like ours : Is greater than defeat can know-It is the power of powers.

ho is it speaks of

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

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Larkin.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 5th. 1913

ONE PENNY.

Labour Leaders. To Our

[Continued]

By Standish O'Grady.

little animal, the bee. Once at a country house a young girl told me that the bees had a language of their own, and that it was "Irish." When I laughed, she left the room, but soon came back with a lit lanthorn in her hand—it was night—and bade me go with her. She led me out through the dark to her row of bee-hives, and stopping at one of them bade me stoop down and listen.

From within came a great continuous surge of sound, waves of sound rising and falling without intermission.

"Do you know what they are saying?" she asked. " No, said I.

"They are saying—'Fang, fang,' that is leave, leave. They'll be swarming tomorrow.

And certainly that great Trek-song of the bees was not so very much unlike the sound of the Gaelic word Fang.

When the bee population becomes excessive, when there is not honey enough for all, the bees, with a wisdom greater than ours and a fine spirit of adventure, hope and faith, conceive and accomplish a grand exodus or trek around their queen, led, one might almost think, by God himself; surely. inspired, impelled, guided by a guardian spirit, deriving its wisdom from the infinite wisdom which made and upholds all things. They go out into the un-

wage war upon each other for the honey. But they know that if they did the bee race would come to an end. They spare their fellow-citizens; they abandon, give up all claim to the honey which they have themselves made. They trek, establish a new home, and in a few weeks that new home is bursting with honey, overflowing with a fresh and vigorous population, and preparing in its turn to be a metropolis, that is a mother city in its own right, and send forth swarms of its own.

Learned men say that but for man the bees would conquer the Globe, such is their wisdom, courage, patriotism; their determined Socialism and astonishing

If-and God grant you the courage and the wisdom to do so-if you trek and establish a new Dublin in the Shire of Dublin, that new Dublin will soon fling out a third, and these three swarm again and again and again.

Don t aim low, don t aim at little and mean things. Aim first at the conquest and annexation of your own great County of Dublin. Dublin and Duby Shire always went together in old tim The old Danish Kingdom of Dublin sometimes, too an Empire and govern ing Man and the Hebrides-included the whole County; County Wicklow also, if I don't mistake. The very name of the County is Danish.

When henry 11., as Lord of Ireland, Dominus de Hibernia, gave Dublin to the stout Norman Conquistador, Milo de Cogan, he did not give him only a barren collection of houses and fortifications on Cork Hill. He joined the Shire to that great grant as 'mensal land," so that Milo's table might be well supplied, lacking nothing, and his hospitalities

brilliant and worthy of a Prince. Men of Dublin, wont you conquer back your own great county, annexing Wicklow, too, for your sheep for the provision of your wool, and as a grand playground for your young people and a source of inspiration for your artists and poets, sowing it far and wide with. your settlements and guest houses, whereno bils will be presented and no shamefaced or insolent waiters stand around.

for tips? · I am not asking you to do anything impossible. I should be sorry to trike with a situation so grave, even so tertible and tragical, as that which challenges our attention in Dublin to-day; versal human instinct;

Consider that wise and very socialistic the children without food, without air, without light; the unemployment, the casual and intermittent unemployment; the disgracefully low standard of wages; the intolerable rents even for single rooms; the growing mental depression of the people, and the decline of their spirit in consequence. Dublin men are not now buoyed up as they used to be with the thought of "Ireland a Nation" among the Nations of the Earth. I remember when the bare thought of it made them feel as if they were treading

> hope and faith, all that I have suggested and more, and a great deal more. is realizable, and even easy realizable, once that such a spirit takes possession of their minds and when the first exodus in that spirit is successfully accomplished. The first Camp, founded in the right spirit, erected upon a basis of the agricultural and manufacturing industrial activities and adequately equipped from the enormous collective financial resources of the people, that first Camp will rapidly breed a second, deriving its equipment mainly from the first.

spirit?" I think I cannot do better than remind you of something within your own personal experiences. You known, nothing doubting have more than once taken part in the bees were mad enough they a pleasant picnic in the County Wickmight imitate humanity; they might low, going in drags with music and singing, good nature in every heart and good humour on every face, and good cheer stowed away in your baskets. That is the right spirit—the holiday spirit. You remember how that day the young and strong helped the old and feeble over rough places, and the athletes carried little children in their arms; how volunteer lads and lassies sallied out to gather sticks for the fire and draw water for the kettles. Now, everyone did everything in his power to make the picnic a success. Perhaps you yourself fel in love that day; it is not unlikely. You remember the spirit of: that picnic-everyone anxious to give, and no one anxious to get-and yet, in spite of that universal spirit of giving, no one was in want and everyone was happy. Everyone got and got abundantly. That is the spirit—the spirit of the holiday and the picnic—in which you must conduct that first great Trek and Exodus, the spirit in which you will pitch your first Camp in the great and bloodless war for the abolition of poverty

> If you can achieve one victory like yourselves, your own mean impulses and

his pleasure....

I could quote a great text here, but forbear. It begins, "Seek ye first:" The present social order is founded upon the verb to get; the new social order, now everywhere struggling to emerge, and which surely somewhere, if not here, will emerge and rapidly embrace the world, will be founded on the verb to Give.

Now, in spite of all indications to the contrary, it is more natural and more hisses and booing, by attempting to human to give than to get. Your picnic reply to a sally of Jim's. The upheaval. was a success because instinctively you recognised this truth.

So when I say to you, trust in voluntary activities, I am only asking you to trust in a grand perennial and even uni-

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No, I am not triffing. I see clearly that if you can rekindle, and in this direction, the slackening fires of their

If you ask me. "What is that right and the recovery of your native land.

that, a victory, in the first instance, over sordid, small personal ambitions, the ambition to get a "berth," or to live upon usury, or to drive a small business in sweating labour, don't you think that lands and monies and everything you

require will keep flowing towards you?

I know they will. That is how the world- is made. Go right- and straight and bold, and all such material things recognise their lord and master, and of themselves answer his call and submit to

the rest of the evening.

Watson and the harm he was doing to the port. Larry O'Neill followed and seconded the resolution, which was practically an ultimatum to Watson. Mac-Walter and Murty O'Byrne also chimed in; but the crowd took them both very

MONDAY'S MEETING SOME IMPRESSIONS.

Before seven o'clock the crowd begin to gather, and we joined in the threeg, wondering why so many police and fire-men were to be seen. It brought to mind the palmy days of the Nationalist movement when a sweated police put in twenty-three hours per day and got no sympathy. Inside we noted all the brass helmeted firemen, and it suddenly dawned upon us that the one and only Lorcan was taking no risks with Lar-kin's gang. He had a full detachment of our Garibaldian attired fire brigade, with hoses fixed ready to quell a riot. A well-fed usher told of an army of police in reserve at the back of the supper-room and others on the roof. We mused that the members of the Trades Council would feel the indignity deeply

Would they thank the Lord Mayor for his r diculous precautions, or be pleased with his inference that a labour crowd were like to unwashed savages needing hose pipes and an army to keep them from pulling the building to pieces?

These precautions were certainly insulting and degrading to the Trades Council, and were never before made at any sort of a public meeting in Dublin. As a mere unit of a large audience I felt it deeply, and hope some explanation will be officially asked for by our Capel-street

It was the first time we heard I im in a full dress speech. For one hour and thirty-five minutes he spoke without faltering, and without reference to a single note. Clearly and calmly he traced the friction between the City of Dublin and their men for the past six years, and detailed the settlements which in two general disputes were effected with the other shipping firms, but to which the Dictator of the Dublin Company would not agree. The case against Watson developed, and some of the evidence was certainly damning, so much so that the representative outsiders on the platform and little Lorcan himself betrayed the'r surprise. But the richest portions, the humorous sallies, were lost owing to the audience being in such deadly earnest. Larkin has a keen sense of humour, but a labour crowd does not appreciate it. No doubt the hard, keen struggle.and drear tenement existence has blunted that sense and left us less keen-witted than is normal. It was rich to hear the veiled reference to Herself and to where Himself, "his Ex.," meeting Larkin after his release from jail, said, "May I shake your hand, Mr. Larkin?" The crowd saw this and roared, but would have given a tumultous cheer if he had suggested that Mrs. Aberdeen first asked, "Is your hand disinfected, Jim?" We were placed when it was related that "his Ex." said, "No one thinks you guilty, Mr. Larkin"; but when he added, "You would have been out three months ago only for the old buffer of a judge," we roated again and again and made the light jump. The word picture of the two earlier Strike Conferences in Dublin Castle was also enjoyed-the shipowners in one room, the common labour men in a different room in another wing of the building, and Sir James O'Dougherty as "a sort of wireless telegraphy between the two." This farce was, however, ended at the more recent Conference when Jim told "his Ex." that the labour men would go away at once unless admitted into the same holy of holies where the shipowners

It was made clear that the City of Dublin Co., or rather one man in that firm, had repeatedly made trouble, had refused to abide by settlements, refused to agree to a Distant Board, and then deliberately lied about it. At the close of Jim's long speech little Lorcan, who had yawned throughout in rather an aggressive manner, ruffled the crowd the wrong way, and caused a tornado of made Lorcan respect the crowd during.

Alderman T. Kelly proposed the resolution, and said that a lot of people had been rubbing up. Larkin the wrong way with a brick. This was a mistake, as he was a natural leader. (Cheers.) The Alderman did not mince his references to

gingerly Batk were ill: at case, and Murty particularly so. He betrayed

anxiety in the selection of his words. obviously fearing the sensitiveness of the growd. Tommy Lawlor struck the right note in a short, ringing speech, every line of which went home. But Connolly was the most effective, and summed up the situation by saying Watson still lived in the mid-Victorian period. He was a sorehead that would not even join the Employers' Federation. Not one single pound of cargo had gone out of port in City of Dublin boat since the present dispute started. Larkin earlier emphasised that 50 per cent. more cattle had left the port than during the corresponding weeks of last year. The trade was thereby transferred to other bottoms than the City of Dublin; but the lying, repfile Press sought to convey the idea that the trade of the port was paralysed. Connolly drove home this point of Jim's, and queried how much of their trade the shareholders in the Company would permit this old man to ruin. The Press were harming the Company and trade interests by their mistaken policy. They were widening the breach and making a settlement more difficult by the wilful misrepresentation of the men.

We came away convinced of the righteousness of the men's cause and with an admiration for their spokesman. No one In that large gathering but realised that one man, the "firebrand," Watson, has been the exciting cause of most of the quay trouble during the past six years. When his brother shipowners repudiate him and refuse to sit on any Wages Board with him, it shows the type that the Press has so wrongly exalted to the detriment of Irish trade. We believe, with Alderman Tom Kelly, that Jimis the natural leader of men and that he will loom large in the Ireland of to-

EILEEN.

Word About the Proposed Camp.

BY SHELLBACK.

quite enjoyed reading Standish O Grady's article in this week's WORKER. There is no doubt whatever of his earnestness, and there is ample evidence in his writings that he has gone deeply into the matter he deals with, and with him, I trust that our great Trek to the country is in prospect of early realisa-

. But there is one thing that we want. On the principle that 'two heads are better than one," which is clearly a democratic proverb, I should like to see more opinions expressed in the paper. We had a few letters from readers published in one issue in connection with the proposal, but only in one issue.

I would like to see a regular battery every week upon this subject alone. We must raise the workers' enthusiasm. We must seek all the co-operation we can obtain and, as far as possible, embody in our plans any suggestion that may appear to be of value. The workers must take a hand in every movement that is admittedly for their benefit, and I am sure Standish O'Grady and I would appreciate any little encouragement or criticism that any of the thousands of workers who read these columns would care to put forward.

I am certain the Camp is a practicable proposition. I am certain it would prove of the greatest benefit to the Dublin iworkers who cared to participate in its materialisation. So now, men and women, what say you? Are you ready to spend a day or a week where the summer sun casts slanting shadows across green and daisy-gemmed m. adows, far from the dismal surroundings, the tons of bricks and slates, the squalid misery, the arrogant pride, and all the hateful things taat go to make up the modern Oity of Dublin?

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Torture of Women.

BY SHELLBACK.

"Forcible feeding," that modern and ingenious method of torturing political prisoners, has had public notice focused upon it to a remarkable extent during the last few days by the speech of Mr. Bernard Shaw at the Kingsway meeting. and by the account given of her own experiences of its application by that Suffragette heroine, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, both of which have been published by "The Daily Herald."

In the first instance, Shaw has made it quite clear that the authorities are acting quite illegally in applying this terrible torture in the case of imprisoned Suffragettes who decline food, and he describes the only permissable method that could be followed by the Government if they desire to make this particular sample of torture part and parcel of their prison disciplinary code and that: is by the introduction of a measure in Parliament that will give prison authorities the power of legally torturing prisoners in this manner:

Shaw has undoubtedly served a good purpose by demonstrating the illegali y of forcible feeding, but he might just as well have saved his br ath to cool, his porridge as to explain the procedure necessary to save the cowardly tortures of women from the responsibility of their disgusting and horrible handiwork. To expect a Liberal Home Secretary to come to Parliament with a Bill seeking power to resuscitate the inhuman punitive system of the Middle Ages is altogether out of the question. It would be about the last thing any member of the "Party of Reform" would have the hardihood to do.

Yet these peaceable, progressive Liberals, are cowards enough to adopt a tancy. On the contrary, I hail as hero-line of conduct towards those who are in ines those brave women who have altheir power through political disagreement, that is at once illegal and savoury of the times when the rack and the thumb-screw served the purpose of Governments in educating imprisoned opponents up to the proper standard of acceptable morality.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's description of her own experience of the twentieth century torture chamber is enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of any honest man or woman who in the past have pinned their faith to the alleged peaceful persuasion policy of the Liberal Party. The sickening gentlene's that required six nurses to hold her while the executioner searched for a gap in her teeth where he could insert the thin end of the instrument that was to prise open her unwilling mouth, the cutting and lacerating of the flesh as the instrument was successfully forced home to be followed by the introduction of the merciless tube are items that however they may shock the feelings of Liberal goody goodies, we all know are quite within the capabilities of a Government that lent the services of the national army to the railway directors to shoot down s rikers whose only offence was to ask for a living wage in return for their. labour. However opposed as this latter proceeding was to all ideas of fair play it was done openly and in the full light of day, and it is only reasonable to assume that those who could so openly lend such assistance to the capitalist exploiters of the common people would not prove more considerate in their treatment of their own political opponents when their kind attentions would be hid away from the public gaze behind thick but friendly prison walls. Such has always been the conduct of the so-called people's party when democratically inclined demands have been made on behalf of sections of the common people. Woman's Suffrage is one of these demands, and even honest opponents of the woman's movement must blush with shame at the measures adopted to kill the effort to secure women's political freedom. But, like all such persecutions, the e

is one thing certain, they will recoil upon their promoters with far greater effect in the opposite direction. Many people, mostly timed good bearted people, say the women should drop their agitation, not because they are not entitled to political equality. with men, but because of the terrible consequences of the peninkment awarded to Militaria. They argue the rete is not worth the trouble of the sick and his may be true as far as I know. The vote in itself is of no value whatever, but the power to vote is not the only thing the women are nighting for, noc

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whole-heartedly supporting. It is not the mere opportunity it will give women of putting a "X" before the name of a candidate for Parliament—a candidate that they might not be asked to select and one for the matter of that, that may be diametrically opposed to their interests.

The extension of the Franchise to women will prove the one great highway by which women will emerge from their everlasting, serfdom to stand on equal terms and take an equal part with the men in the great work of the future, the remodelling of this old world on more human and more generous lines.

That is something to fight for, and the fear of the industrial as well as the political strength the winning of the vote will give to women is what causes such strenuous opposition on the part of those who, if they could, would peg the workingmen back to the same s ate of political ineptitude that the women

have always been in.

Personally I do not condemn Miliready suffered for their loyalty to the cause of freedom There are certainly some who complain of the damage to property that must result from the prosecuting of a Militant campaign. Such a one is Comrade Mortished, but I am pleased to see that this comrade is not against Militants because of their Militancy, but because of the people they particularly single out for attack. He would prefer seeing them hustling Ministers without hurting them in a corporal sense. Driving them to asylums for the insane rather than depriving them of their four hundred a year by coercing the electorate to discharge them from office. But for all that, I think I am safe in assuming that he and all the rest have a whole-hearted contempt for the creatures of the Government who step outside of the limits of their or linary rigidly-defined duty to do the dirty work of Ministers who are afraid to face the music of the people's anger by appealing to Parliament to sanction their thumb-screw methods of fo. cible feeding,

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is it the only thing the sdvanced sec. Factory 08 8.0 Bond, and 31 Lower Cloning State TO SProve 2000. tion of the Workers' Movement are:

Reporters and Reports.

A few weeks ago a friend of mine happened to get into conversation with a reporter belonging to one of the "truthful" Dublin papers. This reporter was very anxious to know what effect their reports con erning the Strike had on "Larkin's" men. Well, the reception the reporters received from the large gathering assembled in the Mansion House on Monday night was surely a reply to his query.

As these slimy, wily creatures of reporters entered the hall the assembled gathering with one accord showed their feelings by prolonged boohs and hisses; in fact, so hostile was the reception shown to them that it seemed as though there was a possibility that they would be turned out. While the excitement lasted I felt that they descrived to be taken and flung out of the hall—that they were not fit to mix among honest, truthful workers. But on reflection I came to the conclusion that it was just as well that these tools of the Capitalist Press should be allowed to tread the treacherous path they had chosen. The command to halt will be delivered to them one of these days, and then they will know what it means to be of the workers and not with them.

While they are yet able to manufacture lies and cook reports concerning the workers and their relations with the employers, just so long will these despicable slaves be tolerated by their drivers; but let them tail to remain hypocrites and tools; let them dare to show that they have any sense of honour or any principles and they will then know what it means to be the discarded tool of an unscrupulous employer, and what is worse still—a despised worker among workers.

These reporters are workers; they are wage slaves; they are employed by the employers, not because they have any special regard for them or with any desire to benefit them, but for the sole reason that they are low and mean enough to act treacherously towards the down-trodden workers. The employers know that for a certain paltry sum per week known as wages, these so-called reporters will deliberately sacrifice what is dear to most women and men-their truth and honour.

Their reception from the organised workers at the meeting on Monday night was just a foretaste of what is in store for them when the workers come into their own. If the reporters who attended the meeting had had any manhood left in them at all they would have fled from the room and taken a solemn vow never to write an untruthful line as long as they lived-never again to blacken their souls with treachery. But it is quite evident that the poison of lies and deceit has so permeated their system that they have even cast away the ordinary feelings attributed to human nature.

What cravens they were to sit through the meeting among men whom they had lied about—among men who despised them! They were treated to the just boohs and hisses of the workers whom they had tried to injure; they were compelled to sit and listen to themselves being justly denounced by the men's leaders; they were told about the lying reports they had manufactured—and they took it all like the spiritless slaves they are! What contempt one feels for such creatures! Is it possible that the prospect of being sure of food, lodging and clothing is enough to make any men sink to such depths that they are willing to put up with the contempt and loathing of honest men, content to be treated as rank outsiders among the class to which they belong? Surely the material things of life are not worth such humiliation. -

In every labour dispute they have been on the side of the employing class, and have made a point of doing their utmost to try and down the workers. Let them think over the results of their activities and they will find that even their most vicious lies have resulted in nothing more than the widening of the gulf that already exists between employees and employers. Their unscrupulous methods are useless. The workers are out to win, and win they will, in defiance of all the forces arrayed against

Then let the reporters beware. The hour will come, and so sure as it does they will be taught the same practical lesson as has been taught to others who occupy more secure positions than they do.

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DUBLIM, SATURDAY, April 5th, 1913

NORTH WALL DISPUTE.

WE are entering on the tenth week of a dispute which from many points of view is unique, both in character and in procedure. Here we have a Company which is subsidised by the Government, practically a State concern, which denies to their workmen the elementary rights of a free citizen, namely, the right to live. According to the dogma laid down by labour power, but who forfeits upon entering the employ his invaluable right of a human being to associate with his fellows. We have reported in another place the proceedings the history of this prolonged struggle is tabulated. There are many things set down in that retrospective view of the struggle which is new to our readers but which are historical. We were informed during our pilgrimage in England that the Lord Lieutenant questions the truth of our assertions, but takes his usual course of action by qualifying his denial, if such word could be applied to his communications to the Press :-- ' When any respectable. intelligent man in Dublin publicly declares that he believes that the Lord Lieutenant uttered the words attributed to him by Mr. James Larkin, as reported in your paper of to-day, it will be then time enough for his Excellency to deal with the matter." Let us take some of the statements made at the Mansion House meeting, on Monday last, reflecting on the King's Viceroy. Will he deny he sent for James Larkin in July, 1908? Will he deny that a settlement was brought about by his intervention which was never carried out; that men who were in the dispute, and who were told that if they agreed to that alleged settlement they would be reinstated in their former employment, and that many of those men have not been reinstated to date? Will he deny that alleged settlement, embodied an undertaking that all men affected should be entitled to wear their badges when seeking employment, and that on the contrary every man who dared to exhibit his badge after the conclusion of the Settlement was victimised and could get no redress. There were other features of that unholy and dishonest compact we need not enter into. Let us get on. Will he deny that he invited Mr. James Larkin to meet him in the Castle, Dublin, in Nov., 1908, on the outbreak of the carters' strike. Did they so meet? Would it be true to say that after the men had accepted his invitation and agreed to resume work, pending a conference which was arranged for Friday, Noyember 27th, 1908, with the employers, mark a conference arranged, by his Excellency! that when the men's representatives attended at the adjourned conference on November 27, 1908. His Excellency apologised to the men's representatives and explained that the employers had refused to carry out his Excellency's arrangements and absolutely refused to meet the men, and in consequence of mich conduct the men came out, and in five weeks compelled the said employers to call in again, his Racellancy's excellent machinege

igt cajeling the workers. Again in

Excellency sends for James Larkin, who refuses to entertain any invitation to the Castle sinister. Again his Excellency importunes and sends a special vehicle for the men's Leader asking that he would come and chat over the matter. Will his Excellency deny himself and his good lady discussed the whole position with Larkin? Will his Excellency deny that he gave Larkin a verbal undertaking that if the men's representatives would meet the employers and if the employers refused to meet the Union officials he would refuse to grant their —the employers'—repeated requests for further military aid? Will he deny that statement? Would his Excellency deny that he placed a special motor car at the disposal of James Larkin during the negotiations? Will he deny such motor car was used day and night during the struggle by James Larkin? Will he deny that his good, philanthropic lady presided over the tea table in the Viceregal Lodge, at which table sat Michael O'Lehane, William Hopkins, now T.C., then a carter in John Wallis'; Patrick Smith, carter in Cullen and Allen's. Will he deny that Jim Larkin refused to accept any food from under the roof provided by the people for his Excellency, the Viceregal Logge? Will he deny that Jim Larkin laid down, as the first point to be settled in the negotiations, before he would discuss the employers' proposals, one conditionthat all the men in the dispute should be reinstated in their employment, and his Excellency graciously acquiesced. "But," said Larkin, "all of the men." "What do you mean?" said the last of the Gordons, his Excellency. "I mean this," said Larkin, "and if this is not granted the dispute cont nues, that every man who has been arrested or sentenced connection with this dispute be released, and be with mother, or family, as the case may be, on Christmas Eve." Will he deny that a certain gentleman, a responsible Head of the Government. objected and said such a request should not be made publicly to his Excellency. Will his Excellency tell us Mr. Larkin's reply? Will his Excellency deny that Mr. Larkin has in his possession, where the Castle minions won't find until it is necessary to produce same, the paper from Mr. Isaac Mitchell, of the Board of Trade dated December, 1908, written in blacklead-" Your request granted, kindly furnish list of men." Will his Excellency deny that he or his minions have or had in their possession a list of the men's names furnished by James Larkin of men lying in Mountjoy and Kilmainham Gaols either under remand or sentence to the number of 53, who were released on December 24th, 1908, some of the names being John Bohan T.C.; William M'Carthy, carter; Behan, carter, &c., who were released on December 24th, 1908, at the request of the autograts who control this Steam. Larkin or "command of Larkin" ship Company's affairs, a worker is as Jimmy Campbell, K.C., placehunter, but a slave who not only sells puts it. Will his Excellency deny that he received a telephone message from Jim Larkin (through 979 Inglis, confectioner, Westland Row, W. at 7.30 on December 24th, 1908, asking his Excellency if all the of a meeting held in the citizens' Mansion men whose names had been sub-House on Monday night last, wherein mitted were released that he (Larkin)

know before he sailed? Will his Excellency deny that the arb trators, Sir Andrew Porter and Mr. O'Neill, Chairman of the Dublin County Council. were selected by himself and that Mr. O'Neill was forage contractor to Cullen and Allen and other firms connected with the dispute? And we are informed that Sir Andrew Porter had not less than £2,000 invested with the Granaries' Company and the Bri ish and Irish Company. We are informed that Sir Andrew Porter challenges Mr. Larkin to prove such statement. If Sir Andrew Porter denies he or any of his family had any money invested in any firm affected by the dispute we

accept his denial, and we feel sure all the men affected by his peculiar conduct as an arbitrator will accept such denial; but will Sir Andrew Porter or Mr. O'Neill explain their reasons for or at whose suggestion they issued, a memorandum to what they described as their final award and determination, which memorandum, issued without consulting the men's representatives, deprived the men affected by such memo of what these intelligent and RESPECTABL

gentlemen, to quote his Excellency, had previously granted to the men in their final award and determination. Note FINAL. We await Mr. O'Neill's explanation and Sir Andrew Porter's denial. and seeing that not one in a hundred of the workers, the people who pay Sir Andrew Porter his handsome pension reads the "Irish Times," we re-

spectfully suggest that they send their explanations and denials to the IRISH WORKER, one penny weekly. We think we have given these respectable and intelligent gentlemen, his Excellency, Sir Andrew Porter, and Mr. O'Neill, sufficient to go on with sufficient to keep their intelligent and respectable faculties exercised for the space of one week. We pass on. Next week we will give a further list of

respectable, intelligent workmen, who

earn their living and assist in paying-your Excellency's salary of £20,000 per

year, with house, coal, gas, and the usual

servants perquisites and try to remember, your Excellency, that

queries to his Excellency, And now to the letter from the Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency | asking a question which we will presume to answer. Yes, your Excellency. At a meeting of the citizens of Dublin, convened by the Trades Council of Dublin Executive, representing 17,000 respectable and intelligent workers, a meeting, mark you, of

signatures, and thus aid in having a much needed improvement effected. WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

since 1908 your Excellency received from these respectable, intelligent workmen £100,000 (one hundred thousands of pounds), which would have provided 400 of these respectable, intelligent workers with £1 a week since 1908; £100,000 which, if given to the aforesaid respectable, intelligent workers, would have produced increased trade and prosperity in this town, and if that £100,000 had been paid to the men who earned it, it would have prevented every strike which has occurred in Ireland since your Excellency arrived in this unhappy country. Of course, your Excellency would not recognise these common workers as respectable and intelligent men; you would much prefer the opinion of that excellent, respectable, and intelligent gentleman, Shackleton, late Dublin Herald, who we feel would support your Excellency's position. Of the many things your reign as Viceroy has been notorious for your latest literary effort puts the crowning jewel on your Excellency's reign. And in conclusion representing that section of society which your Excellency is of the opinion that a family of them, five in number, can live on 8s. 6d. per week, that 12s. 6d. per week would feed eight of them. And this section of society, in addition to earning the 8s. 6d. necessary to feed five of them, have had to provide no less a sum than £26,000 per year to feed I man and one woman, 8s. 6d. to feed one man, one woman three children for the space of one week, or £22 for the space of one year. Your Excellency and family requires £26,000 to exist on for the same

If any respectable and intelligent person is found langing around the Mansion House he or she will be handed over to Richardson, Scab Organiser 60 or 61 Corporation-street.

period. What a struggle! Really is it worth

it? We are compelled, though not re-

spectable nor intelligent in your Ex-

cellency's opinion, to truthfully and

honestly, with our hand upon heart,

state it is not worth it; and this is

our crowning jewel.

SCENE AT DUBLIN CASILE (From a new play.)

His Excellency, coming to the door, "Will any respectable, intelligent man?" Messrs. Stewart, Richardson, Greene, Farrell,— Yes, sir, here we are sir!"

His Excellency—'O, Noble souls, Britons in one great cause."

They weep as the curtain falls.

We are glad to welcome a doughty exponent of working class opinion in the "Scottish Transport Worker," the official organ of the Scottish Union of Dock Labourers, printed by the Civic Press (Trade Union and 48-hour week), 164 Howard-street, Glasgow, published by the Union at 74 York-street, Glasgow.

INCHICORE ITEMS.

A friend was telling me of a deputation that is alleged to have waited on Mr. Robinson, manager for Prescott, about the third week of January, relative to a man named Doyle, who is alleged to be had to cross to England and wanted to a carpenter by trade, and who was supposed to be doing fitters' work. Mr. Robinson received the deputation like a "gentleman," said he would manage the place as "he" liked, and when the deputation hinted that public opinion would not endorse his attitude, he retorted that the Worker was the only paper in Ireland that would direct publi attention to him. And he warned them that if they made any such attempt he woulk ACQUAINT HIS SOLICITOR.

> Now, Mr. Robinson, you are up against it. You can present this week's WORKER to your legal adviser. Although a fool may act as manager a carpenter will not be permitted to act as a fitter, and you will realise that after we have gone through with your employers

> The Paving Committee estimated £400 for the widening of Grattan Crescent, Inchicore. This amount the Estates and Finance Committee propose to reduce by one-half. The matter has yet to be sanctioned by Council. A large amount of labour can be employed on this work, which will benefit the neighbourhood in more ways than one.

At a special meeting of the Committee of the Emmet Hall on Sunday last, it was decided to proceed with the work had putting the ground in order at the fere of Hall. The Committee ordered certain rules to be drafted, and the meeting adjourned until three o'clock on next Sunday evening, when a punctual attendance of all members is requested.

On Sunday, April the 13th, the Concert postponed from the 23rd of March will take place. Tickets can now be had at the Emmet Hall, Inchicore. All desirous of assisting are cordially invited to do so. Remember, the Concert takes place on the 13th of April.

Male and female members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union are being enrolled at Emmet Hall. Those holding cards of membership of the Hall are reminded that their subscriptions for the second quarter are now due.

A memorial is being prepared for the purpose of having the electric light extended to inchicore, and it is hoped that all residents in the district will affix their

Councillor, New Kilmshilman Ward,

Made by Trade Union Bakers,

EAT FARRINGTON'S BRE

The Empty Homestead.

By GERALD J. LIVELY.

[All rights reserved.]

Have you seen an empty homestead, with its little empty shack, With its sagging doors, and plaster all a-dropping from the wall? It was built with loving labour, it was built with eager hope, And it represented Someone's all-in-all.

Ah, the careful plots and schemings, and the pictures that were drawn, Oh, the castles that were builded, and the golden Keeps of Spain. The days we spent in working out the plans of yestereve, And the night in planning out fresh work again.

But now the place is empty and all dropping to decay. The lights of Life have left it, and the fires of Home are dead, And the sound of honest labour's heard no more upon the land, And the soul of simple happiness has fled.

And the barn's sod roof is sinking, and all overgrown with weeds. There are pools of stagnant water behind the cattle stalls, And clumps of clammy fungus grow on every sodden log, While a cloud of pigweed hides the rotting walls.

Where the wheat was once a-waving and a-shimmering in the Sun, You will find the fertile acres all going back to sod. The pasture fence is rotting and the rails are falling down, And the garden's smothered out with golden-rod:

And the place is steeped in sadness and soaked with futile tears, And the ghosts that haunt it ye will never lay, For some broken toys are lying in the shadow of the wall. Where once the children played, the gophers play.

You'll find that empty homestead, nestled down upon the plain, Tucked away amongst the downlands and beside the chattering streams, It's the picture of lost life-work, it's the model of despair, It's the shadow of dead love and shattered dreams.

It's the total of spent labour, it's the end of vanished hopes, It's the sum of lost endeavour, it's the stalking ghost of greed, It's a sketch of simple suffering, an unsung fight with fate, It's the photograph of poverty and need

It's the stamped receipt for taxes and bitter unjust dues, It's the sealed bond the modern Shylock hold. It represents an evil that is older than our land, That is older than the Vedic Hymns are old.

It's the price we pay for workshops in a thousand reeking towns, It's the price of sin and shame and the suicide of Race, It's the price we pay for cripples instead of stalwart men, It's the price that keeps our Masters in their place.

Oh, ye high and mighty Masters, whose gain is all our loss, Ye talk a lot of Empire, and of nations hand in hand. But ye'll never build an Empire on a base of empty farms, Ye first must clear that evil from our land.

-" Grain Growers' Guide."

PEMROKE NOTES.

That the officials of the "Idlers' Club" had a walk round the new premises on Sunday last.

members after some structural altera-

That on the opening night the "Bride of Sixty Years" will deliver a lecture on "Domestic Economy" (new version.) That many of the shopkeepers of Sandymount have signified their intention of being present.

That "Tommy the Painter" is endeavouring to have the caretakership settled by others than the Housing

Committee. That the "Sceneshifter" was much

upset over last week's notes. That he usually sings "The Girl from County Clare," but is now learning "The Red Haired Man's Wife."

That we hope he will be able to procure his weekly supply of threepenny

That the "Silent Barber" paid him a visit on Raster Tuesday and they both went on the bend.

That he is anxious to know what will be his "divide" from the Poplar Lodge That he will endeavour to join the

ranks of the A.O.H. That he is shifty enough for anything. That one of the members of the Chamber of Horrors" was looking for fight the other night in Ringsend.

That if we can obtain his number he will have to render an account of his conduct. That they are erecting "sand baths"

at the rere of the "Ringsend Babies" Club. That the "mothers" will meet once each week for the purpose of having a

bath. That those who do not like the saud can have the use of soap and water

That there is "Knott" one "Day" passed without a "Clarke" calling for the supply of "disinfected milk." That by being a member of the club one can clothe children cheaply. That many of the members husbands

preach Nationality, while their wives bask in the smile of ! Herself. That the new electric bell in Sandy-

mount is not giving satisfaction.

That the callers prefer the knocker.

That the Coal Merchant Hawker is about to put saother dray on the said.

That there is no other merchant in Dublin that would be so mean as to sell coal by the bag.
That he has the name of being the manner merchant in Dublin, and faith he descrive it."

Independent Labour Part of

To-morrow (Sunday), Meetings will be That the premises will be open to held in the Phoenix Park (near Band Stand) at 12 noon. Speakers-fom Lyng and Walter Carpenter; and at 8 p.m. in the Hall, Antient Concert Buildings, Great Brunswick Street, the usual Lecture will be delivered by a well-known Socialist. Admission Free. Questions and discussion

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We want to impress this on your memory, and we want you to burn our Coals in your :: Grate. ::

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Support RUSSELL'S,

THE FAMILY BAKERS, TRADE UNION EMPLOYERS RATIMINES BAKERY.

-WEAR-Michael's 3/8 Hats 77 TALBOT STREET. Overcoats, 21/-, worth 27/6

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supplies goods on Easy Payment System IT IS THE DISTRIAL WORKMEN'S INDUSTRIAL

ASSOCIATION, LTD., 10 SOUTH WILLIAM ST. Office Hours-10.30 to 5.30 each day

Monday, Tuesday and Friday erening Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30
Manager—Ald. T. Kelly.

WEXFORD NOTES.

A sigh of relief went up from the hearts of the workers of Wexford last week when they saw it reported sarcastically in the Press that Jemmy Mahonv was about to resign from public life (bless the mark), and the only thing they are anxious about at present is that he might change his mind.

The wonder is that he was ever put in to public life at all.

The reasons he gives for resigning are laughable. One of them is on account of the state of labour unrest in the town. and the curious point in the matter is that it was at a meeting of the Board of Guardians that he did all the spouting about resigning which has more to do with the country districts.

If he was in earnest about the reason quoted above it is the Corporation he should give his resignation speech at.

Indeed, it is not a bit of wonder that N. C. Murphy said, "Oh, boys, me darling"

We were not a bit surprised to see the letter that appeared in last week's "People,' signed by "Onlooker," as it is what every body of workers in Ireland are subject to who have the courage to start any club or organisation for the betterment of their class.

But what surprised us was that they did not come out before the club was formerly opened and try to prevent Father Mark O'Byrne from having anything to do with it.

And by the way, "Onlooker" says that the President of the Transport Union was made president of the club, that the committee is formed of members of the Transport Union, and that their little game was destroyed by Father Byrne coming down.

Well, in the first place, Joseph Kingsbury, T.C., had been elected President of the Club, and he is not, nor never was, President of the Transport, nor was he ever a member of it.

In the next place, if the Transport Union clique, as "Onlooker" styled them, have such influence over the men as he seems to think, why did they invite Father Mark down at all?

He also goes on to state that unless the Secretary of the Club (Dick Corish) is removed from the position, the public won't support it. Might we ask when were the public asked to support it? Any club that is not self-supporting, its existence is not justified.

As to his remark about the Secretary being Daly's right hand man in Wexford, and being the Secretary of the Transport Union Insurance Section, we expect that he still holds the opinions he held in the winter of 1911-12.

The sum and total of the opposition to the Club is that it is feared because of the part it will play in next year's municipal elections; and when it wants support it is not down to Wickham's snug, where "Onlooker" probably spends his time, that it will be looked for.

What some people would want the workers to do would be to appoint Jim Stafford president, Tommie Salmon secretary, and Bob Malone treasurer.

All who wish to transfer from the Post Office or from other societies to the Transport Union for insurance will be supplied with transfer forms in Charlotte-street.

Now is the time to come and join a society where you won't be kept three or four weeks without your benefits.

Benefits paid the moment they are due,

WE HEAR

That if any of the men who work with M frony say an offensive word to Staf-te is scabs they have to apologise or be threatened with the sack—"O Boys m darling."

Again-

That Billy "RUSH EM" is going over to " the National."

That the reason Philip Cowan joined the A.O.H. was to get his brother members to frequent his shop, as he had lost the support of the working classes. That there is a Pan on about a gold watch in the vicinity of Charlotte-

Suit, lounge coat with yest: fit boy 12 to 16 years, 6/11.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

4 pm.. Weavers-square, Sunday, April 6th, 1913.

SIR,—I would ask you to insert in the pages of your valuable paper a report of the position of affairs which exist between Messrs. Atkinson and Co, poplin manufacturers, and members of our trade working in that firm. Of course it is quite unnecessary for me at this stage to say that the vile capitalist gutter press of Dublin, with the one exception (the Express," have closed its columns to our reports. The only attitude they take up is either silent contempt for the workers, or vile, slanderous, lying abuse; but, thank God, we, the workers, have one paper in which we can express our desires, our aspirations, our rights, and, finally, our determination to carry out our will. Here are we, a trade, one of the oldest in Dublin, a trade that practically the Liberties of Dublin was built round, and living and working in it still, in some cases worse off than the poorest labourer amongst us. Little do the purchasers of this beautiful fabric, Irish poplin, think or know it is made under a very bad system. We have kept silent long time through fear, forsooth, of doing the Irish poplin trade an injury. In the past we have put up with poverty through bad trade, and now we are to put up with poverty in good trade, through what-through a system of management, a system which cuts at the very bed rock of trade union principles, the principle of fair wages. What would a tailor think of an employer or manager who gave him a habit or coat to make, and left him without trimmings for it? What would he (the tailor) say or do on Saturday if he got no money consequent on not finishing the job? We know what he would do. We also believe we know what the tailors' society would do. Then as men we must do our duty when an employer or manager gives one of our members a warp and leaves him short of weft, and we must also do our duty when one of our members gets a warp and is left two or three days without patterns or cards (for figure work). Any intelligent man can quite understand that if a man gets £3 worth of work to do, and a manager (who all his life has been a half a loaf is better than no bread kind of man), leaves him without the necessary things to go on with, will as a

consequence reduce the man's wage-

earning capacity. We say IF THAT IS

DONE the man to get five shillings

per day stab wages, can any sane man

object to us demanding that this system

of management must stop. We venture

to say that a demand for 5s. per day is

the best method of stopping it. Em-

ployers or their hirelings are only amen-

able to one thing—a demand on their

pocket for the price of your time. Piece-

workers are always sweated; but when

it comes to giving a man one portion of

the material, and leaves him without the

other portion to finish it, well I leave

my readers to imagine the position of

that man. Can anyone blame him if he

becomes a reckless drunkard? His very

soul revolts at his conditions of life, his

prospects are nil. We have had to calm

men whose eyes stood out on their very

cheeks through passion on account of the

way they were treated on Saturday after

a hard week's work. But we are going

to ask them to be calm no longer. We

have preached that for the past four years, and now we preach war, and war it will be now to the end. The worker must get his share of good trade; he put up with the poverty of bad. But-all our case does not end there. We have our other, which is of superior importance. One of our members while waiting for a warp (that to us is work providing all other parts nec ssary to convert it into cloth is ready for it) was asked by the foreman. "Are you waiting for work?" The man replied in the affirmative, "Well, come along, I have something for you to go on with," bringing him (the weaver) to a loom in which a warp was standing idle. The thing was in such a bad condition that no man could possibly earn a wage weaving it down at its price per yard. He demanded fr 10s. per week staff wage. Now, staff wage is a thing recognised in our trade, and this man did not demand what he could not earn on his own loom's work; in point of fact, he could earn more, and did; but what was the attitude of foreman, manager, or whatever else we style him? It was this-"I can't guarantee £1 10s., but I will try and get you some com-pensation." An admission mind you, on his part that it was in a bad way. Ye gods! think of it! "I will try and get you something." That to a competent workman! Well, that man refused to

bow down, and so it was necessary to

get some other man—a man, perhaps,

more pliable. But he (the manager)

made the mistake of his life. The man,

to know that we are the Cheapest People in the Trade. In proof of this we are showing this week Three Special Lines in Boys' Clothing, which we want everybody to see, who have boys to

provide for. No. 1—Tunic Suit, large washing collar, fancy buttons; fit boy 3 to 9 years, 3/11. No. 2—

Norfolk Suit, stort material, well made; two straps on back; fit boy 5 to 13 years, 2/11. No. 3—Youths'

WE WANT EVERYBODY

WANT EVERYBODY

like a man said he wanted the same price for his labour as the man before him did. To protect those two men, now the trade passed a resolution that no one was to go on the work without staff wage was paid for the weaving of it, the Secretary to see that this resolution was carried out. That was the temper of the members of the trade then; that is the temper of them now, providing the warp complained of is in the same condition. We have struck the shop on three questions the bad warps, keeping men idle with warps in the looms, and serving apprentices before journeymen; and now the employer wants us to withdraw the resolutions, order the men in, and then we can discuss any complaints.

Those resolutions embody our complaints. They must stand; we will not withdraw them. We will discuss them, and nothing but those resolutions and

what they contain. And now for the other matters which do matter. Like all bodies of men associated together in the Labour world, as in all others you have the trades unionist and men in the Union. We have some—a small amount, to be sure—four scab journeymen (the foreman of course, does not count; he is nothing), two apprentices, and three women. That is the extent of our scabs.

But what I want to draw your attention particularly to is the one scab that "trailed" into work again after he hal gone on strike. This craeture, to my own personal knowledge, has been complaining about the system under which we have been working for the past couple of years. I give you his exact words. "What sort of men are we or are we men at all to be for ever ground down in the dust? Why don't we take a united stand and demand our rights? It must end some time; mind you; the boss will get a surprise some time, perhaps when it is too late; and then he will be sorry for all this. Mr. Secretary, can you do nothing? I don't know what to make of that foreman; he will be causing a smash-up somewhere." This creature that "trailed" in when the men went out has been repeating that to me and to the men in general for the past couple of years, until, in fact, he made men in other shops ask me "What sort of a man is that? He appears to be always whinging." I say that when this man stated that he was not in sympathy with the strike, and that he did not go out with the men, he tells lies. He attended the meetings of the members who had struck, and gave no signs of being against the strike at our meeting held the morning after the shop was struck. We do not hold that this man ought to be assaulted, and always will endeavour to keep our members out of the hands of the law, but at the same time we know he and his kind stinks in good men's nostrils. What must my readers think of a man who admits in a witness box that he was always complaining as to the way things were being done in this shop, and admitting that he was in sympathy with the men complained on strike, and yet acted the scab. If it were not for those scabs our disputes would have been settled in twenty-four hours. Of course we have an old proverb because of the prices in the silk trade. It is only too obvious that we must. In conclusion we beg to advise the public that a meeting will be held on Sunday at four p.m. in Weaver-square; afterwards at the Fountain, James's-street, and also at Foster-place, when several labour leaders will speak in support of the silk weavers' attitude in the present dispute.

M. MALLIN, Secretary, Silk Weavers' Society.

Letter Refused Publication in the Dublia Press

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. Brookfield road, Kilmainham, April 2nd, 1913.

SIR,—Councillor William Richardson, General Secretary and organiser of the Mabbot street casual labourers' alleged Trade Union and secret service man to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, is still pursuing his unholy war of revenge on one he was unable to betray. The word "hypocritical" attitude comes well from one who under various nom-de-plumes filled the columns of the IRISH WORKER in attacking those who I believe to be his paymasters now, and whose very presence in the City Council now is the Judas reward for a surrender of principle.

Mr. Larkin was invited to the meeting in the Mansion House by the Dublin Trades Council. He went there prepared to face Mr. Watson, but the latter. true to his reputation, wriggled, as he wriggled in meeting Alderman Tom Kelly and Councillor L. O'Neill afterwards.

The Lord Mayor was not, of course, disappointed. In my humble judgment. he is in the game, the one object of which is to down Larkin, and in the effort he is assisted by Richardson and

others of equal repute. Mr. Watson is the only one connected with the shipping industry on the quays whom all sides admit to be unreasonable, and for that reason he has got his unfortunate company into the present

Mr. Richardson's effort to play the National card will not succeed as well as it did when the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. evaded paying rates on sheds allocated for their Manchester trade: but this, too, can be remedied. And may I suggest to Councillor Richardson that it would be manly for him to lead out his Mabbot street casual labourers and scab decen ly?

And in closing permit me to say and publicly declare that I believe the Lord Lieutenant did utter the words attributed to him by Mr. Larkin. I do not, know if I may claim to be intelligent, but as regards my respectability I will put my family record against that of Lord Aberdeen himself. When I write the word respectable I mean decent. W. P. PARTRIDGE, T.C.

CORK HILL NOTES.

The Housing Committee of the Dublin Corporation reports the following schemes as being already dealt with by the Municipal Council:-

Lurgan street, Linenhall street, Trinity Ward, Beresford street, Church street, Ormond Market, and Weaver's square.

There are 17 other schemes well in hand, and, if all go through successfully, there ought to be a busy time ahead for our friends in the Building Trade.

The Right Hon. (?) Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock accepted from me a notice of motion, which he had previously promised to submit to the Law Agent and correct for next Monday's agenda. The motion referred to his friend, Councillor John Saturnus Kelly, and does not appear on the agenda. Lorcan is fit to preside over a Council that awards a Judas like Richardson and protects a creature like Kelly.

Deception seems to be the privilege principle of our rulers just now. It is the low-down common people who are compelled—or, indeed, voluntary practise—telling the truth. If Lorcan is giving us a sample of Home Rule, we can hardly blame John Saturnus's friends, the Unionists, for kicking against it. And then Lorcan smiles at Larkin's vera-

There is a magistrate on the bench named MacInerney who has a reputation for being possessed of a soft heart. When our Sanitary Inspectors prosecute a man for adulteration of milk this softhearted gentleman imposes a small fine or lets them off with a caution. Now I am afraid that it is the head, and not the heart, that is affected with sortness A fine or a caution is surely no penalty for murdering innocent infants.

The Dublin Corporation is possessed of an abattoir wherein it is possible to kill nearly 1,000 head per week. The average number slaughtered there is not 100. Consequently, the abattoir is not paying, and we have men in the Council who claim to represent the citizens, and who are using their positions there to secure the issue of fresh licenses or renewals to the owners of private slaughterhouses, thus helping to injure the citizens' undertaking.

Of course you would not be permitted to "hold the cattle" up while "you knock them down" in the abattoir. Besides, an "ould cow" full of tuberculosis could not be smuggled in there in the dark of the night and brought unblushingly forth in the light of day as a t-nder young heifer. No butcher doing an honest trade can object to use the abattoir. And in the interest of the public health they must be compelled to do so.

As a member of the Public Health Committee I was invited by the Editor of THE WORKER to go and see the Camden Street Picture" called "The Miracle." I went, and it is a miracle to me how the exhibition of such a vile caricature of Catholic beliefs and Catholic Faith should be permitted in Dublin, the capital of Catholic Ireland. The subject in conception is blasphemy base and brutal. The statue of the Blessed Virgin assuming life for the purpose of taking the place in the convent of the nun" who is leading an immoral life outside is bad enough. But the Divine selection of the illegitimate child of the fallen nun to replace the statue of the Infant Jesus exceeds all bounds. And, besides, our nuns do not join the convent because they are disappointed in love: their earthly sacrifices can never be understood by infidels who ridicule what they fail to conceive, and deliberately misrepresent what they cannot understand.

The public Health Committee at their next meeting will be invited to consider some means of prohibiting the exhibition in the city of objectionable pictures of this type. Considering the uproat there was in certain quarters about the picture " From the Manger 10 the Cross," it is strange to find the same quarter so silept about the production of "The Miracle," for it would seem that all is well so long as the picture is objectionable to Catholics But, to use a popular phrase, "We'll wait and see."

WHITAM P. PARTEDGE. Councillor,

The "Theatre" from " Behind."

The curtain has been raised. Behold a gorgeous scene, a blaze of light, and an array of people, adorned in glorious dresses, appear, and the audience see nothing more of what is enacted behind this glamour, and many of them go away convinced that the perfect ideal of happiness must be the lot of those connected with the theatrical profession. I want, if I can in my own poor way, show these. people the awful delusion they are suffering from.

Let one of the usual theatre-goers look into the theatre at, say, ten o'clock in the morning, and it brings him nearer the mark regarding the real glam-our of the stage. The stage is a large, gloomy, empty space, with nothing but ugly frames enclosed by canvas which look mostly like ugly daubs in daylight, but which are painted so that when the light is very strong are perfect masterpieces of scenic art. It is in this gloomy place, with

floating dust and dirt in abundance,

that many men have to eke out

their miserable existence, and

night when the audience are enjoying themselves thoroughly, that many men, who e wage is scarcely enough to keep body and soul together, have to work in a heated and unhealthy atmosphere dragging large pieces of scenery and properties to their respective places "to hold as it were the mirror up to nature," and all this is carried on, while to the ordinary person in the audience it would appear that during the interval rest and quietness reigns supreme. Now this work goes on from before the audience gather until, perhaps, half an hour or so after the final curtain, and in many cases I have known many hours after. This is, of course, the lot of the theatre worker. But what about the lot of the carpenter or property men on tour? In. many instances in which I myself was concerned our company only performed one night in each town. It meant practical slavery for a wage that my veracity would be doubted by a majority of people if I should mention it. Fancy leaving a town on Monday morning, say, at eight o'clock, and do a journey of six hours. That would mean arriving at your next town by two o'clock, transport about three tons of scenery and baggage to the theatre, fix up your scenery effects, &c, open at seven o'clock, and work through till eleven o'clock. Then undo the work of the early day, and transport baggage and scenery again to station, which often meant getting home to bed at two o'clock in the morning (sometimes putting up with beds not particularly dry), rise again to, perhaps, catch a train at six o'clock, so as not to miss a certain connection, without which you could not guarantee arriving at next town in time for a performance that

This is the routine, day after day, for perhaps, six months, then disengaged, tired and weary, while in many cases your manager has made a pile. Now, to alter these things, I am glad

that in Ireland there is a movement made to organise these wo kers, not for defiance but defence, and my heartfelt wish is for its success. Workers, remember that when any grievance arrives it is only by combination and proper organisation that your grievance can be remedied, and remember the fact that even when everything looks bright, rosy, and the home of the future seems perfectly smooth, there should be no relaxation of members to adhere to their organisation, as sometimes, when things appear to be going right, some overlooked grievance arises, and it's only by the attention and genuine help of each individual member that will remedy it.

Remember, workers, that managers have their association, and loyally stick by it, and so my advice to the workers is to loyally stick to theirs. When the association becomes firmly established in Dublin and throughout Ireland it will be an advantage to the managers and to the organisation, for it will secure that the services of competent men will be estab ished in the different theatrical companies and theatres, a want which, I think has long been felt.

In conclusion, I ask my fellow-workers to stick loyally to their organisation. Those that have already joined, and to tho e who have not, I would ask to do so at once, always remembering that combined and united efforts are the two essential remedies for all their grievances. also that it raises a hand of true comradeship amongst the men of the different theatres and countries which hitherto was nuknown.

J. A. K. L.

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establichment. 54 AURGIER STREET, DUBLIN,

of rules dealing with the Act it would obviate an amount of difficulties. Not alone would the said purchase be an advantage to the member, but it would expedite the work of the officials in an Approved Society. The Transport Union Approved Society

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one of the most difficult and least under-

standable pieces of political mechanism

This from a workingman's standpoint.

Up to now enough has been said and

written on the Act, which should have

made it simple and clear. But somehow

adequate knowledge of the Act in all its

bearings, has not been acquired by the

working people, nor I risk to say, by anyone else. Time, of course, may re-

move this ignorance Personally I believe

the workers have not placed themselves

in possession of any sort of Insurance

('learness is a quality lacking in almost

every Act of Parliament, But the In-

surance Act (more than any other Act)

has directly entered the workingman's

social life, and it behoves him, therefore,

to give it a little more attention—just a

slight study of those points in the Act

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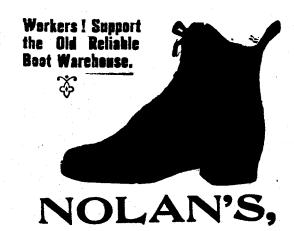
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THE WORKERS' BAKER. ASK FOR LARRING LOAF.

itti LEIGH'S, of Ciches & then came down, as men in that room to the men.

CASE FOR THE WORKERS STATED BY MR. LARKIN AT MANSION HOUSE MEETING.

Speeches by Messis. Aldermen Thomas Kelly, J. C. MacWalter, Councillors Lawler, L. O Neill, and J. Connolly,

A meeting was held in the Supper Room of the Mansion House for the purpose of making a settlement of the

dispute at present existing on the quays. The Right Hon. Lorcan Sherlock, T.C., Lord Mayor of Dublin, presided, and those on the platform included-Alderman Thomas Kelly, Alderman J. C. MacWalter, Councillors W. P. Partridge, Thomas Lawlor, T. M. O'Beirne, L. O'Neill, Messrs. Jim Larkin, T. M'Partland, President Trades Council; Walter Halls, William O'Brien, Miss D. Larkin, Miss Harrison, T.C.; James Connolly, Belfast, and John Farren.

Mr. John Simmons read the correspondence which passed between the Lord Mayor and himself in connection with the granting of the Supper Room of the Mansion House. He also read a letter from Mr. Samuel M'Cormick regretting his inability to attend the meet-

The Lord Mayor called on Mr. Thomas M'Partland, who said the duty he had to perform that night was merely to state to that meeting that the Council invited him (Lord Mayor) to preside. The reason why that meeting was called was because the Trades Council came to the conclusion that the public were being misled in connection with the dispute on the quays. They considered that the Press of Dublin had merely been dealing from one side of the dispute, that was from the employers. They did not seriou-ly ob ject to the Press dealing from the employers' standpoint, as they recognised that the Press was owned by the employing class, but what they considered wrong and objected to was the misrepresenting of the working class case. He did not question the right of the Press to put the employers' side of the question, but they objected to them misleading the general public from the workers' standpoint. That was merely the reason why the Council considered the calling of a meeting in the Mansion House was the best means of getting at the public. They had no Press of their own, and they thought that was the best hall "to draw the greatest number of citizens. The procedure they intended to adopt was to ask the representatives of the people engaged in the dispute to state the case from their own point of view. Then they intended to ask the employers to state their case. The Council invited a number of public men to discuss the question, and to give their views to the citizens assembled here. They also entertained the hope that at the discussion something might be done to educate the public mind as to the real state of affairs. Mr. Larkin, who was received with thun-

ders of applause, said he wanted them to be good enough, before he went into the subject matter which he wanted to deal with that night, to listen to his statement, as it would require from them their very careful attention and he hoped nobody would take sides until they heard it. He wanted to point out that the Press throughout that fight had stated publicly and sent broadcast that Sailors' and Firemen's Union and the Irish Transport Union—through their two secretaries, asked for the use of the Mansion House to put all the facts before the public, and were refused it. He was there at that meeting as a guest, invited by the body to which he was affiliated the Trades Council of Dublin—to put the case for the men. He wanted to ask them to go back with him for six years, / and remember that this struggle on the quays was the result of six years of activity, six long years of strenuous organisation, and in that period no less than three long disputes took place. In order that they might know the real cause of the present dispute that had not been made public to those who were outside the movement, he wanted to take them back to the year 1908. In that year there was a dispute on at the North Wall. It was July, 1908. The Union was the National Union of Dock Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland. He at the time was the official organiser of that Union, and when that dispute broke out he was put in charge. On the opening of the dispute the Company were very arbitrary in certain ways; but in a week or two they were good enough to try to open negotiations. The negotiations came to nothing, and then the Leed Lieutenant sent down to say he would be glad if he (Mr. Larkin) would go up to Dublin Castle. He did so. One of his colleagues went along with him to the Castle. It was the first time he had ever been in that institution. (Laughter.) After some time there was a meeting arranged between the employers and the workers through the medium of a Mr. Mitchell, of the Board of Trade. They stood in one room and the employers in another, and Mr. Mitchell was the wireless telegraph through which they spoke to each other. That was on Saturday evening, and they were to meet again on Monday morning. In the meantime Mr. James Sexton, of Liverpool, came across. Now, the Lord Lieutenant gave his word of honour that he would see that any arrangement come to would be carried into effect. They went to meet the representatives of the employers on Monday morning; but on Monday morning they were told that they (the employers)

would meet nobody but Mr. Sexton. He

allow his personality to stand between them and a settlement. He said he would give way, and allow Mr. James Sexton to negotiate. The men told him not to do so. He told them he would do so, as he wouldn't have it to say that one person was responsible for the continuance of the dispute. He stood aside; but no conference was held.

Mr. Larkin then went on to say that he interviewed Mr. Churchill in London; that he found the same trickery carried on there as in Dublin. He wired to the men in Dublin and they told him to stop there, and that there would be settlement until he was a party to it. That was history now. The negotiations were broken off. He wrote to the Lord Lieutenant asking him to be good enough to see that the undertaking he gave in Dublin Castle that the agree ment would be carried into effect, but he got no reply. Referring to a dispute in the following November, he said he was in Derry, where he was wired by Mr. Greene, who was now with the blackleg Union (booh). He came to Dublin and wired to Mr. Sexton asking him to take charge of affairs, but he was told by him to let them stew in their own juice. (A Voice-And that's what he did. He wired back saying that he had organised the men himself, and he gave his word of honour that he would stand by them (hear, hear). On the 9th November there were 1,300 men on strike, and they had only £12 8s. 7d. in the bank. He took on himself the responsibility and was supported by the workers of Dublin and throughout the country (hear, hear), and they asked nobody to cross the water for one penny, The consequence was that in one week they beat the employers Mr. Larkin said on that occasion they were invited by Lord Aberdeen to try and make some arrangement, and he said to him that if he undertook to meet the employers and a settlement was come to, and if they failed to carry it out he would give him Mr. Larkln) an undertaking as a man, apart from being the Governor of the country, that they would get no troops (hear, hear). He took with him Michael O'Lehane of the Drapers' Assistants, two carters and two dockers, and went down to Dublin Castle on the 27th November, but they were met with a point-blank refusal from the employers. They had a letter from Sexton, who advised them not to meet the men in Dublin, as they would be beaten; but if the employers thought they were going to beat them they reckoned without their host. He asked them to remember the fact that when he went up to the Castle on that oc asion the settlement that he wanted was that every man on strike should and he objected to libelling and disgo back to work before Christmas, and that every man who was in gaol through the dispute should be released by a written order from the Earl of families on Christmas Day (hear, hear). and non-recognition of the Union must (hear, hear). Further, he said the Jonly and started an Irish union and the employers massed themselves against Punch. He was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. There was one man who interested himself in his case, Mr. Samuel M'Cormick, who went straight away to the Lord Lieutenant and told him that he (Mr. Larkin) had been unjustly dealt with. ployers. He said that some weeks ago He was released, and was told he was the Board of Trade that for every given a free pardon, but he made no Welshman there should be an Irishthe Unions concerned—the National time he saw the Earl of Aberdeen he said he was glad to see him (Mr. Larkin), and also said, "Would you mind shaking hands with me? He said he had not the slightest objection (hear, hear). Lord old duffer of a judge you would be out the attempts of two gentlemen from three months ago loud laughter). That' was in the month of June-June 23rd, when they were in the Castle to settle the sailors' and firemen's strike in Dublin. Mr. Larkin then read from a large pile of correspondence letters which passed between Lord Aberdeen and himself in reference to this dispute, and their terms were-Wages for deck hands, 32/6 a week; firemen, 33/6, and recognition of the Union which meant that every man should wear the Union button on board his ship. The employers drafted a reply, signed by Mr. Edward Watson, Mr. Samuel M'Cormick, and dated 19th July, 1911, saying that recognition of the Union was equivalent to the exclusion of any other Union, and interfered with the freedom of emtely if he was going to meet the Union. plovers as to whom they should employ; but they suggested that a Conciliation Board should be formed as suggested in 1908. Now he wanted to know why didn't they bring it into being from 1908 until June 1911? They (the Union) replied to the effect that they were now in 1011 and would no longer consider it only made the men more vindictive and 1908. They wanted the Union recognised and the Union wages paid, as all the other Dublin fi ms had done—the Palgrave Murphy Line, the Michael Murphy Line, and the Gale Line—who were all employing trade unionists and paying trade union wages. That was their posia thing like that. Mr. Larkin then went tion. The employers refused to accept on to say that he sent in a statement, in these conditions. Mr. Larkin then described how another Conference was brought about in Dublin Castle and how the representatives of the men refused to negotiate through any medium only with the employers' representatives in person. Mr. Watson work at once. Mr. Watson got that wanted to evade the questions, but statement, but he did not read it. He they told him that they were there said the shareholders would give them

He stated further that he would not the men on the Liverpool boats should get the same wages as the men in Liverpool, but they gave way as far as Irish firms competing with Scotch owned vessels were concerned. They admitted that Irish firms had no right to pay higher wages than was paid on Scotch owned vessels. Now, another point was that the increases should be retrospective, and that all the men should return to work on the next day, that all the men should be reinstated, and that there should be no victimization. This meeting having proved abortive, two months passed away, and there was no question of the men getting their wages increased, while a number of men were victimized. In November these men were told by Mr. Watson to go about their business. There was no week's notice, and no question of a dispute. They were simply told to go about their business. He took issue with him, and one day followed him into his office, and called to see Mr. Watson, but he was told that he was not in (laughter). He went again accompanied by Burke, of the Sailors and Firemen, and asked to see him again, but again was told he wasn't in. He told them then that they would wait until he did come in (laughter). Then of course there was consternation, and men were running here and there, until Mr. Watson sent down word that he would not see him. They then went to Mr. M'Cormick, of Tedcastle and M'Cormick, and he said to leave it to them, and they would bring pressure to bear on the City of Dublin Company. Mr. Larkin then went on to say that he gave notice that if the men were not reinstated and the wages were not raised, they would bring all the men out again. They got no reply; but the next Thursday the men who were working were told they would get 30s. a week, but no overtime. Now, anybody who knew anything about the matter would know that, although the men had an increase of 3s. a week, they really lost 27 per cent. of their wages. Mr. Larkin then read from a report of the halfyearly meeting of the City of Dublin Co. on the 19th November, 1911, in which the Chairman said the Company met with heavy loss, although they were able to pay the shareholders 5 per cent. According to the report, Mr. Watson said that representatives of the Labour Party, at one of the conferences, admitted the right of free labour and the right of the employers to refuse recognition of the Union. At the time that Mr. Watson made that statement he (Mr. Larkin) immediately wrote to him to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the papers to say that it was a deliberate untruth, and demanding the withdrawal of the statement. One of the representatives of the men-Davy Kenny-was dead, gracing a dead man. As far as he was concerned, if they wanted they could libel him; but anyone who knew Larkin and to say that he would agree to a Aberdeen, and be with their wives and settlement that recognised free labour civilisation is recognised is to the people Proceeding, he said they went further, be made (hear, hear. Having read a large amount of correspondence dealing with the different disputes since 1908, Mr. them. Mr. Larkin then dealt with his . Larkin proceeded to say that he blamed arrest for stealing is. 3d. from Simon nobody for the present state of affairs, but the man who gave him his word of honour that he would see the agreements carried out, and if the employers forsake the covenant they would get no police and soldiers. Dealing with the Holyhead Mail boats, he said there was an agreement drawn up by complaint. He never asked the Lord man; but now the poor women who Lieutenant to release him. The next earned their living by washing from the ships were deprived of it as it was sent to Holyhead, while the repairs said he regretted his imprisonment. He were sent to Liverpool, and now they were told they were trying to injure an Irish firm—a firm that would not employ one of them (the people) if they Aberdeen said. "Every man in the could get others to take their place. country is sorry for you, and only for the Mr. Larkin then proceeded to refer to England-Mr. Blundell, of Manchester, and Mr Walsh, from West Ham-and Mr. Connolly, of Belfast, to bring about a settlement. Mr. Watson was very glad to see them and gave them the history of the whole affair, and also told them of his Mr. Larkin's history, too laughter. But that had to be written yet. Mr. Watson was willing to meet the representatives of the men, and it was decided to hold a preliminary meeting to arrange a neutral chairman. Mr. Watson asked that Mr. Larkin send in a statement, and when these gentlemen came back they

went into the whole discussion; but

he said before he would write to

Mr. Watson he wanted to know defini-

On no other grounds would he enter into

negotiations with him. Mr. Blundell

wanted to send a statement into the

Press, but he advisad him to keep away

from it, as he never knew them to do

anything but lie about the men's position.

They were not helping the employers, and

more bitter. That was what they were

doing in the present strike. Think of

"Daddy on strike business" laughter).

Think of a man with the dignity of

manhood and brains given him by the

Omnipotent God, to sit down and write

to work if their demands on the wages

question were conceded, and that all who

went in on the strike should be dis-

to discuss 1911, and if they were not what they demanded if they were

prepared to discuss that there was allowed. Mr. Larkin then referred to

no use wasting his valuable time nor other attempts made to settle the strike.

theirs. They stated their terms, that but all of which came to nothing. He

(Mr. Watson) was the cause of all the trouble in the Port of Dublin for the last twenty-five years, and he was the cause of the present dislocation. They had no quarrel with Mr. Watson further than this, that he was standing in his own light. He gave the Liverpool men an increase in wages as a bribe to divide the workers. He also tried the same with the Manchester men. They were not seeking any settlement through a conciliation board or an arbitration board. They were going to fight that matter to a finish (hear, hear). They were going to do it in the interest of the company they were opposed to. They were going to do it in the interest of the citizens of Dublin. But if they were the men they were supposed to be they could win that strike in 24 hours. The employers knew they could win, but they were not going to trouble other people to please Mr. Watson. They were going to allow it to go on, but they would have their day. Although there were three thousand men on the regis'19 of the Unemployed Committee, and three thousand on the Labour Bureau there was not a solitary scab out of the City of Dublin (hear, hear). The men they had got were out of the Soldiers' and Navymen's Unemployed Agency, and there was not an Irish soldier in it. He was going over to England, and he was going to raise hell in Manchester and Liverpool (hear, hear, and "Well done, Jim,") and he would tell them this, that though they had got a state of turmoil in Sligo that night where the Shipping Federation were fighting for a man who was proven to be a thief, to-morrow in Liverpool, if they did not settle it, they would settle a bigger strike. What respect had they got that night for the citizens of Dublin? They could come there and state their case. It was said that a public meeting was not the place to advance their cause, then why hold meetings to advance a political cause?

Lord Mayor—I desire to state here and now that the Lord Mayor said nothing of the kind.

This statement was received with considerable uproar, and Mr. Larkin appealed to the meeting to hear the Lord Mayor. Lord Mayor—The Lord Mayor of Dublin is well able to take care of his corner.

Mr. Larkin then asked the Lord Mayor to read the communication which he wrote in reply to the Secretary's request for the use of the Mansion House.

In this the Lord Mayor stated his opinion that a public meeting was not the best procedure to adopt in order to settle the dispute. This he said was quite a different thing to the statement of Mr. Larkin, and to every word of it he stood, and if he wanted any proof of that stated the fact that he was interrupted was the best proof of it.

Mr. Larkin-I quite agree with the Lord Mayor. When I make a statement I don't do it to take an advantage of any one. I say that the only appeal that can be made in any country where procedure in any cause was an appeal to the people.

Lord Mayor--Hear, hear. Throughout the seven long weeks of

the dispute (continued Mr. Larkin they had been misinterpreted in the Press. The statement was made that a publichouse had been wrecked on the North Wall for the purpose of bringing discredit on the men. One man was arrested, and that paragraph had been used against him in open court. That was giving a fair trial to the men. Every position taken up by the workers had been deliberately misconstrued. He did not mind what they said about himself. but when they went out of their way to attack the women and children they did a cowardly, inhuman, and un-Irish act. Mr. Larkin (concluding) said they would have no arbitration or conciliation boards. He was told the reason why the employers would not come to the meeting was that so many would agree with the speaker. They put their case in the hands of the citizens. Let the judgment be left with them. They had appealed to Ceasar the people, and let Ceaser deal with the matter now.

The Lord Mayor said he had a statement from the City of Dublin Company, which he would read to the people present, but Mr. Larkin objected, and was supported in his objection by the audience.

Alderman Thomas Kelly, who was received with applause and a shout of "Good old 41," said he would not keep them more than five minutes at most. The last speaker had kept them for one and a half hours, and only he imagined someone had a hose turned on him, he could not have stood the atmosphere. Laughter.) He believed himself that the man who worked eighteen hours without a meal should be a teetotaller. Now, he knew that the peacemaker was not a popular man in Ireland, and never was, and he supposed he never would be. They knew what the peacemaker got when he got into a street row; they often heard of what the peacemaker got when he interfered in a political squabble. He had the prosperity and the well being of Dublin at heart, and he desired its trade and commerce to flourish. (Hear, hear.) i That being so, he thought that an honourable way might yet be found before Mr. Larkin let loose the dogs of war still which they wanted all the men to return further hear, hear). He thought one more effort should be made, a blessed effort. It might succeed and it might fail. but at least they would have this charged; and they would undertake, if to say—that they made the effort. that was brought about, to return to Now, the resolution which he had there and which he begged to move was as follows:-

"That this meeting of the citizens, after listening to the facts of the present strike, heartily endorses the attitude taken up by the National

Irish Transport Union, being satisfied that the representatives of these Unions have done all they possibly could to bring about a settlement, and assures these bodies of its sympathy in this struggle, and we call upon the employers to put an end to the dispute in the interests of all parties concerned."

His appeal was made to men who were not represented there except by letter. He called on the capitalist class in the city of Dubin to accept that offer made under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor. They could accept him as a neutral man, who would give a fair hearing to both sides. They might accept others, but in all reason they should accept principle. They all recognised that Mr. Larkin was the leader of thousands of workers in Dublin (hear, hear), and he desired to say to the employers—why turn a man like that against them? Why not make him a power for good? Why not make him a power for benefit to this city and in the interest of the workers, and so rise up to a high spirit of citizenship? He hoped Mr. Watson would accept their offer. If not let the responsibility be his. Whatever might be done they on that platform could accept neither reproach or blame.

Mr Laurence O'Neill, T.C., seconding the resolution, said when he received the notice of that meeting from the Sec. of the Trades Council he was somewhat dubious as to how he should act. or what he should say in view of having recently been appointed on a Conciliation Board to deal with disputes of that description, but on reflection he had no hesitation whatever in coming there, as he thought it was the bounden duty of every elected representative, no matter what his leanings might be, political or otherwise, to come when called upon to meet a body of his fellow citizens to try, if possible, to settle the unfortunate dispute which at present existed on the Quays. He understood from the circular which he received from the Trades Council that they were there to suggest some means of ending the dispute. That means had been suggested in the resolution which had been proposed as only Tom Kelly could propose it (hear, hear). Disputes of that kind it was unnecessary to tell them who were. there round him that on the one side it meant loss of trade and loss of money, and on the other side it meant sorrow and the greatest of poverty. He thought he knew the employers of the City of Dublin fairly well, and he might tell them candidly and frankly that it was not their wish that those disputes should be prolonged. It was not common sense that the employers should like strikes. It meant the dwindling of their capital, and it meant their trade going to other ports, and he thought Mr. Larkin would admit that it was very easy some, times to settle misunderstandings that cropped up between the employers and the workers of the city. It was getting very late, and as Tom Kelly had told them it was very warm. He had the greatest pleasure in supporting the resolution and as an employer in a very, very small way, he hoped it would be the means of settling that unfortunate dispute. He said it was a very sad thing to go down the quays and round by Liberty Hall as he went every day to see those strapping men kept out of work to satisfy the whim and caprices of one man-(prolonged applause). Mr. Thomas Lawlor, T.C., supported

the resolution As it was getting very late, he did not intend to delay them with anything in the nature of a long speech that night; but might he say that any man who had the interests of Dublin and the workers at heart should not attempt to do anything to widen the breach between the employees and the City of Dublin Company that night, But he denounced the attacks that had been made on the workers by the Press. He agreed that the trade of Dublin was dear to the heart of every Irishman, and particularly to the citizen; of Dublin. But the workers had never obtained anything from the employers until they stood in the position of being able to demand it.

Alderman M'Walter supported the resolution, and said their thanks were due to Alderman Kelly for his manly resolution. He was satisfied that the workers had a reasonable case, and he called on thin employers to meet them.

ouncillor O'Beirne also supported the

Mr. James Connolly also spoke, the resolution being car ied unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor brought the proceedings to a close.

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