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Edited by Jim Larkin.

Who is it, speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause

like ours; Is greater than defeat can know-

It is the power of powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round As surely as the glorious sun

MOOD-WAYS. Must our Cause be won!

Brings the great world

No. 44.—Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 16th, 1912.

[ONE PENNY.

COAL STRIKE NOTES.

The Transport Workers' Federation contemplate calling a national strike of transport workers in the event of military being introduced to protect coal trains or collieries.

At a mass meeting of railwaymen held at Doncamer, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "This mass meeting of Doncaster railwaymen, realising the importance to organised labour of a complete victory for the miners in this struggle, pledges itself to withdraw its labour in support of the miners if the Government threaten to use any unitus pressure to ocerce the miners into deviating from their minimum wage schedule. This meeting also urges railwaymen and transport workers in other centres to adopt similar pledges."

For every week the miners are on strike there is a direct saving of over 30 lives. In 1910 there were 1,769 fatal accidents in coal mines; while there were nearly 4,000 miners injured during the same

Every million tons of minerals raised cost nearly seven lives; and of every 1,000 persons employed, 1.63 were killed in coal getting.

The industrial death-rate among royally receivers and colliery owners is not given.

"We have frankly besed our industry, and commerce on the principle of selfish ness, cloaked, as Carlyle used to sey, under due laws of war, named 'fair competition.' The wonder is that the handworkers have been so long in learning themselves also to act upon the prineiple," said Canon Bannister in a sermon in Hereford Cathedral, "This unrest. he proceeded, "will not be cared by random sympathy and vaguely generous sentiments any more than it can be suppressed by a whiff of grapeanot. What is it to those men that we speak of them as cur brothers if we do not resolutely help them to a living wage?"

According to the "Irish Times." Sir Edward Carson, at a meeting at Belfast, on September 16, last year, read out a telegram which he said he had received "from a commander in the Royal Navy," offering his services as a "volunteer" in support of the rebel "Provisional Government" planned by Sir Edward Carson and his confederates. . . "Loud cheers" from disloyal persons present are said to have received this offer to commit traitorous practices, and Sir Edward Carson, according to the "Irish Times" report, added, "Do you think that is an isolated case? Thousands are burning to come and help us."

Here is an extract from a miner's

letter :-"I am a Lancashire collier, and have been in the mine since I was twelve. I am now thirty six, married, with three children. I rise at 4.30 a.m. and have half an hour's walk to the pit, and another thirty-five minutes' hard walking at the bottom of the shaft before I reach my work. At present I am working in a seam of coal 39 ins. thick. I am raid 1s. 111d. per ton for hewing the coal and am able to get about 25 tens per week of five working days. Out of this I pay a drawer 5s. per day. Other deductions are made for pick-sharpening, lamp, etc. I am left with about 22a, 6d, for my week's work. The labour is hard, the cramped and stooped position in which I have to werk unnatural; large volumes of dust arise which, of course, is inhaled; sanitary arrangements are non-existent, and as a result obnoxicus fumes arise. I have to work in a semi-nude state owing to the heat, and my back often gets cut and lacerated with the low, jagged roof. The Pay is often inadequate, owing to falls of rocf, shortage of tubs, breakdowns, and other causes over which I have no control, My average carnings for the last year have not been more than 28s. per week of five days in the winter and four in summer. I have vivid recellections of abnormal places, as on one occasion my wages for a week's hard work was sixpence. I pay 6s. Per week for rent (a decent house in a decent quarter of the town cannot be had for less). My Sundays are spent at church and Sunday school. As for holidays, these exist as something I hear people talk

It begins to dawn upon the minds of a great number of people that a wellorganised Trade Union is of more real value to the worker then are the promises of any politician or any political party.

The "Braunschweiger Landeszitung" learns from the best sources that the Social Democratic Labour Unions of Germany have sent a sum of 500,000 marks to the English General Strike Committee as a first contribution towards the strike

The strike is providing us with unanswerable arguments in favour of the public ownership of mines. What is the present position? A few privileged persons derive over £6,000,000 a year in mining rents and royalties. In some pits the rich lord gets as much per ton in royalty as the miner gets in wages. We have only to contrast the service rendered by the two men in order to realise the iniquitous injustice of such an arrangement. In addition to royalties the coal owners are netting over £16,000,000 a year in profits. These huge royalties and dividends, often spent is luxury and folly. are obtained at the expense of men working with black faces and hands in the dirt and danger of the mines.

What of the miners? Last year nearly thirty miners a week were brought up dead to the surface of the mines. Thousands were brought up crushed and mutilated. They run risks from firedamp, explosions, falling coals. They lie in cramped positions, digging out the coals. and often the roof ever them is so low that they cannot stretch themselves. A miner going down a mine takes his life as muon in his hands as a soldier going into battle. It has been proved beyond the shadow of doubt that hundreds of lives could be saved by proper safeguards and precentions. But dividend is hely and life is cheap.

LOVE OF "IRELAND.

Ireland as distinct from her people, is nothing to me; and the man who is bubbling over with love and enthusiasm for "Ireland," and can yet pass unmoved through our streets and witness, all the wrong and the suffering, the shame and degredation wrought upon the people of Ireland-eye, wrought by Irishmen unon Iriahmen and women, without burning to and it is, in my opinion, a fraud and a liar in his heart, no matter how he loves that combination of chemical elements he is "Leased to call "Ireland."

JAMES COMMOLLY.

TO THE EDITOR IRISE WORKER. 11 Upper Dominick Street. March 13:h, 1912.

Sir,—Would you kindly find space in your columns for the publication of the following statement:-

During the pregress of the election of officers in the Corporation Workman's Society on Sunday, 11th Pebruary, 1912, I attended to claim my right as a member of the above Society to Vote. I arrived at 458 p.m., when, to my astonishment, I was informed by the Secretary, Mr. Canty, I was late. It seems to me very strange why I was admitted. However, I insisted in my right to Vote. I was immediately seized by Mr. Tarleton and Mr. Canty, assaulted, and thrown downstairs. The public are aware of the case being tried in the Police Court, and I believe I was beaten unfairly owing to want of proper evidence on my behalf, and to add to the injustice I have received, the Governing Committee of above Seciety have summoned me to attend and answer to a charge of Disobedience towards the Officers, and now, to crown their audacious conduct, they have inflicted a fine of 10/-, payable on the 25th inst., I may state emphatically I have no intention whatever of paying this fine, and for the better information of the Corporation Society Star Chamber, I will ask you Mr. Editor to publish the Rule I was tried by. Any member using obscene language or insuling any Officer of the Trade Union shall be severly dealt with by the Committee who shall be entitled to inflot a fine not to expeed 20s. Any member so dealt with, and not complying with the order shall be out of benefit and have no claim on the Union until such fine is paid in full. Any member having a complaint against any officer or member shall bring same before the Committee to be dealt by them.

I think it can be plainly seen by any right minded person that the officers who so intelligently decided to fine me they knew absolutely nothing about the exist-ing Rule under which I should have been tried. Sincerely wishing your paper every prospecity and theaking you in autio-pation—lours sincerely,

mune of Paris will be held in the Antient Concert Beildings, on Sunday next, March 17th, commencing at 8 s'eleck. Songe, recitations, speeches. Tickets, One Shilling cach.

FROM THE EARTH-A CRY.

Can the earth have a voice? Can the cieds have speech To murmur and rail at the demigeds? Trample them! Grind their valgar faces

in the clay. The earth was made for lords and the makers of law:

For the conquerors and the social priest;

For traders who feed on and fester the complex life: For the shrewd and the selfish who plan and keep:

For the heirs who squander the heards that bears The face of the king, and the blood of the

In their health, in the gift of life, Almighty, In their grief or compassion anywhere for the poor?

And the curse of the darkened souls !

If there be, there is guerdon for those who hate the wrong And lesp naked on the spears, that blood may cry

For truth to come, and peace, and Thy

Emperors, stand to the bar! Chancellors, halt at the berracks!

Landlerd and Lawlords and Trade lords, the spectres you conquered have risen; Communists, Societies, Nihilists, rentrebels, strikers, behold!

They are the fruit of the seed you have sown-God has prespered your planting —They come

From the earth like the army of death. You have sowed the teeth of the dragon! Hark to the bay of the leader! You shall

hear the roar of the pack As sure as the stream goes seaward. The Shall crack and crumble and sink, with

your laws and rules That breed the million to toil for the Diskury of the ten : That gried the rent from the tiller's blood

for dremes to spend; That hold the teeming planet as a garden. plot for a thousand:

That draw the crowds to the cities from the bealthful fields and woods; That copulate with greed and beget disease and crime:

That join these two and their offspring, till soo world is filled with fear. And falsehood wins from the truth, and the vile and the cunning succeed,

And manhood and love are dwarfed, and virtue and friendship sick, And the love of Christ is a clock for the corpse that stands for justice!

Insects and vermin, ye, the starving and dangerous myriads,

List to the marmar that grows and growls! Come from your mines and mills. Pale-faced girls and women with ragged and hard eyed children,

Pour from your dens of toil and filth, out to the air of keaven-Breath it deep and hearken! A say from

the cloud on beyond it, A cry to the toilers to rise, to be high as the highest who rules them, To own the earth in their slifetime, and hand it down to their children!

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN. TENDERS FOR TIMBER AND STONES

(ROME TIMBER, ETC.).

The Corporation of Dublin are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Timber and Stones (Heme-Timber, etc.). Uspacs of the Specification, with conditions of contract can be obtained at the Office of the City Engineer, City Hall, Dublin, on payment of the sum of is, for each form. Tenders, sealed, and marked "Tenders for Timber and Stores" must be addressed to me at my Office, City Hall, Dublin, and delivered on or before Teseday, the 19th day of March, 1912.

Tenders which do not contain the gonnine signstures of both the tenderer and his sureties will not The lewest or any Tender will not necessarily be

> (By Order), HENRY CAMPBELL,

Town Clerk. Town Clerk's Office. City Hall, Dablin. 11th March, 1912.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF HELAND.

Celebration of Paris Commune.

The Annual Celebration of the Com-,

WATERFORD.

Oh, Nationality and Religion! what hypocrites your cloaks conceal; But when the guise is removed by the practical, how may those theerists feel?

At the last monthly meeting of the Corporation quite a number of Aldermen and Councillors expressed their most fearful horror at the idea of having the Theatre Royal opened during the holy sesson of Leat and at the terrible insult offered thereby to the Bishop, the clergy, and the Catholic citisens of Waterford. Dear me! what an awful crime the theatre committee and the lessee have been guilty of in having the theatre opened during Lent for the exhibition of living pictures by a company who has rented the Theatre Royal for twelve months from the leases when not engaged by other performances, and for the employment of seven or eight men, for whom, I understand, neither the clergy nor those horrified city fathers, Nationalists, and avowed devotees of religion had any consideration whatever. They cared not whether these poor human beings had had the wherewithal to obtain a losf to supply the morning meal (if so it could be properly termed) as long as their opinions on religion and nationality might have been held without opposition. But, thanks to our able representatives on the City Council, who have already proved their abilities in the cause of the workers and the citizens in general, the time has smed when it is a profession to use oneside of the Municipal Baildings and a holy act to make any use whatever of the other side so long as it suited those socalled Nationalists and lovers of their

Holy Faith. During the discussion on the opening of the Theatre Royal the little Alderman was pleased to introduce the word Socialism, but I venture to assert, with Councillors Kearns and O'Neill, that amongst the rabble he had been pleased to consider as Socialists are to be found true practical Nationalists and lovers of their Holy Faith as had ever the honour of Alderman or Councillor been conferred on. I think, further, that the sooner all such selfish and irrelevant subjects are ruled out of order at meetings of the Corporation the better will it be for the citizens. because the time so wasted ought be more profitably employed in the business which those people are expected to transact in the interests of the citizens. But I fear the tendency to jobbery is too much to be eradicated by parties and cliques. We must wait until we can secure a greater number of seats in the interest of the great majority of the citizens before such purification and

justice to the retepayers can take place. A sub committee of the Finance and Law assembled in the Mayor's Office on Friday afternoon to meet the representatives of the Corporate Workers regarding their system of employment and the distribution of overtime work. Anything, of course, to evade the direct demands of the men. Councillor W. P. Maher was the only absentee of the sub committee. I wonder what was the cause of his absence? Oh. I do! an independent man.

Mr. O'Connor had been invited on behalf of the men, and when he found no other representative of the men had been invited he asked for three others, only two of whom were supplied. Why the Lird was not I cannot say unless it was feared he might have given some unrequired inf.rmation concerning the waterworks where, rumours have it, a job is to be done shortly. However, after two anda half hours' wrangling, arguing, and interruptions, on the part of Councillor "Willie," who, as Mr. O'Connor informs me, apparently made it his chief business to interrupt and oppose everything put forward by him (O'Connor) on the men's behalf, the deputation withdrew with almost the same amount of wisdom as they had on entering the Mayor's Office with the exception of that clause in their programme referring to promotion from the rank and file which the aub-committee agreed to recommend to the full committee. Nothing touching on cash could have been dealt with. Just imagine a programs o under consideration close upon six months, and when a sab committee has been appointed to investigate they connot deal with anything on that programme which berders on wages. Well, such is the intelligence of the Weterford. Corporation.
The lack of work owing to the coal

strike is being felt here, and many men in the transport trade are forced to have me unwelcome holiday which, I trust, may be of short duration with victory to the unfortunete moles of humanity, who descend into the bowels of the earth for the weelth end luxury of a few at a wage

altogether disproportionate to the risk to life and to the wealth and luxury created by their toil and risk.

DAWNING DAY.

LIMERICK NOTES.

(BY THE BROKER.)

Life in the British Army.

Judging from the several cases which have cropped up at the Pelice Court lately, in which a number of young men were charged with desertion from the British Army, and what, with the reports every other day, of suicides and mutinies in both the Army and Mavy, life in either branches of the service must be saything but what the average recruit pictures it previous to joining. Young fellows who are stricken with military ardour, and having a desire to see life as it is seen from the service in the army, would, therefore, do well to ponder on the step they contemplate, and weigh the deductions to be drawn from these frequent arrests of deserters, suicides of young soldiers and mutinies. The glowing accounts of the recruiting sergeant of life in the British army may not always fit in with the actual facts, as many a promising but beedless young Irishman has found to his cost; but if youths really desire a military career, why not join a decent army, such as the American, where they will be treated well and properly paid, and if fighting is to be done they will have an opportunity of fighting, nine times out of ten, in a just cause, instead of disgracing

Gone en Policemen.

Our city girls here, to use a common phrase, are gone peeler mad. The majority of them are so vain and so mappreciative of their ewn dignity, as to consider it an honour to be seen conversing with an ordinary common bobby. Some

of these chaps have yet to learn to know themselves as others know them. Is it not simply deplorable to find girls gossiping and promonading our principal streets with such unpopular reople. Things have got so quiet in the country districts that they can go "firting" with the farmers' daughters. When the evenings are bad they invite the young ladies into the barrack room, and start a dance. If some of them see this in print I am sure they will be tempted to go manufacturing crime, in o der to show cause, and to keep the barracks from being cleased altegether. Good old Mr. Peeler, have a good sime of it, and if any of the farmers complain about flirting with their daughters, try the thickness (of their skulls with the batons. It's the only way to keep those old jokers quiet.

Shopeenism.

Social life in Limerick is a curious study. The country peop'e form the aristocracy, an exclusive and obtrusive band of the old secondarcy days. In the development of the latter-day ideas a good deal of the gilt has been knocked off their gingerbread. I am sorry to observe that tue spirit of shoneanism rises simultaneounly with a little material prosperity, and instead of wide and healthy democratic ideas, there is a prevalence of the low product which may be summed up in the old saying, "two pence looks down on three halfpence." This feeling is born of an ignorance which time and better manners will dissipate effectually.

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37 HIGH STREET (OPPOSITE CHAPEL).

Special Low Terms to Workingmen

Hew Long. Ch Lord?

Behold us standing in the market place, With tear dimmed eyes and faces wan and pale;

Behold as here, the workers of the race, Whose brawn and blood are offered now for sale.

Just give us work, just give a chance to Though we be slaves, these rights to us

belong; Would you from us this last resource despoil?— How long, oh Lord, how long?

We gave you of our ripest years, We laboured late and early in your

You coined in gold our agonies and tears, You trefficked in our life blood from our hearts;

And now your maw is crammed with food we made, From slum and den we cry our ancient

How long for us this sorry trade? How long, oh Lord, haw long? J. W. S. Cogiz.

Do not fear to be thought over strict; do not fear to be reproached as extreme; do not fear to be in a minority. CARDINAL MARRING.

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BEST WORK-LOWEST PRICES. This Coupon entitles you to 20 per cent. off List Prices. See our Stall at all Bassars and Public Fetes,

Strong Boots for Workingmen.

Wand-Penged Bluckers, 6s.

NOTE-These Hand Pogged Bluchers are made in our ewn factory, and are sold by us only. They cannot be obtained elsewhere. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery—there-ters avoid worthless imitations, and get the genuine article: Sold only by—

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The Workers' Secofit Stores, 474 Naw Gr is now opened with a good selection of Greyoria

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WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

An Open Letter to the Irish Women Workers.

The time has arrived when you must wake up and examine your position in the great army of Industrial Workers that is being organised in this country. Your brothers in this great army have awakened to the necessity long since, with a result that they have considerably bettered their conditions of labour, and their employers to-day dare not treat them, as they did their Fathers in days gone by.

But you are treated to-day by your Employers in a most brutel manner, and the only way to alter this state of affairs is to apply the same remedy as has been applied by your brothers. i.e. That of Industrial Organization.

It is because I recognise that a great responsibility rests on you women, a greater responsibility perhaps than you think, that I take the liberty of thus addressing you. You are the mothers of the I-eland that is to be-Ireland, that is in the making—in short the future of the Iri h Nation rests with you.

I know and you know only too well that the treatment meted out to you is a disgrace to civilisation. That the factory Acts passed for your benefits are grossly at used, that indignities are thrust on youaye, indignities that bring the blush of shame to your cheeks. You suffer these things in silence schamed to repeat them to your nearest friends. If you protest, if you report a flagrant breach of the factorg act to an Inspector. if you comp'ain in any way, you know what the result is sure to be "you get the sack." And as long as you remain unorganised so long will this sort of thing go on. No employer, no petty foreman, no paid slave driving manager is afraid of one wemen, but there is not one of these miserable skunks, who torment and ill-treat you today would dare do it, if you were properly organised, as you have a right to be.

I have known many cases where you have been denied the right the law provides for you in the shape of the Workmen's Compensation and Employers Liability Act. Countless numbers of you have been wrongfully dismissed your work, and how many, aye, how many of your fallen sisters to-day could rightly lay the blame of their down!all at the door of some despotic monster in human form who drove them from their work to the streets-"or else."

And now in the near future there will be in operation in this country the National Insurance Act. How will you gain under this latest form of legislation? Your employers are bound to insure you you are bound to be insured, whether you like it or not. Every trick that has been used rgainst you in the past to deprive you of your rights will be used against you again, if you do not protect yours lives. believing in the old truism, that God helps these who helps themselves.

The only way in which you can do that is by organisation. In other words, in linking up with your brothers in the great industrial army of labour, and joining the only Women Workers' Union that will be an approved acciety under the Act in Ireland, viz, the Irish Women Workers' Union, then you will be able to look after your own in erests, individually and col-

In conclusion, I would appeal to all Women Workers, whether they be employed in the factory, the shop, or the

office, to realise that they are all workers, and sisters, in this great human family, and that what is an injury to one of them is an injury to all. That insemuch as they are the future mothers of the nation so must they take their responsibility on their shoulders, realising that they can never take the place they should in the onward march of freedom unless trained and organised. That we can never realise that ideal we should all be striving for unless the workers who work for the freecom of any country are mutually and physically strong That can never be while you who are the hope of the future are treated worse than slaves.

Women, wil you awake ere it is too late. I have that much confidence in you u will.
Yours fraternally,
W. F. C. to believe you will.

MAROH 17th.

There's a day in each year when each brave Son of Erin Throws all his troubles and cares to the

wind : No matter how tadly he's been after farin', A wee bit of Shamrock just eases his, mind.

It's a dear little plant.

With three leaves on each stem, In Irishmen's eyes there is no fairer

'Tis the Emblem of Erin,

Our dear Isle so green, So don't fail to wear it on March seventeen.

No matter how low in this world be his station. No matter how humble in life to his

He longs once again to see Ireland a Nation.

'Tig the one loving wish of each Irishman's heart.

CHORPS.

How pleasing the sight of a wee sprig of open for further ennouncements. Shewrook To these who forever have left Erin's

It brings back to memory the home of their boyhood,

That dear spot in Ireland they will never see more. CHORUS.

> T. Source, St. Holon's, Lancockire.

Women Workers' Concert and Dance.

That the Concert organised by the Irish Workers' Choir, to be held on to-morrow (Sunday) the 17th, in the Antient Concert Rooms, will be a great success goes with-

out saying. The Programme, one of the best it has ever been our lot to read, will be an eyeopener to friends and eritics alike, consisting of twenty-five Numbers, every one of which will be sure to go on. To say nething of the Dance to follow. To one who has had no small experience in organising similar entertainments, it seems almost incredulous that the Committee having charge of the arrangements could pessibly have given such a bill of fere at such a small cost—i.e., Concert and Dance, 1s. Concert only 6d. If you have not already secured your Tickets you would be well advised to do so at once. If you cannot get same you can pay at the door, and certainly if you want to get a good nights fun without valgarity, and enjoy a real Irish night the only thing for you to do is to turn up to the Anient Concert Rooms on St Patrick's night, and see what Irish Workers can do in the entertaining of Irish Workers. Mr. J. Butler the well-known M.C. will officiate at the Dance to be given on St. Patrick's night at the Antient Concert Rooms.

All Communications for this column to be addressed-"D.L."

Women Workers' Co'umn. Liberty Hall. 18 Beresford Place.

Irish-Ireland Notes.

By An Spailpin Fanace.

Arthur's Anglicised Irish. MANUFACTURED IN HUNGARY, PREHAPS. Our readers will remember that we referred last week to a play written in "I ish" which is at present appearing in instalments in Arthur's Sinn Fein weekly. As we haven't the fortune to belong to the highly paid efficial clear, we have not been able to afford the time necessary for a proper study of the "Master Piece." We are acquainted with vary many highly efficient scholars of the Irish Language who have consistently refused to publish Irish matter, as they rightly hold that in the present state of the language, books and other printed matter, except they are Lee from the devouring demon of Boarlachas, are a greater sou ce of evil in contaminating the Irish Language than any other agency. But feels rush in where angels fear to tread. Judging by the "Mester Piece" in question, the writer of same seems to be possessed of the arch Craos-Deamhan of Bearlachas.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing." The following ut bits taken from the issue of March 2nd, will illustrate the devistation wrought by the Cracs Deamhan. Sgoruigheadlit ar bun tachh istigh an

Osoleisde." "A deithneann an tabhran go sin

"Seamas—Acht tusa."

"Fear og sgioptha gasta o US.A." (This knocks the Doctor's Sgafanta Sgelbanta into a cocked hat)

"See dhuit dhe litireg tabhairt di iad."
To translate the phrase, "I am doing," by "Taim ag deanamh e," it would be necessary for the Oracs Deamhan to have possessed one for years. The most elementary students know that the proper

translation of such a phrase should be: "Taim gha dheanamh." The boy in the Preparatory Grade of the Intermediate who could not translate the phrase correctly would not succeed in getting 10 per

We intend to cull a further instalment

of tit-bits next week. We would advise all students of the Irish language to shun the Irish of Arthur's sheet if they want to acquire a knowledge of Lish Irish.

THE DUBLIN FEIS CEILIDH.

The Feis Ceitidh will be held on this (Saturday) evening in the Mansion House, and we trust that a large muster of Gaels will show by their attendance their apprepreciation of the work of the Feis Com-

There is no ground for the rumour circulated that the democratic Michael O'Fogbludha is to appear in a two-tail tacker on the occasion, nor is Micheal O'Lougsigh likely to use the "programme" to any extent.

Copies of the Fe's Syllabus can be had at the offices of the Gaelio League, 25 Rutland Square.

THE OIREACHTAS. This year's Oireachtes and Sugradh Gaedheal promises to colipse anything yet seen in Dublin on Irish-Ireland lines. This year's Committee seems determined to leave nothing to chance, and when it is realised that the moving spirits. "irresponsibles" though they be, according to some eminent authorities, are those who made the Sugradh Gaedheal in the short space of two years the prem'er athletic meeting in Iroland, we may expect some bold eriginal features in connection with this year's Festival. Arrangements are in progress for the running of cheap excursions from town and village in Ireland, so that a monater hosting of the Gaedheal may be expected in Dablin on Sunday, 30th Jane. Keep your eyes

Communications for this column to be addressed An Speilpin Fanach, care of Editor Inter Woman.

Trish Co-operative Labour Press, Ltd. Committee Meeting in Liberty Hall on Menday Evening Next, 18th inst., at Six p.m. All Members attend.

MICHAEL MULLEY, POR

Importation of Glass Bottles.

This question of the importation of glass bottles into this country must get immedia est ention. Here is an industry that each and all can and should assist. Unlike other Irish industries there is no scab labour attached to it, no sweated labour, all bottles made in Dublin at least are male by Trade Union labour. And farther there is money in this trade; this is not a question of aff-cting a few workers, but a matter affecting hundreds of families directly, and hundreds of thousand indirectly. Let us take the imports for the twelve months ending December, 1911, we find that no less than 75,396 gross of bottles was imported valued at £39,249, and we have to remember this fact also that bet'lse must be sold whether foreign or home made at a fixed price so the only persons responsible for the present importation of foreign made bottles are in first place the publican and these who sell temperance dricks (mineral waters &c), secondly these who drink



out of bottles or glas es. Now we print in this issue a block showing an Irish made tottle to contain mineral waters used by one of our advertisers. Mr. Gallegher, of Bridgefoot Street, Dublin. You will see the Irish Trade Mark stamped in the glass, there can be no avasion here, and the appeal to our readers to drink no liquids but those contained in Irish made bottles and thereby help to find work for our Dublin glass bottle makers; this week I am informed. they have had to shut down part of the plant in one firm and the men have been thrown idle on the streets, this is not a question of saking the British Government i r assistance, every man, woman and child con help Refuse all foreign made bottles.

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

---TMB---

Irish Worker

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice One Penny—and may be had of any news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Berestord Place, Dublin. Telephone 8421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; Se. 3d. for six months payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anenymous

Dublin, Saturday, March 16, 1912.

St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.

One thousand five hundred and fortytwo years ago was born a man now known to all men as St Patrick, Patron Saint of this Nation. Whether he was born in this land or not matters little, though personally we are of the opinion that he not only lived and suffered as a slave in the North of Ireland, but we further believe he was born there. What, then, was this great and humble man noted for in life? Was he an extraordinary clever man? Was he a great statesman even according to the time he I ved in? Was he a great warrior? No historien of any note claims any of the above qualities for him. All are agreed that he was a humble man-that he worked as a common swine-herd. He was a gentleman (not in the sense understood to-day). Itis clearly stated he was gentle in feature. pleasant spoken, gentle in all his actions. always willing to render service to his fellow-creatures. In fact, he was a man imbued with what to him at any rate was a basic truth—that all men were brothers in Christ; that what injured ene injured all, that men should love one another, that peace among men was a blemed thing and having the truth he desired that all men should partake of it. He required no standing army, no navy, no force of any kind, but the truth of his messege, he had no orange ledges's, no Board of Erin, no ex outive government, just the power of God, and Patrick himself as the humble instrument. And it must also he remembered he entered on his great and glorious teak in dark and troublous times in Ireland. Kings and chiefs were contending in arms against one emother, everybedy in these days

letting was the cure for every ill. and yet into the midst of this turmoil enters the humble and saintly Patrick. What are his actions? Does he call upon the law or the powers of kings or chiefs to assist him? No! he gathers tegether a few humble men, like unto himself talls them his message, persuades them that it is their duty to deliver that message to all mer, but more especially to those who, at that time, inhabited the land. Nothing could terrify him, nothing deter him from his tesk. Every obstacle is surmounted. Though threatened with death and other ills, on many occasions, it mattered not-He saw his path mapped out, and determined to follow it, knowing that however difficult, the land delectable lay beyond He came amengst a people, warlike and uncivilized. We are told he preached Peace. Such was the force of lis message and his outstanding personalty that in a few years he transformed the country, from end to . The "pre'ers' ladies" flocked togthe end. What at one time had been strife, bloodshed, and chaos, became reace, Brotherly love and order. 1542 years have passed. We wonder what would Patrick think of his children if he were privileged to return to this land? In what way is his message being carried out? Peace and brotherly love, for sooth. Strife and discord is more the order of the day now. Man knows not his fellowman. The chief aim of life is to do your fellow-man; cheat him, injure him, imprison him, starve him, deny him the right to work or est, poison him with foul and poisonous alcohol, keep him in muery and want. The word brother has lest all meaning; Christian fellowship is but a shibboleth; and if St. Patrick dared to deliver his message in these days in the spirit and letter he delivered it in our fathers day he would be stored in the streets, the gool or the gibbet would be prov ded for him. We have forgotten Patrick's message. We have forgotten the meaving of his life and work, and the sooner we retrace our steps the better. N t stife and discord, but perce and fellowship is required, then we can look to Him in the mansion above, knowing that He will look down on Erin's green valleys in forgiveness and love, and the fire H, kindled will again burn bright and clear as in the days when he, the Patron Saint of this, our land, walked its fields and hills.

laboured in might against right. Bloed-

We wish to draw the attention of our Catholic readers to the service in Irish which will be held in St Andrew's, Westland Row, on St. Patrick's Day at 4 p.m. As many as possible should attend.

TOM CARROLL FUND.

CARROLL V. TIME - - 102. NOT OUT! DOMATIONS. SALE OF POSTGARDS.

Mr. J. Holligan Mr. P. M. Guiness 0 2 0 Mr. J. Lembert ... 0 1 0 Mr. Tisrney, Lombard Street ... 0 3 0 Postcards on sale as the undermen-

tioned sheps :-Mr. L. MURPHY, 8 Lorabard street. Mr. TIERMEY, 9 Lombard street. Ma. N. J. BYRNE, 39 Aungier st. Mr. Hughra, 28 Jones's Road

MISS HARLEY, 53 Lower Sheriff st. Mr. KILBRIDE, 63 Lower Sherif at. Miss MRAGRER, Tara et. MISS MRAGHER, City Quay.

MR. G. NAPIER, Gt. Brunswick st. A subscription of 2s. 6d. to above fund previously acknowled god from "a friend" should have been down in the name of Mr. George Ryan.

WEXFORD NOTES.

Thursday was a sad, sad day for the friends of the "Peelers" On that days g est many lovers of heer assembled at the station to see them (ff. There was weeping and geaching of teeth, and fervent: prayers for another lock-out or strike, as: they called it

The "Preleva" ladies also assembled in full farce, and many a tear was shed. The names of a few of the "gents" might be interesting—Pat Henen, better known "John Bull." Pat's poor feet, take care of them; don't lift them too high. George of the Black Legge, you are not: deed yet, Georgie "Padding" Gordan, "The Swank Barber," Joe Salmon, Marke Wallace, "The Lady Killer," a really handsome fellow; Boyd C'erk, at Walker's known as the "Jap," Roberts, of the "Grecian B nd," and a great friend of the "Peelers," Tom Buskland, the sham Gelic Leaguer from "No man's land," M. J. Ksvanagh, Micky the "Mug," The "Dapper" Ferlong, and Joe Scallan, the Coal Parter. Are your hands sore, Joe?" We missed the fine athletic figure of T. J... Whitty, the Wexford "Caruso," erack: cyclist, long distance runner, and pugilist,. den't think. Poor T. J. no more "Peeler's brawls." Your melodious voice will be missed in the "brawl room" of the brirec's where you so often san g "Thora" before suc' a select sudience as the "Peelers' ladies." To all the above gents we tender our sincere sympathy in their sfliction for lesing the "Peelers" and the beer. Beer! Glorious Beer! Poor Pat's feet.

Some weeks ago the "Pirates of Perzance" was produced is Wexford and New Ross, before crowded houses, and whatever was over, after paying all expenses, was to be given to some legal charity All the expenses are pow paid, and the amount left over in 6d. After having a grand ball, of course the cost of it goes down as "expenses."

Mark O'Rourke, "Flyblow," and Peter Whitey, cerk-cutter in Cullimore's, had a

conversation in a certain "sub" in town regarding the trial of P. T. Daly. "Flyblow" said Mr. Day did not get enough; he should have got two years. With this Peter agreed. Why? Because Peter has girls working in Cullimore's for a few shillings a week doing very hard work, and he's afraid that they will join the Irish Transport Workers' Union and he would not be able to make as much profit out of his corks.

The Harrier H.C. have already set an example to the shoneen Gaels who attended the "peelers' brawls" by expelling them out of their club. It is gratifying to know that these shoneons are very few.

During the week there were exhibited in Charles Vise's window two large photos "peelers" who were in town during the "s'rike," ss they called it.

window in great numbers to see their

I wonder was the "peeler" who killed Mike Leary in it.

"Ex-Pee'er Forde" was unable to open Pierce's gate a few mornings ago, and he got "John the Bail," ex-soldier to help him. Neither of them could oren it, and the man that formerly had the job had to be got in the end to open it.

There is great strength in these exarmy men.

The brothers Joe and Mat Farleng arrived in Wexford on Sunday morning from London, where they been working since last September. They were met at the station by a number of friends. It is very gratifying to have two such good and enthusiastic men once more amongst

The case of Mr. Peter O'Connor and Jack Connors same on for hearing on Wednesday, and Sir Bill, who was in the chair, insisted that the case be adjourned on the grounds that Jack's wife was dying before he heard what the colicitors had got to say. This is more "jobbery" werked up by the employing class. We know the reason of this.

The cobbler has an Excise Officer named Curtin going round with a paper asking people to sign it testifying to the character of the cobbler. Poer "Spread the Light."

"Don't Shoot" Prosecu-

During the west prosecutions have been instituted in connection with the propaganda arging soldiers to refuse to shoot men on strike when ordered to do so. Mr. Frederick Crownley, who was arrested for distributing leaflets among the soldiers at Aldershot, containing a reprint of one of the articles that apprared in an early edition of THE INISH WORKER. is a member of the Will.sdan L.L.P. He made the following spirited defence of his action:-

"I am not guilty of any crime. Had I been guilty my conscience would have told me so. You say I have broken the law, a law made 100 years ago, and in the making of which the middle and working classes had no voice, but which was made by a class who lived on the labours of another class. Man-made law is not unalterable. Hundreds of laws passed then do not apply now. But I still tell you if your law was passed yesterday, there is a higher law which says "Thou shalt not kill." I have simply made an earnest appeal to the honour of the soldiers not to shoet their brothers who are fighting for the right to live. If that is breaking your law so much the worse for your unjust law. You say my action was undermining society. If society will not withstand the attacks of truth doss not that prove the rottenness of society? And the soomer we have a more just state of society the batter. Your prison missionary called me a traitor for calling attention openly to what be and h s class preach-" Love one another." You and he are entitled to your opinions of traitors and treachery. and I am to mine, but you are traitors to your creed. Although you say with your lips-"Live one another," in your hearts

you say "Shoot, and shoot straight!" Why are you prosecuting me, and not the authors or printers of the pamphlets, for preaching the doctrine that Tolstoy preached all his life in Russia undisturbed? If you send me to prison I shall not be the first nor the last to go there unjus ly, and you will have to send many more before you can hope to suppress the truth, and you will stand condemned for ever before the eyes of all truth and freedom-loving people. I know and believe every word on the leaflets to be true. Why are you so afraid of the truth? Is it n to because of the corruption of the laws and government? And if I have succes ded in persuading one soldier from being a murderer my labour will not be in vain. I do not want to go to prison. for I am almost certain to lose my work if I do, but my spirit revolts from saying for mercy from such a ruthless enemy as I have got to fight. You may kill my body, but you cannot kill the truth.
In this week's issue of our o ntempor-

ary, the "Labour Leader," the fellowing letter appears :-"EIR-Comrades will have seen in the

Press the prosecution of Gay Bowman and the brothers Buck for printing and publishing the leaflet advising soldiers not to fire on men on strike. These prosect tions are being undertaken, it appears to me, in a penic, but it is quite certain that the Government is sections and intend to trap the matter to extrames.

Under these circumstances it is very necessary that public opinion shou'd be argued throughout the length and breadth of the country. There has been no time to consult with others on the metter, so Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, MP and myself nave undertaken to see that the prisoners are adequately defended. We hope that in a day or two this may be taken out of our hands by the Labour Party and the LLP., and the BSB toge her.

In the meantime, however, we must have money for these men's defence, so I make this urgent appeal to all comrades to send along small or big subscriptions at once either to myself or Mr. Wedgwood st the House of Commons. It would also be well if at our public meetings resolutions of pro'est were passed and sent to various members of Parliament, the Prime Minister, and others. Any inflience we can bring to bear on Trade Unions. Friendly Societies, Brotherhoods, or sny assembles of men, will be useful.

Let everyone resember that the offence these men are charged wish is simply a-king soldiers to reluse to fire on unarmed men and women. GEORGE LANSBURY.

House of Commons."

We thoroughly approve of the defence fund, and will be g'ad to reseive contributions from any and every person in Ireland who is with us in the fight against militarism. We start the ball r.lling with £1 from THE IRISH WORKER. Now, all together, please; who's next?

KINGSTOWN, BRAY, DEANSGRANGE (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

A large meeting of the Bras branch took place on Wednesday evening at the Castle, Bray, when the District Secretary attended and addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Burke explained that he had to postpore another meeting at Deat agrange to come amorgat them that night to enquire into the working of the branch, and he must congratulate them on the progress the branch was making.

Workingmen, said Mr. Burke, lived by selling their labour, and it was the only thing he had to sell, and was wholly depeadent upon it; and that the power of combination was the banding together of workingmen in juining a trade union, thus making it necessary for their employers to deal, not with individuals, who were more or less helplers, but with the necessary factor of labour as a whole. A workingman might be grumbling under swee od wrges and tyrannous hours, but if he protessed individually the employers reply would be instant dismissal. Therefere, when you protest in a body (which shows the power of combination), the employer is bound to conce to your demands. It is then estential that every member should work hand in hand to bind that combination in the interests of all, and try and bring the lost sheep back into the fold or solidarity.

After having discussed various matters, it was desided to bring under the notice of the Urban Council the action of the Harbour Master, who is setting in a dual espacity by performing the auties of Harboar Master whiles as the same time is acting as a sort of stevadore in the leading of timber vessels, and actually paid the men an account on Wednesday evening.

A special meeting of the C. mmittee will be held en Sanday evening. At Kingstown matters remain quiet, work at the coal trade being almost at a

standstill. One of the Insurance Lecturers will deliver an address on the Insurance Bill here on the 28th instant, in the Town

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The following was the voting :-

FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (12). F. Farrell, coachmake; 33; T. Farren, storecatter, 31; T. Foran, transport worker, 31; E. Hayes, drapers' assistant, 30; J. Lawlor, car owner 22; P. J. L., baker, 26; G. Leshy, plasterer, 37; J. M. Manus, little artist, 13; P. Macken, house painter, 27; W. J. Murphy, whitemaith, 15; T. Marphy, carpet planner, 40; J. Nalan, bookbin er, 34. R. O'Carpell brighlager, 40. W. O'Brian 34; R. O'Cecroll, bricklayer, 40; W. O'Brien, tailor, 43; J. O'Flamegan, compositer, 13; A. Rigney, Curporation labourer, 23; H. Rechford, hairdresser, 33.

FOR IBISA TRADES CONGRESS (1). P. J Les, taker, 4; W. O'Brien, tailor, 33; J. Simmone, carpenter, 23.

FOR BROWN DED ABYLUM BOARD (4). J. Farren, tinsmith, 39; J. Lawlor, car owner, 28; P. J. Lea, baker, 25; W. J. Marphy, whitesmith, 21; T. M Parland, car penter, 42; C. Timmins,

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN

The Estates and Finance Committee of the Dublin Corporation will at their meeting on the 26 h instproceed to elect a competent person to the position of Temporary Draughtsman in the effice of the Barough Surveyor at a galaxy of 30s, per week. Candidates must possess a University Degre me Civil Engineering or a College of Science Miplema-in Civil Engineering. All applications, with copies-of testimonals to be addressed to

John G. O'Sullivan, Esq., C.E., Borough Surveyor, C.ty Hall,

so as to reach him on or before the 22nd instant. Candidates are advised that, according to the Standing Orders of the Municipal Council, appoint meats of a temporary nature expire at the end of ene month unless the Council or the Commit of otherwise order.

By Order, EDMUND W. EYRE

Musicipal Buildings, Dublin, 13 à March, 1912.

b W. FURNISS,

FOR GOOD VALUE IN irish Boof & Muitton. Henry but the Best at Lowest 7 rices.

Wrathet St. Mont Sen 88th Talket St.

The Present Coal Strike.

(Continued) (By AN Ex-MINER.)

I was considerably inspired by the reception given to my article in last week's issue, and I am again attempting a few more lines upon this all-absorbing topic. I have been nightly amused as the strike has progressed to hear and read the opisions of certain "intelligent giants" with respect to the Coal Orisis, and if the formed the Ne Plus Ustra of all inwledge, then the coal miners might well accept what the owners offer, and thank them for allowing the privilege to work in their colleries. I am thankful for the fact that miners have ling ag) realised the tremendous lessons of naity, and there is no possible chance of anything like the above calamity taking place. Last Thursday evening I picked up that paragon of wisdom, the "Evening Mail," and read therein an extract from the "Glabe," to the effect that theusands of mea would go down the mines to work if the Government would guarantee protection (I have substituted the word "wirk" for dig out the coal.) Now, fellow-workers, I don't care a hang who wrote sheet words, but three things are

Firstly—He was grossly ignorant of the conditions of working in mines, and probably had never seen the headstocks of a

coal mine. Smoodly-Hadoes not understand the characters of miners; that they are not only united in principle, but determined

Thirdly—He perpetrated a terrible inmit upon the intelligence of his readers. and the Dublin workers will not sulogise the "Evening Mail" for printing this Occiney confounded concection.

Bih! Fancy a journalist in this 20th entury talking such nonsensical rot as "dig out the coal," and think of a prominen; Dublin paper inflicting it upon us. Enough to make the Heavens weep and Angels bush with shame. I suppose he thought that it was amply a matter of taking the gardening implements, a spade and fork, and getting coal, as a fellow would turn out "spuds." Apparently be didn't kn w that such tools as licks. seriens, shovels, ringers, to ing michines. ets, etc, are used, and that auch things m powder and galingnite are taken into the mine for blassing purposes. Were it not that the sentence is ridiculously comical it would searcely be worth a passing

Again, where are the thousands coming from? From the ranks of hard up " pensysliners," I don't think. They may get the military to work the railways, to breek up bleed striker, to not as dock porters and "quay loafers," but they steer c ear of one getting. A prominent M'dianca' salowners few years ago collected about a deser anampleyed from Lindon, pa d their expenses, and gave them easy jobs in one of his mines. They worked a day, again. The remainder worked another dry or two, but the whole crowd had cleared away before a week had elapsed. preferring the ranks of the nnemployed to working in a coal mine I suggest that seeing the "Globe" and "Evening Mail" in their scramble for matter to print make such rish and thoughtless Makmonis, they supply a few stalwarts to lead the way, and then their numbers might be augmented by a few of the habitues of the Embackment. What a motley crowd of strike-breakers they would make.

Then the article mentions Government protection. The present Government has had many difficult tasks, but this would be just a little too much for them. The writer forgets that there are one and ahalf millione "out on strike," and whilst they are conducting themselves splendidly up to the present it would take a grees portion of the British Army to hold tasm in check if blacklegs were intr. duc-d. The more one analyses the statement the more one is amazed at the goos ign rante of cortain m mbers of the jourmaistic prefession.

A question which has been frequently alked me is ... Jan the coal-owners afford to pay a min mum wage? Of course they cauct. Did my readers ever know a espissing who got any profit out of the workers? Don't you know than ship owners build stips and hesp them constantly running to find werk for their respective craws. The catton mills of Lancashire are kept open for the benefit of operatives; the railways are simply constructed to provide food for the four-Men-hob-a-wesk porter; our mills, facbris, dock yards, and every kind of industry simply exist out of a philanthropic prit and not because anything is put late the pocket of the employer; consequertly the c. al owners cannot p saidly affird to pay more. I have frequently hard managers say that their mines are lot paying, but in spite of their state-Benis they continue to receive huge Maries pay a few understrappers slee arge wages, declare large dividends; Wellst the poor fellows who produce the kudos" are refused a reasonable wage to their work; I have before me a statement from a reliable source that in a certain area 22 c mpanice last year dedued a dividend of 9 per cent. after paying away thousands of pounds for the pu:pose of what they call renewal, thou-

rands of pounds for depreciation, and thousands of pounds for the reserve fund. The biggest dividends are paid in South Wales, and yet the greatest opposition to the men's demands came from there. I say without fear of contradiction that D. A. Thomas and clique are enjoying untoid wealth and can afford to pay the wages demanded.

I kasw two separate companies in Derbyshire who last year declared a dividend of 10 per cent, and yet there were men in the collieries who slogged away hard day by day for under £1 par weak at certain times of the year. Every rational individual will agree that this is an abomicable state of things, and the ti ae is pas: due for some readjustment of mineral wages to be made. I noted in last Monday a issue of the "Daily News" a spee in by Mr. Enoch Elwards, President of the National Miners' Federation upon the subject, and he stated that they were asking that a boy of fourteen who went down a pit should be paid 2s. a day, and that a graduated scale of increase be made to allow him to get 5s per day when twenty-one years of age. That is certainly n t unressonable.

He further said that they were asking that the men should be paid at the same rate, and that in some parts of the country the wage was as low as 4s 11d. per day; in others it ross to 7s. 6d.

Now fellow workers I know pits where men have not had sufficient money to pay the Grucer's pill after the day. Men have been paid, and quite recently too, so that Mr. Edwards was very lenient towards the coal-owners. Don't you think that men who risk life and limb to produce this ind spensable commodity ought to be paid more than 1s. 51, 1s. 61, 1s. 7d. or even 2s. per t n for getting? How much have you been paying per ton in Dablin during the past few years; anything from £1 upwar's. You say the middle man is making the profits. Quite right, but semebody else also as I have tried to prove and that is the poor c.al-owners, and whilst he keeps the mines of en he has a right to see that the miners get a reasonable wage.

Another question one frequently hears is :- "Will a minimum wage encourage malingering?" I think the class of people who talk about malingering are the malingerers themselves, and evidently don's know the first thing about the character of the "miner." If a men is in a good stall, and can get the waggins to all, he can carn infinitely more than whatever the minimum will be. Or, supp. ing he is in a bad working place, isn't he going to make desperate efforts to improve is so that he can get more than the minimam? The pit is no place for a malingerer, and in my long experience I never met one there. Presuming one had inclinations in that direction he would soon be kicked out by his workmates. I note that the Owners are asking for a minimum output, and I have met a number of intelligent men this week who think this a just and reasonal le demand. It sounds plausible and fair, but analyse it. A man may leave his "stall" in proper working order one day when he knoc soff, and the next morning he may find a "weight" has passed over which renders it impossible to "turn" snything out for that day, and in many cases for a week. And the Owners say before that man can have a minimum wage there must be a minimum cutput. Absard, i logical, and unreasonable is my comment upon the Owners' demands. There are many other points in connection with the same that I would like to deal with, but space forbids,

I referred to a point lest week which scarcely enters into the negotiations—vis. the unequal distribution of waggons in many pits, and I see that Mr. W. E. Harvey, MP., one of the most prominent Miners Leaders, has taken the matter up, and brought it to the notice of several Managers of Collieries. They seemed absolutely ignerant of the same which shows the limited care they exercise in important matters. Five minutes' peru al of the wage list of the various "stalls" frome week would on vince them that there was something "rotten in the sys-

I have had a long letter of appreciation of last week's article from a Derbyshire miner, and whilst I should very much like my readers to to see it, I am afraid space cannot be found this week. It de la apecially with his experiences of twentytwo years in a Colliery, and enlarges upon the dangers of a miner.

In the words of a miner "they are out to win," and whilst the principle is conceded they will not go back until the principle actually becomes a fact. Miners don't want wages in the abstract but in practical form. Abstract principles won't feed hungry wives and children, and although some branches of the toilers may be gulled by the rotten, deceitful talk of devouring and greedy Capitaliats, backed up by Government appointed officials who pose as being "betwixt and between," the Miners have marshalled their forces for victory, and must certainly brirg the abstract principle of a minimum wage into a concrete fact. They have learned great lessons from the rushing methods of the G vernment over the railway strike, and nothing but absolute surrender on the part of the Owners will appeare these determined, hardy some of the

L.H.

lawyer.

To the Irish Worker Cape, &c., &c. (M. made by

LOUGHLIN'S brief Contribute 19 Parliament St., Dublin. SECON FOR GOVERN RICH

Word of Warning to Irish Workers.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR-Knowing the interest year

Dublin, March 12th, 1912.

take in the welfare of the working classes of Ireland, and particularly in the workers of Dublin, and knowing the large circulation THE IRISH WORKER has amongst the people, and how you are always advising them to taink for themselves. I wish to utter a word of warning to tue members of the various trades uni.ns and friendly, tontine and burial societ es not to be mislead into joining any pul tical or sectarian organisation for the purpose of being insured under the new Insurance Act, as they can be insured through their various trade unions and friendly, tontine and burial societies, as by their doing so they (the workers) will receive the full benefits of the Act. You know that the great curse on this ushappy land of ours is sectarianism that keeps us divided, and as there is now going about persons preaching the gospel of Insurance who never gave a thought to the Warkers or their welfare till this Act became law, and I don't think it is altoge her for love of the working man or his samily that they are doing so; and again, the agents of capitalist societies of England are going amongst the workers of this city and deceiving them as to the necessity of their becoming members of the societies they represent, and so help to take more money out of the country. I suppose on an average there must be five or six millions of pounds taken out of this country every year to enrich the cuffers of the Englishman, and done by men who talls us from various platforms of how they live Ireland, and how they are ready to serve her and net her free. If the workers would only give a thought to the amount of money that leaves this land of ours, and understand that waen the Ucrporations and County Councils and Bards of Guardians require a luan to carry out some improvement that these capitaliss societies are really to lend and to charge us interest on our own money. It puts me in mind of the Dalkey Urban O until in proposing to give the British Government £565 for Dakey Island. Just imagine Irishman buying an island which is theirs, and giving such a sum of money that could no spent for a better and tar more useful purp se.

When will the warkers get sense and drive all those who misrepresent them out of public life?

Hoping that I am not taking up too much of your valuable space, and thanking you in anticipation.—I remain, yours

A WORKER.

Why should not the Poor Get Free Legal Help?

How is it that there are no lawyers for in plenty. A person needs not a bress farming to get their services. You have doctors for the poor—some paid by the authorities and some doing work from philanthropy. But who ever heard of a

lawyer professing to do work for charity? Yet, why not? In Paris there are cartain Catholic lawvers who serve the peer without fee or reward by hearing their troubles and advising on them. They work, I understand, in connection with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

In London the Lord Chanceltor has lately given public praise and sanction to a band of young barristers who have arranged to defend any prisoner who may not be able to fee a counsel, and to give gratuitous advice to the poor when in trouble.

In Dublin we are worse off in many ways than London.

In various p.ints the law in Ireland differs from tast in England-but in simost every point the difference is against the accused.

This is due w historical causes, of course. The innetion of the law officers of the Crown was to find the accountd guilty, anyaow.

In the old system there is a panel of ecuases who take turn in defeading prisoners who have no legal advisers of their own. No suca thing exists in Dublin. Why not?

Every day some new Acts of Parliament come introperation They when serve only to oppress the poor unless skinfully handled. What chance has a poor person in Dublin. I do not mean a member of a trades union, but a poor servant girl from the country—a lone widow, a he pless orphan-last, a delicate man. What chance has such a one to get justice if charged with an offence, or if deprived of his rights? He can get a free doctor, or a free clergyman, but he wants a free

Some megistrates a e kind enough, but when they see a person acoused has no legal advisor, they must spend a lot of valuable time eliciting the facts of the case and so keep a crowd of people waiting, or run the risk of doing an injustice. L. fairness to our overworked city magistracy, no person should be dealt with from the Beach who had not their legal advise

as to their position. It is then a crying need of the day to provide legal he p, free, for the poor of Dablin.

Strange to say it can be done practically with ut cost. It is suggest d that a room should b provided near the Courts, where advice would be given to the poer, free, each evening, and their cares taken up next day in the courts, when it was thought

with a number of young britisters and solicitors, am willing to take a part in this work, gratuitously. As one man

would be on daty only one day, it would not press too heavily on him. Of course no case would be taken but where the

party was too poor to afford a fee. Why then, you ask is this society not started? Because the public do not sak for it. The spirit of tradition and trade unionism is very strong at the Bar, and all the young members are timereus about doing anything which might offend the heads thereof.

It seems to me that if Labour advocates like Councillor Harr s n. Alderman Th s. Kelly, and Councillor Larkin were to ask p. itale members of the legal profession, like Mr. R. J. Kelly, B.L.; Mr. Cecil Darley, B.L.; Dr. J. R. O'Connell, Profeeser A. E Cleary, Mr. A. M O'Sullivan, K.C.; and Mr. Macinerney, K.C. to take steps to found a society to give free legal help to the very poor, they would do so. Way should not the poor get Free

Legal Help?

ALD. J. C. MOWALTER, M.A., LL.D.

No Irish Need Apply. TO THE EDITOR IRISE WORKER.

Sir,-Tae New Royal College of Science, Dublin—under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction advartised in the "Daily Express" for an E.scirician at 50/ per week. Though the adversising was do se simust sub ross there were one hundred and twenty applicants for the job, over one hundred being from Irishmen at home and abroad. Mr. Brown, Professor of Science at the College—a Scotchman had the recommending of the man, and Mr. T. W. Russell, another Soutchmar, had the comination. Though there were so many Irish applicants, jet a Soutch Englishman from London was appointed. can state as an Electric Engineer of twenty fire years' experience that many of the Irish applicants in ability and character were well qualified to take charge of the lighting of this city. Yet none were considered good enough to take charge of a four-dog power pleat at the Coll go of Technical Instruction. As you are a sare. Mr. Editor, the Lublic Boards in Ireland are just now appointing representatives for the Technical Instruction Board, but what a farce all this is. Millions of public money spent in teaching Lishmen. and then not one of them fit to get a job of 50/ a week in his own land. What a scandal and insuit to the country. Of Mr. Brown we expect nothing betier-tie colours indicated by his name is significant. The Irishmen "were done brown." but it will take more than the artful brain of that kalvidos opio politician, Mr. Russell, to justify his action in perpetrating such a glaring insult to my fellow-countrymen. His majority of eighteen at Louth won't stand long at this rate, but it is a paper such as THE IRISH WORKER that can claim the gratitude of the toilers of Ireland for exposing such systematic roguery. 'Tis time these wolves in sheeps' elothes were exposed, and with your intrepid energy and ability, Mr. Editor, long to wa t to witness the emancipation of the serf.—Yours,

ELECTRIC.

Re Plastering Contracts.

TO THE FDITOR IRISH WORKER. Draw Siz-Would you kindly allow me space in your honest paper to d aw a tea tion to the unfortunate state of iffices that exists in this branch of the boilding trade in this city. Now after a long and desary winter the prices of everything wanted for a home are dearer than they ever have been in my time, but wages no higher, and very little work, the members of our trade union, wh , I must say, are doing men's part to keep down the a ready heavy rates, by paying their idle members during those hard months, have been looking forward to a fairly good season. Now, what is the result? That all jobs of any consequence- two very big ones in Catholic institutione, alea one in Messre. Switzer's -I am led to believe as sub let to a Scotch firm with a branch here, whose employces, with the exep ion of one, seldom are members of our Usion. In sact, I may state for the last twalve months we have seen but the one Now those men get the privil ge of everything on those jobe, but when the rush comes on the members of our Union do all the work and get the worst trea ment. Therefore I cannot see why those jobs cannot be done by the builders thems lives without bring. ing in the middleman, as eve ybody with commonsance knows that with him comes scamping of work and sweating. Now, as a big majority of us and our friends are subscribers one way or another to those in tituions. I hope these at the head of affairs will see that the builders does this work direct and give us justice

FAIR PLAY. PS-I think the officials of the society must have been asleep these years back, or perhaps some of them have soft jobs not to have seen into this before. Had I been an official I should have opened correspondence on this subject long ago.

Any Clubs or Societies in need of rooms for Committee Meetings, &c, should Union, Liberty Hall, 18 Bereeford Place. of earl #2 m 181 :-

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John S. Kelly and Irish Railwaymen.

TO THE EDITOR ISISH WORKER DEAR SIE, -In the 'Evening Telegraph' a few days ago appeared a letter fr m J. S. Kelly, stating that he was in receipt of some long-expected papers from the Insurance Commissioners, and po nting out that as his was the on y boss fide Ra Iway Trades' Union (Irish) whi h will sum have from 40,000 to 50 000 members. every Rail wayman should join his Union. as it was an approved Society under the

With regard to his first statement as to it being a bona fide Trades Union I will leave that for the workers of Dablin who are familiar with his antice, to be the judge as to the numerical strength which he hopes his Union to attain. Perha a he will tell your readers when he replies how many noughts it will be no essary to kneek off to ascertain his later colonistions when he is advised that, including the men engaged in railway shops, there are not many more than 20,000 employed by the whole of the Irish Rail say Companies. Yours faithfully,

MATTHEW HALLS. P.S.—A similar letter was sent to the "Erening Telegraph" on Monday last, but evidently they have declined to pablish the same.

Richmond Asylum.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER

DEAR SIR-In THE IRISH WORKER of ist week a somewhat tangled version of Asylum business appeared over the siges ture of "Fair Play" in connecti a with the recommendation of the Portrane Arylum Visiting Committee re the appoin ment of a Ma run over that institution. "That there may be daugaters of friends in the running" I am unable to refute, but in the interests of fair plays it is admistedly a serious set back to di prive the staff of promotion tising. However, the Committee are commissat, and nevertheless are entitled to fair eriticism; also as the majority were actuated by a higher sim than your informats hime-Jobbery; namely, that in the circumstance no other course was commendable or prudent. A person trained in the service would never accomplish the ordeal of reforming the Institution from the disciplinary chas which recent events disclosed. Certain grave

iregularities have accidentally come to light which reflects most discreditably on those responsible for good order, and were it not fir the Asylum Charlein disclosing fac.s, the probabilities are that the sup. eme cos m di y-me lical etiquette would have shr uded the de inquent from the enforced resignation which resulted. Wee beside the name that would honestly execute her duties where a Medico was at fault, and hen e the im wrtance of an independent and straightf rward matron. it is to the credit of labour representation. with more inquest visits from Sub Commisses, that icaves an independence from accepting the garoled month y reperts and service of official m. The necessity of a spring cleaning t At lum and retine e was lately mooted, when a mem or of committee saked f r a sworn er quiry, but that champion of high official and leader of co-option, Mr. Jones, thought to himself, thas would mi itate aga n t egainst my proteger getting a pension. A restanstion from the metron fllowed, and was

Subsequently at the Portrane Committee a sum of £100 odd was recommended with Mr. Jones absent in percon only, for I hear he issued a vigorous whin to several supporters to be liberal. Tais is 0:0 of our budding legislators who occasionally attitudenizes in the in eresting rell of, Oh, gent emm! for goodness sake consider the pour ratepayers, and who a short time ago epposed some poor workers getting a few shillings for ex ra work by arging the Committee not to c este a bogus standard rate of wage. What abut a bigus supersnussion Mr. Jones? over £100 is not to alarm t e ratepapers when industriminately awa do l and for a short service too. Were this liberality to form a precedent 'twoult dispel any st firege discontent among he nurves for it is enough to attact a "Vote" alongeide and in this way complete the coup by stealing an advance on the Foreign Parliament.

accepted by Mr. Jones with tears in his

EYR AND EAR P.S.—Card enclosed but not for pauli-

VACCINATION.

If any of our readers receive cards with the following threat on them we advise them to take no poice of them M. apply to John O'Neill, Secretary I. T. W. Easters is only bluffing. This is the kind

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