Edited by Jim Larkin.

Who is it speaks of defeat?

I tell you a cause like ours; Is creater than defeat can know-

It is the power of powers. As surely as the earth

rolls round, As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon-wave,

Must our Cause be won!

No. 14.—Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1911.

[ONE PENNY.

# "SHOOT TO KILL."

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

#### What a "Catholic" Paper Advocates.

It is hard to believe that a religious paper published in this city should appeal to the military to refrain from shooting over the heads of strikers and to shoot to kill. Commenting on the murder of two unarmed workers in Liverpool last week, a taper rejoieing in the name of the "Irish Catholic, preceeds:-

"An attempt is now being made to cast blame on the police and military tr using their weapons in the city by H. Mersey. To our mind, however, wastever blame is attachable to anyone in authority must be charged against these who hesitated too long in adopting strong measures to check disorder. Volley firing over the heads of mobs

has always been a useless performance, encouraging violence instead of repressing it." Such an inhuman doctrine should not be allowed to go forth unchallenged. It does not represent the attitude of any considerable section of Irish Catholics, and it gives great pain to the writer to be forced to draw attention to it. No question of faith or morals is at stake. We who are Catholies can, without injury to our conscientious scruples regarding loyalty to the Church, repudiate this un-Catholic and un-Christian pronouncement. The great Cardinal Manning, whose figure and whose efforts on behalf of the downtrolden workers stand out in the memory of these who remember the great coal and dock strike of some years ago, would never tolerate such brutal and inhuman methods of repression as advocated by the above-mentioned paper. Even the great Pope Leo XIII., in his famous Encyclical on labour, recognised that the workers had glaring wrongs which would lead to active conflict with capital; but he did not advocate the cold-blooded murder of the workers by the military as the easiest solution of the question of Labour v. Capital. He was a man of deep thought, human in his sympathies, and a different type from the narrowminded cleric journalist who would ask military to shoot to kill. We often regret that the training of our clergy unfits them to grapple with problems of everyday life. They are reared or trained

grasp on everyday affairs, such as the worker gleans in his struggle through life. Unfortunately some always see life from the seminary, and they frame pro-nouncements on labour problems which those of maturer experience would not The writer has no quarrel with clergy. Some of my best friends are ministering in the ('hurch, and well fitted for their posts. My desire is to administer a rebuke to the writer who commits one of our Catholic papers to a policy of cold-blooded

murder, and I do it for the best interests

of the paper in question. If I have placed

a misconstruction on his words I am sorry,

apart from the world and fail to see

things in the light of those who struggle

along in the world fighting for mere

existence. The greatest disillusionment

some of them receive in life is when, as a

curate, they are put out on the mission in

some poverty-stricken or slum district.

They see the world in a different light

than when they viewed it from the semin-

ary; but they do not get a real or human

but the quotation stands. As to the volley fired in Liverpool, it is painful to think the two victims were exemplary Catholics, being interred in the Catholic cemetery in Ford, near Liverpool, only last Sunday, their funeral being the biggest Catholic funeral in Liverpool since the interment of the late Bishop O'Reilly. Poor Sutcliffe was to have been married in two weeks' time, and had a house nicely furnished; but he was shot down in cold blood, murdered by soldiery cutside his parents' house in sight of his poor mother and two sisters. Mike Prendergast, the other victim, received a bullet in his heart, and died instantly. John Deherty was cut open with a bayonet, and Patrick Magee received a shot in the stomach and may recover. John Cartwright, aged 11, a mere child, was struck with a clubbed rifle and his head split open, and is still alive. These are some of the casualities in the conflict referred to by the above paper, which thirsts for more blood. No; the attitude of the Irish Catholic body, both cleric and lay, is against such inhuman butchery, and I feel sure the "Irish Catholic" allowed

the paragraph to creep in in error.

F,G.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVENT.

'Tis coming up the steep of time, And this old world is growing brighter; We may not see its dawn sublime, Yet high hopes make the heart throb

lighter. We may be sleeping in the ground When it wakes the world in wonder; But we have felt it gathering 'round-And heard its voice of living thunder! 'Tis coming! Yes, 'tis coming!

Tis coming now, the glorious time Foretold by seers and sung in story, For which, when thinking was a crime, Souls leaped to Heaven from scaffolds

gory! They pass'd, nor saw the work they wrought,

Nor the crowned hopes of centuries blossom! But the living lightning of their thought And daring deeds, doth pulse earth's

'Tis coming! Yes, 'tis coming!

Creeds, empires, systems, rot with age, But the great people's ever youthful! And it shall write the future page To our humanity more truthful; The gnarliest heart hath tender chords

To waken at the name of "Brother," And time comes when scorpion words We shall not speak to sting each other. 'Tis coming! Yes, 'tis coming.

Freedom: The tyrants kill thy braves, Yeh, in our memory live the sleepers, And though doomed millions fill the graves Dug by death's fierce red-handed reapers.

The world shall not for ever bow To things which mock God's own endeavour!

Tis nearer than they wot of now, When flowers shall wreath the sword 'Tis coming! Yes, 'tis coming!

# **DUBLIN NEWSBOY HEROES.**

GERALD MASSEY.

Take all the simple faith of Dickens "Little Joe"; all the whimsical gaiety and optimism of Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn"; all the glorious heroism of Victor Hugo's "Gavroche"—blend them all together, and add to them a noblehearted generosity, and you will have standing before you a typical Dublin newsboy. The Paris "gamin" is brave, but in the winter he will whimper with the cold (and small blame to him); the London "arab" is plucky, but gives way to tears when the cruel north-east wind strikes his ill-fed, naked frame; but in the face of these, and a hundred worse evils, the Dublin newsboy keeps a smiling face (though sometimes the smile is a little wan) and responds to your friendly enquiries with cheerful words. Bred in the rotten, foul-smelling tenements of Summer hill and Cumberland street; of Newmarket and Patrick street; living a life that no honest man would let a dog live; hunted from pillar to post, in the summer fever stricken and parched; in the winter, cold and hungry, he still carries his motto in his face-"Semper Eadem "-" always the same."

Sometimes there rests upon the slender shoulders of the newsboy a bigger responsibility than that of earning his own miserable living: sometimes others depend upon his scanty earnings. An aged mother; a father out of work, brothers or sisters younger than himself (I know of an orphan boy of fourteen keeping a brother of nine and sister of six, and another of a little girl keeping her blind elder sister) are often anxiously waiting for the scanty dole of bread that "2d. a dozen" means. Happy, indeed, are lads who have no one to keep; though they sleep on lobbies or in hallways, and see not meat from New Year to New Year. Bear these things in mind, reader, and the next time you buy a paper forget to ask for the 'ha'penny change."

It is against these boys that the whole force of the authorities in Dublin has been hurled; it is these boys that the Dublin police have kicked and batoned; it is one of these boys (aged 9), who has been crippled by the blow of a baton; it is another (aged 8) who had his head cut open with a baton. And let us hope to Heaven that it is these boys, who ten years hence (or sooner), when the time comes, will remember to-day, and remind the brutes of the D.M.P. and R.I.C. what vengeance and retribution is.

M. K.

---THE---Mutual Window Cleaning Co. 59 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET.

### **SLANDERS ON STRIKERS** EXPOSED.

Some Facts From Liverpool.

When I got off the Dublin boat at the landing stage, one day last week, I had to march between two lines of soldiers and navymen, all armed with service rifles, and with bayonets fixed. It brought back to mind the state of terror that prevailed in England during the days of the Fenian Movement, when dynamite had been put under an English prison, and a raid on Chester Castle, where rifles were stocked. frustrated. England has never been in such a panic since, at least until the boys in Liverpool plainly demonstrated that they would not be willingly murdered by the police and military. Like in Dublin a capitalist Press has done all in its power to blacken the conduct of the strikers and has deliberately suppressed the truth to alienate sympathy from the workers. It was published in every English paper that the strikers attacked the ambulance and would not let it proceed on its work of mercy. That is one of the

IRISH

AARON GO BRAGH

on their knees and asked the great God to be merciful to the young man cut down in the flower of manhood. While still on their knees some devil in police uniform ordered a horse and baten charge on the kneeling multitude. The police would charge on anybody.

It was also a lie to attribute the policeaggravated riots in Liverpool to sectarian feeling. This the Press has freely done. They said the same of the last great labour trouble in Belfast. To give that the lie direct I need only mention that the Liverpool Orangemen sent a delegation of 250 members to the funerals of the above two Catholic victims. They also sent a handsome floral tribute. Orange and green joined hands to protect themselves from

the brutality of the police and military. Mitchel's articles on street-fighting, they displayed such cleverness in dealing with was used and fires lighted in the streets to frighten the horses. In one charge a and several mauled by those they sought to ruthlessly trample down. Women and children were unmercifully treated."

A friend of mine remarked, "I think the fighters must have been studying John the cavalry and soldiers. Barbed wire dozen mounted soldiers were unhorsed.

> BEGOB IKEY VEN VILL US POOR IRISH GET

HOME RULE?

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.

### Release of Mr. Walter Carpenter.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Ireland, will be held in Beresford Place, on Sunday next, August 27th, at 12.30, to welcome Mr. Walter Carpenter on his release from Mountjoy Prison. Prominent Socialist P. O'CARROLL, Walter Carpenter on his release from and Nationalist speakers will attend.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD!

# Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer

Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland.

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THE EMMET

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# COAL.

For Best Qualities of House Coals delivered in large or small quautities, at CITY PRICES, .. ORDER FROM ..

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STRIKE AGAINST BIG PROFIT!!

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For Watch and Clock Repairs, Cheapest and most reliable House in the trade,

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Special Low Terms to Working Men.

Study your own & your Children's Health :: SEE THEY ::

**Drink Pure Mineral Waters** AS MADE BY CALLACHER & CO., LTD.,

To preserve life the next most important factor to the air we breathe is the , water we drink.

DUBLIN

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DUBLIN. Best Work-Lowest Prices.

This Coupon entitles you to 20 per cent. off List Prices. See our Stall at all Bazaars and Public Fetes.

WORLD'S FAIR

# 62d. BAZAAR,

30 HENRY ST., DUBLIN. Established over 20 years. Everything possible for 61d.; Cheap and Good.

FOR MEN'S BOOTS, Chrome, Box Calf and Glace Kid, 6/11 worth 8/11. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE,

78b Talbot Street.

[We have no objection to any man, Jew or Gentile, on account of his Nationality or Creed. What we do object to is the practice, which is becoming all too common, of Foreigners masquerading under Irish Names.—Ed.]

foulest lies that man could conceive, and here are the true facts.

A policeman inspector arrived from Birmingham and boasted that he could quieten Liverpool with a penny cane. Without cause he would order baton charges, commanding his men to spare no body within reach. After one such rush two young men were picked up with their skulls split open. The ambulance arrived and still unconscious they were placed in it. Just as it was to start the inspector and a constable were carried up, bleeding from wounds inflicted by a crowd maddened at the brutal onslaught of the police on children and women. The ambulance door was opened and the two civilians taken out to make way for the wounded police who were now able to walk and not much injured. The police got in and were driving away, leaving the dying men on the footpath, when the crowd interfered and made them take the bobbies out again. The driver of the ambulance, another peeler, lost his temper and left his box, but a striker got up and drove it to the hospital returning at once for the police, who by this time had been able to walk to the hospital themselves. Such are the facts of the "Brutal attack by strikers on

an ambulance." Another incident that should be recorded took place after the firing of a volley which killed Prendergast and mortally wounded Sutcliffe. Sutcliffe was a good young fellow, only back from a long voyage a few hours, and with all preparations made for his marriage. He was shot down outside his mother's door and mortally wounded. The priest arrived and administered the Last Sacraments, and the multitude bent

Things are not at all settled in Liverpool yet, and the aggressive and dominating attitude of the police and military may cause more trouble.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JEWRY

[We hope to be able to commence publication of John Mitchel's remarks on street-fighting in a future issue.—Ed. I.W.]

Let me ask for whom the land of this earth was created? Class or mankind? Landlord or people? Idlers or workers? If made for all why should a privileged few be permitted to monopolise it, and riot and live on the labour of the many, while Poverty stalks abroad among the victims of man's injustic, giving birth to Ignorance, Immorality and Crime throughout the world, and making life upon earth a hell to millions of God's creatures, whom He created to enjoy the comforts and blessings of nature? These are the question which the Land League movement thrusts upon the attention of the civilised world to-day. They are mustard seeds of radical thought upon the great social problem and its causes which will assuredly take deep root in the popular mind of our time, and grow in the near future into a gigantic plant of international import to the well-being and happiness of mankind.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

LOUGHLIN'S, For Irish Outfitti Outfitting, Ties, Shirts, Hosiery, Tweed Caps, Hats, Braces, &c., &c.

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices. Irish Outfitting Headquarters-19 PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN. SIMPSON & WALLACE,

The Workingman's Meat Providers,

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4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsboro'.

D.M.P. "COSSACKS."

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

have alluded to the members of the D.M.P.as

"Cossacks." I trust your next issue will contain a full and frank apology to—the

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

"Cossacks." Yours truly,

DEAR MR. EDITOR-Several times you

26 North Strand.

28 Bolton Street, and 15 Francis Street.

#### LABOUR REPRESENTATION COM-MITTEE.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A meeting of the above body was held on Monday evening, in the Trades Hall, Mr. Thomas Murphy (President of the Trades Council, presided. There was a large attendance of trades' delegates. Mr. John Simmons (Secretary Trades' Council), acted as Secretary to the meeting. The Chairman explained that the Provisional Committee had completed their labours, having drafted rules, &c., and the time had now arrived to elect permanent officers and committee.

The following officers were then elected: -('hairman, Mr. Thos. Murphy; Vice-Chairman, Mr. P. J. Lea, P.L.G.; Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Farren; Secretary, Mr. Wm. O'Brien.

The Chairman pointed out that two or three of the largest societies affiliated to the Committee were not able to be represented at that meeting on account of the existing disputes in the city, and he suggested, in view of this fact, that it would be advisable to postpone the election of Committee to next meeting, so that the Committee would be representative of all the affiliated societies. This course was agreed to. Some further important business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned to Monday, September 4th.

# The Ball of Blue

Gives the Best Value in Dublin in BOOTS, SHOES and other Goods.

Come and see; you will be surprised.

Corner of RUTLAND SQUARE, West.

\*\*Save your Money and think of "The

\*\*\* Save your Money and think of "The Ball of Blue."

BOYS! BOOK AUGUST 27th, 1911.

# TRADES SPORTS, JONES'S ROAD.

WE WILL ALL BE THERE.

Quarter Mile Bicycle Championship
of Ireland, Also

5 Mile Bicycle Championship of Leinster.

ALL THE CRACKS WILL COMPETE.

Bands, Refreshments, Good Company, and we have fixed about the weather. Bring herself, them-

have fixed about the weather. Bring herself, themselves, yourself and myself will be there.

# Dublin Operative Bakers' and Confectioners' Trade Union, 8 UPPER BRIDGE STREET (Established 1752.)

The Firms on this List are paying the Standard Rate of Wages and observe Fair Conditions of Work:—
BOLANDS, LTD., Capel street, Grand Canal Quay, and Kingstown.
BRENNAN, 109 Upper Dorset street.
Sir J. DOWNES, 6 North Earl street.
C. DOWNES, 25 Bolton street.

D.B.C., 27 Lr. Stephen street, and South King street.
A. FARRINGTON, Wexford street.
D. FARRINGTON, 177 Church street.
P. KENNEDY, Britain street, and St.

Patrick's Bakery, Patrick street.
P. MONKS & Co., 38 North King street.
JAMES ROURKE, City Bakery, Store street, and 138 Great Britain street.
Wm. COLEMAN, 95 Upper Dorset street.
WEST CITY BAKERY (J. Halligan),

Benburb street.
T. CONNOLLY & Co., Ltd., Dalkey.'
JAMES KENNEDY, Cabinteely.
P. P. HYNES & Co., Kingstown.
RUSSELL'S BAKERY, Rathmines.
DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERA-

TIVE BAKERY, Church Road, and
Fairview.
I LARKIN Meath street.

J. LARKIN, Meath street.

Readers of Irish Worker take notice, in all other firms Bread is made by imported scabs.

The following firms do not employ

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Johnson, Mooney & O'Brien, Ltd.,

Ballsbridge.

Campell's, Ringsend Bakery. Galbraith's, Ltd., Thomas street. Landy's, Rathfarnham.

The public who purchase their bread from shops are requested to look out for Trade Union Card, which is supplied to all shops who sell bread made by trade unionists.

# PROVISIONS!

For the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices in Town, GO TO

# **KAVANAGH'S**

160 Nth. King Street, 41 Summerhill and 9 Blackhall Place.

I desire to become a member of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

 Name (in full)
 A

 Address
 O

 Occupation
 W

 Age
 Add

 Name of Employer
 Place

# Is Vaccination a Gigantic Hoax?

SIR-A copy of your lively ubiquitous paper has just reached me in my exiled home, and among the many good things in your issue of 15th July, I was particularly struck with the manly attempt made by my friend, Mr. J. Dwyer, to penetrate armour-plated cocoanuts on the shoulders of my countrymen on the important question of vaccination. Poor Ireland has allowed an abominable English nostrum to be practised to such an extent on her people that the scourge of consumption is worse in the Emerald Isle than in any other country. In England the calves used for manufacturing the putrid "pure calf lymph" are all slaughtered after being horribly tortured by the vaccini officials, and many of them are then found to be suffering from consumption, so the lymph got from them is not used. But in Ireland this precaution is not taken, and it is positively certain that thousands of Irish children there get the germs of consumption and other loathsome diseases pumped into them along with the foul "Jenner juice." Wake up, Ireland! Vaccination is nearly abolished in many parts of England and Scotland, but the dirty nostrum is still almost universally practised on my Hibernian But, bad as vaccination tyranny un-

doubtedly is, a worse thraldom may be presently imposed on us by the Insurance Bill now in Parliament. Under it £60,000 is proposed to be annually used to vivisect animals in the most cruel manner in order to invent more hellish atrocities for diseasing the people And when some of these medical vaccine maniacs get appointments under the coming Act we may expect to see something like this happen: The medico will drive up in his motor with a big supply of lymphs, serums, anti-toxins, lancets, and other trade paraphernalia, and accompanied by a policeman to enforce his autocratic benests. After parading in military style the workman's family in puris naturalibus and preliminary inquiries, and stethoscopings, the great man will deliver his decision thus: "Attention, Pat! I find your family has been a little neglected of late, and are not in the protected state required by Dublin Castle. Mary here is threatened with anamia, which may develop into consumption, so I shall have to give her a good dose of Koch's tuberculin to keep her all right. Peter is a sturdy youth, but as there has been some cases of syphilis in the village, I shall have to inject into him some of the anti-syphilitic virus lately introduced by Dr. Mummery into the Royal Navy, with splendid results. Jim's tendency to sore throat appears to require a tube of diseased horse blood or anti-toxin, as a prophylatic against diphtheria. Your wife is in fair condition; but in view of disquieting rumours from the East, I must protect her by pumping into her some of the new combination serum to save her from buonic plague, cholera, Malta faver, tetanus. and anthrax. As for yourself, Pat, your trade requires some of Pasteur's hydrophobia concoction to be squirted into both your legs in case you should be bitten by a mad dog. You are also liable, I observe, to colds, bronchitis, and catarrhs, so I shall have to administer to you the 'vaccine treatment' that is credited with having kept alive the glorious Defender of the Faith, the late King Edward. So for the next week you must spit always in a bottle, and when it is full I shall boil and medicate the stuff, and you must then quaff a glass of this ambrosial liquor every week in royal fashion. It is a prime cure for weak throats and chests. Then I find, from the revaccination register, that it is just five years since the family were last punctured against smallpox, so you will all have to get ten incisions on each arm in the German ashion now insisted upon by a paternal Covernment, and I shall use nothing but the pure foreign smallpox

and we'll proceed to business."

If we would avoid medical despotism like the foregoing, write to your Parliamentary representative, pointing out the dangers of these Russian methods, and demanding that he shall vote against the medical clauses of the Insurance Bill.

corpse lymph passed through a few

monkeys and calves to purify the matter

as recommended by Dr. Copeman. Now,

policeman, bring in the medicine-chest,

Yours truly,
Leeds. P. MURPHY MCNAIR.

# HORAN & SONS, 95 & 96 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET,

58 Upper Grand Canal Street,

6 South Lotts Road, Beggar's Bush,

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36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.

FIRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

I desire to become a member of the Irish Women Workers' Union.

#### WHO ARE THE HEROES?

Who? who are the heroes?
They who in battle's din and strife,
To save their own, take their brother's life,
And gain—a medal?
Ah, No!

But they who in life have seen to the end, And man's surroundings for good would mend.

And fight.

Fight! aye and fighting will this life Through all it's year's be spent in strife, In season or out, where errors are rife These, these, are the heroes!

They wear no gilt emblazoned dress, No martial band cheers them as on they

To a Nation—a world's salvation.

Yet their reward is as true, as sure,
And remains as long as mind endure
In contemplation.

Object of envy, not pity, is he
Who dreams of humanity, dreams of it free,
And in each injustice some greater hopes

And seeing—fights on.
RIGHT BOWER.

The soldier is a scab. He keeps the working class, of which he is a member, down, by shooting it into submission for the masters.

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

——THE——

# Ipish Worker and people's advocate.

AND PEUPLE'S ADVUCATE.
Edited by JIM LARKIN.

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

All communications, whether relating to literary or

business matters, to be addressed to the Editor 10 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance.

payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

Dublin, Saturday, 26th Aug., 1911.

# WHO CAUSED THE RIOTING AND STRIKES?

COMRADES AND FRIENDS-It is necessary to clear the air with reference to the Newsboy's Strike and my connection therewith. I want to say here and now that I knew no more about the trouble between the newsboys and newspaper owners than the dead in Glasnevin. The first indication I had of any trouble was on Friday evening (last week). I was passing up Abbey street about six o'clock, after being in consultation with the principal of Mes-rs. A. Millars, Thomas street, when I saw a number of policemen beating a number of your geters with canes or sticks. I asked a bystander what was the matter. was told the newsboys refused to sell the Herald. I naturally enough asked what was the reason or reasons, and was informed something about returns. I then passed on. I was very busy up to an early hour the next morning (Saturday)— I got home about 2 a m. Saturday evening was sitting in the office, when a Mr. Farrell called from the Mail office, and asked me could I find out what the boys wanted. Then a Mr. O'Beirne, who is a friend of mine, called on me from the Telegraph office, and asked me the same question. I told them I did not know, but I would send out for some of the boys. I did so, and also asked Mr. Lowth, manager of Dawsons, his opinion of the matter. Two or three of the older boys or shoppers called in. I talked with them, and asked them the reasons for the trouble. They told me. I suggested that they should ask, the boys to meet on Sunday morning at the rooms in Beresford place. I invited Mr. Lowth to attend, which invitation he very kindly accepted. Mr. Lowth and myself counselled the boys to reduce their complaints to writing, and tried to persuade them to continue selling the papers in the meantime. The boys absolutely refused to sell the Sunday papers. I asked them to appoint a number of the older boys to meet Mr. James O'Farrell, who consented to write down their several grievances. That was done, and on Monday Mr. O'Farrell waited on the different newspaper managers and presented a typed copy of the boys' grievances. At Sunday's demonstration in the Park, being convinced that some of the boys might be in need, I suggested a collection for them-over ten pounds was subscribed. On Monday morning Mr. O'Beirne, of the Freeman, again called on me. I informed him of what had ensued. On Monday evening one of the shoppers called on me and said the boys were determined they would not sell the Evening Telegraph, and asked me would I give him a line in his book to advise them what to do, I wrote, "You must sell Telegraph," and further advised him and others to disassociate themselves from the disorder prevailing, due in my opinion, to the brutal manner in which the police were acting, owing to an incident that happened under my own notice on Saturday evening. Two half drunken ruffians came down Abbey street flourishing a copy of the Herald in each hand, challenging and provoking a disturbance, a magistrate was in close proximity to them, Mr. Irwin. He saw the crowd were excited, they were booing and shouting, anyone could see the conduct of these two well-dressed cads was tending towards trouble. Eventually one of

these creatures rushed at two small

boys and knocked one of them

down with his stick. A number of re-

spectable citizens run at them and took the sticks from them. All the time Mr. Irwin, magistrate, and a number of plain clothes men and uniformed men in addition to the mounted policemen, were present. This was only one of many instances. I am given to understand that was the cause of the trouble. Mr. Devlin, yard foreman, Independent Office, was not carrying drink to the police for nothing. Monday morning's Irish Times states: "The excitement started among the newsboys. The latter acknowledge the leadership of James Larkin, whose name has become so familiar in connection with labour disturbances in Dublin that no one expected the present movement to pass without its cropping up. On Friday afternoon these boys, urged on by a certain agitator, refused to sell copies of the Evening Herald on the usual terms, and began a campaign of destruction of property which could only alienate sympathy from their cause. On Saturday afternoon the Evening Mail also fell under their ban, and considerable disturbance arose at the office of that newspaper on Cork Hill. Delivery vans were attacked, papers seized, drivers molested, and police stoned by boys with a daring that surprised the onlookers, and raised an uneasy feeling that even worse might occur after darkness had fallen."

Now, up to Saturday afternoon I had never spoken to one of the newsboys—did not know anything of their grievancesand only when I was asked by representatives from the news offices. My advice was in private and in public to the boys keep order, tabulate your grievances, keep the public on your side. On Monday afternoon Mr. O'Beirne again called on me, inquired did I know the reason of the boys refusing to sell the Evening Telegraph, and he admitted seeing the book in which I had written advising the boys to continue selling that rag. I sent again for the boys; again advised them to sell the Telegraph. They said, "No; we were promised on Saturday evening by Mr. Barrett and Mr. Duignan that if we would sell the Telegraph on Saturday evening at the old price they would give them to us at 3d. per dozen on Monday." I rang up Mr. O'Beirne, and he called the secretary to the wire, a Mr. Hall, I believe. told Mr. Hall the boys' messagenamely, that the reason they refused to sell was that they had been tricked by Mr. Barrett; and, further, they said it was the boys' message, not mine. I advised the contrary. Yet on Tuesday the Freeman said I would not allow the boys to sell their papers. That is an unmitigated lie, and the man who published it knew it was a lie. Again last night, that is, in Thursday evening's Telegraph, they have a letter from an alleged trades unionist, in which that lie is repeated; and now to the most serious part of this matter. The foul, unscrupulous Press of this city have been doing their level best not only to drag the men on strike into this rioting, but have been screening the creatures who are responsible. Police Inspector Morgan came into our office on Monday evening and requested me to go out to a meeting of some thousands people and advise them to disperse. did so without hesitation, knowing that disorder was not conducive to the interest of anyone in dispute. I spoke to the crowd and persuaded them to retire; I then took the boys in hand and got them to agree to go home for the night, that was at eight o'clock or thereabouts, there was no rioting then. Some of the boys it seems hung about Gray's Statue in O'Connell street, when the police went over and started to baton them, so much so, that the officer in command swore at his own men, told them to leave them alone, that, they the police, were trying to cause a row. We know the sequel. Then again on Monday morning (I speak of what I saw) a number of police came from the direction of Custom House Quay, when to my surprise they suddenly turned around and picking up stones started to throw them at the crowd, who retaliated. Some of our men were standing on the steps of the office the same afternoon, when a number of D.M.P. and R.I.C. rushed up to the door of the hall: hearing the shouts I went out and spoke to the officer in charge, desired to know what was the reason of their coming into the premises. He said there were stones thrown and one of the D.M.P., 40 C, who I had seen picking a stone up out of the street, said that stone was thrown from here, I told the superintendent I saw that constable pick the stone up myself, and they withdrew. And now, what of 70 C, who had to be arrested in O'Connell's street for being mad drunk and batoning women and children, why was he not prosecuted? Think of policemen breaking into people's houses in the dead of the night and batoning them while asleep in their beds, breaking the pictures on the wall, and going through the streets armin-arm shouting "We are the boys of the D.M.P., we never worked and we never will." Where are the representatives of the people? Why not demand an inquiry? Let the guilty be punished. If it is true that I was responsible I accept the res-

men to fill up membership form is magnificent—some sections solid. Watch our columns. Bide your time—the morn is breaking. Owing to the thousands of women workers who are desirous of enrolling in the Irish Women Workers' Union we have decided to open an office to enrol members. All classes of women workers have made application—from the seamstress in the hovel, to the skilled typewriter. We are arranging for a meeting—look out for posters. In the meantime fill up membership form.

ponsibility-but whoever is responsible

let them be dealt with. It think it will

be proved clearly to any fair-minded man,

no matter what his convictions, that the

men who can terrorise the publicans and

The response to our appeal to Tramway-

bookmakers are the people responsible.

Mass meeting of all workers engaged in the four railway companies with termini in Dublin will be held in the Trades Hall, Capel street, Sunday, August 27th, at one o'clock.

Comrade Carpenter, who was released this morning from Mountjoy Jail, at six o'clock, desires to thank his many friends, and to notify them that he is in the best of health and spirits. Vive lathe Revolution!

We have been putting in an appearance this week in response to a writ from a Mr. Dickson, the man who gives away a set of china with a pound of tea, the man who advertises: "Take advantage of this offer, it will not appear again" and at the same time orders fifty-two insertions. I am now seeking advice as to the best means of getting an injunction to stop Mr. Dickson from leaving the country. We have not been honoured as yet with a writ from 'Erbert 'Enry Hernest 'Unt. Why this delay, Er-be-rt. Mutual stamps are getting a drug in the market. We believe in mutual aid, Erbert. We want, with your help, to elucidate a few facts. We feel sure, with your assistance and counsel's cross-examination, we will get to know things.

Over 400 respectable hardworking shopkeepers have been put out of business since the advent of the stamp fraud to Dublin. Shopkeepers, take note, maybe your turn next.

# ONE WEEK'S WORK

ACCOMPLISHED BY

# The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

Keenan's Labourers—Average increase 2s. per week.

David Allen (Billposting Co.)—increase 2s. per week. Sandwichmen—Increase 3d. per day.

Taylor's Mineral Water Men-2s. average increase.

Bewley & Drapers' Mineral Water Men-

Wine Stores and Ink Manufacturers, 2s. per week increase.

Halligan's Millers—Millmen, 2s. per

week increase; Draymen, 5s. per week increase.

A Miller & Co.—Wholesale Merchants,

2s. per week increase.

Paul & Vincent—Anticipated men's demands and granted 2s. per week increase.

Barrington's Soap Works—2s. average

Dixon's Soap and Candle Works—2s. average increase.

Gallaghers, Master Carriers—6s. per week increase. Brooks Thomas—Builders' Providers—

2s. average increase.
Watkins, Jameson, Pim, Brewers—2s.

average increase.

Guinness's—New arrangement of work equal to 3s. per week for contractors'

D'Arcy's Brewery have agreed to advance; details not arranged yet.

Burns and Laird Line — Increased dockers' wages and overtime rates.

# THE BITER BIT.

DRUNK ON DUTY.

On Tuesday evening, at about half-past four o'clock, a large crowd of respectable citizens witnessed the extraordinary scene of a constable known to the public as Tubbledy, 70 C (heavily under the influence of drink), endeavouring to overturn an ice-cream car opposite The Arch, in Henry street. After repeated appeals being made to him to desist, he rushed madly across by the Pillar, and over to Earl street corner, where he behaved in a manner only equal to a raving lunatic. Everybody that came in his way received a kick or a punch from this ruffian's big fist, women and children being mostly the victims. This went on for a time. when a lady—evidently an American went over to the Post Office, where she informed a sergeant, who brought five of his men over to this blackguard, and the unique experience of a policeman being arrested by his comrades was witnessed, they being followed to Store street by a large crowd.

We have made inquiries about this man, and we find he is a man who is repeatedly under the influence of drink while on duty, and we ask what kind of supervision is there over this man—and several others whom we know—that he is allowed out in uniform to act in this manner. It is time Dublin woke up to the fact that if they are to continue to pay eightpence in the start this class of protection, then all we say in conclusion is—you ratepayers are fools.

We are awaiting the trial of this drunken ruffian!

FOR IRISH COSTUMES
WRITE OR CALL
MCDEVITT & CO.
5 ROSEMARY STREET, BELFAST.

Chaob Ano-Carbuis the cheil de Connrad na Sactione.

ANNUAL PUBLIC EXCURSION

SLIGO,

SUNDAY, 27th AUGUST,
RETURN
FARE, 4/- Children,
Half-Price.

### THE HORSE SHOW.

How the Royal Dublin Society Pays its Employees.

[SPECIAL TO THE IRISH WORKER.]

Yes, I went to the Horse Show, not to buy any equine stock, but to find out for myself if the grumblings of the men who are employed there were genuine Dia. guising myself as a labourer I went to Ballsbridge about ten days ago and made application to the overseer (Mr. J. Cum. mings) who is a Scotchman. Although that gentleman wanted about fourteen hands (I gained this information beforehand) he shouted at me there was no work. He got upon his bicycle and careered around the spacious premises. However, I was determined to get on the temporary staff, and I sat down on a seat facing his office and passed away the time reading about the strike movement. At last he came back and I had an iter interview, in which I had to unfold the relations I had with Adam, North, and thereat of the mediaval workmen, and I was ald to present myself on Tuesday, 22nd August. 1911, at the hour of 6 a.m., to take up duty.

That fateful morning arrived and I had to walk nearly five miles before I reached Ballsbridge. I knocked at gate 1) on the Anglesea road, and in a second I was confronted with an ex-D.M.P. man, whose face reminded one of the vagaries of those distorted mirrors which can be seen in the wax-works. When he found out I was only a poor labouring man his expletives were characteristic of the uniform he once wore.

I was directed to Mr. Cumming's office.

and never shall I forget the sight that met my eyes. The office was surrounded by a mixed body of out-of-work clerks, carpenters, handymen, one stockbroker's clerk, compositors, two ex-publicans, and I could'nt count how many ex-police pensioners | The latter were called in first and got the best of the positions, and at last it came to my turn and I was delegated to sweep up the horse droppings around the the paddocks. This job was into my barrow, as I had a real chance of learning at first hand the object for which I came, Pulling a slouch hat well over my eyes I got a brush from the store-keeper Mr. Lynch) and stood in front of the Press room to see if I would be recognised. But no. Noone had a glance for the poor scavenger, and I immediately set inquiries on foot.

The ordinary public are under the impression that the wages are Cl, 10s., 7s. 6d., and 5s. per day.

Let us quietly knock that idea on the head at once.

Some years ago that was the pay, but with the advent of the Scotch superintendent and the Scotch overseer everything was altered, and the wages in all departments were cut down to starvation rates, and it now stands at 3d. (three-pence) per hour, a day constituting twelve hours, so that after a day's hard labour the workman gets 3s. Any workman late in the morning or at means has 3d. per hour deducted from him.

Now I wonder is the Committee of the

R.D.S. aware of the fact.

Who constitute the Committee? They are Lord Ardilaun, Viscount Iveagh, Dr.R. Moss (Registrar), R. Bruce, Judge Boyd, Richard G. Carden, Lord Rathdonnell, H.M.L.; Edward Schlater, J.P.; Sir Jos. M'Grath, LL.D.; C. M. Doyne, Capt. Lewis

Riall, D.L.; Sir Howard Grubb, &c.

Now any person with common sense on looking through the names can at once see that the list comprises men who are the sworn enemies of the workingman, but the idea that they were led to cut down the toilers' wages by the two canny Scotchmen (who are provided with beautiful houses in the Ballsbridge grounds) passes comprehension.

I made further inquiries and found that the Scotch clan get the best pickings, and then followed pensioners from the D.M.P., R.I.C, and military. I noticed more than one member of a public force present who had to suddenly send in his resignation to the authorities. Well, getting back to the main subject, I was drafted into the main hall along with a number of gentlemanly fellows—evidently clerks—and after a few hours sweeping with heavy brushes their hands were covered with blisters—all for

3d. per hour.

This, recollect, is a Government aided institution, and the sooner some of our M.P.'s attention is called to the matter the

Look what the member for College Green done when he secured the temporary hands in the G.P.O. 7s. per week of an increase. The same can be done now for the R.D.S. workmen; whose tyrannous treatment by the foreigners placed over them is nothing short of a public scandal. I don't expect Lord Ardilaun will reply to this accusation.

# STRIKE AT BALLYCLARE.

Girls Strike Against White Slavery.
The following has been received from

our paper merchants:—
"Dear Sirs,—We rang up Ballyclare
Mill this afternoon and they inform us
the strike is still on and that they cannot
deliver any paper. They cannot say when
they will be able to effect deliveries, and

are unable to say how things are likely to

[This week The Irish Worker is, therefore, printed on English-made paper. We hope the Irish paper manufacturers will see their way to paying fair wages and not compel us to go out of the country for paper any more.—Ed.]

FARE, Half-Price.
Bicycles 6d. Stay-Over Tickets, 1s. 6d. extra.
Special Fast Train from Broadstme 8.45 a.m., arriving in Sligo 12.30; returning from Sligo 7.45 p.m.

We regret to hear, on going to Press, that Mr. Shaun M'Dermott, Sec. National Societies Committee, is at present very ill in a private hospital in the city, and we sincerely hope for a speedy recovery.

#### TRAMWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR-Permit me, through the medium of your brave little journal, to bring another grievance before the notice of the public. There is, no doubt, thanks to our corrupt Press, that yours is the only paper in which, we tramway workers, get a chance to claim a little consideration from our employers.

I would like to speak of the courtmartial held in No. 9 Sackville street every morning-Sundays, holidays, and staff picnic excursions, of course, excepted. The men who have to "walk the plank" in No. 9 are "starred" for head office on the previous night's work-sheet. You may be suspended for the day, or, if the case be not serious, you may be allowed to work a "relief" car after you "toed the line," so to speak; but the majority of the men prefer to be suspended, having, indeed, no relish for work after a morning in the "chamber of horrors."

You are booked to appear at 10 a.m. (via the rear entrance) in the waitingroom at No. 9, which waiting-room is a cold, miserable, draughty hallway, bare, with not even a form on which to rest one's four weary bones—after perhaps ten or twelve hours' work the day before, ending at 1 a.m.—and there the culprits gather to await sentence. At 11 o'clock the officials MAY arrive; at 12 o'clock rollcall MAY commence; and at 1 p.m., if the officials' feel like dinner, you may be told to go to work next day, and "don't come here again"; or, perhaps, if you dispute the case, you must come in next day with the inspector who reported you.

What a farce! Think of how the poor, overworked officials spend the first half day-growling at the worst-paid and mostabused body of tramway workers in the United Kingdom. I will tell you some of the cases with which they have to deal some other time. For the least thing a man is brought before the highest officia!... and the case is always put on the record book against him. Now, this is my contention—let every case be recorded, as it is; but why humiliate the men in this head-office fashion? except for drink, dishonesty, or perhaps impertinence. I have been going into the office now for several years, and, in all truth, I am sorry for the officials who have to investigate such petty offences. Bah! investigate a missed fare or an excess fare! What utter nonsense! Every-day occurrences are not to be wondered at, and I contend it is pure spite, nothing more, which causes the men to be brought in and made wait in that dreary hallway for three or four hours. In one particular depot, I understand, the men have to turn up "idle," and if no-thing goes wrong with the working of the cars they are sent into No. 9 at 10 a.m. for a trial. Thus, spare men have to turn up when short of work on their day "off," and sometimes when "walking the

Perhaps I am trespassing on your space, Mr. Editor. Forgive me, please; but I would like to warn some of the young men in the country, who contemplate making application for this "grand" job, of the misery to be endured. Head office is deluged with applications for the positions of motorman and conductor, and so long as this state of affairs lasts, so long may we expect no mercy.

I hope to deal again with the manner in which the inspectors "assist." conductors in the performance of their duty; as also with the confidentials—the "jellyfish"—

who, are the rough corners g et scarce time

to be slightly filed off them, are crawling after promotion.

For the present this must suffice. I hope "Pro Bono Publico," who wrote so openly the other week on a similar subject, will again be heard from. He tells how the spare drivers and conductors have to spend all their "idle" days in the various depots—in the company's service, mind you—without any remuneration. They have also to turn up from about 7 a.m. until 1 p.m. on their day "off," with about an hour or so for breakfast. Imagine this for a day "off." After hanging about the depct all morning you feel very like bed when you take yourself

Wishing your ever-welcome little paper every success, and assuring you the men of the D.U.T. Co. are with you in the struggle (not counting the "crawlers").

Yours truly, THE SHARK.

Sir-You have passed over us for a long time, and it would be near time now to give us a look, as we are the hardest working of the lot, night and day. I am giving you my experience as an old hand, but about the new hands is something terrible, when they are compelled to turn up at seven in the morning and watch all day for work, sometimes till one o'clock, often without getting break fast, some of them married men, going ho me with eight shillings in their pockets on Friday to support a wife, two shillings stopped for your uniform, their little ch ildren hungry. How long this is going to last I do not know, but we will be fc als no longer. Some of our petty officers put on extra work if you are done early at night, no tea, perhaps no dinner: "Go and take that special to Dalkey," you will get a shilling for that; perhaps you will start at 6 p.m., and come home at one in the morning. I wish you knew all about us. I am not able to explain, as I went out at ten this morning, and getting to my dinner now, at seven o'clock, for one hour. I am not able to write more. The next day I get off, which I can't be sure of, I will write again.

AN OLD HAND. [Many other letters unavoidably held

### BELFAST DOCKERS.

Their Miseries and their Triumphs.

Probably the readers of The Irish WORKER will be glad to learn something of the condition of affairs in the port of Belfast. In the stress and storm of building a Union during and immediately after a strike there is not much time left to an organiser to do much descriptive writing, and hence I have not been able to keep in as close touch with the journal of the Union as I would have wished to, but will in the future. But this battle of the working class should be recorded, and the tale of its martyrdom preserved—the first as an inspiration and the second as a warning. Belfast has had its battles of Labour, and the record of Labour in the port of Belfast for the past five years has every right to be regarded as a record of martyrdom.

Never have I seen the evil results of want of organisation better exemplified than in the Low Docks of Belfast prior to

our recent strike. With the usual fiendish ingenuity of the capitalist class, every device was employed to spur on the dockers to increased activity, and to promote discord and strife. With the disruption of the Union the men were left dispirited and powerless, and stevedores, shipowners, and foremen wrought their sweet will upon them. In order to extract the last ounce of energy out of their bodies a system of bonuses was introduced among the grain labourers. Every gang turning over more than 120 tons of grain received as a bonus the magnificent sum of 6d. per man. This, taking 100 tons as an average day's work, meant that for one-fifth of a day's work extra crowded in the ten hours they received one-tenth of a day's pay. This in itself was bad enough, but in actual practice it worked out even more mischievously. By tips to winchmen, firemen, and others, the pace was kept up upon the unfortunate fillers and carriers—curses, obscene epithets, and even physical violence were freely used to supplement the usual fear of dismissal, while the tallymen and checkers were forbidden to reveal the actual tonnages being done until the end of the day's toil. As a result of this systematic slave-driving the average day's work was driven higher and higher, until 160, 180, and 200 tons as a day's work ceased to excite any comment or be considered anyway remarkable. If the reader unacquainted with the technical details of dock labouring at grain vessels will try and realise that this means that one man of each gang, the man carrying to the ship's rail from the ship's hatch, has to carry over his own back all this immense weight, he will begin to understand the depths of slavery to which these men were reduced, as well as the cold-blooded cruelty and avarice of their employers. All day long in the suffocating heat of a ship's hold the men toil barefooted and half naked, choked with dust; while the tubs rushed up and down over their heads with such rapidity as to strain every muscle to the breaking point in the endeavour to keep them going, and with such insane recklessness as to be a perpetual menace to life and limb. Add to this inferno of industrial slavery that the men could not even retire to attend to the wants of nature unless they paid a substitute to take their place; that a visit to a w.c. or a drinking fountain often entailed dismissal, and that every slave-driving foreman or lick-spittle "master's man" had a free hand to apply the spur, and the reader will have some conception of the depths of degradation to which our unfortunate Belfast brothers were reduced. Accidents were common, as is always the case when men are rushed to the breaking point, and physical break down was so prevalent that it was but rarely that men were able to finish three days' work in succession, the inevitable consequences of their exhausting labours compelling men to remain idle in order to recruit their strength, followed in the complete demoralisation of the workers. Dockers are as a rule not famed for

steadiness and sobriety, but when the nature of their casual labour is taken into account the fact cannot be wondered at. Were some of their "cultured" critics subject to the same conditions perhaps their genteel varnish would not survive the strain very well. Labour carried to such an excess that men must rest on alternate days to recuperate naturally produces demoralisation and evil habits; hence the organiser and agitator who preaches rebellion against exhausting, illpaid labour is doing more to uplift and regenerate humanity than they who preach righteousness, but tolerate and encourage slavish conditions and the slavishness begotten of them. The men engaged in timber carrying, in general cargo, and in the coal boats all suffered, in varying degrees, such abominable conditions as these have but faintly described. In general it may be said that since the general exodus. from the Union after our friend, Jim Larkin, left this city the exploiters of labour had piled outrage upon outrage and iniquity upon iniquity until every man in the port with a spark of manhood left was ripe for rebellion. It but required a spark to ignite the magazine;

that spark came in the fulness of time. I had been agitating all up and down the docks, and at every available street corner since the inception of the seamen's strike, urging the men to seize the golden opportunity to strike a blow for their brothers, the seamen, and incidentally for themselves, and found the stream of recruits slowly, if surely, gathering in volume, when I learned that the proprietors of the Head Line, the Ulster ss. Co., had refused to pay the Belfast seamen and firemen on the "Innishowen Head" the rate of wages the same firm was paying in the British Channel. Seizing the opportunity along with Mr.

Bennett, the Secretary of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, we called upon the dockers at that boat, and all their mates around the docks to come out at once, strike a blow for the sailors, and end their own slavery. Before night we had 600 men on our hands—the battle had begun. How this battle was won I need not remind you. That it was won was largely due to the noble help so generously given by the Dublin men we are not likely to forget. We had not a penny in our funds when we struck. We paid 4s. strike pay on the tenth day of our strike, and 4s. 6d. on the second week. Of this sum more than half came from Dublin, the remainder came from street collections among the loyal-hearted workers of Bel-

What has been the result of this battle —the fruits of this victory? To tell it in detail would involve the printing of many technicalities, the meaning of which would be lost on many of our readers. But in general it might be said that in wages the grain labourers have gained an increase of at least 3s. per week, while their gain in improvement of conditions and increased self-respect cannot be overestimated. On returning to work I announced as organiser that the Union. would insist upon the day's work being restricted to 100 tons per gang, and that any gang exceeding that amount would be treated as scabs. It is a great pleasure to record that in enforcing this restriction the Union has been able to count with certainty upon the loyal support of its members. Despite the fact that the employers renewed their offer of a bonus for increased output, no gang have yet consented to earn it Indeed, in order to make it more attractive the employers offered a bonus of 6d. per every 25 tons "or practical part thereof" over 100 tons. Thus a gang turning ever 100 tons and one cwt. would be entitled to claim this bonus, but it lies yet unclaimed. The awful memory of their recent slavery has made our members watchful. Also, all the slave-driving, curses, obscenity and physical violence on the part of the bosses is a thing of the past. All have been warned that any attempt at a renewal of it will be met with a strike for the dismissal of the offender. Similar conditions have been gained for the timber labourers, and for the men on general cargo. Increase of wages all round, abolition of slave-driving, full and complete unionising of all labour on foreign-going vessels, and spread of the union all around the Coal Quay, is our present record. We have enforced union conditions for the Seamen and Firemen on all ships coming into the Low Dock, downing tools on about a dozen occasions in order to do so; and we stopped work on railway waggons ten minutes after receiving word from our General Secretary and the Executive of A.S.R.S. in Dublin. The Belfast branch of the Railway Servants were still consid-ering the matter of days after they re- 38s. for 57 hours. Mr. Keenan pays 38s., ceived word from their Executive, but the and Guinness's from 38s. to 44s. for 48 Belfast Branch of the Irish Transport hours. By bringing this before the Board workers' Union acted in the Kallwaymen s interest ten minutes after we got the joint mandate from Dublin. The timber labourers in the employ of Messrs. Dixon were locked out in Dublin; we immediately withdrew our men from Messrs. Dixon's yards in Belfast. As a result of this promptitude our Dublin brethren were reinstated with pay for the last day. A boat belonging to Messrs. G. & R. Burns (Lord Inverclyde), was sent down to the Low Docks for 500 tons of grain. It had on board Messrs. Burns own "constant hands," men who would not join the union, and cheerfully scabbed all during the recent strike. We told them we would give them to breakfast time to join the union; they said that according to the newspapers there was to be no discriminations; we told them them that we would give them an experience that would lead them to have less faith in newspapers. They did not join, and much to their surprise our members refused to give their boat another pound weight, and after lying all day it had to be taken out of the dock, and down to Larne. The Branch has rented extensive pre-

mises at 122 Corporation street, and intend having a smoking and reading room in connection therewith: we are considering the organisation of a band, and have in contemplation also the launching of many other schemes for the moral, social,

and financial uplifting of the members. We are proud of having taken part in the recent wonderful revolution in the World of Labour, and look forward, with pleasure, to future activities in the same cause, and to future successes under the banner of the Irish branch of that great onward moving, conquering army of toil, which is destined, I believe, in our own

time, to conquer and to own the world. The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union is in the vanguard of that Irish branch as the Army of Labour, and we are honoured when we carry its banner.—Yours,

The Women's Column is unavoidably held over until next week.

CONNOLLY.

F you have not the ready money convenient there is an IRISH ESTABLISH-MENT which supplies Goods on the 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-ALDERMAN T. KELLY.



RAILWAY EMPLOYEE; Pay me for my work and the trouble will cease. [Note the Sparrow Kelly.]

# SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

RURAL COUNCILLOR'S INSULT TO LABOUR GUARDIAN. At the meeting of the South Dublin

Letter from Tinsmiths' Society.

Board of Guardians on Wednesday, in reference to an application by John Mac-Namara, tinsmith, for an increase of 1d. per hour in his wages,

The Master (Mr. Doyle) reported that the standard rate of wages for tinsmiths in the city is 32s. a week.

The Clerk read the following:

City of Dublin Tinsmiths' Society. Dear Sir-It has come to my knowledge that a rule book has been submitted to your Board stating the wages, &c., paid in Dublin. I, as Secretary, wish to bring before the Board that the rule book referred to is out of date, and has been revised in regard to the standard rate of wages paid, which is 36s. per week, and in the case of members having charge of a shop the amount is not less than 40s. per week. Some of our members are paid by Messrs. Edmundson, Stafford Street,

JOHN FARREN, Secretary. Mr. Crimmins proposed that the wages of Mr. MacNamara, the tinsmith, be increased by 4s. per week, as he was a good workman and always did his work without any special instructions from the Master or Clerk of Works.

Mr. Mullett seconded the proposition, and inquired what source the Master got his information from, and complained that some of the Guardians were being treated with disrespect. The Master was ordered to communicate with the society and he did not do that.

The Chairman—We asked him to report as to how the man discharged his duties, and we have no report before us.

Mr. Thos. Lawlor—The Master is not doing his duty here. He is treating a section of this Board with contempt. He was directed to apply to the society and state the amount of work the man did in the shop in order that the secretary of the society might not be misled.

It was decided on the proposition of Mr. Lawlor that the Clerk communicate with the secretary of the Tinsmiths' Society stating the work done, the wages paid, and asking what is the amount paid for the same duties outside.

The Chairman said there was an important notice of motion by Mr. Lea, seconded by Mr. O'Toole, to change the hour of meeting from 12 30 to 3 30 p.m., as some of the Guardians might wish to go away he suggested that the notice of motion should be taken up.

Mr. Lea, in moving the notice of motion. said—When I put down the notice of motion you, Mr. Chairman, offered an opinion on its. I think you have cut my programme short to-day by asking that the notice of motion be taken up, as there was a number of Guardians who wished to get away. I have no hostility to the rural councillors as regards inconveniencing them, but I should like to direct attention that at the North Dublin Union the meeting of the Guardians takes place at 3 o'clock, and it works out very well. It has been constantly admitted that 12.30 o'clock is not a convenient hour for meeting here, as some Guardians have to come a considerable distance, and those resident in the city had some business to attend to before coming to the meeting. If the business was zealously attended to they should remain there, which meant that they should sacrafice their dinner hour because the business ran into 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock, and halfpast four. The Pembroke Council holds its meetings at 5 o'clock, and the Rathmines Council meets at half-past nine.

in fifteen minutes. Mr. Lea-We could do it in fifteen

minutes here, too, if the Guardians did not lose their heads. It has been asserted that this notice of motion has been put

The Chairman—And do their business

down to wipe out the district councillors, but that is not fair. Mr. O'Toole seconded the proposition.

During the course of the discussion,

Miss Mulhall complained that Mr. Gallagher, a Rural Guardian, had used an offensive expression towards Mr. Thomas

The Chairman-I did not hear the ob-

Mr. Lawlor (to Mr. Gallagher)-Only that I have respect for your age you would not use that expression again. I call on you, Mr. Chairman, to get him to withdraw that observation.

The Chairman-I did not hear any remarks by the gentleman.

Mr. Lea (to the Chairman)—Are you going to sit in that chair and allow a member of this Board to be insulted?

The Chairman—I did not hear the remark. I have only heard from Miss Mulhall that Mr. Gallagher used it. Mr. Lawlor-You did hear it.

Mr. Ganly stated that Mr. Gallagher did use the remark.

The Chairman—No remark by Mr. Gallagher reached me.

Mr. Lawlor-I claim that the observation be withdrawn, or no more business will be done. The Chairman (addressing Mr. Gal-

wher) said it was alleged the an observation towards Mr. Lawlor, and suggested that he should withdraw it. Mr. O'Carroll moved that Mr. Gallagher be no longer heard until he withdrew the

remark. Mr. Mullett—He has withdrawn it. Mr. Lawlor pointed out that the rural guardians only attended when there was a

contract or a job. Mr. Flood, the Chairman of the Rural Council, pointed out that the work of the District Council, which was discharged by the Rural Guardians had increased enormously, and they were often detained

until 3 o'clock. Mr. Lea said that was an argument in favour of the Guardians' Meeting not being held until a later hour.

On a division the motion to change the hour of meeting from half-past twelve to half-past three was defeated, 26 Guardians having voted against it and only 11 for,

Subsequently, arising out of a letter from the Local Government Board, in which they refused to sanction an increase of £20 a year in the salary of the Master, in view of the high expenses of the Union and taking into account that an allowance had been sanctioned to the Master for extra duty at Pelletstown,

Mr. Lawlor suggested that the letter should be noted with satisfaction.

The Chairman—You are late now. It has been referred to the Finance Com:

Mr. O'Carroll, speaking strongly, said he rose to question the right of the Chairman to refuse to take Mr. Lawlor's suggestion. I rise for the purpose of giving you, Mr. Chairman, some friendly advice. If you continue to refuse— The Chairman—Order.

Mr. O'Toole said Mr. O'Carroll was perfectly in order.

Mr. O'Carroll (to the Chairman)—We will not tolerate this thing any longer. Don't you forget that, Chairman. The Chairman said he did not hear Mr.

Lawlor make his suggestion in time. Mr. Greene-Mr. Lawlor was in time and you should have heard him.

It was decided, on the proposition of Mr. Lea, seconded by Mr. O'Toole, that an expert be appointed to examine, from time to time, the coal supplied by Messrs. S. N. Robinson, and to report to the Board the result of his investigations. Mr. Greene pointed out that the firm

could not supply the best Wigan coal for the price contracted for, namely, 15s. 7d. It could not be got less than 19s.

The Chairman stated that he was informed by a friend, who was one of eight parties that imported Wigan coal and got it at 15s., but they paid 1s. 6d. for carting from the quays. Mr. Greene—That would be Pember-

ton, not the best Wigan. It was decided that the Master should engage an expert as requested.

#### Ringsend, Look Out! A MONSTER MEETING

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE Aeridheacht and Dancing Competition. Cambridge Road, Ringsend, Sunday next, at 4 o'c.

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#### CELEBRATING VICTORY!

#### GREAT MASS MEETING IN THE PHOENIX PARK.

Rarely has a finer public demonstration been held in the Phonix Park than that which took place on Sunday last, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the Transport Workers' Union to celebrate the victory of the railwaymen on the termination of the strike. The gathering was of immense proportions. About half-past three a procession was formed in Lower Abbey street, outside the railwaymens' headquarters, and from thence marched by the Northern quays to the Park, headed by the banner of the railwaymen, mounted on a lorry and showing the motto

"ALL GRADES, ALL CREEDS. NO DISTINCTIONS."

Prominent in the procession was a large contingent of the London and North Western men, accompanied by St. Lawrence O'Toole's Pipers Band, and the members of the Transport Workers' Union Band. On the way to the Park the procession was increased by contingents who joined en route, and when the whole gathering was assembled on the Nine Acres it was most imposing. Here, addresses were delivered by Mr. W. P. Partridge, who presided, Mr. Tom Murphy, Mr. Bob Grier, Portadown: Mr. Halls, organising Amalgamated Society. Mr. Rimmer, Mr. Jim Larkin, Mr. Bowman, M.L.A., Queensland, Australia; Mr. T. Clarke, D.S.E.R.; and Mr. J. Coady, G.N.R.

#### MR. PARTRIDGE,

as Chairman, in opening the proceedings was received with applause. He said-I am proud indeed to take the chair at this magnificent assembly of respectable workingmen. I can assure you who are listening, and also all those who will read the report of this meeting in the papers—(A voice—The Irish Worer. Cheers)—that the men who have gone into this strike have the interest of the various railway companies as much at heart as the highlypaid officials (hear, hear). We who were, so to speak, born on the railway, and have been reared on it, take an interest in it that no imported highly-paid official could have in it, and we are as sincere in our desire to promote Irish industry as any imported highly-paid official (cheers). Now in this struggle there is nothing vindictive on the part of the railway workers. They are asking for simple justice, and that they have a right to get. and they must get it. There is no reason why themselves and the representatives of the shareholders should not meet in a friendly spirit and give the men that justice they are entitled to. I have been pleased to read in a stop press Evening Telegraph—for some reason the other paper, the Herald, could not be got (laughter)—I was pleased to read that this dispute has been settled satisfactorily (cheers). When it is satisfactory to the men it will not be injurious to the shareholders,

WE ARE ONLY ASKING FOR JUSTICE

and fair play, that every man calling himself a Christian is bound to give. There is no reason why we should hang our heads in the presence of any highlypaid official. Now, my friends, there is a great lesson to be learnt from this strike. It teaches you the power of combination. It teaches you that when workingmen realise their power the Government counts for nothing, and the companies count for less (cheers). Let us then, in God's name, for your own sake and the sake of your wives and the children you are rearing, let us cease to have differences amongst ourselves. Let us come together and realise that we are all workers, and let us by that unity win justice for ourselves and inflict injury on no one; for the motte of trade unionism is that we are banded together to support one another, and not united to injure anyone (cheers). Now, before calling upon the other speakers, as chairman of this meeting, I take the liberty of referring to the report of an interview which appeared in the newspapers with the alleged secretary and organiser to a so-called labour union. (A voice-John S. Kelly). We who knew that man can laugh at him. We who knew him intimately can take him at his true value; but there are Irishmen toiling in England who don't know him. These Irishmen toiling in England amongst Englishmen, may have the report of that interview cast in their faces, and they will be ashamed of it, but I think the day has come when we must tell that fellow to stop. We know how his organisation was built up. We know how he got the poorly paid labouring men into it, but now when he has got them he wants to tie them hand and foot and hand them over as a body of free labourers to the Company. He says he has 1,000 members. I tell you, my friends, he has not fifty. I think the time has come when we should appeal to legitimate trades unionists to resolve to

REFUSE TO WORK IN ANY SHOP EMPLOYING MEMBERS OF HIS FREE LABOUR ASSO-CIATION.

I hope you will all take home with you the great lossons of the railway dispute, and resolve to join hands with your fellow workers and stand together for your own protection. With the Insurance Bill coming on and other measures, you need all the combination amongst the workers that you can get; and, not alone that, but when you join your trade societies I appeal to you to take an intelligent interest in it—to go to the meetings and give the secretary all the help you can. Don't leave all the work on one man's shoulders. Understand what you are doing, and when you place a man in position stand by him and don't allow him to be insulted.

and received an ovation from the big audience

Mr. Partridge—Unfortunately there is only one Jim Larkin in Dublin. Mr. Jim Larkin has got more than his own share of abuse from men who should not give it, and in the presence of men who should not have tolerated it.

[Some distraction having been here caused by the acton of the police on the

outskirts of the crowd]. Mr. Partridge said—I want to tell our friends, the police, that we have no objection to them doing their duty, as long as they do it honestly and straightforwardly. We are assembled to-day to celebrate the ending of this dispute. We have not assembled to attack anyone or assult anyone, but we are determined that we will protect the people if we are assaulted. There will be no row here to-day as long as the police don't start it. I appeal to every man here to-day to recognise that the good name of Dublin rests with him, and that the eyes of the whole world are looking

#### MR. BOB GRIER,

on you (cheers)

who was warmly received, said—It affords me great pleasure to be here in Dublin today. I may tell you that through the strike I am exiled from home, but from what I have seen of you I would not be sorry if I did not go back for the next two years. I am pleased to know and see the result of four hard years' work in the men's cause for which I have got nothing but frowns from our enemies; but it is more than a recompense to see you assembled here to-day I hope whatever the conditions of the settlement may be, there is one thing you will all never forget, and that is the loyalty and response of the Irishmen on all the railways. From the terminis in Dublin and Belfast and elsewhere in Ireland the response to the call of the Executive shall never be forgotten by the railwaymen of the United Kingdom, and there is one thing certain that if any foul blow is meted out to any man for having taken his part in connection with the strike, you, who responded to the call of the Executive, know what can be done again. I am more than pleased to be here to-day to represent the North of Ireland, and I have been asked to propose the following resolution, which I hope you will pass unanimously, and stick up to the terms of it:-

"That this mass meeting of railwaymen employed by the Irish railway companies, rejoices in the victory that has been won on behalf of trades' unionism by the joint action of the men, and we agree to return to work in accordance with the terms of the settlement. Further, we desire to make it clear and emphatic that no man shall be allowed to suffer for any action taken by him in the promoting of or carrying out of the strike."

Mr. Grier continuing said—I hope that resolution will meet with the approval of all here (applause). I hope you will go If you once began to enter into negotiaback to your respective jobs and work earnestly to pull up any losses. We will see that you are properly treated, and if not we will do the same thing all over again (cheers).

#### MR. TOM MURPHY.

in seconding the resolution, said-I must admit that I was trying to prevent this strike from taking place for twenty-four hours longer, but when I found the majority of the men was not in favour of that, I determined with them to do a man's part. The principal part of the resolution instructs the men to go back and resume their duties at the different stations. We came out at the call of the four secretaries, and we should go back at their bidding. As regards victimisation, if there is any attempt made at it we will have a repetition of the whole movement all over again. This victimisation, if it is attempted, is a thing two can play at; but do not let the men be the first to commence it. As regards those men who remained in, I hope you will not take the slightest notice of their action—treat them as if nothing occurred.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO THE WORKINGMEN OF DUBLIN

for our success—the transport workers, the hackney-car drivers, and the cabmen, who threw in their lot with our cause and made it their own. As long as I know trades unionism I never knew such unity between all grades as at present. Act now loyally on the instructions you have got, and I am certain there won't be so much tyranny in the future as in the past (cheers).

MR. HALLS, ORGANISING SECRE-TARY,

next addressed the meeting, and received a very warm reception. This, said he, is the proudest day in my life. I feel more pleased than if I had been a millionaire, and as an individual who has known what it is to be amongst the lowest paid class of railwaymen, I can assure you it gives me the greatest satisfaction to see the pleasing position we are in to-day. We never had a greater time in our history than at the present time. It is the first time in the history of railway trades unionism that we have had

#### A THOROUGHLY BUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

During the course of the last few days Mr. Dent has been telling the newspapers that up to that hour the Company were prepared to take the men back provided they were prepared to come in (hear, hear, and laughter). In past times they always said when men went out, "they could consider themselves dismissed. They could bring in their uniforms and their places would be filled in a short period of time." They tried that joke on the first day, but on the second day they altered their tune. In spite of all the intimidatory tactics prac- who was warmly received, in supporting tised against them, the men were true to

going to have the rank and file crawling into the office to any body of railway directors. We are going to maintain a bold front. Men of skill who have training that qualifies them to speak on behalf of their fellows would

GO TO THE DIRECTORS AND ARGUE THE CASE OF THE MEN,

and if we cannot then succeed in getting what we want, we can have recourse to the method that has been successful on this occasion. What is now annoying the directors is the growing spirit of solidarity amongst the working classes, and they don't know how to deal with it. When I got the message, between five and six o'clock on Sunday morning, announcing the settlement, I was somewhat disappointed, because we had a surprise packet up our sleeves in the fact that if the settlement had not come there was not a locomotive man, on Monday, who would not have been out with the others. We have been playing our cards in our own way. We knew when the men who remained in would come out, but we were not going to divulge to the Press what they were going to do. We had reason to believe that the plans come to would be successful, and

BY MONDAY MORNING THERE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN A TRAIN RUNNING.

(Cheers). Our duty now is to be loyal to what the Executive has done-to agree with their decision, advising the men to return to work, and when we see what the terms of settlement are, we can call another meeting together and give any advice we consider necessary arising out of them. We don't want any friction. We want perfect unity of action on a general common understanding as to what our position is in the future. So far as the rank and file is concerned, the whole of the men have made up their minds that we will not allow any intimidation of any man, no matter how humble. We will allow no man to be badly treated because he came out in support of his fellows. But we ask this-If you have any complaint to make don't take it into your own hands.

DON'T STOP WORK IF YOU HAVE ANY . GRIEVANCE.

If a man is improperly treated bring it to our notice. Let us weigh the case and decide what should be done. When we know we have a legitimate case, and know we are justified in taking a stand, we can instruct the men as to how to act. But if you take action off your own bat you will play into the eremy's hands and give them the opportunity of proving that you are ill-advised. We are also agreed on this-that if any of the railway companies officials or heads of departments send for any of the men concerned and propose to negotiate with them the men will absolutely refuse to meet them or negotiate with them. The men will absolutely refuse to go before them without being accompanied by one of the men's officials. tions you would be breaking away from what you have been fighting for. Speaking at the moment without knowledge of the full terms of settlement, I submit this -that if the men have won recognition of the right to strike and have thrown away the old weapons of conciliation and arbitration and have got a different method that will be suited to get along with the business quicker.

#### I SUBMIT WE HAVE WON

an important and substantial means of progress. There is no time at this meeting to enter into what has obtained since the last settlement. I would be delighted to give the public some information about what has taken place in this country under that beautiful arrangement. As an instance, they had the Great Southern, one of the best paying roads in Ireland, that is dominated by that great tyrant, William Martin Murphy, who broke down the poor milesmen in West Clare-men getting twelve shillings a week, while Mr. Murphy and his engineer put up at the Lahinch Hotel, at a cost of pounds. We succeeded in getting sufficient funds, and kept these poor men in a better standard of comfort than they had been in, and when he found he could not succeed in crushing them, he got the poor men evicted from the cottages they occupied, and had the line patrolled with armed police. They were spending the ratepayers' money on that line, and

#### MURPHY AND HIS TRIBE

were guaranteed 4 per cent., and no matter whether the rates were high, or not, the ratepayers had to make up the belance, for this tyrant who was trying to dominate life in Ireland by running a dirty rag-the Independent-to mould public opinion. He crushes the workers, but the men are there. Yet the men were as good and as true as ever, and one man of them is worth a thousand of the William Murphys. I would sooner be associated with one of these poor men than with the William Murphys. In season or out of season it is more delightful to work amongst the humble class than with those who rose out of that class, and who would ride rough-shod over them; but William Murphy's day will soon come to an end, for the workers in this country are becoming enlightened. There is a conamon bond of sympathy running through them, and the men getting £2 10s. a week have taken a common platform with those getting only 14s. In conclusion, Mr. Halls urged the men to do their duty, by going back to work, and if they have legit imate grievances let them state them in the proper quarter, and let them congra tulate themselves that day on having won one of the grandest victories that railwaymen have ever achieved (cheers).

MR. NAT RIMMER.

the resolution said—This magnificent

[At this point Mr. Jim Larkin arrived to the core. In the future we are not meeting is held, not only in connection with the victory that has been achieved, but from this day forward history is going to be made in connection with the advance of labour. It should be understood we won't remain where we are. You must either go forward and improve on the position that has been won, or you must go backward. There is no standing still. Let that be understood thoroughly. We must endeavour to so consolidate our forces that whatever victory is achieved it is not going to remain in force for twenty years, but is to be an advance to something better. This magnificent meeting, I repeat, will make history—it will rouse the enthusiasm of the workers, and will infuse them with that confidence in each other that is absolutely necessary for progress to be made. I think everybody will agree that the Conciliation Board has been only a means to an end. That end is now. That end is in our present victory,

> BUT IT IS NOT TO BE THE END OF ALLit is not to be an end of all progress. There is another significance in connection with this meeting, and that is the solidarity of all the workers irrespective of the creed or class they belong to. That is a most significant feature. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that sectional effort is no longer to be used in connection with any movement to progress. It must be united action by all men irrespective of grades or society. We have had, hitherto, splendid trades unions, but not sufficient trade unionists. That is the position that we must strengthen to make progress. We must have more trade unionists. We must see to that part of the business. In advising the men to take up work, as urged by the resolution, Mr. Rimmer said public opinion was on the side of the men. It had helped them to victory and the

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE MUST NOW BE CON-

by the men. They should be loyal to the decision of the executive, as they were loyal to the telegrams that asked them to "down tools." Every man is expected to return to work as if nothing had happened; and, in conclusion, he appealed to them to strengthen their trades unions and get into their societies those men who were not yet members. Many had rallied to the societies within the last three or four days; but they should get in all they could, so as, if possible, to have no man outside the society (cheers).

The Chairman said the next speaker would be

MR. JIM LARKIN,

who was received with continued applause, during which there was a little interruption caused by the action of police in an off-part of the crowd. Mr. Larkin in his address said—Comrades and friends, I have always advised you to be particularly careful of your company in Dublin. This little unseemly incident over there is a matter you don't want to concentrate upon. I advised last that the police should not be sent to this meeting. We want no policeman. I said give us the Let that be your war-cry (cheers). You control of the meeting and there will be no misunderstanding. Like a red rag to a bull are these policemen. Now, in reference to the resolution. Your responsible leaders told you to come out on strike. Your brothers in England, Scotland, and Wales are out. You in Ireland are as good men, and came out too. Your orders to-morrow morning are to go in. What have we been fighting for? To try and prove one great issue-

THE SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

For twenty years I have been fighting for industrial unionism, that railwaymen and dockers and carmen, sailors and firemen had all the one common fight to improve their condition. I never despised the man who got only 14s., but I knew that while they only got 14s. there was danger of others not getting more. If you want to get higher wages you will only succeed by belping those who are paid lower, and by not forgetting the class from which you sprung. Don't forget that you are on better than your fellows. It it the duty of the locomotive men, who claim to be the peers of the railway service, to consider that they are only men no better than any other men in the service. My friend, Tom Murphy, the guard, is no better than the man who runs a truck or a wagon—he is only a man like you or me, but he has got a responsible job, he deserves it, and I and you honour him for it. Very likely some of you will get a stage higher, but don't forget the class from which you sprung-

DON'T FORGET THE FELLOW AT THE BOTTOM.

Trades unionism was never started for the benefit of the men at the top-it was started for the benefit of the men at the bottom. Why do you, for instance, take an interest in the newspaper boys' strike, for they don't get wages at all; they get beaten and kicked and cuffed, and a few coppers are thrown to them. and you saw last night, those who called themselves men, batoning and brutally beating those boys six and seven years old. My friends, the day is coming in Ireland when these men will consider themselves as belonging to your class, and when the William Murphys or Goulding, Bart., or others give men orders to baton your class, I hope they will have the manhood of saying, "No, we are engaged as policemen, not as blacklegs" (cheers). Now, a friend in the crowd has asked a question. He wanted to knowwhat about the terms of settlement in the railway strike? Well, in the forty-one different grades how could you expect to have terms of settlement within a few hours? It was not until eleven o'clock last night that an arrangement was come to. I knew this morning at two o'clock that the strike was over. A responsible man connected with the Government stated that "the strike was going to frizzle out

that he was mistaken. "Oh," said he, "a general strike never won." "Well," I remarked, "this time we are going to win" (che rs). I know the case of a man in Scatland who fought thirty-seven times and got defeated; on the thirty-eighth time he succeeded. Do you think they

WIPE OUT THE WORKING CLASSES?

Have patience, my friends. As soon as you show patience and discipline the sooner will you get an increase in your wages and better your condition. I read statement by Sir William Goulding lately "the Irish labourer got 11s. a week, the Scotch 19s. 4d, and the English labourer 18s. 7d." Yes; but why is the Irish labourer getting only 11s.? Because he has never done his own work. With all respect to Mr. Rimmer and Mr. Halls, it has been due to your own fault. The Englishmen have fought, not for shibboleths, not by waving little flags, nor by shouting; they have fought for trades unionism and the right of combination.

THEY HAVE FOUGHT FOR THEIR BREAD AND BUTTER.

We have always been led astray in this country. If you don't be on your guard you will be led astray again. The Gouldings and the Murphys must be given to understand that every man in the railway service must have a living wage. You should have 30s. a week basis—not 14s. 6d. I want to drive home to you the lesson of solidarity and discipline. Why do the police beat the crowd? Not because they are better men or stronger men. Not at all. They do it because they are a disciplined body. They have to act on the orders of their superior officers, otherwise their clothes would be taken and they would be sacked. We have to act in a similar way. We must be an army of disciplined men-not a mob. We have to show to the employing class that the docker, the coal heaver, the railway man, the sailor, and fireman are all of one class and if one section is struck at all the others will say "out we go." We have proved in this fight that

THEY CANNOT RUN THE BAILWAYS WITHOUT

You are carrying out a revolution—a peaceful, industrial revolution, that will make history.

Having announced that a collection would be made in the crowd for the newsboys, Mr. Larkin continued and said-I now want to say a word or two about the women of Inchicore. We have always been proud of the heroism shown in old days by the women of Limerick. But the action of the women of Inchicore within these past few days has not been less heroic. They faced starvation rather than do work for those men who remained in. That should not be forgotten, and it will not be forgotten. We will not forget

WOMEN OF INCHICORE.

men have a big responsibility on you. By your solidarity and organisation you are proving the truth of the old adage-"a child could break a single stick, but the strongest man on earth could not break a bundle of sticks." So you in your organisation are all-powerful. There is no man that can break it if you are true to yourselves and stick up to it. The men who are false, give them a chance to reform and to prove true to themselves. You don't understand the significance of what you are doing. You are doing more than helping yourselves—you are helping the men of 14s. to be men also. When you go into an office with these men there will be no such thing as conferring with clerks. You will confer with the heads, and you will confer with them as men to men. When I go to an employer on your behalf I say, "I come to treat with you as a man." Don't forget it, my friends,

YOU ARE MEN.

I have here letters from employers who have agreed to give advances of wages to their employees, and who formerly would not entertain these applications, and would not even receive a representative of the men. Now they receive the representative of the union, and what is more, some that have given increases have expressed a hope that it would give satisfaction to the men's union and meet with the committee's approval. There was an employer who declared that he would sooner see his premises burned down than to receive Larkin (laughter). Well, five days afterwards he sent for Larkin, asking if I would go and see him (cheers). When our friends Halls and Rimmer first approached the railway companies, the companies said they would not receive them-they would receive the individual men. But now they have to receive Halls and Rimmer (cheers). You have thus won a glorious victory. We will meet here next May Day. I hope the railwaymen will be here. Don't let any man make tricksters of you. Remember you are labour men. Whatever public views you hold let them be outside your trades unions.

NEXT SUNDAY

there is to be a public temperance demonstration. Let every man line up and take your part in it. You railwaymen should be pioneers. I want to see you fighting in Ireland for a Federation of Transport Workers. Don't forget that the transport workers won your fight. (A voice—What about J. S. Kelly.) My friends, I never feel inclined to speak with a foul taste in my mouth. You don't know him as well as I do. Don't mind Kelly. I see some straw hats here. I want to know

ARE THERE ANY CLERKS

in the crowd? Coming up this morning I met two. They said, "Jim, a good day

this." I didn't know them, but they knew me. They added, "What about getting a clerks' union?" I said "Ves. you must have a clerks' union-you have been scabbing long enough on the railwavmen and the dockers. You are men of high dignity; but why not stand up straight." By all means, let us have a clerks' union. Now, I want to say a word to the Guinness men. How is it you are not in a trade union? Can you give any reason why you are not, only that you a a a self-sufficient lot of men? Suppose we play the game with you for a coup'e f months, and we are well able to do it. Suppose the Transport Worker ' Union and the railwaymen decide and say, "We will handle no goods from Guinness's until they join the Union." Think of that, my friends. Remember that

THE FIRM IS MAKING THREE MILLIONS OUT OF YOU.

Don't be frightened by Guinness when all the railway magnates could not beat the railwaymen, Guinness could not beat you. I am going to give you an invitation.
Why not have a Brewery Workers'
Union," I want to see Guinness's men cooperating with D'Arcy's men and Pims. Mr. Darley did not know of the condition of D'Arcy's men until he read it in THE IRISH WORKER, and when he read it he saw it was all true. That little paper THE IRISH WORKER (cheers), is worth its weight in gold to you. In conclusion, Mr. Larkin said he was glad to have taken a share in that great meeting, because they had on the platform such men as those surrounding them,

MEN FROM BELFAST, AND DUBLIN, AND CORK, all working together, and with such a spirit of union they were bound to win (cheer).

The Chairman next introduced

MR. BOWMAN, M.L.A.,

an Australian visitor and Member of the Legislative Assembly in Queensland.

Mr. Bowman, who was cheered, said he joined in their jubilation on the great victory they had achieved. He was not an Irishman, but was from Australia, and belonged to the Labour Party in Queensland Parliament. The cause they were fighting for is a cause similar to what they in Australia had fought for and won. We have advantages there that you have not. We have the franchise given to every man and woman over 20 years of age, and to-day we have a National Parliament and a Labour Prime Minister, with a following sufficient to carry out his programme. Now the victory you have won teaches you the importance of consolidating your forces, because, by the power of organisation you will be able to withstand any power against you. In Australia

NO PRIVATE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Every railway there is to-day the people's railway. That is what you want here, and I hope you will get it. What you have won to-day will lead to that, and when you have accomplished that there will be no tyranny. Adopt the advice tendered you by your leaders to-day-men who have not stood on this platform merely for talking. They have spoken to you as men who have your best interests at heart. The organisation of labour is the greatest force we have to look to in every land. Mr. Larkin has spoken some wholesome truths to you. You will be better men and women for adopting the advice tendered to you. While I have been in Ireland and Great Britain I have been in search of information and have been impressed at the small rate ot wages paid to men and women in this country, and I have felt that the time is coming when labour organised will be able to overcome the disabilities under which you men and women exist (cheers).

The Chairman put the resolution and it was unanimously adpted.

MR. T. CLARKE, D.S.E.R.

proposed a vote of thanks to the women of Inchicore for their action in standing by the cause of the railway trade unionists, and also the Dublin carmen who stood by the principles for which the men had gone into the fight. He (Mr. Clarke) said they also appreciated the stand taken by the newsboys, and he hoped they would all stand by them in their struggle for better remuneration.

MR. J. COADY, G.N.R.

seconded the resolution. The Chairman having put the proposition to the meeting, it was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

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