting link of the British Isles, are not only as they were in the beginning, but in many ways are worse off than ever. The vessels are bigger, carry smaller crews, are of greater power and speed, are continually going, and are run to time with the regularity of railway trains. In comparison with the men of the coasting trade the crews of deep water steamers have an enviable time. There is no part of the world where there is such risk of maritime dangers as in the channels surrounding these islands. It is quite a common thing for men in vessels returning from deep-water voyages to keep their clothes on even while they sleep, all ready for a jump, once the chops of the Channel is reached, or the Fastnet or Tory Island hoves in sight; yet the coaster plods along, winter or summer, through fog, snow, wind, or smother, and all through it is contemptuously looked down upon by his more fortunate brother in the foreign-going steamer, who would scorn to admit that he had many a time found his port by surreptitiously availing himself of the coaster's superior knowledge

and better seamanship. There can be no two minds about the comparative value of the coasting trade with that of foreign commerce, neither as regards opportunities for employment for workers, service to the community, or profits to its shareholders. Such firms as the Cork Steamship Company can compare very favourably in the matter of tonnage carried in the course of a year with any firm whose business may be with distant foreign countries; and at the same time the expenses are less, therefore the profits must be greater.

Having due regard to all the foregoing, and possessing some knowledge of the many different methods by which the masters and mates in the coasting trade are remunerated—some monthly, some weekly, some by share, and some by bonuses—and also knowing something of the inducements offered to masters in

the shape of "tonnage money," to carry every possible ton of cargo, and further by having some idea of the great strain the continual crossing of such dangerous channels and the responsibilities of life, cargo and property that is under their care entails, coupled with the great amount of actual annual labour they are called upon to do, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the formation of a trade union for coasting masters and mates in connection with the Transport Workers' Federation would, in a very short time, result in an actual increase of wages for these men of at least a hundred per cent. upon present rates, as well as reducing considerably their hours of responsible duty and giving them more leisure in port with its greater experience of the pleasures of home life.

Within a very short time shore wor-kers will enjoy the benefits of an eight hours' day. Why not include the masters and mates and the crews of coasting vessels among the workers who will be affected by these hours? It could be done quite easily. Why is it that ordinary cargo boats in the coasting service are pushed out of dock at all hours of the night without the least regard to the time they arrived in port? I have known vessels to leave port so quick that their crews have not had time to obtain the requisite provisions for the voyage, and that without anything in the nature of "overtime" being paid to either master

Just a word about certificates. The possession or otherwise of certificates should not be allowed to interfere in the enrolling of members in a trade union of coasting masters and mates.

There are many good men in charge (and officers) of the steamer who have no certificate, and whatever may happen in the future under present conditions they do not require them, so that it should not be made a condition of membership that all applicants for enrolment should possess them. The certificate in itself is of no value, and although it may seem to have a monopoly creating power if made compulsory, it can be taken for granted that once there is a scarcity of certificated officers, the owners would take measures to enable them to over-ride the law and employ non-certificated men, as they did in the case of seamen, who at one time had to produce proof of efficien y before engagement.

There is one particular objection that can be urged against the certificate. It provides a means through which men may be punished for faults that, like as not, the owners are the really responsible parties. So much for certificates, but on the other hand, there are a lot of men who hold pilotage licences for various ports, and these men save their owners a considerable sum that otherwise they would have to pay for pilot service, and in relation to this it should be one of the objects of the Coasting Masters' and Mates' Union to enforce additional adequate payment for men possessing these licences, and so prevent the present wholesale black-legging of pilots.

Many peculiar models of steam driven vessels regularly ply between ports in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. All are handled and worked by the same class of men. Many of these vessels hail from Irish ports, and a great number of their masters and offiers reside in Ireland. Then let them start an organization on Irish ground, attach it to the Irish Transport Workers' Federation, and its immediate effect will be to make the coming summer appear to last longer, and winters usually dark and boisterous length, will lose some of its terrors when it next comes along.

More pleasure will come into life, greater hopes shine in the future. Men will get to know their wives and families better, and fewer bones will carpet the greedy hollows that lie deep at the bottom of the green, choppy waters of the Channels round our coast.

Don't forget Social on Sunday Evening.

The Coming Struggle.

"The Poorer you are the Harder you must Work."

press their meaning so forcibly and so tersely that we wonder how we got on before they were coined, or if the feelings they express had ever been experienced before their introduction. They fill the void so often left after choice and chosen language had failed, they so fittingly tell what we mean. They are the breath of the soul, sweeping over the strings of the heart and echoing through every organ of the body. They catch on, they cling on, they hold on. They are the tapestry on the walls of Time—works of art to which so very few contribute a piece." From "Carthage must be destroyed" and "I am a Roman citizen" to "Wait and see" what a list of expressive epithets were cast out to the listening world—messages that went straight from soul to soul, and which still, in unstudied irregula ity, attract and hold.

It is many thousands of years ago now since was echoed in the heart of Rome. that phrase which expressed so much in so few words, "I am a man and feel for all mankind." It was on the boards of the Queen's Theatre the other night was given to the world a phrase which was so expressive, so terse, so true, that we noticed very little of the play after it was uttered. "And the poorer you are the harder you must work" was the phrase which told so much in so little.

John Stuart Mill railed against the system of robbing the poor because they were poor, and every right-thinking man deplores the same method, in vogue

If you are poor, you must take the lowest and meanest drudgery that can be given, because it means life to you.

The work given to the poor is generally the hardest, yet the wages given is such that the strength necessary to do this work cannot be obtained.

Let me amplify. I do not mean that any work is mean in itself, but the fact that so miserable a wage is given for some work that none but the very wretched will take it makes the work itself mean.

There is no escape for these poor. They were born to slave, and each gradation means precisely that "the poorer you are the harder you must work.'

And as the poor must work the hardest, why should not they be paid the best? Perhaps I will be told their work is not valuable; but it must be done, otherwise they would not get the opportunity of doing it, and the fact that no one else will do it makes it valuable.

There must be something wrong in the social system that tolerates this barefaced robbery of the poor. Because your condition is known, because your employer knows that starvation stares you, and that you dare not budge or refuse his offer, you are ground down, chained to the wheel, whilst you gnash your teeth in despair.

The American army brought the light of Freedom to the slaves of the South; but here around us are slaves who date not even tell us they are such, dare not even whisper it to a companion, lest they be transformed from slaves to paupers.

This is not preaching a new doctrine nor trumpeting a new millennium; it is a mere review of what we see around us every hour of the day. It is not Socialism, it is truth, stern. inexorable truth, that has to be faced and grappled

The Man of Sorrows, He who raised aloft the standards of purity, nobility, and justice, was poor, yet He did not fear to denounce the rotten systems of His time; and, if we have a drop of Christian blood in our veins, we will not fear to do it to-day.

Children born in poverty, selling their labour, because they must, for a fraction of its value going out into life unable to read or write, because the years given to the acquisition of this knowledge by others had to be spent by them in the factory or somewhere else, morally, physically, and mentally degraded, they standa living sample of the system that produced them. They are to be met with every day-aye, every hour of the daymen and women who will say, "I cannot write, sir;" and every such expression is a stab in the heart to every man and woman with a drop of human nature in them that hears it.

And yet we are asked why this unrest,

There are phrases and words which ex- why so much murmuring in the ranks of Labour? Can anyone be so blind as not to see what the workers are going through? We know many are deaf, because they heard not the pleadings of the poor, raised for God knows how long, whilst they rolled in the luxury the poor provided. Now, they still are blind, for they cannot see the social upheaval that is imminent. That social upheaval is coming, is nearer than many expect; and, though we have no faith in the idealistic Paradise outlined by our Socialist friends, we hail the coming Revolution with joy It is useless to tell me that Jim Larkin is the cause of a strike in Dublin; it is useless to tell any thinking man that.

The cause of every strike here or anywhere else is the system which denies a man or woman his or her God-given rights of Freedom and Right to Live. This is the main cause; the details are part of it, and when an attempt is made to ignore one and allowed, the whole is

When Michael Davitt raised the standard of revolt for the tenant farmers of Ireland there were men who prophesied defeat, and it required a good deal of optimism to preach anything else. The fingers of landlordism were on their throats and its knees upon their breasts. But see how the struggle has ended—the tenant farmer is now a peasant proprietor. and landlordism is gone. Some suffered in the struggle as some must in every struggle, but the cause triumphed. in the cause of labour some will have to suffer, and I think that there will be no shirking when the call comes.

Then we had better look to our armour and see to our weapons, for the conflict is nigher than many think. Plutocracy is rushing madly onward, blind, deaf, insensible; but let it beware, for the sword of democracy shall leap from its scabbard, and flashing in the sunlight call this demon to halt.

Take your eyes off Poland; never mind what is happening in Cuba, there is slavery at your door and struggles on your streets that you should be aware of. These conditions will last until you finish them yourself.

Davis might have wrote for the workers when he said, " It is by the people the people shall be freed." And it is so.

The issue is straight, the conflict near, and it little matters the menacing looks of our foes. Onward, let the clarion note ring down the ranks until the whole world of labour has heard it! We are the great power in the world to day, and we can paralise the sympathetic nerve of the universe-production. Let historians afterwards recount it and moralists place the responsibility. If we are driven to it we will do it.

An Clainin Oub.

The Death of a Great Man

BY SHELLBACK.

The great J. Pierpont Morgan is dead. This colossus of finance has now returned to mother earth, no richer than any of the millions not so great, that have played their little part upon the stage of the earth since the creation. The news of his death was flashed along the electric high road to the four corners of the world—to every point where the effect of his enormous schemes of finance was felt, and the news brought with it a feeling akin to relief along with its veiled protest against the Almighty for taking such a great man away.

Morgan was a great man. A man who controlled millions of pounds' worth of profit earning machinery must of necessity be a great man; yet he was a great man the world will be well rid of. He never produced a single thing; yet he taxed the produce of others to such an extent that he earned the prefix of great among the world of money hogs he belonged to. He never did a single useful thing in his life, yet he became great, because he successfully seized control of the useful things done by others and used so well for his own benefit that he unquestionably was entitled to be accounted great. Great in the same sense that Lucifer was great. In the pursuit of that greatness he never for an instant considered the rights of the people, and was the implacable enemy of labour. He

as it were tore the rose vines from the cottage doors. He took the sunshine out of the workers' lives, and sent them to live in slumdom and miserable darkness in order that he could possess the results of their labour and become great.

And the great man is dead, and his wealth is of no use to him, and the world is not one penny the worse because he is dead, no more than it was ever one penny the better because he ever was

He early learnt the power of money over the lives of those who had none. and different to him who tries to corner the world's wheat and can only hope to have the world at his mercy until the next crop ripens, he knew that by cornering money and the implements of production and transportation he would have the industry of the world under his heel until the workers would absolutely refuse to give their labour for gold, which was something very unlikely; that he was justified in assuming that it would be considerably longer in materialising than the time covered by the few months that intervene between following harvests, and he so far succeeded in his ambitious though selfish career as to exact millions of unearned toll from Mr. Richardson—There was an attempt the people whose very lives were in his made to drive out John Simmons, a man

But he is dead and is poor, although he was great and knew things.

A well-known newspaper, the 'Express,' of London, has stated that "Morgan's power was greater than kings, for it was illimitable power of money plus extraordinary sagacity and a dominant per-sonality." That combination could only be truly described as power as long as the workers were docile enough to allow it to masquerade as such.

But he is dead and his power has vanished, and the clay that was so powerful is being guarded by six hotel wage slaves as if some one wanted to steal it or as if it was a thing of value, because it had been great. The relatives have tried to cover over the carcase of this once great man with flowers. They have endeavoured to kill the taint of putrefaction in the air by filling it with the pleasant scent of flowers, a single bloom of which is far more valuable than a thousand such lives as was lived by the non-inanimate body they are kind enough to shield.

But the flowers won't hide him long. Get him off the earth, that was never his. Hide him in the grave with the millions of his betters that have gone before. The world belongs to the workers, and though Pierpont Morgan was great, he was an alien on the earth, and now he is dead, the rightful owners shall have more room to breathe and live.

DUBLIN CORPORATION.

At the Dublin Corporation on Monday last, on the election of members to represent the Corporation on the Committees of the various institutions of the

Mr. Richardson wanted to know why the Dublin Trades Council removed their representative (Mr. Christopher Timmins) from the Richmond Asylum Board.

The Lord Mayor said that was outside their business. As a matter of policy they left them-the Trades Council-representation on that Committee, and they left them the power to nominate their own people. They (the Corporation) had enough to do to mind their own house. Let the Council put on their own representative.

Mr. Richardson was proceeding to speak further on the subject, when Alderman Macken said it was the business for the people on the Tades Council. They were quite capable of minding their own business.

Mr. Richardson-My Lord Mayor, I think I am within my rights. Some people have got hold of the Dublin Trades Council. Alderman Macken-You won't get hold

of it anyway. Mr. Richardson - Councillor Bohan speaks with regard to my objection.

He sits as a representative of Liberty Hall. Mr. Lawlor-Lord Mayor, if you are going to allow this man to deal with Liberty Hall, will you allow some of us

the gallery.) Alderman Macken—And strikebreakers Lord Mayor-Gentleman, I don't think there is anything to be gained by this

to deal with scab unions? (Applause in

discussion. Mr. Bohan-He is only trying to advertise himself, Lord Mayor. Mr. Cosgrave proposed that they adopt

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the recommendation of the Trades Coun-

Mr. Richardson—I object to that. I move that we disregard the recommendation of Mr. George Burke for Mr: Christopher Timmins, and in moving that he wished to direct-

Mr. Bohan-I objected to that kind

Mr. Richardson—There was an attempt who filled the position of Secretary of the Trades Council for thirty years; a man who filled the position with credit to himself because he did what he conscientiously thought was right.

The Trades Council recommendations were accepted, Messrs, Richardson and Inhu S. Kelly dissenting.

Mr. Cosgrove moved that Mr. Beattie be placed on the Committee in succession

to Mr. Farrelly.
Alderman T. Kelly—Cosgrove has

turned Tory (laughter). Councillor M'Carthy proposed Mr.

Gallagher on the Port and Docks Committee Mr. O'Carroll (Labour) never attended the meetings. Alderman Macken proposed Mr. Bohan,

and Mr. Lawlor seconded.

The following voted for Mr. Gallagher -Aldermen Coffey, Maguire, Downes, Murray, Doyle, O'Reilly, Flanagan, Councillors Rooney, Crozier, Higginbotham, Bradshaw, Ireland, Derwin, Murray, Gallagher, Delaney, Vaughan, Scully, O'Brien, Fox, Richardson, Byrne, Shortall, Doyle, J.; Cogan, Doyle, H.; Beattie, O'Beirne, and M'Carthy—29.

For Mr. Bohan—Aldermen Keegan, Thomas Kelly, O'Connor, M'Walter, Macken, Councillors Nugent, Bohan, O'Hanlon, Brohoon, L. O'Neill, O'Toole, Hopkins, Cosgrove, Tierney, Lawlor, Miss Harrison—16.

Mr. Lawlor said it came very bad from a minority in that Council to deprive another minority of a seat. It was very bad taste.

A Councillor said it was only by accident the former Labour representative (Mr. O'Carroll, T.C.) was elected on the Committee.

Mr. Lawlor-I quite understand that. It is only by accident we get anything here (laughter).

BOROUGH SURVEYOR.

For the position of Borough Surveyor, Mr. Michael J. Buckley was elected by 38 votes to 36 for Mr. Henry Allen, a third candidate, Mr. Francis Bergin, being disqualified.

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Trades Unionists! SUPPORT YOUR FRIENDS.

The National Health Week.

The Women's National Health Association, which has for its President Lady Aberdeen, is always kept prominently before the public; but this week the citizens of Dublin have been treated to an extra dose through the medium of an "Exhibition," wherein the work of this association is explained in different

On Tuesday evening we paid a visit to this "Exhibition," which, by the way is held in the Rotunda Rink. We must all agree that this Rotunda Rink is situated in what would be termed "a respectable neighbourhood," what, then, was our surprise to find the entrance to the Exhibition guarded by so many "limbs of the law"? There were two policemen in uniform, several in plain clothes, a sergeant and a superintendent. Knowing the Exhibition is under the patronage of the "respectable, intelligent folk," and that it would be attended by traders and hangers-on (ourselves excluded), who would also be dubbed "respectable and intelligent," we are greatly at a loss to know why they needed such a number of "guardians of the peace "to be in attendance. Perhaps there is some explanation which we have not heard vet.

However, we paid our threepence and were admitted. Even though we labour people are not classed as either "respectable" or "intelligent," still our threepences were eagerly accepted and we were allowed to enter. Another surprise awaited us. Instead of the overcrowded hall we expected to find, we saw nothing but a vast hall, empty, except for the various stalls, stall attendants, and the Artane Boys' Band. This was at half-past seven in the evening; and if all the other evenings have been the same—and we are informed they have been—then the National Health Week can only say that its sojourn in Dublin has been " a failure."

Well, there were various stalls showing what we should eat, how to fight tuberculosis, how to look after babies, how to keep a slum room, how to attend to the teeth, and various other matters concerning the health, and all very good in their way. But as far as the health of the people of the nation is concerned there are no people so much in touch with it as those who come in daily and hourly contact with the people of the nation, and by these people I mean "the working class"—those outside that class I heed not. Who, then, are those who are in constant contact with the working class? They are the Labour leaders. These are the men and women who know the privations and understand the wants of their fellow-workers. The Labour leaders and the working

class know what they want, and they also know what they don't want. The things they want are good housing accommodation, pure, unadulterated food, a living wage, healthful recreation, suitable clothing, The things they don't want are slums and tenement houses, impure food, low wages, hard, continuous labour, would-be philanthrophists. Knowing what we want, we are determined to get it; and also knowing what we don't want we are out to do away with it. Yes, even the would-be philanthrophists must go.

All this farcial nonsense and tomfooling we have no time for, because time to us means human lives. While these would-be philanthropists (who, by the way, are well fed, well clothed, and well cared for at the expense of the workers), are going about with their exhibitions and their health weeks, the working classes are being murdered. The slum landlords. the food adulterators, and the sweaters, are all doing their utmost to injure the lives, physically and morally, of the

working classes. One of the models exhibited at the Rink showed the difference between a slum room after the inhabitants had received instruction from members of the Women's National Health Association, and before receiving instructions. Of course this kind of thing is all very well, but the only permanent good that can be done with the slums is the complete abolition of slums and tenement buildings. While there are slums we will have ill health and disease. We know what the slums and tenement houses are doing. Day after day we see what have once been fine big strong men, applying for sanatorium benefit, men with splendid physiques, who, with ordinary care and proper housing would never ail at all. These are the pitiful sights we are continually meeting, these are the results of the foul work of the slum landlord, the food adulterator, and the sweater.

The "Artane Boys' Band" being present at the Exhibition, I was somewhat taken back to hear them play "Who" Fears to Speak of Ninety-eight," and other Irish patriotic airs. How much more appropriate it would have been if their instructors had bidden them play, "Scotch Selections," such as "Ye Banks and Braes," and then finish up by playing "God Save the King." Such a programme would have been more consistent, and I suppose even philanthropists like to appear consistent.

By this time a few store folk had arrived, and a concert a sort being in progress we went into the Concert Hall. Here a choir of boys, composed of "The Ormond Market Camp Boys," who, so I am told, are protogees of Herself, were singing-

" Let Erin remember the days of old When her faithless sons betrayed." Poor Erin, she has hed many betrayals, but it would be well for the sons and daughters of Erin to remember that not only was Erin betrayed in olden times, but within mitte name that the saiding dama have not only like the betrayed, but they have then grants insulted, and that by

a foreigner whom they supply with £26,000 yearly. This is something that the workers are not likely to forget now or in the future.

By this time we had had enough of the Health Exhib tion, and were making our way out when we saw a stall liberally supplied with leaflets. As these leaflets were to be had free and as we get so little for nothing, we took a good supply of them. One of these leaflets particularly attracted my attention for the reason that it had set out in detail how to feed a family of five on 8/6 per week. If the people who have had these leaflets drawn up, and if they really believe that a family of five can be fed on 8/6 per week, then they should be prepared to give a practical illustration of it Let them rent a room in the slums or tenement buildings; let them live on the prescribed fare, and also let them do the same hard, manual labour as the workers have to do on the food which they themselves prescribe.

When they put their theory into practice we shall begin to have a little faith in it. But we know them, and we also know that they have no intention of doing anything of the sort. All they want is to get a nice, soft, luxurious living at the expense of the workers, but the sooner the workers wake up the better. They know what they want. Then let them see that they get it.

IRISH 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.

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Choir practice will be, as usual, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at Irish Dancing on Friday evening, at

8 p.m.. 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.

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All communications, whether relating to literary or
business matters, to be addressed to the Editor,
t 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421.
Subscription 6a. 6d. per year; 3a. 3d. for six
months, psyable in advance.
We do not publish or take notice of anonymous
contributions.

DUBLIE, SATURDAY, April 12th, 1913.

To the Non-Respectable and Non-Intelligent Readers of this Paper: Vide Aberdeen.

Ir is interesting to note that Aberdeen, Earl, Vi eroy, has not up to now challenged our statement in last week's issue. Maybe his advisers have warned him that he is not able to take care of himself either in a verbal or written warfare with the docker. We also notice the significant silence of the arbitrators chosen by the Earl in 1908-Mr. O'Neill and Sir Andrew Porter. We have had a marked copy of the London "Times" sent us wherein the Earl takes issue with us, but he is careful not to deny our statements, but apologetically states that he never met Mr. Larkin except when he was in charge of his political wet nurses and advisers, Sir James Dougherty and Mr. O'Farrell. That statement is as true as his inuendoes against the working class of this city, and its accuracy can be tested by perusing the "Irish Times" or "Freeman" or the "Gazette." Mr. O'Farrell was not Assistant Secretary when we first had the honour! of enjoying the Viceroy's confidence. Neither was Sir James Dougherty Under Secretary for Ireland. Sir James Dougherty by the way is a man who we always found to act the gentleman in the truest interpretation of the word gentleman. We know that this appreciation will not be conducive to his political advancement, but we have to speak the truth, and to quote another heaven-sent Viceroy-Curzon, of Southport, where the shrimps come from. Damn! the consequences. The gentleman who was Under Secretary for Ireland in July, 1908, was Sir Anthony M'Donnell, of Swinford, and Mr. Ennis, now deceased, was Assistant Under Secretary to Sir James Dougherty during negotiations in latter part of 1908 and the early part of 1909. But let us put a plain question to his Excellency—who was with you and Mr. Larkin in Lady Aberdeen's boudoir, Viceregal Lodge on Sunday, November 29, 1908? Was Sir James Dougherty or Mr. Farrell present? Was Mr. Max Greene present? Will his Excellency answer? We will save him from sinning his soul. There were present his Excellency, her Excellency, and Jim Larkin. Will his or her Excellency write to the "Times" and tell the Editor and his readers what occurred in that boudoir? Will his Excellency tell us what church he attended on November 29th, 1908? Will he also tell us his reasons for motorin all haste to Mr. Laurence Waldron's residence on a Sunday, mark | and

what was his errand? Will he deny

that he came down in a motor to Church Street Temperance Hall to await the result of strike meeting? Will he deny that he promised to address a meeting in the Trades Hall, Capel Street, on a date to be arranged by Mr. Larkin? Did he ever carry that promise out? We suppose the frequenters of the Trades Hall were not respectable enough, nor intelligent enough, to understand or assimilate the gems of wisdom, the flow of eloquence and the jewels of wit, which only a Viceroy is capable of. Will His Excellency explain what were his reasons for asking Jim Larkin what the mill-workers of Belfast thought about His Excellency's action during their strike in Belfast, 1907; and will His Excellency tell us what was Larkin's reply, and did it hurt; or what did Her Excellency think of Larkin's opinion, given to herself in the presence of himself, about herself's loving work in the interest of the poor, or more especially Larkin's opinion of her famous cat show in the Gresham Hotel? We suppose that his Excellency and her Excellency thought that Jim Larkin was one of the breed of tame curs who run after their skirts prepared to fawn, crouch, and bark when Herself or Himself desired. Of course they forgot that Larkin had proved not once or thrice but throughout his life, that he thought and still thinks himself as good as the best type of man, is not prepared to fawn or crouch, and when he barks is also ready to bite. Those who know him appreciate that opinion, no matter what a vicious, lying Press or what a corrupt, legal tribunal may say or do. We are cognisant of the fact that in all the queries we have put there is not one that an honest man dare not answer, and there is not one answer that an honest man need be ashamed of. Why should a Viceroy or his principal not do each and every act we have referred to? In reference to meeting the workers' representatives, are they not as clean, as honest, and as capable men as the class they keep in affluence and idleness? Are they not as physically fit? Did not the Creator endow them with brains equal to (if they cared to exercise their brains) any of the idle, useless class? Did not the ploughman poet, a countryman of the Viceroy, put it in a way that all men can understand—

"A king can make a belted knight, A marquis, duke, or a' that; But an honest man's aboon his might,

We dare be men for a' that."

And if it is vitally necessary that a Viceroy and his Lady should be paid for useless work £500 a week, why not an honest worker, who is useful and does useful, productive work, be entitled to receive, for the upkeep of himself and his lady, £500 a week? We want to ask his Excellency and Lady did they ever earn their wages, or did they ever do a useful day's work in their' lives. If they did we are heartily willing that they should be paid; but according to the standard they have fixed themselves - a standard of living which they and their hired minions have stated is sufficient to keep a family of five father, mother, and three children-on eight and sixpence per week, or 102 pennies per family per week, or 20 & 4-20ths of a penny per week per person—if that is an honest standard of living for a workman his Lady and the young ladies and gentlemen to the number of three. Then we are too willing to pay a man who does not work, and who, without being prejudiced, we can place our hand upon our heart and truthfully say, a man who is not even ornamental, the standard rate fixed by himself. Nay, we will go further, and we are willing to give 500 pennies per week to provide this gentleman and his lady with a living, but we state, and, damn the consequences, that to take £500 a week from harrassed, underpaid workers of this country, and hand it over to a man and woman whose principal work is doing the Irish work-man not only out of £500 a week, but deliberately depriving him of work? What have his and her Excellency to say about the imported scabs at Peamount, which institution is built by the money provided by the workers of this unfortunate country? But let us ask his Excellency and herself a question that any of our readers can test for themselves; and his Excellency will not require to be guarded by Sir James Dougherty, or that valiant patriot, M. O'Farrell, from making an exhibition of himself when replying. Where was the circular distributed at the Health Exhibition, Rotunda Gardens, printed, in which it is stated that 8s. 6d. per week is sufficient to feed a family of five? Would we be correct in stating that the circular is printed by Delittle, Fenwick & Co., York, England and the imprint states— " Printed by the Y.H.H.R.A. for the Women's Health Association of Ireland. 3rd Edition. 1911"? Will his Excellency and Herself explain how the Irish printer is to get 8s. 6d. per week to feed his family of five if her Excel-lency takes the money provided by the Irish printer and spends it in England? What a blessed satisfaction to the unemployed printer in Dublin to know that if he had 8s. 6d. he could feed his family of five, but in the meantime that another printer with a family of five in Yorkshire is getting provided for by Lady Aberdeen. We would in conclusion ask his Excellency is he intending to tell us what he has done with the £140,000 he

got from the Irish workers, seeing that

it only cost him and his wife at the out-

side 8s. 6d. a week to live, and, by the way, where did his Excellency and Her-self get the motor van built for the

N.W.H.A? Was it in Aberdeen? We

will have to get St. Gaudiens to design

a statue commemorating the unselfish

unpaid work done for the Irish people

by our excellent friends, advisers, and

exploiters, his Excellency and Herself.

There was a waster tried before Judge Dodd with having taken £14 belonging to a branch of the Irish Transport Union in Kingstown, and converted it to his own use. Of course, Judge Dodd acted impartially allowed this waster to make the most outrageous lying statements against the editor of this paper (Jim Larkin). Why! Everybody asking that question, seeing that Larkin had nothrng to do with the presecution of this creature; Larkin states that the branch have full control over this local fund; that neither he or the Union officials at headquarters ever screened one person (directly or indirectly) from this fund. As matter of fact, the branch has received back more money from the head office than they ever paid in. That is Union money, subs. and entrance fees. That the local men do what is done in every hall and by practically every organisation in Dublin-Church street Temperance Hall, A.O.H., National Foresters' Conservative Workmens' Club, York Street; Army and Navy Veterans' Club, late of Abbey Street. They play "house." They deduct a moiety from the total amount subscribed for the management of the hall, light, &c The Recorder of Dublin has decided that there is nothing illegal in playing this game, and that it keeps men from drinking, tends to sobriety, &c., and because the local men who manage the branch would not allow this drunken thief to rob them, Larkin is to be libelled, called a thief by the judge, and the blackguard who got three months is permitted to spit out his venom at a man who never saw or spoke to him. Such is the law. If it were true that Larkin received the proceeds of this game in Kingstown, and by so receiving was a thief according to Judge Dodd, then there are hundreds of thieves in Dublin, and amongst them clergymen; and the Recorder is as guilty as Larkin or the other thieves for allowing this game to go on. Of course we don't believe that Judge Dodd ever said what was attributed to him by the cowardly lying Press of Dublin. They did not report Mr. Bushe's (K.C.) statement to the jury. Well, Larkin is not injured by the dirty skunks who "sell their sowls for penny rowls" to Dublin journalists!

We are informed that some clique calling themselves journalists have decided that they will never attend a meeting of the Trades Council of Dublin until the said Council apologise to these so called journalists. Apologise to such foul, lying, vicious rascals! Maybe those journalists will be taught that the men who are delegates in the Trades Council may trump that trick in a way that these self-styled journalists never dreamed

save the mark.

"Apologise! Dama their eyes! Apologise to whom? To those creatures who have outraged every canon of decency. who have lied about men, women, and children. Apologise! We would apologise to them if we stated what was found to be incorrect. Fancy us apologising to the riverside reporter! We must publish a description of these gentlemen, with photos. This will be the joke of the century. Look out!

FRED RYAN 'S DEAD.

A man and a journalist. We could have afforded to lose a hundred of the alleged journalists who pollute the atmosphere. If Fred had been left a while longer to assist in the work which requires doing.

'Lo! some we loved the loveliest and best, That time and fate of all their vin-

tage prest, Have drunk their cups a round or two before,

And one by one crept silently to

The Babe and the Bobby

A SLOPPY FARCE

Police District of Dublin Metropolis,

to wit. YOU are hereby required personally to be and appear before me, or any one or more of the Divisional Justices of the said District, presiding at the Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts, Inns Quay, North Court, Juveniles' Room, on 17th April, 1913, at Half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the complaint of Police Constable John Barton, 187D, that for you, on the 25th day of March, 1913, at Grattan Parade, within said District, did rool a hoop in the footway, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

Therein fail not at your peril. Dated this 9th day of April, 1913.

D. MAHONY, (Copy) One of the Justices of said District.

To Thomas Melia, 9 Eccles Place.

This criminal (?), Thomas Melia, is 7 years of age, and the crime (1) was committed during the Easter school holidays. We suggest that Thomas, the daring rascal, be made a policeman, and that Barton, 187D, be given a hoop to "rool"-whatever performance that may be! Far better than rolling porter barrels perhaps !

RUSSELL'S,

THE FAMILY BARRES. TRADE UNION EMPLOYERS, MILES ETKELL!

Made by Trade Union Bakers,

FARRINGTON'S BREAD,

SWEETENT AND BEST, THE IRISH WORKERS BAKER

PEMBROKE NOTES.

That samples of milk are to be taken only from those who serve milk in and reside outside the Township.

That we suggest samples be taken from some of the resident dairy keepers in the Township.

That some of the poor people of the Township are enticed to take out weekly account books, and must be satisfied with what they get.

That we were under the impression that Vartry water was "supplied free"

That "Hayporth-o'-Tay" is studying French in view of his visit to Paris this summer, at his own expense—I don't

That there must be another "job" on, as he has been "doing" the Town hip in a motor car.

that he had a "most magnificent" time. That during the past week boys from a "National" school were put through a series of drill exercises by a "lady." That the whole display was in full

That when he arrived home he stated

view of a recruiting sergeant. That great expectations are held out of their being captured for the army.

That the "ladies" of the club have been supplied with bottles, full of disinfected milk, with instructions to strike

That the "Silent Barber" says when he finds him out he will give him a

the writer on the head should they find

"close shave" free. That the "show" which was to be held to "raise the wind" or £7 odd had to be postponed.

That the local "Mutual Admiration Society" is in a bad way for funds. That we hope sufficient funds will be forthcoming to enable the members to

keep the "game" going for this year.
That since the "home" for mothers' meetings was established in the district much misery has also been introduced into the homes of the women that

That many of the members' husbands return to their homes—which are not as they should be-clean.

That their children are allowed to run the streets while their mothers go to have a "little talk" of "other people's business."

That "Mary of the Curling Knot" is endeavouring to have all members bound to secrecy.

That years ago children were reared in the district without the aid of "disinfected buns and milk."

That we know of more than one man

who has to resort a public house to await the return of his wife from the Home. That if lessons were given in some of

the members' homes on "How to Clean a Home" much benefit might be derived

City of Dublin Strike!

DEMONSTRATION

Of all members and sympathisers, will be

held on SUNDAY, APRIL 13th 1913, IN BERESFORD PLACE, at 12.30.

All Branches Must Attend.

Badges Up! By Order.

N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store. **LUNGIBR STREET** (OPPOSITE JACOBE) FOR IRISE ROLL AND PLUS

If You Have Not the Ready Money Convenient.

there is an Irish Establishment which supp lies 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

-WEAR-Michael's 3/8 Hats Overcoats, 21/-, worth 27/6.

THE BRIBE THAT FAILED.

Strike at Messrs. Atkinson & Co.'s.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER. Weaver's Hall

25 Donore-avenue, South Circular-road.

DEAR SIR,-In connection with the strike of weavers at Messrs. Atkinson & Co.'s Poplin Factory in Dublin, the firm gave notice that applications for reinstatement will be received personally or through the post up to 6 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) evening. All suitable weavers will be taken back at the full trade union rate of wages hitherto paid,

and boy apprentices over 18 will be

Mark you, readers—" and boy appren-

taken as journeymen,

tices over 18 will be taken on as journeymen." The bribe to these boys, or young men, I should say, means an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. in their wages. Sell your trade union for an increase of wages. That is the meaning of the notice in the Dublin morning and evening Press put in by Messrs. Atkinson & Co. But the reply of the apprentices is just as I felt sure it would be: Keep your bribe; we want none of it. The journeymen weavers are out for the sake of our future, the future of us apprentices. We are the journeymen of to-morrow. Away with you and your bribe. Do you think we are going to sell our souls for the sake of your thirty pieces of silver? That is the spirit of our apprentices. I think the firm know by now the spirit which animates journeymen and apprentices. What a shock it must have been to the employers of this firm to see those very apprentices whom they tried to bribe swing into Hanbury lane with head erect, defiance in their eye, on past the factory gate until they met the employer, who could see for himself the answer to the offer of the bribe to sell their Trade Union. Their ultimatum is -the Dublin Silk Trade Union has stood for over two hundred years; it is to stand for all time. Away with your bribe; we will have none of it. And what of the poor policeman on duty? His knees knocked together with fear when he saw those fifty respectable young men wheel into Hanbury lane with the springing step of the gymnast. He must have received a shock. I saw him run to the door of the factory, as if to defend it; but, perhaps, it was to use its support to keep him from falling down. I know he was very weak about And now what a miserable state this

great firm has come to? Failing to get the apprentices to sell the Trade Union, they have gone as a last resort to the military scab shelter in Great Brunswick street to ask ex-soldiers who have reserve pay to come and learn to weave. A possible five turned up. Two "stuck it" for ten minutes; one told our picket he would not go in again in the morning; one was doubtful about going in again; and he fifth, well, the devil will get him, providing the apprentices don't get him first. What a great opportunity for the Prices, the Mallins, and the Carrolls to regain their lost manhood! When these scabs were brought into the factory why did they not come out to their fellow-members of the old weaving family and say . "Here, we were against you; but we will not have this; this thing is foreign to our nature"? What an opportunity lost of being men again! But now to get down to hard facts.

This firm admits that not one weaver of all who went out, except the one who trailed in exactly twenty-four hours after we had struck, have applied to be reinstated. Seven more of our members have been arrested for intimidation. Intimidation !-telling two scabs not to go in there, or else one of the scabs will want to take care or he may get entangled in the catgut of his father's fiddle strings.

The fight is going well. The public must not be misled on the matter. Our places cannot be filled. We are all out yet, and we will remain out until our just demands are conceded.—Yours, etc., M. MALLIN, Secretary.

Silk Weavers' Strike! A SPECIAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN Grey Square

On Sunday Next at 4 p.m., ——AND——

At Foster Place

Prominent Labour Leaders will attend and speak.

The Workingman' SIMPSON & WALLACE,

Give the Best Value in Beef; Mutton and Lamb.

Norm Andersen 57, 189 and 113 Great Britain St; 5 Wexford St; 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibebore?; 26 Nth. Strand; 28, Bolton St.; and 15 Francis St.

WEXFORD NOTES.

Wexford is at last going to have a proper Town Hall. After a big debate on the matter at the monthly meeting on Monday last it was agreed to build one over the market place in the Bull Ring, and certainly a more appropriate place could not be selected. It is central for all classes of the community and in the vicinity of one of the most historic spots of the county.

Some of the members were in favour of having it built in Rowe street; a good centre also, but, in our opinion, it would be too near the churches, which might lead to unpleasant instances later on, in the event of entertainments at times of worship, when bands might be going to and fro.

There is also another very strong argument against this site, and that is that it would be surrounded by back yards and the Town Hall would be completely hidden from view, unless the Corporation were prepared to buy up all the house property in the south end of John street, which would add considerable expense to the project.

It was also agreed to build seventythree houses in Selskar Ward, which are, indeed badly needed; but we are of the opinion that St. Iberius Ward should have got some consideration in this matter, as there has not been a solitary workingman's dwelling built in this ward at all yet.

Councillor Clancy fought for all he was worth for his ward to get some houses built; but it was no use-Selskar was the ground.

By the way, we noticed that Johnnie Spread was inclined to lose his temper a bit. He first complained about there being no demonstration on St. Patrick's Day, and condemned the bands of the town in all the moods and tenses; and while agreeing with him, to a certain extent, that there should have been a demonstration on this date, we think that criticism from such a person as he only adds insult to injury. We wonder how he spent his St. Patrick's Day.

The next time he got on his feet it was to first soft-soap the Mayor (who, we expect, knows what he is) and then to try and prove to the Council that Councillor Clancy was wrong in stating that tenders had been received from any person in St. Iberius' Ward, offering building sites; and before he sat down he tola all and sundry that he was proud of his relations with the ward he represented (he should have said misrepresented), to which Councillor Clancy replied that they (the people of that ward) were not proud of him.

Councillor Corish here rose and asked the Mayor if he had received any tenders from St. Iberius' Ward, and when the Mayor replied in the affirmative, which proved Councillor Clancy right, Spread tried to wreak his vengeance on Councillor Corish by saying, "Oh, we know who you are," to which Councillor Corish replied, "Yes, everybody in the Council knows me, and knows nothing wrong about me. I'm no wheeler anyhow."

Councillor Clancy also came to Councillor Corish's relief, and told Connors that he (Corish) was a decent man, any-

Councillor Corish raised a matter which is occupying the attention of the public of the town this last few weeks, that is the building of the tuberculosis dispensary in Carriglen, and got an assurance that it would not be built there.

We are glad to notice that Mahoney, in last week's meeting of the Poor Law, gave a DIG, as he called it himself, to his chum, Spread the Light, for not attending the meetings of that Board. He did not mention names, but we can draw our own conclusions.

The curious personality of Mahoney is that he always speaks about people in their absence. When he is in the Corporation meetings he is quite a different man altogether.

"When, oh, when is he going to resign?"

WE HEAR-That John Butter House, Decorator, is down painting Pierce's machinery for the Dublin Spring Show, while their own men who did them last year are walking around the town.

Suit, lounge coat with vest; fit boy 12 to 16 years, 6/11.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.

THE NEW GRAVING DOCK

At the meeting of the Port and Docks Board, on Thursday last, on the question of the new graving dock, Mr. Partridge, T.C., said he felt compelled last meeting to enter a protest against the manner in which the construction of the new graving dock was being deferred time after time. He was anxious that the Board should take up the matter seriously, as it was of great importance to the City of Dublin. The Dublin Corporation had already appointed a Committee to confer with that Committee on the subject. The construction of the graving dock would give a lot of much-needed employment, and confer a great benefit on the city. He hoped the Board would seriously face the question, and that the fashion of deferring matters such as that would cease at that Board.

Chairman-We are going into this business by and bye.

Mr. Partridge-Are you going to repeat your former performance? If the gentlemen present take up their hats and walk out, we are where we were before. I want it taken up seriously by the

The matter was eventually referred to the Finance Committee.

This column is started to direct attention to the doings of this ANTEDILUVIAN BOARD with the hope that it may be induced to do something beneficial for the city and titizens.

The constitution of the Board is as follows—Six Corporation Representatives. twelve Traders' Representatives, and nine Shipping Representatives, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The writer is one of the Corporation Representatives on this Board. He is the only Labour Representative present at its meetings. And although there are some half a dozen Committees attached to the Port and Docks Board I was assigned to one-The Police Committee —and this Committee never meets. In a word, they handed me over to the

How not to do it seems the policy and practice of this fossilised Board, getting every motion for improvement brought forward referred to one Committee or the other, and there deferred deferred and deferred until you become disgusted.

Mr. E. H. Bailey, the Accountant, supplied a list of sheds allocated giving rents and rates, &c, to which he added the following comment—" The Corporation do not appear to have made any demand for rates on shed allocated to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company for their Manchester trade" I made a reference to this in last week's WORKER, and have received the following letter 1-

> Rates Department, Municipal Buildings,

Cork Hill, Dublin, 8th April, 1913.

DEAR COUNCILLOR,—My attention has been called to an article appearing over your name in the current issue of THE IRISH WORKER, in which yeu state that the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company evaded payment of the city rates on the sheds used for their Manchester trade at the North Wall

I wish to let you know that you have been misinformed about this matter, as the rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1913, were paid on the premises mentioned on the 12th August, 1012. Yours faithfully,

A. J. KETTLE, Collector for North Dock Ward. William P. Partridge, Esq., T.C., Kilmainham.

We need more "Bailey light" on the matter of the City of Dublin rates. At any rate, Mr. Kettle and he must needs settle the question.

The Works Committee of the Dublin Port and Docks Board met on Thursday evening after Board meeting, to consider a notice of motion by Councillor W. P. Partridge, asking the Board to appoint a committee to inquire into the power possessed by the Board in the matter of constructing a graving dock in Dublin, and to confer, if necessary, with a committee appointed by the Dublin Corporation with a view of facilitating their work and giving much needed employ-

Mr. Goodbody and Mr. Burgess took up a position of pronounced hostility to the Dublin Corporation, and the resolu-tion was defeated by the following voting

WANT EVERYBODY

against it :- Messrs. Samuel Boyd, Frederick H. Hall, Thomas R. M'Cullagh, George Byrne, Bernard J. Martin, William Crowe, Marcus Goodbody, John Mooney, William Wallace, Henry Givens Burgess, W. H. Litchfield, Samuel S. M'Cormick, William J. Dollar, Sir James Murphy, Sir Michael Murphy, Walter Baird, William Hewat, and John Hollwey.

The resolution to proceed with th graving dock was proposed by Coun cillor Partridge and seconded by Councillor Alfred Byrne, and supported by Councillor Thomas M. O'Beirne—3 against 17. So much for the interest of Dublin as far as this Board is concerned.

The Insurance Committee passed a resolution asking the Law Agent to take the necessary steps to have the Workmen's Sick Benefit Society wound up with the least possible delay.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor.

New Kilmainham Ward. Attached is a full list of the members of the Board and the interests they repres nt :-

Chairman George Byrne, Esq.; Vice-Chairman, John Hollwey, Esq. The Lord Mayor for the city for the time being.

Six Members appointed by the Corporation-Alderman W. F. Cotton, D.L., M.P.; Councillor Thomas M. O'Beirne, Councillor Alfred Byrne, Councillor John Clancy (Sick), Councillor James Vaughan, Councillor W. P. Partridge.

Twelve Traders' Members-Samuel P. Boyd, Esq., M.A., D.L.; William Field, Esq., M.P.; Erederick H. Hall, Esq.; Thomas R. M'Cullagh, Esq.; George Byrne, Esq.; Bernard J. Martin, Esq.; James H. North, Esq., J.P. (left); William Ross, Esq.; William Crowe, Esq.; Marcus Goodbody, Esq., J.P.; John Mooney, Esq., C.V.O., J.P.; Wil-

liam Wallace, Esq., J.P.

Nine Shipping Members—Henry Givens
Burgess, Esq.; Wm. H. Litchfield, Esq.
Samuel S. M'Cormick, Esq., J.P.; William J. Dollar, Esq., J.P.; Sir James Murphy, Bart., D.L.; Sir Michl. Murphy, Bart ; Walter Baird, Esq.; William Hewat, Esq.; John Hollwey, Esq.

INCH CORE ITEMS.

Congratulations to my late shop mates in Inchicore upon their well-merited advance of wages recently received.

One advance in forty-four years was not an extravagant performance upon the part of their railway employers, more especially when that one advance was one

It is hoped that the G. S. & W. Railway Works will now proceed apace, and that in the employing of hands a preference will be given to the many idle men in the district.

My reference last week to the gentlemanly manager of Messrs, Prescott's has brought me a host of letters, the writers of which are simply "dying" to show

By the way, I did not hear from his solicitor yet, or from his famous compound mechanic, Mr. Doyle.

A man who makes his living by erecting iron fences writes that he is out of employment since Christmas, and that before Easter he went up to Prescott's place in Bluebell and there saw Mr. Doyle, the alleged carpenter, erecting iron uprights.

for making this fence, for he is on the defensive now,

This writer informs me that Doyle has a brother who lost a finger in doing engineer's work, and he received no further "damages" from the firm. Scabbing, like the wooden leg, appears to run in the family.

Don't miss the Concert in the Emmet Hall on Sunday next at EIGHT O'CLOCK. Remember Sunday, April 13th. Come and bring all your friends.

The Committee attached to the Hall will meet on Sunday at four o'clock. Members are requested to take this notice as sufficient summons to attend.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

Irish Stationary Engine Brivers' Trades Uaiss.

Quarterly Meeting of above Society will be held in Trades Hall, Capel Street, on Sunday, 13th inst., to discuss Balance Sheet and elect Delegates for Trades

Congress. Absentees fined. JOHN COFFEY, Secretary.

CORK HILL NOTES.

Six awards for brayery were made at the Council meeting on Monday last, the hero in each case being dressed in the modest garb of an humble worker.

Then came the battle for Borough-Surveyorship, in which Mr. Buckley beat Mr. Allen by two votes in a poll of 74.

Elect the officer to the position. Give him a good salary. Hold him responsible, and if he does not give satisfaction dismiss him.

Such was the declaration of the Right Hon. Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock after his defeat. And as it probably outlined his future plan-of-campaign I wish to place it on record.

I may have to refer to it again when a certain promising young man is qualified to write C.E. after his name, and when Mr. Buckley is getting dismissed to make room for a certain man's (?)

Councillor Bill Richardson' of Mabbotstreet fame, made a spirited attack on Liberty Hall during the Council meeting. I wish the Right Hon. (?) would cease dispensing (free) hospitality in the members' room previous to monthly meetings.

For unpledged members of Richardson's type are apt to overstep the bounds under such circumstances. Councillor O'Hanlon's speeches and his opposition to Stanley-street getting facilities to tender for Corporation work, were alike difficult to understand.

Next week I may have some interesting information to impart as to how some food adulterators who poison the little children of the poor are assisted in escaping punishment by their influential friends who occupy seats in the Municipal Council.

I may also have to show how some minor Corporation officials are "diddled," to use a "Lorcanism." out of their advance because they happen to hold certain political views and do not belong to certain "cliques." At the Distress Committee meeting of

Tuesday last the writer voted to have £24 devoted to the repair of the playground attached to the schools of the Holy Faith, Coombe.

This is a case in which there can be no recoupment; but the work is done at the request not of individuals or a profit-paying company, but a religious community, whose lives are devoted to the service of the poor. The persons who benefit directly by the work are the children of the poor and the men employed in doing the work.

The law requests recoupment in all cases where such work is done; but I prefer to have my actions directed by common sense, and so long as my judgment and my conscience do not upbraid I do not much care what the laws says; besides "necessity knows no law." WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE,

Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

lish Glass Bittle Makers' Trade Protection Society.

25, Pembroke-street, Irisktown, April 8th, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. SIR,-Previous to the close of a special "Full District Meeting" of above society What defence has Mr. Doyle to make this evening, the following resolution was passed unanimously:-

"That a grant of One Hundred Pounds (£100) be made to the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, in recognition of the sincere and able support rendered to us during our trouble, and our working members be levied one shilling per week while the dispute with the City of Dublin Com-

Carried unanimously. The above sum will be forwarded to you in the course of a few days; also the levy weekly from Saturday, the 19th inst., that is, if you do not come to a satisfactory settlement with the C.D.S.P. Company.

pany lasts."

Wishing you success in your negotiation for a satisfactory settlement, I remain, faithfully,

J. LONGMORE, Sec.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland.

THE LATE FRED RYAN, MEMORIAL LECTURE

Mr. Sheehy Skeffingtan, M.A., will deliver a Lecture on to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m., in the Hall, Antient Concert Buildings, Great Brunswick St., entitled :--"In Memoriam Fred Ryan, All Friends of the late Fred Ryan are invited to attend, Admission is free.

The usual Propagandist Meeting will be held in the Phœnix Park near Bandstand at 12 noon.

to know that we are the Cheapest People in the Trade. In proof of this we are showing this week Three Special Lines in Boys' Clothing, which we want everybody to see, who have boys to provide for. No. 1—Tunic Suit, large washing collar, fancy buttons; fit boy 3 to 9 years, 3/11. No. 2— Norfolk Suit, stout material, well made; two straps on back; fit boy 5 to 13 years, 2/11. No. 3—Youths' Trade Union Insurance Society TRADES HALL, CAPEL ST.

> A SPECIAL MEETING OF MEMBERS of above, will be beid on

Important Business, All members are requested to bring their books and contribution card for Our Camp.

Happily, there is come a big stretch in the evenings. Where a month or two back it was dark at half-past four or five, now we have good light at seven o'clock, p.m., and after that hour. A cheerful change, no doubt! The air is slowly becoming warmer and more brac-ing. This is evident by the decline in overcoats, and-and by the absence of those horrible pieces of feminity, "spats." I confess I could never find out why spats" figure in men's dress; nor am I

anyway anxious to find out now. With the approach of summer one's thoughts revert to the green fields where the sweet smell of the flowers and the new mown hay floats upon the air. To saunter across hill and dale and wood. land. To live with Nature, far from grimy commercialism. Far, indeed, from Dublin's profit-mongers. pettifogging politicians, public-houses, police shebeeners, and picture palace "mystery" films.

In summer I always look forward to a week or two in the country. It relieves me from the above, and from the noises and smells associated with this city. But then it is not always the happy lot of the average worker to have a holiday out of town, except it be one having come through the courtesy of a friend. That is invariably how I get my trip into the country. The scanty wage given the worker is opposed to the thought of a decent holiday on his own. Why, on an Easter Monday or Whit Monday, if a working man and his wife go to Howth or Bray for the day, household articles. are sent the following day to the pawn-shop to pull up for the expenditure incurred in the outing. But, allowing for the present rotten wage, I believe that the working man, his wife and children, could have their holiday in the country. involving no great expenditure, and without having recourse afterwards to the pawnshop.

In the columns of the IRISH WORKER Standish O'Grady and "Shellback" are by their writings teaching the Dublin workers that a Holiday Camp is feasible. I think so, too. Of course those two writers are mindful of the fact that such a Camp scheme would mean a lot of money to set in working order; but if the workers could only realise the immense benefits, intellectual and physical, derivable from camping out, their practical support would be forthcoming. As the project provides for the workers a taste of the nicer things in life, it must, therefore, be given a monetary hitch by

For some time back there appeared to be a certain dearth of interest in the Camp question. "Shellback" in last week's issue evidently saw this. Readers interested should come along with their views on the matter. Tee much cannot be asked of our friends in Liberty Hall, for big issues are engaging their attention at the moment; but there is no reason why our numerous readers and friends among the general public should keep aloof with their ideas, suggestions, and advice concerning the great Camping Out Scheme.

Why not a Committee be formed whose business it would be to inaugarate a fund for the project's early materialisation and to get matters generally into ship-shape order?

I am aware that some subscriptions have been forwarded already, and I hope to give my little practical help also. TREDAGH.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

April 8, 1913.

SIR,—A few words in regard to the proposed Camp. I think it is a grand idea, and, although we cannot all get a week's holiday to spend there, yet we can all send our wives and children to enjoy the pure mountain air; and, if for those alone, it would fulfil a grand

And if all men would shun the publican's door, they would not only be able to send wives, children, orphans, and widows for all the summer, but would in a very short time render possible Standish O'Grady's grand conquest of our land. Being a gardener, and one who has

had to do with the earth and its products since childhood. I know to what enormous extent it will give up of its riches, and, thanks to Standish O'Grady, we are being educated to see its value. But this Summer Camp is straight-

away a practical move, and one which deserves the support of everyone; and I for one will take advantage of it to get my wife and children, if only for a short time, away from stuffy rooms and gloomy surroundings, Wishing that the project may be a

successful one-Yours, D. B.

Amalgamated; and General Union Societies of Carpenters and Joiners.

DUBLIN DISTRICT MEETING.

All-Members of above Societies are earnestly requested to attend District Meeting to be held at the Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick St., on Wednesday night, 16th April, at 7.30 o'clock. Doors closed at 8.15.

Admission by Contribution Card only. E. J. O'NEILL,

District Secretary:

COALS! COALS!

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Only one Quality—The Best.

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BOOTS FOR THE WORKERS.

Men's Hand-Pegged Bluchers, 4s. 4d.; se sold elsewhere, 5s. Men's Box Calf and Chrome, Stisched and Screwed,

6s. 11d.; worth 8s. 11d.

Women's Bux-Calf and Glace Kid Boote, 4s. 11d.; worth 6s. 6d. The Best Range of Children's Boots

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Men's **Bluchers**

For Hard Wear. 4/11, 5/11 and 6/11

A Pair. All Leather.

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> (Under the Railway Arch), DUBLIN.

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to prove to their own satisfaction that what we say we do, we do, do, by visiting this week

BELTON & Co., at 48 and 49 THOMAS STREET; or St. 26 GREAT BRUNSWICK OF DUBLIN, Who are the Cheapest People in the Trade.

WE WANT EVERYBODY Tuesday Evg., 15th April, 1913,

COUGH CURE

The New Scientific Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and : all Chest and Lung Troubles. Acts like Magic. Price 6d. & 1/= Per Bottle. Breaks up the Cough immediately.

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58 BOLTON STREET, DUBLIN.

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PHOULD JOIN St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society,

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Farmers' Pure Butter 11d. and la. per lb. Creamery 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. per lb. Branded Irish Heads 3d. per lb. Patk. J. Whelan, 82 QUEEN STREET.

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James Larkin.

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Established 1861. For Reliable Provisions! LEIGH'S, at Bishop &L.

BUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday last. Mr. Thomas M'Partland, President, in the

The Secretary having read the minutes, which were confirmed, read the following communication from the Secretary of the Cleansing Committee:—

"DEAR SER .- The Cleansing Committee are desirous of appointing a limited number of apprentices in connection with the trades regularly and permanently employed at Stanley Street Workshop. The Committee are anxious in connection with these appointments to have the views of the Trades Council on the matter, and they desire me to ask you whether your Executive could arrange for a couple of its members to meet the Committee here at its next meeting on Tuesday, 15th April, at 3.15 o'clock.

FRED. J ALLEN, Sec.

Mr. Grogan (Painters) said he had been asked by his trade to oppose any such suggestion.

Mr. J. Farren thought the best course to adopt would be to send a deputation to the Committee to hear their views, and report back to the Executive or to the open meeting.

Mr. O'Brien (Tailors) seconded Mr. Farren's suggestion re deputation, and it was passed, the President and Mr. O'Brien to act.

THE PUBLIC AND THE MEETINGS.

The Chairman said he would just like to say that the rule of the Council was that each delegate could bring in two of the outside public to the meetings, and be responsible for them while at the meeting. He noticed the room was filled with the public before the delegates came in at all. He asked them to take it from him that it was necessary in the future for a delegate to bring them in, and be responsible for them while there.

MR. RICHARDSON AND THE SEC. Mr. J. Farren said there was a report in that evening's papers in which Mr. Richardson said they tried to deprive Mr. Simmons of the Secretaryship of the Council. That should be contradicted (hear, hear), because no matter what differences of opinion any delegates might have had there was never any intention to oust Mr. Simmons from the secretaryship of the Council. Mr. Richardson had no right to make such a statement.

Mr. Lennon (Mineral Water Operatives) said that everyone there thoroughly understood that the statement was an absolute lie, and it should be contradicted. What he could judge for himself was that the man Richardson whom he was aiming at was trying to get Mr. Simmons's assistance in his job. The outside public didn't know these things, and they would come to the conclusion that the statements'

The Chairman said he thought they attached too much importance to what Mr. Richardson said.

Mr. Halls (A.S.R.S.) said there was an attempt to depose Mr. Simmons. He nominated Mr. Thomas Murphy, but he did not get a seconder (laughter). The Secretary said he had not seen

Mr. Richardson for a considerable time and he had not seen the City Hall for months. He had not seen Mr. Richardson, and he gave him no authority to speak for him. He referred to a certain line of action he took with regard to the Distress Committee, and he did'nt know there was any cause for an apology; but he must repudiate anything that Mr. Richardson said in reference to him. He had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Richardson, and he was possibly the most surprised man in Dublin himself when he saw the evening paper that night and saw his name mentioned. The Trades Council passed a vote of censure on him for his action, but itwas possible they were in the right and possibly they were in the wrong. He could certainly say that he didn't think the Trades Council intended to deprive him of the Secretaryship; but if they did they were perfectly welcome to do it. He promised to publish a contradiction of Mr. Richardson's statements in the Press.

REGISTRATION AT LABOUR EXCHANGES. Mr. Grogan-I am asked by my trade to get the imprimatur of this Council on the matter that affects the building trades of the city, and not only of this city, but of Ireland in general; and in affecting the building trades it strikes a vital blow at the trade to which I have the honour to belong. I don't intend to make any speech whatever. I simply want to move the resolution and get the support, if you think it deserving. of this Council. The following is the resolution:

"That we condemn the Labour Exchange in Dublin in giving employment cards to handy men-or, to put it more correct, unhandy men-who are dabbling at the building trade to the detriment of skilled artisan, especially a body of men who term themselves whiteners and who have been registered as painters. It is well known to the manager of the Labour-Exchange that these men would not be recognised by this or any other Trades Council, and we deem that such bodies are the best judges as to what is painters' work * We demand that this shall stop at once, as it is a disgrace that men who have spent long years to learn and qualify at the various portions of their trade, and we demand that an inquiry be held as to the number of unemployment cards that have been issued in Dublin to painters, and the capabilities of those who are not guaranteed by their societies, and that copies of this resolution be sent to Major Fuge, E. L. Richardson, J.P.; the President of the Board of Trade, the Liberal, Unionist, and Labour Party leaders, and that they

nised labour shall be protected and the Trade Unionists of this city be kept off the rates."

Mr. O'Brien, United Labourers, seconded the resolution. He said that if the skilled worker didn't look out for himself there, we labour neither for him nor the labourer.

Mr. Larkin supported the resolution, and said that they wanted a public inquiry into the Labour Exchanges of Ireland. That Council some years ago decided that. the whiteners were not a trade. They were only semi-skilled workers. Builders' labourers would do the same class of work. Some of the railways took them (whiteners) on as painters. Mr. Halls-They would take on any-

thing as painters.

Mr. Larkin suggested that a deputation, consisting of the President and Secretary, see Major Fuge and bring the matter before him. He was a pleasant gentleman to speak to, and he thought he would meet their views. He felt sure if the Government's attention was called to the matter they would see the managers were in the wrong.

Mr. Skelly, Metropolitan Painters, and Mr. Paisley, Sawyers, supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

I ABOUR DAY.

In connection with the proposition to hold a Labour Day demonstration, Mr. Thomas Murphy said the last one that was held in the Park was not a success. Mr. Larkin said he agreed with his friend Murphy that the last demonstration they he'd in the Phoenix Park was a failure. It was due to men who went out of their way to disorganise the Trade Union Movement. He said they should be ashamed of themselves if they allowed Labour Day to pass. Every other country in the world celebrated it. Proceeding, he thought when attempts were being made to break the Trade Union movement a sufficient number of men should be got to show the solidarity of the working classes by walking to the Park. The man who wouldn't do that any day in the week shouldn't call himself a man at all. The man who would not do that to show his love of labour would never fight for it, he was not a Trade Unionist at all. They lacked faith in themselves. There was always a lot of cold water thrown on the movement; but if an officer would not give the rank and file a lead who would? He asked the trades to turn out and make a living display. If they had only five men or one banner people would say there were still five men true to the principle of Trade Unionism, and these five men would save the cause. He said they could put up their own platform, as they had enough carpenters to do it and enough labourers to give them a hand. He expected to see every man with his own trade, so that they would make the day a success. Referring to the proposal to hold the meeting in Beresford place, as decided by the Executive.—He said he could get as big a crowd himself in five minutes by distributing a handbill telling the men he was going to have a meeting in Beresford place. Every man appointed on the Council should see how many would attend. He hoped they would carry out this thing as, it was done in England, Scotland, Wales,

France, and Germany. Mr. Halls supported the Park as the best place to hold the demonstration. If held in Beresford place some people would say it was only a certain crowd. He thought they had a chance to prove that all unions were in the movement. He would guarantee four or five hun-" dred altogether from his own union, although they were labouring under a cloud. There was no reason why they should not have a red-letter day in the Park. It would do the movement

Mr. Murphy (Whitesmiths) supported the Park as the place of meeting. The Chairman said only for the Independent Labour Party there would be no

celebration. Mr. Larkin proposed that all present form themselves into a committee for

the celebration. Mr. Mallon seconded, and it was decided to hold a meeting on Friday night

at 9 o'clock. It was eventually decided to hold the

demonstration in the Park.

THE SILK WEAVERS' STRIKE.

Mr. Mallon, Secretary of above society, said in connection with the strike Mesers. Atkinson held out a bribe to their apprentices who were over eighteen years of age to go in and they would get journeymen's wages. He referred to a letter read by Mr Simmons at the opening of the meeting from Messrs. Atkinson in which it was stated there was likely to be a settlement at the end of the week, and two days after they put a notice in the papers relative to the apprentices over eighteen years of age. Mr. Atkinson didn't want to face the matter. His so iety was one of the oldest in Dublin. It was the society round which the Liberties of Dublin were built. It was 230 years old and never broke away from its traditions. Atkinson offered a bribe to the young men to break the union, but they flouted his bribe. They threw the thing into histeeth and said they wouldn't have anything to do with it (hear, hear). The Dublin Silk Weavers had been going along in a certain even groove for twenty-five years, and it was through their endeavours the present position of the Dublin silk trade was due and not. to the employers. It was the old men of their society some of whom were still living amongst them, who made the trade possible, and it could not have been possible at all only for them. The employers reaped all the profits of it. Mr. Mallon then proceeded to say that these profits amounted to £140 per loom per

be asked to bring this matter before annum, and these men could turn round Parliament, and we want that recog- and pay the Federation of Employers something like £500. It was obvious why they paid that £500. It was to fight them (the weavers) and the like of them. They sent a series of resolutions to the employers to protect themselves from the employers; but they were told to withdraw these resolutions, and then they would discuss the matter with the men. Now, all their complaints were embodied in the resolutions, and they had nothing to complain of only what was in the resolutions. They were not going to sidetrack the question at issue. They were now four weeks out, although they were told that in a fortnight or three weeks they would be beaten. The expression was used that they would go back like whipped curs. That was the expression that was used to these men. Well, the whipped curs did not go back vet. Some of the men were told that Mallon was all right, and what had he got to do with it. Well, he was not all right. If the men beside him did not get what he had, he was hurt, because by and bye it would be his turn. Mr. Mallon then proceeded to say that the workers of Dublin were not against them in that strike. Not one society he visited refused them assistance. They had kept the men out for four weeks, and he would say now that they would // to £26 a year. beg from door to door before they would surrender. There was no strike in Dublin since 1846, and that strike lasted for ten or eleven years. The men in Fry's never gave in, nor the men in Atkinson's would never go back. He knew they would meet with assistance everywhere they went.

IRISH TRADES CONGRESS.

Mr. O'Brien (Tailors) read resolutions for the approval of the Council, which it was intended to bring before the Trades Congress. The resolutions dealt with the feeding of necessitous School children, the granting of a State subsidy to assist the housing of the workers, Labour representation, and an increase in the Parhamentary Committee from 8 to 12, 6 to reside in Dublin and 6 in the country.

Mr. Larkin suggested that the resolution demanding a State subsidy for the housing of the workers should also include a demand for the extension to Ireland of the Town Planning Act which would enable them to borrow money from the Treasury, when they could immediately have the remedy applied. He said there were already places which they could take into their cognizance, where new industrial towns had been built. It would mean more to the building trade than all the Labour Exchanges. He thought they should have the benefits of the Act when they were paying their share of the cost of it. They must be the most abject idiots in the world, always paying taxation and never getting anything back. That principle of getting something in return for their money had been admitted across the water.

Mr. Grogan—It is not wanted in Ire-

Mr. Larkin-Of course not, as long as we have Lady Aberdeen teaching us how to feed a family on 8/6 a week. Dealing with the question of feeding school children, which existed in England, he said the worker when out of work would take the food, but when he got work he would say he did not want any more food as he was able to pay for it. He was glad to get some of his own rates back to feed his child. With regard to the question of the Parliamentary Committee he was afraid there would be some discussion on it. The Council would claim Dublin was the heart of Ireland, and consequently should have a bigger say in the administration. In asking 6 out of 12 he thought they might be asking too much; 5 out of 12 might be enough. There was a great work before the Parliamentary Committee and before the Trade Councils of Ireland. He referred to the fact that Mr. John Redmond gave them his word that he would see the resolutions demanding that Parliamentary franchise for Urban areas would be carried into effect.

Mr. Murphy—He did not say when. Mr. Larkin—I know when the man gave his word he should do it. When I give a man my word I would do it. Referring to the representation of the workers under Home Rule, he said they would only have 38, if they did get that much, leaving 128 to the farmers. When the Home Rule Bill became law which, he said, was inevitable, there could be no change for ten long years, as it could not be amended. He referred to the boards down the country, where the farmers ulways voted down the proposals of the workers' representatives. That was done in the co. Dublin, and when such things were done under their eyes what would be done in a Parliament controlled by farmers, who were the most reactionary fellows in the world.

Other gentlemen having spoken, Mr. O'Brien accepted Mr. Larkin's suggestion as a very good one.

MEDICAL BENEFITS. Mr. Grogan moved the following resolution, and Mr. Skelly seconded:-

"That the delegates of the various

THE FAIR WAGES CLAUSE. Mr. Grogan further proposed, and Mr. Skelly seconded, the following resolu-

"That the workers of the City of Dublin and Ireland generally protest against the violation of the Fair Wages Clause re Government and Board of Works contracts and also by their own staff, viz., labourers doing painting work on War Office contracts. Painting is often done by men who have no claim to call themselves painters, and also a body of men who term themselves whiteners, who have been and are doing work which belongs to painters; and we consider no one has a right to decide what is or is not a painter's work but a qualified painter; and we ask this Council to aid us in our endeavours to protect the painting trade of Dublin and Ireland generally, and ask that this matter shall be brought before the District Commanding Officer of Dublin Castle, the Secretary of the War Office, the Secretary of the Board of Works, the President of the Local Government Board, and the various heads of the political parties.'

Mr. Murphy seconded, and the resolu-

tion was passed, Mr. Milner dissenting. The Council then adjourned.

Correspondence

The following letter has been refused insertion in both the "Independent' and "Evening Herald."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT AND EVENING HERALD. Brookfield road, Inchicore,

April 5th, 1913.

SIR,—My letter referred to in your issue of Thursday and again by Counc'llor Richardson in Friday's "Independent has since been read in full by the general public, and I am content to leave them to decide the extent of my offending; for my part I shall never permit anyone, and more particularly a highly paid imported Scotchman, who imports almost everything he needs, and which is purchased by our money, to insinuate that the Labour Leaders of Dublin are neither intelligent nor respectable without resenting the lie. To use a Swainism, Lord Aberdeen is Haddow, and his Excellency knows it. It is wonderful to observe the reverence which Councillor Richardson has developed for our Viceroyalty since his fall, as is testified by his letter of Friday; and to think that its writer was once a member of the Wolfe Tone Club; but this Mabbot street hero, Lorcan's Labour Leader has been more astonishing in the alteration of his views on other matters: for instance, his opinion of Jim Larkin, as given in the "Independent" of Friday, the 4th of April, 1913, does not agree with the conception expressed by Councillor Richardson of this man and the Irish Trsnsport Workers' Union in the same paper, on the same day, on the 20th of October, 1911. Councillor Richardson then wrote:

Reading Mr. E. W. Stewart's letter denutciatory of Larkin and the L.T.W.U, I am tempted to ask what right has Mr. Stewart to consure the work of a man who is not his inferior in either honesty or

Good old Bill! you have since made Stewart your bosom friend and may not with equal justice now apply to you the same question as you put to E. W. Stewart two short years ago? But, to continue, Councillor Richard-

son writes:-

Un'ess my memory is playing me tricks, Mr. Siewart was not always so mild mannered as regards the relations between employers and the workers. Who said Socialism? James Larkin has always had one great a :d serious fault. He has a marvellous capacity for discovering humbuge, and unfortunately for himself he generally calls a spade a spade, which I may roma: k would possibly socount for some of the letters which have appeared in the Press desunciatory of him and his methods.

I wonder did Councillor William Richardson dream when penning the above lines that he would live to illustrate in his own person and performance the accuracy of his own statements. I stood by Larkin when war was waged upon him by the company for which I then worked. Mr. Larkin is the same Jim Larkin today as he was then. Why have they changed? As well ask why did Judas betray? But to proceed with Mr. Richardson's highly instructive and interesting letter:-

Mr. Stewart adopts what is a very old method in Ireland to injure Mr. Larkin. He professes to examine the balance sheet of the I.T.W.U., and commenting on the fact that £443 5s. 6d. was spent in salaries, he says the chief purpose of this Union is to provide good salaries for a few officials. I have no doubt that the efficials of the I.T.W.U. are have no doubt that the efficiels of the I.T.W.U. are wall able to defend themselves against Mr. Stewart's insinuations, but may I be permitted to say that for an organisation designed to spread all over Ireland only newly started, and needing very streamons work to push it, an organisation, moreover, confronted by concealed hostility of the wealthy and powerful employers of the sensity, it seems so me that the sum mentioned is not excessive. As I said before, this kind of insinustion in I/eland is a fav.acite weapon, and every man, be he an humble workingman seeder like Larkin, or a political Lon-"That the delegates of the various trades affiliated to the Trades Council of Dublin demand that the medical benefits be extended to Ireland, and we consider 7s. 6d. of a capitation fee per insured member sufficient to cover member, wife, and family up to 16 years of age, and we strongly condemn the dispensary and Poor Law at present in vogue in Ireland, as it makes a person a pauper; and we desire that a true and proper system of help for deserving cases shall be instituted in place of the present degrading system; and the sooner it is done the better it is for the welfare of the country. The inquiry which has been held has not given satisfaction to organised labour."

fav. a die wespus, and every mes, be he an humble working mass, be he an humble der like Larkin, or a political Losder like Larkin, or a political Losder like is a larkin, or a political Losder like in larking public opinion against James Larkin. I will not present to seems for daily so. No dout they are all symboloms, but I would like to print cut that even labour who don't be a be advent on the two print cut that are well as the substance of the two largest in inflaming public opinion in gasinst James Larkin. I will not present to a present for its a product they are all supported for its and year of Larkin Dublin, nor Ireland for the master, was not energy and that Larkin lifted the veil and let the light in upon the larking present of mangled tyrangy and eventual and the veil and let the light in upon the larking present to the transmitted which present to be seen him because the support of the clay fall work in the transmitted for its larking present to a larking present of the transmitted for its larking present of the two larking present in affairing path in the larking present of the two larking presen

englit not to submit to ty amy of every little jack-in- fine who by accident happened to be pleed over these, because, in a word, he simed at making over these, because, in a word, no aimed at making the masses in Dublin realise the truth of the saying that they have rights who dare maintain them. Because his teaching would, if continued, eventually make the Dublin working man understand that there exhaus things in the world besides along these are other things in the world besides and tene men's, starved women and chil ren low wages workhouses, and polica courts. This is the had and from of the off inding. No wonder the workers of Dublin follow Larkin when they contrast the man's personality with some of the sileged Labour Loaders from Capel stree, and els where whom it is necessary to i troides to the public by stent by have o capied prominent positions in connection with the Trader Congress, &c. From the type of Labour Leader deliver us. Larking may make mistakes. He is only human, but he is at least a managerian has been shown added to the control of the contr Mach denunciation has been showe ed on he railway men and others during the recent strike. Bit ter comepaints were heard as to the rise in the price of batter, eggs, &c. Does it ever strike the wealthy and middle classes in Dublin that butter and eggs are, even at normal prices, luxuries to the major y of Dublin workers. Lug years of patien: endurance of the awful conditions on the part of the wire kers have led the Dublin employers to emclude that the worm, i.e., the Dublin working man will niver the worm, i.e., the Dublin working man will never turn. A mistake, my masters, a very great mistate to wait until the worm has been forced to turn, and then to repudiate it with ingratitude. There is nothing new under the sun While the tenant far mer was content with what Fanny Parnell oil's the useless mean the world passed him by. When he struck cut for himself, and refused to any longer he a slave to one who totaled not, neather did he spin. the world app suded him. Larkin has come to the Mr. O'Brien (Tailors) proposed that the // see Dublin workers from the death like trace in Secretary's salary be increased from £20// which he has lain. May be succeed.

WILLIAM R CHARDSON, 4 Foster Place, N.rth Dabin I have quoted Mr. Richardson's letter

almost in full, as it admirably describes the efforts of Mr. Larkin and the secret of the bitter opposition now led by Councillor Richardson himself, whom I may be pardoned for describing as the " blacklegs' hope"; it further pays to Larkin's rare abilities, generous intentions, and noble exertions a more fitting tribute that comes within the power of my feeble pen, more faithful follower of this Leader though I be; and my readers will realise in reading the above letter that more the helpless worm will turnthe reptile will turn, the snake in the grass will turn; yea, turn to sink its fangs and vomit its venom deep into the throbbing bosom whose warmth has nursed back its life. There is surely nothing new under the sun. The tribe of Judas did not end when the founder dangled by the rope. There is ever one of his followers to be found to foully seek to betray even the mortal who tries to raise the lowly and strives to improve the condition of the poor. But the name of Larkir will be respected and honoured in Ireland when that of Richardson and all of Lorcan's Labour Leaders will have faded like a fog, leaving the world the brighter for their

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

"Irish Independent," Dublin, April 6th, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—There are only small parts of this letter that I could publish. The other parts of it are so full of violent abuse, personalities, and libels that I cannot publish them. When you write in such a way that we can fairly publish your letters we shall do so, but certainly not when they are mainly abuse. libels, and offensive personalities.—Yours, THE EDITOR

W. P. PARTRIDGE. Kilmainham.

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