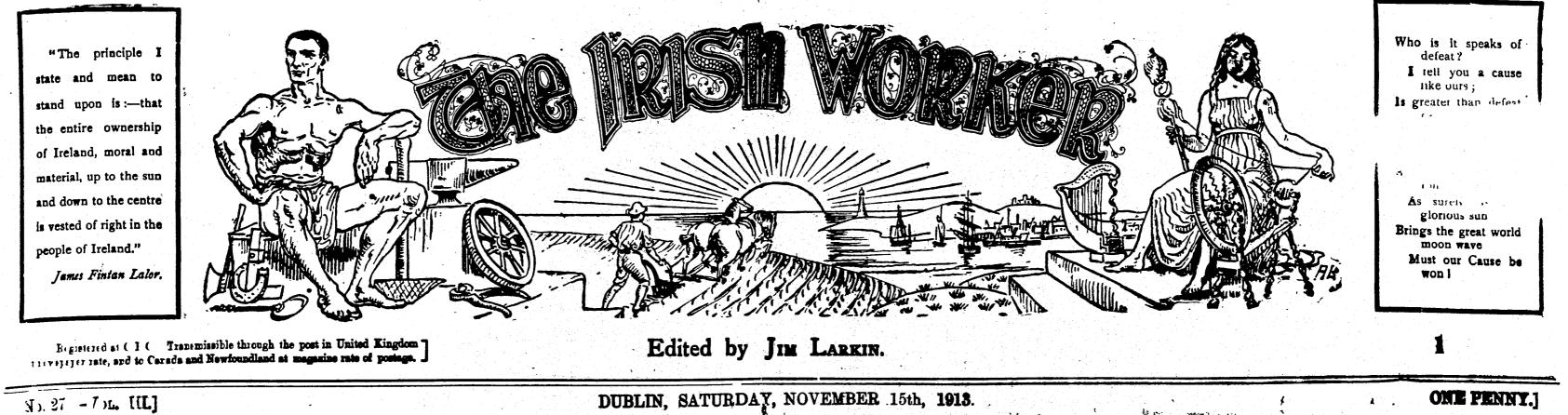
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# A FRANCISCAN FRIAR

Made the Bearer of Slander on Larkin and the Dublin Lockedout Workers to America. 6 in a cutting from the Boston "Post" of 25th October, is the following : -

"The Rev. Luke Sheehan, O.S.F.C., a delegate to the American Catholic Missionary Congress which convened in Boston this week, yesterday asserted that the people of Ireland are practically a unit for Home Rule and that the reports of the threatened Ulster uprising are greatly exaggerated by the reports, and amounts to little more than bluster.

Father Sheehan was the guest yesterday of James T. Barrett, formerly President of Cambridge Board of Aldermen He has recently returned from Dublin, where he was a delegate at the election of Superiors of the Franciscan Capuchin Order. While there he studied Irish conditions.

Speaking of the labour dispute in Dublin he said :- "I regard the strike as unjustified. The srike, I think, was brought about by Larkin, a labour agitator, who was driven out of Belfast and Liverpol, and who had a grudge against Murphy, the great business man, who con-trols the "Independent," the Tramway, the drapery plants, a number of hotels and other enterprises.

" Murphy is a highly successful business man, and a philanthropist in his way, and incidentally he was in America many years where he acquired wealth, and returned to Ireland and demonstrated what business activity can do. Mr. Murphy starts his tramwaymen at 32s. 6d., and by a sliding scale they come to get  $\pm 5$  a week (the five is perhaps a misprint, as in a heading the amount is put down as \$15 weekly wage) and that is more than they are paid elsewhere and a high wage for Ireland; so for that reason it is evident that the strike, starting on the tramways, was unjust and brought a' out by Larkin, merely an agit: tor. It was the only way to g t square with Murphy. Af er a while a general strike was c: l!e l, but Murphy is getting the better of it, and is ready to spend upwards of \$750,000 t defeat the strike. " In spite of it his tramway is operating regularly, his newspaper is uninterrupted and his hotels and mills are in operation." When this came to hand on the morning o' the 4th inst., I read it for some' members of the tramwaymen's committee, and they enjoyed it immensely. The huge lie aroused their visible faculties to an unusually high pitch. No one, however, thought of fixing the lie on the author of the statement. It is. nevertheless, singular that the good Friar, who, as the report states, "had only recently returned from Dublin, and while there had studied Irish conditions,' had not consulted more reliable sources for information than those who supplied him with the fairy tale regarding the rates of wages which Murphy pays his tramwaymen, who, instead of starting at 32s. 6d. start at nothing, and give from five to eight weeks on the same terms, and when they are learned to conduct and to drive are put on as spare men with a guarantee of three days a week at 3s. 6d. a day for motormen and 3s. a day for conductors; and some have been sparemen for a period of five years-their total earnings in any one year not averaging 20s. a week, while a very small number have risen to the maximum of 31s. a week. The purpose of the Rev. Father's informant is not far to seek, and was to show that there was no cause to justify a strike. Dublin is all right if Larkin, the Labour agitator, "who," his Reverence said, "was driven out of Belfast and 'Liverpool, was driven out of Dublin also," a consummation that many good and pious folk, as well as the sweaters and slumowners devoutly long and pray for. But pit is to be feared that a hope that is backed up by such consummate lying, even if realised would never bring the peace and harmony which it inspires. "Is it lawful to tell a lie for a good end?" "No; for no reason or motive can excuse a lie"-Question and answer given in a Cathecism of Christian Doctrine which was in vogue in the Archdiocese of Armagh about halfa-century ago. However good the end, lying does not justify it as a means to accomplish it. But oppression of the poor is a greater crime even than lying, for we are told that it "cries to Heaven F represence." There is oppression of

aggi din

the poor in Dublin; It is oppression that keeps from 20,000 to 21,000 families of the poor in one room, each family huddled together in some cases like sheep in a per. This alone is an instance of oppression unparalleled in any other Chris-tian community. "A workman's wages should be sufficient to enable him to maintain himself, his wife, and his children in reasonable comfort."-Pope Leo XIII Encyclical on the condition of the working classes. We believe that few, if any, of the heads of these families gets sufficient wages to maintain themselves, their wives, and their children in reasonable comfort. And the wages they are paid is the most convincing proof we can get in support of our belief. It is to us almost an exasperating, as well as a lament-able fact, that a member of the Illustrious Order of St. Francis of Assisi should be so imposed upon as to circulate the lying statements he has made, and consequently to back up the sweaters and oppressors of the Dublin poor, and as far as the in-fluence of his words could do it, to keep back from the locked-out workers the support a true knowledge of their case might bring to them from their countrymen and fellow workers in the United States. Does Father Sheehan believe that the poor in the slums of Church street, around the Church and Monastery which he likely visited in his recent visit to Dublin, have no grudge against the system that condemns them to live in such places? If he does, his knowledge of human nature is exceedingly limited, notwithstanding his extensive travels and great experience. Larkin had a grudge against Murphy. That, in his Reverence's opinion, sufficed to create the strike. Larkin is surely a wonderful necromancer when, on such flimsy grounds, twenty thousand men obey his command and remain out in the streets of Dublin for nine weeks at the. time Father Sheehan made his statement. They are out 11 weeks now, and there is no evidence of wavering or faltering in their ranks; they are to-day as much under the spell of Larkin's enchantment as at the beginning, and there is every reason to believe they will remain in that mood until he breaks the spell, and says to them, "now, boys, you can go back to work; you have made a gallant fight, and by it you have vindicated for all time your right, to combine and to belong to the organisation of your own. choice without any dictation from slum owners or sweaters." Larkin had a grudge against Murphy, and the strike was the only way to get square with him; and the British Parliament of Labour with its hundreds of thousands of supporters, and its war chest, and trades unionists all the world over hasten to pour in their money to help the Dublin workers in their blind effort to back-up Larkin, the mere labour agitator, to get square with Murphy, the successful business man. The rates of wages and the appalling condition of tens of thousands of Dublin's wage earners have nothing to do with it; and this astonishing view is put forward by a Minister of the Gospel of the "God of Truth." And we wonder that men become

What are we to do with the employers? People have written and spoken about their malignity, but what startles me is their utter lack of intelligence. The projects of a Machieralli or a Bismarck may be malignant but they are tolerable because they are intelligent. .

But what are we to say to the actions and the expressions of the Dublin employers? They solemnly ask organised workmen to sign away a right that they won long ago-the right to join a union that, in their judgment, served their in-terest best. The employers waved this document in the face of the Dublin public saying, "see how strong we are; the wor-kers will not stand up to us for a fortnight." Sir George Askwith assured them that this document was indefensible, but ' they did not withdraw it; as a matter of fact they stand by it still. Its issue. showed that the employers were ignorant of the very condition of modern industrial combinations. It exposed the Dublin employers to contempt. One would think that if the pettiest board of directors had acted in this way, they would be forced to resign. And yet employers of Dublin are still in a position to hamper our business.

Last Wednesday week the "Evening Mail" published an interview in which an ingenious employer confessed that he and his colleagues had no idea that the English and Scotch unions would stand by the Dublin workingmen. That means that they started a war without knowing anything of the'r opponents' resources. Should not such men be courtmartialled? But according to this ingenious gentleman the fight is to go on; the employers are to be

## The Parliamentary Party and the State of Dublin.

#### Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P's. Letter

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. 14 North Frederick street 5th November, 1913.

SIR-"Those of us who have felt very strong sympathy with Mr. Larkin even when we questioned his wisdom or the efficiency of his methods, have kept silence to avoid creating discussion in Ireland at this time. But there is a limit to everything."

These words of Mr. Gwynn's will find. an echo in the mind of thousands of Home Rulers, who, because they are true Nationalists, desire the welfare of the Nation before the advantage of any section or class in it. In the vast majority of the people of Ireland united by a common determination to obtain Home Rule, the most unanimous, the most devoted, and the most numerous class will be found to be the workers of the country. This is but natural, for the workers are the greatest suff. rers under the present system, and there is no possibility of their cause being properly heard and suitable reform of law and administration carried out, until Parliament sits once again in Dublin. It is not among the workers that you will find any weakening of the National demand.

Mr Gwynn writes of "The extra-ordinary difficulty in which Irish Members of Parliament stand while such a matter, so intimately Irish, has to be dealt with by an alien Government which we cannot afford to weaken." Well, one would think the Irish members might be accustomed to that situation. The Land Acts were as intimately Irish as any industrial problem. Why do people not "assume their natural groupings without fear of consequences " to-day? It goes without saying that we cannot afford to weaken a Home Rule Government. But why does the Parliamentary Party fail to strengthen it at the present juncture by protests against the old methods of packed juries and police license? In failing to strengthen it as they ought, they are weakening-not the hold of Home Rulebut their own hold on the people of this! country. It is the height of disingenuousness to allow the Castle officials, with all their anti-Irish, anti-democratic and autocratic action, to be confused with the English Home Rule Government which is doing its utmost to set Ireland free from their thraldom. The Parliamentary Partyaye, and everyone who has the slightest knowledge of public life in Ireland - know very well that the present English Government and the Castle Government stand for different things, and, let us be honest, for things that cannot and ought not to be reconciled. The position of English Home Rule Ministers in Ireland is always difficult, but without the vigorous, uncompromising and outspoken support of the Home Rule members it is doubly Mr. Gwynn concludes by asking for legislative power to feed school children. This, however desirable, is by no means sufficient to meet the present state of affairs in Dublin. More than ten weeks of great suffering has been endured already by the workers and others affected by the lock-outs and strikes, in spite of the ready acceptance by the representatives of labour of every reasonable basis suggested for the conference which is necessary to arrange the terms of a lasting settlement. During this time the trade of many persons, in no way responsible for the dispute, has suffered gri vously, and an enormous charge for the cost of the police is mounting up to be paid for by the citizens at large, because a few employers steadily refuse to meet the workers in conference on terms suggested by impartial persons. The workers, in the face of great provocation, have behaved with dignity and self control, and since deprived of their leader, by a trial which was a mockery of justice, they maintain if possible a more resolute attitude than before. I venture to say without fear of contradiction that no other great body of suffering workers ever attained so high a standard of conduct throughou: The Church of which they are such devoted members may rejoice in the christian restraint and endurance of her sons But how long is this to be allowed to go on ? If the negotiations

now in progress are broken off by the employers before a settlement is arrived at, is there any reasonable course open to the Government but the withdrawal of the extra police and military, and the immediate institution of the Inquiry into the conduct of the police, which has already been too long delayed by the dilatory tactics of the employers ?-Faithfully yours,

S. C. HARRISON.

# The Defeat of Moneybags Assured.

#### By "SHELLBACK."

The Dublin Morestars have played their last card. They had copied all the tricks that Herod of old played against the great Founder of Christianity, and like him they have lost. They sought to keep in their blt'er subjection the poor and lowly, but Jim Larkin burst their bords and taught them how to strive for freedom. They sought to starve them and their families till hunger forced them to bend the knee to their false gods, but the rank and file of British labour shed showers of manra like food on Dublin's quays and Dives again was heaten. They s ught to prevent the children escaring the hunger lash by running a wall of Hiternian braggarts around the city, but Herod again was folled, and now, figuratively, the judge has washed his hands and submitted the query : " Murphy or Larkin ?" and Moreytags yell "Larkin" while the workers shout "Murphy," but the workers shout vain, and Larkin is sent to the stake, But here it ends and they can do no more. From new en the old legend is not to repeat itself. In spite of money, titles, or alleged power, Larkin must be again returned to the people to still longer carry dismay and consternation into the camp of our enemies who hate him, to still longer lead the workers along the road to sure emancipation. I am confident that I am volcing the feelings of all the workers in England, Scotland and Wales, as well as in Ireland. when I say that a deep growl of disgust with the Dublin Jury's verdict went up from every true man's and woman's heart recently when the news of the vicious sentence was public property. I am certain that Capital's last card is already being deep y regretted by many who recently were anxious to see it played. I am positive that Larkin in Mountjoy will have a greater knocking out power than Larkin at large could possibly have, and consequently he and us can await developments with equanimity more confident than ever of victory, As it was so unmistakably a bad move on the part of Moneybags to a'low a prusecution of Larkin, and shows such an absence of any knowledge of useful tactics, so was also a bad move on the part of their Clerical supporters when they attempted to prevent the locked-out workers' children escaping for a season, from the horrid surroundings of what practically was a famine stricken camp, and I who am a Catholie venture to predict that their action in this connection, will prove to have been one of the greatest blows to Catholicity, that that Faith has ever received in an Irish town, Ard there for the present I will leave it It is for the workers to note carefully now what Moneybags will do next. Of one thing they may be certain. Moneybags will joyfully welcome from England, the Sccialist Labour Leaders who last week, they declared it was the foul thing itself. They will hold up these men to the workers of Dublin as the most respectable of people, although last week, they declared that if the poor Irish Cathenic children dared even approach the country they came from they would lose their immortal souls The Law makers the Cierics, the Redmonds, the Carsons, the Jews, the Quakers, and the aristocratic paurers who hve in Ireland, on the labour of Irishmen, and who have never in all their live, done one hour's useful service, were all quite agreed, and in the devil's own burry, to prevent the Catholic workers' hungry children going to England, or even to another part of Ireland, where they might probably get ; as much to eat and as many meals a day. as the mielves, all in the interests, mind you. of their poor little famished souls. What watery - brained individuals these great people must be if they think we could not see what their game was, But they ha w better DON:

## CAUTION.

The Pillar House, 81a HENRY ST., DUBLIN, -IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE-Bargains by Post.

We do cater for the Workingman, No fancy prices; honest value only.

#### Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

As I say, they will we'co ne these labour leaders, and here a word of warning may be permissible. Among the British labour men who may appear in Diblin now that Larkin is away, there may be some-mind I don't say there will, but there may be some-who will preach a settlement on some sort of patched up basis that will be of no real value to you, and do little justice to Larkin. My advice to you is to reject all such propositions ; be Irish, and above all things, loyal to Jim. These apostles of peace never bothered their heads about Irish labour cooditions until Jim Larkin made Dublin workers the leading fighters in the industrial wars of modern Europe, and no peace, no matter what the terms may be, can be made or considered until Jim is free again. The rank and file of British labour will not desert their Irish kio, and even if the fight goes on for thseven months the Dublin Court will be re sponsible for, there will still be sufficient to keep up the strength of the fighting battalions at the front. In addition there is a powerful friend for your cause in the brave little "Daily Herald." That paper is an effective "Dreadnought" in itself. Its editor and its writers are the declared foes of Moneybags, and their mission in life is to follow him into his strongest fortifications and harass him and annoy him, until at last he will be forced to come out into the open and plead for that quarter he has never been known to give.

Socialists and Freethinkers. SLIABH GULHN.

### The Dublin Public AND THE Dublin Employers.

By PADRAIC COLUM.

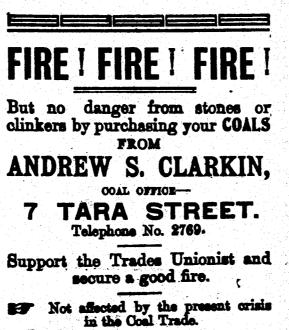
The Dublin Industrial Peace Committee has dissolved itself. When one party to a dispute is bent upon securing, not a settlement, but a surrender, there is no place for honest go-betweens. For over a month the Committee has been striving to bring about direct negotiations between masters and men with a view to ending a dispute that is like a running sore. It found that the workers were willing to act clinkers by purchasing your COALS as reasonable beings and good citizens, and that the employers kept to the attitude of the Turkish Government and the Balkan States before the war last October. "We will not negotiate with these local bodies." Let the public realise that the attitude of the employers is now the sole obstacle to the movement for peace in Dublin. The dissolution of the Industrial Peace Com- Support the Trades Unionist and mittee and their declaration made this clear.

Be it remembered that the dissolution of the Peace Committee comes at the moment when the established right of peaceful picketting is not merely challenged but overborne on the streets of Dublin.

financed from Belfast and England, and their modern and enlightened rating will. be made prevail.

Let the public be aware of the facts. Ignorant and incompetent generals were taking it upon themselves to prolong or neglect and waste public resources. It is we who have to pay for the carloads of policemen; it is we who have to contribute to the feeding of the children whose natural bread-winners are shut out from employment; it is our liberties that are threatened where the peaceful pickets are overborne. The employers of Dublin have taken it upon themselves to say-"The public: it is us." They must be given a shock.

There is one section of the public that must awe the employers-a heavy reckoning-the traders and shopkeepers of Dublin. I do not refer to the little traders and shopkeepers whose business depends upon the pence and shillings of the Irishman's family-I refer to the big and seemingly prosperous shops-and they are threatened by a danger they have not yet realised: the danger of co-operative distribution. Socialism and co-operation used to be ideas that were quite remote from us. Now they have become actual, and every day that the industrial struggle continues they will become more actual. Usual methods of producton and distribution are being hampered, and we are becoming interested in alternative methods. Co-operation is being taken up. In a few months the traders and shopkeepers will find that it has been established. Let us manage the co-operative plant with the waste of Dublin resources, and it will flourish like the banyard. The employers of Dublin have betrayed us all, but the shopkeepers and traders they have stripped and betrayed.

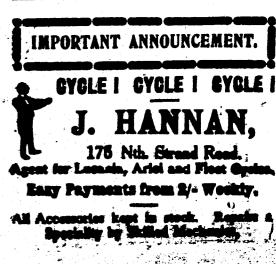


# Inchicore Notes.

#### To the Editor "Irish Worker."

Sir-I wish to give you a list of those who are travelling on the scab trams and supporting scap labour and oppoing us in our great and determined struggle on the read to victory. Here is a list of those who are fighting against us-Yarnell, Tyrconnell road; the Kellys and Roughans, Tyrconnell road; Flood, foraman, Inch!core; Ross, Henderson, and Neill, Emmet road; and Prescott's employees, Blue Bell, and a few ladies I won't mention; but if they continue to scab it their names will appear in the next issue - the scats! Itchy Mick, as usual mostly late. "Rotten "B----n' irequently stops the tram at his door and goes in for his tea and lunch; "Slibbery Jim" smoking on the back of the tram in Old Kilmainham; "Jea the Chinaman," sitting iosine of the . tram, Emmet road ; "Hoofey Luke," looking for blood money; the Cockle man and son wants police protection, I'm raying ; "Balfour" and son gone back to scabit. Ratal; one scab, two collisions in one day on Friday les. Suannys and O'Connors, Emmet road, receiving papers from Eason's-tainted goods ; objectionable. Inchicore, wake up !- Faithfully yours, "Emmet, the Red Hand."

P.S.-A Wardmaster in S. D. Union recruiting scabs,



## The Irish Worker. .

## Australian Catholics on Dublin.

We gladly reproduce from the "Catholic Press," of Sydney, Au tralis, the following c mment upen the Du'lon situat ob, which appeared in its issue of Sept. 11 :---

INDUSTRIAL UPHEAVAL IN IRE-LAND.

A BEALTHY S GN.

Although attended by painfal incidents, the industrial upheaval in Ireland may be a healthy sign of the times In organisation the Irish works s have been far behind Australians, and their conditions are perhaps the worst in Europe. It is not that employers could not afford to pay better wages. Many of them are amageing fortures, and business generally is as prosperous as in other countries. But low wages are traditional in Ireland, and the employers are only now beginning to realise and assort their rights to an income which will enable them, in the words of Leo XIII, to live in "frugal cemfort." Hitherto their only hope lay in emigration. The I ish railways yield big dividends to the shareholders, yet experienced railway porters receive only about 14s a week, and are obliged to work much longer hours then porters in Australis. The tariff in 11th hotels is higher than in the best hotels in Austra'ia, yet in many of the most expensive houses the waiters and porters receive ne wages at all. They must depend on tipe. a condition which is most degrading. In the big drapery shops in Dublin and Belfast the assistants get only about onethird of the wages shop assistants receive in Australia and there is no limit to their hours of work. In the south, too, labour rs are paid two shillings a day, and they r ceive the miserable pittance every evening. Is it any wonder that many of them drink?

In wealthy Belfa t the working classes are treated mercilessly, and kept on the verge of starvation. In "The Lady Next Door," Harold Begbie gives a glimpse of the appalling industrial conditions of that city. There is no more melancholy sight than the thousands of mill girls returning from work, any evening, all prematurely aged, badly nourished, and worn out by long hours at an unhealthy occupation. Their wages are only enough to keep body and soul together for a few years. A commission which, at the instance of Mr. Devlin, M.P., recently inquired into the conditions of the Belfast factory hands, revealed a state of slavery for which a parallel could not be found in any other land. It is on the sweat and blood of the masses that the big corporations of Belfast grow fat, and that the city ge's its reputation for prosperity.

These conditions cannot last. There has been a great awakening of late years all over Ireland. The uprosting of landlordism emancipated the people. The coalition of the Nationalists and the Liberals has overthrown the ascendancy party, and has given the Nationalists an opportunity to take a hand in lhe direction of the country's affairs. With Home Rule approaching, the people feel that at last they have rights in their own native land. Popular education has made great headway, and prosperity and a new hope have touched every phase of Irish life. In the conntry the Nationalist Party has had cottages built for the labourers, but little or nothing has been done for the workers in the towns. The collapse of two tenement houses in Uublin last week, with heavy loss of life, has directed attention to the alums of that city, in which thousands of people are hbddled together in houses that are not fit for hegs. The Catholic faith saves these poor people from the degradation that is characteristic of slum life in English cities, and in those insani tary Dublin alums you will find on all sides the purest virtue and the sweetest courtesy. Mr. Devlin recognizes that the future of Ireland depends on the improvement of the condition of the workers. When these people claim the right to live in comfort in their own land, they raise a national problem which cannot be solved by the batons of the brutal Irish constabulary. Forces of discontent long pent up are now being liberated. The Irish worker is realising the necessity of healthy houses and adequate food as ne never did before. Education has widered his mental horizon; he is no longer satisfied with the position of a serf ; and, above all, with organisation, he finds that he is not an iso'ated unit, at the mercy of his employer, and that strong sgencies and powerful men are ready to come to his aid. Hewever we may regret the temporary dislocation of industry and the fatal riots, it is clear that the continuance of the old conditions is impossible in the face of modern ideas of a reasonable standard of living and in a country that is entering on a new era of national life and prosperity. NOTE .- Our Australian contemporary could not be expected to anticipate that Mr. Jos Devlin, M.P., would keep his eloquent mouth shut all during this Dablin fight Wien they do lears that fast their opinion of that gentleman will probably altar, as have others.-EDITOR.]

through three stages-all three of which are still with us. First the soldiers to conquer the outside tribes and guard the spoll, then came the police to guard against acquisitive persons of the capitalists own tribe; last but incomparably most important come the lawyers, who perpetuate on a sheet or two of foolscap paper, what it has taken the capitalists by the aid of the soldiers and police conturles to accomplish; but once down on the lawyer's paper, the efforts of centuries, good and bad, humane or destructive of society, continue themselves automatically with the lady typist to circulate them, and the police and soldiers standing by for the rare occasious when someone is rude enough not to take the lady typists' word for it.

My brothers, if you would only realise that society is now ruled through, and very largely by the lady typis', you would not talk in such a grandione vein about social revolution. Certainly you must have a social revolution, but the heroic part of it won't come till it is over, and we settle down to live, as it is to be inferred from the New Testament, God meant us to.

The first step of the Social Revolution is to steel yourselves to, an obstinate unchivalrous refusal to take the lady typist words for things. "But the police will insist on our attending to the lady." you say, "and after them the soldiers."

Oh ! no, they won't. All they will insist on will be to club you over the head, and put an odd ounce or two of lead into you, while you are really not sure enough of yourselves to contradict a lady at all. It is a delicate business anyway, but there is not a married man amongst you but knows it can be done-with the right combination of firmness and sweetness. Talking about combination of qualities. Have you ever thought about drill? That requires a firm command from the leader, and a firm walk and carriage from leader and men. But it makes for sweetness too. It shows each man his place and enables him to work with other men with the least possible friction and delay. - It has, if intelligently carried out, a considerable effect upon the character, and one most necessary for the workers' purpose. For supposing the whole produce of labour is at your disposal, i's distribution among yourselves in proportion to the labour of each, would be a mighty undertaking. You would have to have amongst you all, and more than all, the qualities now employed by masters and workers; you would have not only to do your work, but direct your own work, market your own produce and pay yourselves your own wages out of the proceeds. That will take discipline-discipline voluntarily undergone by yourselves to fit yourselves for the mighty task you have before you.

What about Carson and Murphy? Humble slaves of the lady typist both of them! but in case either or both of them, intervene between you and that firm, courteous interview with "herself," which I desire you should have, a knowledge of some elementary military evolutions may not be amiss.

city for your side of the case. This was in 1908, the jury disagreed, I escaped that time. They made sure this time, but they bit off more than they could chew. They forgot the Dublin working class had friends, they forgot Jim Larkin had a few pals-pals that were always true; they forgot Jim Larkin stood for something. Not Liberal justice, but solidarity-class solidarity is the reason why I am free. But what about the wemen and men lying in Mountjoy Gapl. sent there by the tools of the capitalist class? Magistrates who say never mind what witnesses say. You must go to jail. So girls, women, men, and boys are lying in Mountjoy, the victims of Castle misrule. Mr. William Martin Murphy beasted that he would get police and soldiers, and that the Lord Lieutenant said that he would look after any strikers. Murphy knew what he was saying; but will the Government do what they promised-will they appoint a Commission to inquire into the action of the Privy Council, the magistracy, and the brutality of the police? Will they explain why soldiers rre doing scab work? Will they see to it that the employers are compelled to pay for the soldiers, police, and the disorder caused by the police? Will they see that the creatures responsible for prohibiting public meetings, issuing bogus proclamations, murdering honest workmen, breaking up their homes, beating women and children in their homes, will their sense of justice compel them to deal with the hired thugs and assassins reponsible? Will they compel Lord Aberdeen to resign, and sack Moriarity? If not, damn their sense of duty, the whited hypocrites. If I was sentenced honestly, they had no right to release me. Let them, at least, even now, at this late hour, do justice, release the victims and compensate them. Deal with these unscrupulous servants who have abused their position. Let the employers either act as human beings, or treat them as enemies to the State. blaming the Government, let me admit I am proud of the magnificent way in which individual members of all parties have responded to the call of humanity. There is still hope that truth and justice will reign.

# OUR FIGHT.

On Tuesday week last, when the members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union had all gone out to Kingstown to pay tribute to another heroic martyr who had given his life in the cause, I directed my steps towards Mountjoy Jail, and was soon standing before the barrier, behind which stood our Leader and friend, watched by the warders as if he was a wild heast in captivity instead of the protector of the poor and the champion of the weak and defenceless. I could see him making vain efforts to swallow the lump that had arisen in his throat when I told him of the sorrow. ful mission of the members of the old guard to Kingstown that morning. That makes five lives sacrificed by the greed of the Dublin employers, and directly due to the illegal and ungodly assistance of the interested representatives of the Liberal Government in Dublin. "I'm off to Reading to night, Jim," I said. " to avenge the murder of poor Nolan and the rest. I'll do one man's part in punishing the Liberal Government for their criminal treachery in the Dublin Dispute" "Good-bye and good luck, lad" were his last words as I withdrew from his presence and the warder closed the door with a bang behind me. That night I crossed over to Holyhead and the following day I arrived at Reading, where I found fri ind Butler fighting against overwhelming odds. That night I told in Reading the tale of the Dublin horrors. And the result of the poll when the Labour and Socialist vote was increased from 200 odd to 1,c63 shows how magnificently the people responded; and had not the Liberals by ecgaging hundreds of small boys with rattles and bugles made it impossible for me to speak, the result would have been more gratifying still. I wish to say here that Butler is a Home Ruler and stated to in his election address; so that in supporting him I was conscientiously supporting Home Rule. And if I did not get Butler in I helped to keep out the candidate of the Government that murdered poor Nolan by their brutal implements — the drunken police of Dublin. Hearing that Mr. Birrell was to visit Bristol on Friday and address his constituents, I hastened from the victory at Reading to Bristol and addressed three meetings there on Sunday. I enclose copy of a resolution unanimously passed at the "Empire Meeting," which I will ask you to publish with this hurried article. A man in the audience, with the almost unanimous consent of the mass gathering, rose to move an amendment to the effect: that the brutalities in Dublin demanded. the immediate "down tools" of all British workmen. The Chairman declined to receive the amendment, as he explained its adoption would be for the Executive Committee of the trades concerned, but he sympathised entirely with it. Having prepared the way for Mr. Birrell in Bristol. I took the first train to Keighley, where I arrived at 2 o'clock on Monday. I was looking into a shop window when a hand was placed across my eyes by some person standing behind, and, turning around, I found myself face to face with Tommy Lawlor, who that morning had arrived. from Dublin. Together we got to work, and soon Keighley was ablaze about the Dublin brutalities. Joe Devlin, founder of the Ancient Order of Hypocrites, whose members are scabbing it on the Dublin trams, had stumped this constitutency. The Nationalists of Keighley were told by the Liberals' supporters that the Irish M.P.'s had done all that was possible to prevent

the dispute, but that Jim Larkin would not listen to reason and Jim was to blame for the strike in Dublin. They did not tell the people here that Alderman Cotton, M.P., was one of the Directors of the Company that dismissed its employees for daring to join the Union of their choice.

But if the representative of the Liberal Government, whose agents in Dublin murdered poor Nolan and the rest in cold blood is beaten, I am satisfied, and offer no apology to anyone. To-day I return to Whitfield to address meeting there to-night and to-morrow night; on Saturday I speak in Liverpool, on Sunday in Manchesterboth meetings of protest.

In the meantime, how goes our friends in the firing line? How stands the old guard whom Jim loves so devotedly and in whom he prides so much? Lawlor and I are bringing the £400 "pounders" into action, then in God's name stand fast and for your country's sake press on to victory. WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

# Peaceful Picketting.

To the Editor of the "Irish Worker."

SIR,-Being anxious to know if the workers were getting their chance of doing "peaceful picketting" unmolested, I went to see for myself in one locality to-day. As I was talking to some of the men and hearing their experiences, an Inspector and two policemen came up and we were able to talk matters over. The Inspector said as these were only a few "free labour" men at work at this particular place, only a few pickets could be allowed to stand by. He agreed that they were legally entitled to speak to the "free labour" men if they did not altempt to intimidate them. I asked what Act they relied on and mentioned that the "Trades Disputes Act," (1906), legalised "peaceful picketting." He said they also relied on "the old Act' of 1875. I have since looked them up, and believe your readers will be glad to have wording of the sections in both cases.

"The Gonspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875."

"Sec. 3. An agreement or combination by two or more persons, to do or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, shall not be indictable as a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime.?

"The Repilation of Trades Unions and Trades Disputes, Act, 1906.

"Sec 1. The following paragragh shall be added as a new paragraph, after the first paragraph of Sec. 3. of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875 :---"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without

any such agreement or combination, would

be actionable." "Sec. 2.-(1). It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf, or on behalf of a trade union, or of an individual employer or firm in contemp'ation or furtherance of a trades dispute, to attend at or near a house or place, where a person resides for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working." (2). S.c. 7. Of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, is hereby repealed from "attending at or near" end of the Section. "Sec. 3. An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trades dispute shall not be actionable, on the ground only that it induces some other persons to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with trad -. business or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital and his labour as he will. \*Conspiracy of Protection of Property Act, 1875. "Sec. 7. Every person who with a view tto compel any other person to abstain from doing, or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority :---

#### Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

#### 425 Mile End road,

London, E., Nov. 6th, 1913. DEAR SIE,-I am desired by my Executive Council to forward you the following copy of resolution passed by them.

"Resolved, this Executive Council of the Dick, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union expresses its sincere regret at the class malignity shown in the Dublin trial of James Larkin. We are of opinion that a packed jury and a prejudiced judge are a travesty of the law itself, and this fact is malignant inasmuch as it expresses a sordid class bias on the part of those who have amassed wealth by battening on the bodies of even little children and women in Dublin. Further, we are of opinion that the conditions sought to be imposed by the masters-conditions deprecated by the Chairman of the Commission of I quiry into the dispute-were most bratal. No self-respecting man or woman could agree to any such terms that are inquisitorial, and in opposition to every tradition of personal conscience and liberty. We call upon the Government to immediately release James Larkin from durance vile, and we express this warning, should the Government, co-operating with the capitalists, further impose brutalities and indignities, the matter will be taken up immedialely for National action. We desire to avoid any extreme measures. Further, we protest against the brutality of the police and the reckless murdering of ionocent citizens, and we call for the police to be punished for acts of violence and the deaths due to their brutality under the common law of the land, as being outrage, assault and murder. We call upon the organised Labour Movement to protest vehemently against the police and capitalist attacks upon the liberties and lives of the people, - I remain, yours faithfully, BEN TILLETT,

General Secretary.

The Dublin Six Judases. Now. workers, it is up to you to give the happy despatch by your votes to these dumb shepherds of the fold at the earliest opportunity, and raplace them by genuine Home Rulers.

It was John Redmond's clear duty to have rushed to the spot and impartially to have have ordered a truce until peace was restored.

His very presence and his one word would have been both feared and respected by the Irish Executive and the panic Proclamatidn and baton charges avoided, as well as the cruel ultimatum of starvation or surrender. Nero fiddled while Rome burnel, and

John Redmond golfed, motored, and enjoyed his society picnics with a contemptupue indifference to all this, and with a regretable indelicany paraded all these feastings and junkettings in the illustrated Press side by side with reports of Dublin starvation, horrors and misery. "The Charity of Ohrist presseth us; We'll have our own again." "Paul."

# Bray Notes.

Well, Mrs. Murray or Kitty Murraybu: maybe you are better known as "Ready Penny"-you are getting in Ecab coal under police protection. Now it's up to the people of the Commons to boycut this huxter's dummy. Keep away from this huxters, and let these people tea what you think of them.

I'm glad to see the prople of the Commons and Litt'e Bray are on the workers' side. I believe the majority of them have refused the A.O.H. coal to be delivered to them by scabs under police protection. It speaks well of this district, and we hope the people of the other districts will follow their examp'e.

Judas D. Nugent has a true follower in Mr. Scannell, the President of the Moll es here. (Oh, dear no, this is no mistake, Neddy Byrne is only his megsphone). This gen:leman has had many things under his hammer from time to time, but he will never have the 1.T.W U.; he can be: his false teeth on that.

En Passant. What was the represedtative of the " ndependent " doing with the Brudders at the.r sec. et meeting on Suaday last ? We can guess.

James Jordan won't have any Transport men in the Artisans Dwellings They are not respectable. Now then Jem, you pillar of respectability, do you forget when you had to quit from here, if you forget, we dont't. What about Palemro ?

People here will want to be very careful for their safety when out watking, for the drunken scabs who are driving Heiton's motor lorries do not seem to know where they are driving to, or they do not seem to care. A car driven by one of those drunken s: abs, and protected by police, took the fields for the road, but received a full stop against a wall, which smaked up the car, and also smashed one of the policeman's arms, and the scabs will taken to Hospital. We are pleased to see these saabs are receiving what they deserve.

Hello, Rotten Billy; scabbing away. I think you're nearly bet; the disease is playing h- with you. I had a look at you on Sunday last walking through the park, and, my poor fellow, I pity you. Is it the thoughs of getting married that's on your mind, or has she threw you up? Cheer up oulis n, you'll soon be dead.

Charles Nolan, better known as "Lazy Caarlie" It's both hard lines and hard times with you, Charlie, when, after scabbing a long week in Jac bs, that you have to come home and tramp up Old Connaught to gather a few sticks to light your fire. I wonder what does the Carpenters' Society thing of you? Mind you don't go too far the next time you go for a stick. You better get a man in blue to look after you.

Correspondence.



By "As You Were," The ultimate goal of the workers is said to be to secure the whole produce of labour. If this is not their goal it ought to be, for only by securing the whole produce will they have enough to pay adequately people with brains like myself; and until they can do that the whole produce will not remain with them very long. In point of fact, the power of the workers to

power to keep them are inseparable. The present capitalists get the fruits of their own by a good deal of the fruits of the workers' labour, because they know how to keep what they have gots you. Get your mind made up to go Their machinery for doing so has gone to geel, all that I can do is to get publi-

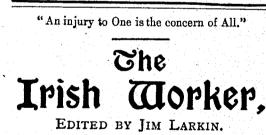
get the fruits of their labour and their

# Notice to Contributors.

All contributors, without exception, are requested to note that all literary matter intended for the "Irish Worker" must be sent direct to the Editor, Liberty Hall, and not to the printer.

All matter for publication must be in by Wednesday morning.

By Order, EDITOR.



THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice one penny-and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

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We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Nov. 15th, 1913.

JUSTICE, MORYAH ! Friends and Comrades-I am pleased to feel that the reason why I am at liberty is tecause the Liberal Government have a sense of justice, moryah ! Well, Birrell, or Mr. Birrell says so, so it must be true. I was justly tried, justly sentenced, says Mr. Brrell; then why was I released? Mr; Birrell lies, and knows he lies. I was tried by a packed jury-packed by the official hangman and his creatures. That packed jury was presided over by s foreman who did not know the meaning of the word "indifferent"; but he knew Larkin was guilty, anyhow. I was tried on a speeh I never delivered. Mr. Moriarity, the Attorney-General, practically told the jury to find me guilty ; that he would look after matters when the verdict was found. This is the Attorney. General whe holds the position because he is a member of that clean, honest chrisiian organisation (that, of course, is the inn: r ring), A.O.H. Board of Erin. This is the Mr. Moriarity who told me in 1908, when engaged as counsel for my defence: There is no usepleading to Dublin jury. Any law I may know; any eloquence I may pessees will not avail

(I). Uses violence to or intimidates such other person, or his wife, or children, or injures his property; or,

(2) Persistently follows such cther

person about from place to place ; or. (3) Hides any tools, clothes, or other mroperty owned or used by such person, er deprives him of, or hinders him in the use th reof; or,

(4) Watches or besets the house or other place where such other person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or,

(5) Follows such other person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road, shall, on conviction thereof by a Court of Summary jurisdiction, or on indictment . . . be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour. Attending at or near . . . paragraph repealed by Act of 1906.

Sec. 9 gives power for an offender under this Act to be tried on indictment and not. by Court of Summary Jursidiction.

Sec. 11.-Under Secs. 4, 5 and 6, husbands and wives shall be deemed competent witnesses.

Sec. 12 - Appeal to Quarter Sessions can be made in England and Ireland. At a hasty reading these seemed the most important Sections to note down.

S. C. HARRISON. 11th Nov., 1913. 14 Nth. Frederick St.

"DAILY HERALD"

## 🗡 J. & C. M LOUGHLIN'S SCABS.

William O'Brien, better known as "Wiggy," 20 South Cumberland street. This creature has turned traitor, signed away his liberty, and went back to scab. Now, wiggy, you work for a small wage, and ( promise you it will be smaller, as I believe a certain business man in Lord Edward street will not rain his business by employing you in the summer evenings repairing bicycles in your spare time ; and I farther promise you, Wiggy, when this game of cards is over and the pack are all working we will deal with you as a ranager. Now blow.

Jem Armstrong, ex-soldier and beer shark, Windsor terrace, Harold's Cross. Joseph Dowling, brother-in-law of C. M'Loughlin, living at 77 Cabra road.

Jem Reilly, who was supported by the Transport Union when in difficulties, 2 Upper Erne street. Examine your conscience, Jem, and think of the treatment your father got after all his years.

Nosis Jack Dunne, waster, 3 St Francis terrace, who says he will join a trades society when he is done scabbing. Ned Coogan, Meath place, a scab from

his birth.

RED HAND.

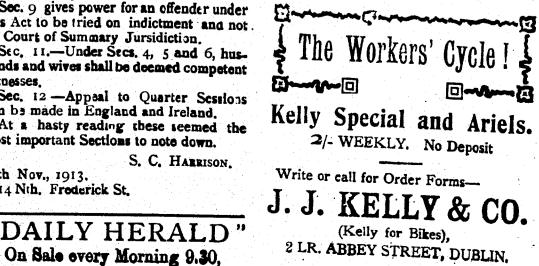
#### TRADES COUNCIL MEETING, Monday, November 17th.

AGENDA.

Deputation to the Lord Mayor-Messre. M'Partlin and Murphy.

Deputation to Workshops' Committee-Messrs, O'Lehane and T Farren,

The Release of Larkin-Mr. O'Brien. The Martyrs' Anniversary-Mr. Simmons.



2 LR. ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN,

To the Editor "Irish Worker. November 11th, 1913

Sir,-As I have not seen for some time Merchant's Qiay Notes appearing in the "Worker," 1 as a tenant, send you a few particulars concerning Allingham Buildings. I presume you will insert them under the above Notes which is signed " Liberty Boy."

First, I give you the names of the scabs who live in the Buildings-Emily Quine, Jacob's; Lily Casswell, do.; Sarah Cais. well, do.; Patrick Breen, Miller's; M. Mer.igan, do.

Then there is a fellow named D. Fitzpatrick, this fellow worked in Eastman's for 12 years as a butcher's porter, he was dismissi, suppo ed for slackness, and then worked for 8s. a week in a butsher's shop in Stoneybatter, and was dismissed for letting the horse fail. He walked in several of the processions with the lockedoat men, and passed remarks about what ke would do before he would seab in any job. He is now scabbing in Jacob's, and comes to certain persons, to try and swell their heads by telling them he has £1 5s. per week. When he goes out of a Sunday he must have a soldier with him. Kindly title this fellow with the following names -the little man with the big voice, the spoiled butcher, and the supposed champion step dancer. His wife is a eister to the Red Nose McGealy, who is scabbing in O'Reilly's, Box Makers. You had the above name McGealy in last caturday's issue ueder Market Notes. There is a young fellow named Pr. Kerwin scabbing in Jacob's. Kindly find out if his father is a member of the Baker's Union. His father came out with the Bater's the time of their strike, but 1 do not know if he is still a member of the Union. Kindly look it up and acn't terget it in the "Worker." Next we have is Cronin, bet ter known as Footy. This man holds a position in the S.D.U., forked into it by Vaughan, and the clique such as Scully, etc. He stands reading the rag called the "Liberator" at the corner of Allingham street. A boy by chance asked him what paper is that? He opened it out saying, \* keep your eyes on that, and you won't go wrong" Next we have Danne, ex-S:r geant, D.M.P., caretaker. at would be far better if he would do his duty in looking atter the tenant's votes, instead of being drinking in White's on the Coombe, and gambling at night in the tenant's library. Trade Unionists keep away from the

shops around who supplies these scabs with goods, for I think the tenent's will have to start using vaseline if the scabe do not clear out of the Buildings soon.

الم المصلحين الم والدين والم الدينة والم المحمد المراجع والمعاد

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# NOLAN'S, Little Mary Street. The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dublin

trish-Made Bluchers a Speciality.

Don't Forget

# Irish Agricultural Campaign.

A Subsidised Press and its consequences. The Cry of Free Labour.-Evictions of Labou era in Co. Dublin.

By "IRELAND'S EYE."

While Mr. Lloyd George bas been masquerading as a social democrat and philanthropist offering the choicest part of the beast to the farmers, and the point of the tail to the agricultural labeurers of England, his allier, John Redword and the so-called Irish ! arty, aid: d by the s rvants of the Government of which Mr. Lloyd George is such a shining light are using every possible effort to crush the labour movement in 're'and.

The "Freeman's Journal" and "Evening Telegraph" following the lines laid down by their founder, the Sham Squire, blow hot and cold as the coccasion requires. The "Freeman" gave a sort of negative approval to the foundation of the Land League, and it was only after a considerable lapse of time when it found the adheren's of the new programme were steadily growing in numbers, that it was forced to declare its policy. When Parnell proposed to found a Parliamentary Party, independent of all English parties having the cause of Ireland solely at heart, it scoffed at such a Utopian idea and through its editorials and the influence of its preprietor, the late Edmund Dwyer Gray, it did everything possible to i fluence the Irish m mbers to place Shaw in the chair in opposition to Parnell, who put a soul into the small knot of the Irish members, that had pluck enough to adopt the s'renurus policy of opposition and obstruction which he in ugurated. It is unnecessary to speak of the many somersaults it has taken since that eventful period. It is only necess ry to refer to its columns during the past two weeks, to find proof of its infideli y Poing as the expenent of popular ideals, it has ondemned in sesson and out of season, the splendid efforts made by the toiling masses to improve ther s cial c nditi n, a d to endeavour to raise themselves from the prverty and degradation into which they had been allowed to drist without one wrd of protest from that guardian of public weal, the ' Freeman's Journal."

To anyone who reads between the lines the object of the "Freeman's Journal" is quite obvicus. It looks to the rising sun and the farmers of Ireland, for whom it advocates an expenditure of sixty million pounds sterling so as to buy out the landlords must in future be its chief supporters. Besides it has its own fish to fry. It is apxious to provide place and power for its supporters, and it has done this nobly and well. It has a unique record in this respect. Many of its leader writers have obtained places and power, including the present Lord Chancellor O'Brien, Judge Bodkin, and that prince of Crown Presecutors, Serjeant M Sweeney, who have displayed such out of the industrial dispute as to create

following such illustricus examples, the County Dublin farmers are also about to demonstrate their brief and brutal authority.

Long, of Swords, Masterson, of Clondalkin, and several other members of the County Dublin Farmers' Associat on are out for vengeance. The labourere, their wives and families are about to to exicted from their wretched homesteads and thrown out on the roadside in this inclement weather. But eviction and its consequences will not sway the labourer in sticking to his prin ciples and his Union. The farmers are the aggressors, and they must be made feel that might is not always right

The O'Neill's of Kirsealy, Squire and P.J. of Dublin Cesule, have on more than one occession sent for their men holding out promises for the future, and going so for as to wirk at their men's continuance in the Union, if they would only return to work, but the men would have none of this surreptitious bargaining and they scorpfully rejected the overtures of the O'Neill family.

This is the spirit which prevails among the workers, and all the scabs and blacklegs in the world, can never hope to exterminate it.

### Wexford Notes.

On Friday night last, Wexford gave its answer to the critics of the Transport Union, and its connection with the town, by presenting Mr. Daly with an illuminate 1 address. The Town Hall on the occasion was crowded. Af er the addr ss wes read, Mr. D.ly rose to reply but was preveated ir m doing so for nearly five minutes, so great was the applause he was greeted with.

His speech on the occasion was a magnificent one, and in keeping with the occasion. Prior to the presentation being made, he had addressed a large crowd in the old place by the war, and as he dealt with the various phases of the Lublin dispute, and told of the many sacrifices the men are making to win their emancipation from an unscrupelous privileged class he was cheered to the echo.

The mora the Wexford workers see of Larkin and Daly, the more they think about them, that is plain to be seen.

We notice by the columns of the local newspapers here, that Salmon, Pierce and Co., are starting a club for their workers, but judging from the individuals we saw hanging around it on Saturday evening last, we do not think there will be many of the men who have any self-respect left at all, will visit it. Imagine men who fought for six long months, being asked to associate in a club with creatures who helped the bosses to starve their children, Has it come to this, men of Pierce's Foundry, when you must at the dictation of the slave drivers, sell yourselves to them body and soul, in and out of your work. This club has been started to get the men together to make an offer to bribe them in hostility in the recent prosecutions arising time for the forthcoming elections. To the credit of same of the gold men and true be it said, they have refused to frequent their club. Nobody on earth can compel you to frequent the place if you are not inclined to do so; the place has already got the name of the SCAB CLUB. How many of you would go in to Brien and Keating's place, when the scabs we e housed in it during the lock-out? Not many of you, I am sure. Why should you change your mind now. 't all amounts to the same thing. If you all act together they cannot overcome you. There is a move in the game which should be met with a counter move. Join a club where you can have freedom of action. Would this club have been started only that Salmon is beginning to elections emphasising the wondrous power see that he is being left in the lurch? Would it have been started had you renounced the Transport Union on the 27th August, 1911? Again you will be forced to admit no. It is simply a form of bribery.

## PEMBROKE NOTES.

Judas Iscarlot betrayed Christ for thirty pieces of silver; the scab tramwaymen betrayed their comrades for the same

nun	ober, na	mely			
	20 IS.	p'eces	-	203.	od.
		pieces		25	
	5 6d.	pieces	-	2	6

47. 6d.

(The above is the amount of the Scabs' Bonus).

I hear that the Donnybrook Codgardener was greatly disappointed because be did not get a collection last week. Hard lines, Johnny! Has the bill gone up in a certain pub in Donnybrook on you and the Big "Bhoy" again ?

"Red Nosed" Tom Mooney, with the thirteen in family, will not require any more of the S.D.U. bread; he got his divide from the Scabs' Fund. I hope you will pay your debts, you bummer!

What about dirty Jumbo Felt who allowed his mother to go into the S.D.U. and obtained St. Vincent's de Paul's relief, although he was scabbing for the Tram Co at the time.

We hear that Bothered Jacky says that scabbing is better than having to go and pick cinders again. Who said St. Barthclmews?

Can anyone tell us was it little Tommy or the "Big One" who compelled young Charmer" to scab it on the trams?

Paddy Kearns is still scabbing. I wonder how he lost his job in the Lucan Dairy. Were the books all right?

Andy the Bull has been transferred to the Bogey Cars. Andy, your filthy gestures were too much for those you endeavoured to incite. Now that you have received the "blood money" you can have more time in the drunkery of "Sil of the Rotten Hovels."

Sil has received most of the "blood money" from the scabs. Every journey to and from the city the car stops and both the conductor and driver have a drink. It is no crime now to be half drunk while in charge of a car. Oh, no! scabs get every facility at present.

"The Mock Monk" will probably be able to pay back a portion of the charity he received from the Rates now that he also received the "blood money."

"Whinger" Behan got the kick out when he went home for the first time after he became a scab. He is now in lodgings, I hope the housekeeper will do the same thing.

Towser Monks (scab driver), did you find out all the information you were looking for? Towser, the "blood money' came in handy. I hear you have christened another scab. Now blow, Towser !

HEAR-

That "Mary of the Curling Knott" goes every Saturday to see Tom, the scab, accompanied with a disinfected hatchet.

That J. Cooper, who is a scab in the Power Station, attends the Irish Class at Ringsend. What action are the members that are trade unionists about to take ?

# Irish Transport Workers' Union. CORK BRANCH.

Cork subscribes to Importation of Scab Labour into Dublin:

The time has now arrived for the workers throughout Great Britain and Ireland to pay special attention to the "article" placed on the market by Guinness and Co., by faithfully adhering to a most rigid boycott of the said "article,"as a protest against the introduction of "scab labour" into Dublin.

In recent years this firm has built up a very large and lucrative business here, assisted mainly by the paronage given to the accursed "article" by the workers, and Guinness and Co re urn their sitce e thanks by using such patronage to crush the donors, by subsidising "Murder" Murphy and his gang, and imp.rting "free scabs" into Dublin to unload the cargoes of grain to be used in making more single and double X for consumption by trade unionists in Great Britain and Ireland. I fail to understand how any trade unionist, skilled or unskilled, can reconcile his conscience that he is not doing wrong to those who are struggling for the emancipation of his class, the universal workers, by purchasing the product of such a firm. Such a man is not worthy of the name of a trade unionist-he is a scab of the worst type.

1 now ask all workers, particularly of Cork, to give up patronising this firms product from a trade unionist point, and by such sacrifice, you will be in a position though silent, to tell Gainness and Co., that the success of your fighting brothren for the recognition of the I.T.W.U., is the one and essential object of your life, and the practical way to put that into operation is by a rigid and determined boycost of all and every firm who is an enemy of your Dablin brethren. But this collusion of the employers and their demoncial obstancy to come to a settlement with the workers, is but another warning to us to join hands in one massive organisation; each section, whether skilled or unskilled, having its own duly elected officers for business and trade transactions, subject to an ex cutive. composed of a representative from each body, so affiliated for its general guidance. This combination of workers, and this only, will be the fature means of combating with the employers, for it is quite evident from present even s that it is useless for a single body to appreach them for improved conditions, as it is certain to be a refusal.

Therefore, it is now time for us to join hands, both skilled and unskilled, as one is an accessory to the other, in the same way as the employers of all businesses have done to crush us, and when we decide that certain improved conditions are essential to the welfare of any body so comprising the organisation, we won't invite an interview, but specify a date for it to take effect, and if not conceded, stop all hands, of that particular calling (if it were the

our city with the "Irish Independent" in their hands as they pass through our streets. How any worker with instincts pertaining to manhcod can sell his brethren by purchasing any of the organs issued by that demoniacal scoundrel requires explaining, as it is beyond my comprehension and knowledge of Trade Unionism. They may consider themselves such, as well as those who drink Guinness; but when they understand that the owners of such are the greatest enemies that the progress of the workers have, then there is no excuse for any man "scabbing it," which he undoubtedly does by patronising such.

3

The members of the branch send their congratulations through their organ, the Irish Worker," to the voters of Reading for their noble and high-spirited protest against the scandalous sentence passed on their Leader by the minions of the s-called Liberal Government-liberal in the sense of shooting and batoning to death the workers of Great Britain and Ireland.

I give to those who have not yet enrolled themselves, b.h male and female. and particularly the latter, a sound and healthy advice to come into our ranks at once and help in crushing out the sweating dens that exist in our midst.

ratrick Kelly, fowl merchant, made an accusation against cur collectors in presence of some railwaymen that the boxes are easily opened and that the collectors don't see themselves short. Now, Kerly, the men that turn out to collect money for their Dublin comrades are not to be compared with you ; men who are staunch trade unionists, and the majority of them suffered for it in the past, and are ready sgain. But what are you? You called the railwaymen clowns for supporting their Dablin friends. Do you remember when your brother scabbed it in the railway strike? And when he would not be promoted for doing the scab he left and joined the British army? And I would advise you to keep a still tongue, or else we will make you prove what you assert; and in speaking about the reilwaymen, I would like to mention the Bandon railwayman who backed five shillings on a horse, and refused to give sixpence to the lock-out fund. Linehan, your horse went down, and you will go the same road ; it's the only road for slaves and traitors to go; and Jim Larkin's name will be alive, when you and your name will be rot en in the dust. RAILWAY WORKER.

# Judas Redivivus!

"Murder" Murphy's Grim Joke on the "Loyal" Tramwaymen.

To the Editor "Irish Worker."

Dear Jim-On my way home on Friday night I stopped at a newssgent's shop window for a few minutes, when three men in Tramway uniform came up and stood alongside me. They were talking about the money they had received from the "Citizens'" Fund, and one of them said to the other two-" I got my 47s. 6d. all in silver." The other two exclaimed. "So did I!" "What did you get?" says number one. "Five 5s. pieces, 5 sixpences, and 20 single shillings," said the other. "That's just what I got," says number one. I walked away then, wondering at the curious coins they had been paid with. and forgot all about it until Sunday afternoon at Church, when the clergyman gave out the text for his sermon-"And Judas betrayed Him for 30 pieces of silver !" The Tramwsymen's peculiar coins flashed across my mind—Five 5s. pieces, five 6d p ecer, and twen y 1s. pieces-30 pieces of silver; total 47s, 6d. And knowing Murphy's sense of humour. I came to the conclusion he was having a quiet joke to himself with the mea who be:rayed their fellow-workers, by putting them on a level with that (in)famous Biblical character, Judas Iscariot

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a grave scandal in the administration of the law.

Its recent spology for and its pseudo lecturing of the permanent officials of Dublin Castle are in themselves enough to make angels weep. The 'Freeman's Journal" condemning the Moriaritys, the M Sweeneys, and the Crown Prosecutors. who merely done the bidding of the "Freeman," and who owe their position to the influence of that newspaper. The "Evening Telegraph" follows in

its footsteps, and rivals it in its groterque pronouncements on the present industrial unrest and in its misrepresentations of current events and the issues that are at stake. But the effect of the recent of Labour and its capabilities to ove throw Governments has e evoked the usual whine from our "Nationalist" Press, which would have us believe that the Liberal Government are not responsible for the acts of Dublin Castle. Is there, therefore, any wonder that so many persons are misled when a venal Press exists solely for the purpose of confusing the public mind?

To elements such as these may be traced the ludicrous efforts of the County Dublin Farmers to break down the labour organisation in the coun'y. A Mr. Gerald Begg, Councillor for the Inns Quay Ward and a "cabbage suctioneer" in the wholesale (Corporation) Vegetable Market, is playing the part of universal provider and strike breaker, and Mr. A. J. Kettle. of St. Margaret's, has written a letter to the Press in laudation of Begg and advocating free labour, and incidentally the expatriation of the labourers, that their influx might pull down existing rules in other countries.

Professor Kettle, son of Mr. A. J. Kettle, would sppear to hold different views. Here is an extract from an article contributed recently by this Professor of Economics and ex-M.D.:--

"If this struggle cannot be composed very soon we may find ourselves plunged into a tempest of virlence, compared with which everything that we have experienced will seem like a suave breeze in June. It is not safe to press human nature too far."

There is every indication of his fears. being realised. Larkin's release has been peremptorily demanded, and if the Government persists in ignoring the voice of the people the day of reckoning is not far distant.

In Dublin City and County the present struggle has been marked in all cases by peaceful methods on the part of the workers. There have been instances where the police deliberately set them selves out to create disturbances and taton the people so as to afford some pretence to the authorities for their brutal and unwarrantable action, and if "" Will you come into my parlour?" Eays the spider to the fly," etc.

Billy "Judas" Fyrne was on the scene on Saturday evening, we are told; No. 1 was a so very prominent, as he was when he was wanting lock out pay in Charlotte street.

We have heard a good one about Billy Doyle. We cannot vouch for its accuracy, but it is worth telling. Bill is a leged to have ordered a new patent forge from England on approbation. When it arrived he took it asunder, made patterns of it, made castings off the patterns, and then sent the original back. Honest man is Billy, and he is a magistrate.

We hear

That Johnnie Daly won't go down to the scab club if Billy Byrne is to be there. Waen rogues fall out," etc.

That Mahony was arrested after being street fighting on Saturday night, but was let off on a:count of being a public man. That impartiality of the law in Ireland is astounding.

That Nickey Lowe is a prominent Mollie.

That his public-house in the Faythe is den for scabs.

That when he was challenged last week for having served "Fools" Carroll, he haid he did not know him, "poor soft fellow. That he is canvassing St. Mary's Ward

against Labour.

Workers, please note that MISS MAHER, 3 Eccles Place, Lower Dorset Street, has taken delivery of coal under police protection to sell by the stone to the poor. Trade Unionists are warned against patronising this shop.

That "Soapy Jack" when half drunk some time ago gave some "Hibernian secrets away.

That this is one of the "Latter Day. Saints" who wears the Pioneer Pin one day and is drunk the next.

That Jay Jay was giving his hand a good rubbing on last Saturday morning at the Drawbridge. A good pennyworth, Jay Jay, but try and keep your mouth shut Walls have ears.

That "Macksey," the Sandymount and Irishtown dairyman, could not buy his coal from any firm but a scab firm. Trade unionists and friends, keep away from Pembroke street and Seaforth avenue,

That the "Silent Barber" is keeping an open house for the members of the "Chambers of Horrors." Keep away, lads. That Bestall-hypocritical as usualspoke as to the necessity of supporting Irish industries at the recent lecture, but forgot Ireland when purchasing the billiard table and giving the contract for the new hall to an English firm.

That 15 per cent, of the scabs on the trams are belonging to this body.

That the caretaker of the local lodge refused to scab on the trams when ordered by the officials.

That from the machinations, snares and temptations of the "Latter Day Saints" OH, LORD, DELIVER US! NIX.

## **Clondalkin** Notes.

I hear Tod Dowling, the moon-faced farmer, was coming home with two loads of manure and he stuck a fork in a man's head for looking at him. Now, Tod, don't forget when you came home from America with not a rag to your back-I don't.

That Swapky Pat, the so-called farmer's son from Bettyfort, was very like a Jewman with all the blankets about the street. Very few of those that assisted you thought you were a scab.

That Mr. Hanlon's new quarry man is Mr. Kelly, ex-policeman, bags, &c. Now. old whiskers, you needn't come round with your vegetables any more. We don't want any scabby vegetables.

That Tommy Healy, who was re-baptised lately, is acting as Heiton's scab agent. Now, Tommy, you will want to keep your revolver well loaded, and den't forget the Boar War with your shilling a day.

Bill Dempsey and his son are doing the scab in Nangar. Bog Kelly is doing likewise. Now, Union men, beware of these clowns!

#### Irish Transport Union Band (No. 1 Branch, Liberty Hall).

Wanted Flute Players for above Band. Intending members can apply to the Hon. Sec. at Bandroom any evening from 7 to 10.30. 

carpenters, stop all workers in the buil ing trade, in that establishment or city) as it is useless to be courting interviews with employers of labour the present day.

This combination may seem to some of our trade unionists an impossibility, so, too, the raising of close on £50,000 for our workers seemed an impossibility to us a short time ago; but it is now a reality; so can this organisati.n be created, for we have got the men wih the required ability and brains, as their recent business transactions on behalf of our locked-out brethren has proved.

lex ected that Cork wouls have raised its voice in public meeting, composed of its citizens before this, in their demand for the release of the Irish Leader to take up his abode with his wife and family and his stand at the helm to steer the good ship "Transport Workers" to VICIORV.

Our Trades and Labour Council passed a resolution demanding his release, and that a copy of same be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, the "Daily Citizen," and "Daily Herald." It would be much more effective if such a demand came from the citizens in public meeting assembled, and I hope that the Council will see their way to hold such meeting and not rest at sending the resolution to his Excellency, but to the king himself.

The English and Seotch trade unionists, to their credit be it said, have taken up the demand for Jim's release with much more enthusiasm than we have on this side of the Channel, and as, no doubt, their will be candidates emanate from the Trades Council for Municipal honours in January, and if they expect the Transport Workers' votes, it is their bounden duty to leave nothing undone to obtain the release of their General Secretary, as the Transport Workers, no doubt, will leave nothing undone to secure Labournot Labour tainted with politics, but Labour candidates solely-on the representation of our city.

As the employers are looking for fifty thousand pounds, I would suggest to the workers, both male and female, where there has been no shop collections up to this, to inaugurate them at once, and no matter how small the amount collec ed may be, it will swell the fund to uphold cur more unfortunate brethren in the r struggle for the welfare of their wives and children

It is an outrage on the spirit and name -Trade Unionism-to see the workers of 1 am yours, &c., "Veritar."

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# National Union of Railwaymen. Subscriptions Received by

#### NORTH WALL BRANCH. Novem<sup>1</sup> er 21d, 1913

That this meeting of the members of the North wall branch of the N.U.R. desire to dissociate ourselves from ha decision ard actions of the Westland row branch of the N.U.R. in passing a resolution reflecting upon the actions and conduct of Mr. R. L. Wigzell (clerk in the Irish office), and in making use of the ho tile P ers of Dublin to give publicity to a decision which is not in accordance with the feelings and sentiments of the members employed on the D. & S. E. Railway, or of railwaymen in general.

We further regret that rectarian strife shoud be allowed to enter into matters connected with an organisation which is composed of all shades or religious and political opinions, such interference being hut a reversion to the intolerance of the Middle Ages.

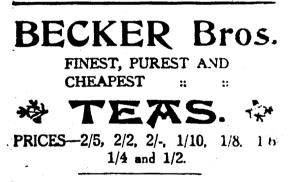
We also wish to place upon record our appreciation of the untiring efferts and zeal of Mr. Wigzell, who has, during this dispute, proved himself to be a thorough sound trade unionlet, brother and friend. P. RIDMOND, Secretary.

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# Transport Union.

We give this week a second list of the subscriptions to the Lock-out Fund received in the Transport Workers' Office, and from week to week we will continue to give a list until all the sums received directly in Liberty Hall are acknowledged in the "Irish Worker."

Sept. 28th—Thomas Johnston, "The Forward," Glasgow, £50; Herbert H. Elvin, N.U. of Clerks, London, £4 45 ; David F. Dunden, Dyers and Finishers, Preston, £1; John Ball, Tydlesly, Wales, 5s.; Lewis Thomas, Mæstog, 2s.; C. J. H., Birmingham, 2s ; J. Everard, Southampton, £1; Geo. E. Newell, London, 138, 3d; Miss Alice Holman, Hartfield road, Wimbledon, 5s.; Hawboline workers and a few railwaymen, per K. Pluck, Queenstown, £7 6s. 3d.

Sept. 29th.-F. H. Austin and fellowworkers, Willesden, £1 4s. 6d. ; W. Walder, Hove, Brighton, £1 15.; Thom Middleton, 5 Ilford avenue, Seacombe, £1; G. R. Bell, 37 Edithna street, Stockwell, S.W., £1; I. Thomson, Neyland, Pembroke, 18s. 9d.; D. Penman, 85 Kirk road, Wishaw, 158.; Henry Harrison, Belfast, 8s.; J. Wilson; Esst Ham, 14s. ; Charles Gray, Hull, 4s. 6d., R. T. Brady, Salford, £2 5s.; T. Bates, B'rmingham, 6s. 10d.; T. McCaw, Buxton, 145.; William Adamson, Dunformline, £100. S:pt. 30 h.—Sarah & Kate, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 5s.; Workers, Croight & Co., London, per F. Le-Groissette, £1 13s.; Thomas Lawler, Glasg w, £8; James Powell, Warrington, 5s.; J. F. Dublin, 1s.; H. R. Orr, Crumlin, Monmouth, 125. 6d.; H. Burke, Colchester, 8s.; H. Anslow, Manchester, £1 10s; D. Carey, Cork, £2 7s; John Graydon, Rochdale, Manchester, 1s.; W. P. Connolly, Wexford, £4; J. Baldrey, Tilbury, £5; H. Woodhouse, Bramley, Leeds, 8s; D. Cobney, Cork, £27 105; John Egan, Ellistown, Leicestershire, 25; P. O'Nelli, Westport, £1; W. Townsend, Euston road, London, 6s.; Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Barrowon Furness, 2s. 6d.; Richard Cadogan, 58 Keasington, Liverpool, 2s. 6d.; James Moore, Crossens, Southport, £1 118. 61.; Mrs. G. Evans, Southall, £2 115. 2d.; W. T., Cameltown, 15s.; Arthur E. Moore, Dublin, £2 15s. 6d.; F. Ellott, Thornton, H ath, Surrey, 163. 6d.; W. Griffiths, Beswick, Manchester, £1; J. Marlow, New Scuthgate, 5s. 3d.; E. Martin, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, 8s.; P. W. Terry, Chatham, 25. 63. Per Mr. George Burke, Sec. Sailors' and Firemen's Union, Dublin Branch-P. Nclan, ss. Blackwater, Birkenhead, 14s ; do., 16s. 6d. ; Stephen Hare, Cardiff, £1 25.; card collection, Barry Branch N. S. & F. Union, per Andrew Dunlop, £1 175.; J. F., Dublin, 58.; W. Wright, London, £6 14s. 6d. ; Two Fellow Workers, Pendleton, Manchester, 1s.

Various dates in September. -M. Tearle. Cardiff, £2 os. 6d. ; Edmond O'Neill, Dublin, £1 os. 61.; Dr. R. F. Wilkleson, per B. J. Collingwood, Dublin, £1; B. J. Col-

Captain Jevons, Dublin, £10; Thomas Ryan, Family Grocer, 33 St. Augustine street and Wormwood Gate, Dublin, 15s.

Oct. 4th.-A Worker, Sandymount, £1; W. J. Everett, Hollway, London, 115. 64.; Jack and Joe Thompson, Earlstown, 15.; Just'ce, Dublin, 5s ; G. (Cheshire), 5s.; Gaylord Wilshire, Hampstead, N.W., £1 10s.; J. A. Walker, Hallfax, No. 1 Branch United Irish League of Great Britain, £5; Mrs. Kirk, Dublin, 2s. 6d.

## Northern Notes.

Another goodly sum was collected for the women and children in Dublin at the International Football Match at Celtic Park on Wednesday. The Hurling-Foot-ball Tournament and Seanchus organised by the John Mitchels' G.A. Club, realised another substantial sum. Other sources, such as Whipper Race Meetings are being tapped; and there is no reason why, with the enthusiasm shown by collectors and good steady organised effort, the supply of ammunitiou from Belfast workers should not be kept up to a high level.

Mr. P. T. Daly paid a flying visit to the Belfast Branch of the I.T.W.U. on Wednesday, and was accorded a very hearty welcome. He found things in good going order, and his visit will help to keep the old flag flying on the docks. At night a meeting was held in the offices of the Union and an excellent address was delivered by P. T. on the situation in Dublin prior to and since the beginning of the lock-out. Other speakers were-Messrs. D. R. Campbell (President Trades Council), Jack and James Flanagan.

Joe Mitchell's telegram to the workers of Keighley has evidently aroused the ire of the supporters of Joseph Devlin there. The U.I.L. have sent an insolent telegram in reply challenging the Belfast Labour Party to "come on" with their "leader," King Carson. But if this is a sample of all the Keighley Hibs. and Home Rulers know about the true situation in Belfast, it might interest them to know that in spite of the boasted confidence of the Home Rule crowd, it is clear their position on the Register in West Belfast is not quite good enough to hold the seat for Devlin without the support of the Labour Party.

By the way, what do our friends Mr. Devlin, Sheehy, and J. D. Nugent think of T. M. Kettle and Stephen Gwynn now? Truly the "Freeman" and "Irish News" must be in choppy seas these times."

What do our Dublin comrades think of . D Nugent's latest move? Recognising his failure to influence the Hibernian members of the Transport Union against "Larkinism" in Dublin, he has turned his attention to Beliast-the supposed hom of religious fanaticism -and has caused to be circulated there a leaflet vilifying the actions of the mens' leaders in the latest development of the lock-out troubles in Dublic, and suggesting in a really brilliant way that a union be started on purely christian lines. Is this gentleman's idea. of a christian union one in which employers and employed can both participate

agents, and as we only manage to get hold of a copy through some kind friend sending us one, we really think that if regular supplies were sent either to the I.L.P., Rosemary street, or 122 Corporation street, the circulation could be further increased, which is desirable.

## Market Notes and other Items.

Readers, last week I drew your attention to the doings of Freemason Sheridan, of the Fruit and Vegetable Market, and his staff of scabs, Blind Lambs, Keogh, and others, who are working for him. Well, my few lines in the "Worker" did some good; for on Monday when Mr. Scotch Freemason sent down for his goods to the City of Dublin bests he got them, I don't think.

Now, I want each and every carter in the markets to be men and not to do the dirty work for the Scotch Freemasonthe good Catholic (moryah)-refuse to work for him, and in the end he will be a sadder but a wiser Freemason, the man who, with scab C. Moore, scab G. Begg, say they will boss the market with the help of Henry O'Connel, John the Souper, and our coming high hangman, Bill of N.F. fame. God help them.

On Tuesday morning while I was hopping about the Fish Market my attention was drawn to a crowd of people at Seaver's stall in the market, and on going over to see what was wrong, there lay a poor man unconscious on the cold flags of the market. That man was dying with hunger and want. The ambulance came and brought him to the hospital. I knew him well. He was once a happy and prosperous man of business in James's street; his name is O'Neill, and he was one of Seavers' best customers. 1 wonder did Seavers help him in any way before he failed in business and heath. I don't think. These are our generous employers. Then came along Smiler Devine and complained to Mr. L. Seaver of the foul smell in the channel. That was all the sympathy the lemon-eater had for the good map, who was once also a friend to Dovine. Think of Smiler Devine complaining of the smell of the fish market! Andy, what price Richardson and the steam trawlers. They say he is doing well the other side. I don's think so. Andy, what do you say ? Bow-wow!

Still John Dyle is scabbing it in Jacob s. Paddy, your wife says you are a decent man and was brought up well, yes Pat we admit that is trne, but Paddy we want you to prove that you are a decent man, and don't let John scab it anymore. Ltt John go on duy again Paddy, and then things will be alright again.

Then we have a few more in Chancery street, and Charles street. I am sarprised that an old Trade Unionist like Jemmy Kidd would let his granuson Hickey, scab it in Jacob's. Jemmy, there is no need for the boy scabbing it, so punt him. And would advice Mr. Whelan, 20 Charles street, for to advise his sen to do the same, if not he might desert. Have you me, Whelan ? So take the tip and desert ; also Lily Kearns, of Mary's Abbey. My da home, now blow!

# JUSTICE.

Look at these toiling men by whom your wealth was made. Starving in the Dublin streets. Is this how they're repaid? O shame! O shame ! upon you to treat in such a way Labour, who does all things for you, and for so little pay.

All over Dublin City, troops of the Crown you spread To smite with drawn batons and crush in every head : Dashing frenzied everywhere, not knowing what they do. Just like hungry lions on Sunday at the Zoo.

Away to his wretched home, each man his way doth tread. Wherein, unmindful of the law, is batoned in his bed ; So time at last these men stand up and band in brotherhood. To show that they have still a spark of Celtic in their blood.

Make peace, O, Dublin Masters, before it is too late, For over Ireland's Capital there pends a gloomy fate. Hurry quick, or if not, all industry will go, And misfortune will descend upon you like a blow.

E. F. MITCHELL.

### Ecce Nunc.

Ŕ

What a happy country Ireland would be If Jim Larkin took everybody's advice.

The pulpit, the Press and the platform have all echoed, with burning words of counsel, warnings and deprecations to the Labour leader. The clergyman confronts him with the rebuke that his policy and his preaching threatens the tranquility of the Church; the economist stands at his right hand telling him that his policy will quickly ruin the class he labours to serve; the nationalist stands at his left hand sighing into his ear that no doubt his policy will shiver into fragments-the quivering rema'ns of Ireland's nationality. Terrible man, Larkin! Destroyer of Church and State and Nationality !

We are told by the greatest of all seere that "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety"; but J'm Larkin seems to have concluded that they simply breed confusion.

The majority of scholars are against Larkin, certainly; but is the majority always wise and always right? If it be that the theologian, the economist and the patriot are right, then Larkin is a collossal fool and has been working miracles; but if Larkin be right, what are we to think of the patriots, theologians and economists?

Perhaps, 'tis true, what Carlyle said :---"The world is composed of wise men and fools---mostly fools."

Is it not passing strange that to-day it is declared that all the love of country, all the wisdom, all the faculty for holding fast that which is good, belongs to the moneyed and employing class. We have nothing but empty stomachs and empty headsthey have taken care to see to that.

How the class whose stomachs are always lined with best of things have often chanted a protest against the foolishness of the Irishmen striking at the dictation of an English Excecutive ; now they declare the Irish Transport Union must be re-organised, and governed by officials approv British Joint Labour Board. Love Ireland! Of course they do, the hypocrites ! And how anxious, the Press and employers are to save the few remaining Irish industries ! And the other day Dockrell's summoned the City of Dublin Co. for non delivery of a number of kegs of paint they had ob-tained from England ! And all the Dailies are printed in foreign ink on foreign

the members of the A.O.H.-the divineir selected guardians of faith and fatherland -in the ways of Nationality, by sanction. ing the taste of that body for such Irish activities as card-playing, foreign dances, music-hall songs and Christy Minstrel Troupes !

It was certainly instructive to hear these members of the Order for the Incubation of Scabs, singing the other night that "they would preach the Faith, as love knows how."

"With kindly words and virtuous life ." and evidently if the "kindly works and virtuous life" failed, they were prepared to use sticks. There are searchings of the heart over the countless deportations trom the home to the hospital, to that sanatorium, and subsequently, now olicia -to the grave ! Everything is right and commendaule, or, at least, torgivable, sala Labour's effort to save life or to preserve the workers from shame and disease incurable. Ours is the m\_st just Cause, the Gause of Labour.

The Hipernians scream and scratch th guard their jobs and open new avenues of emolument to themselves ; the communicat and aristocratic gang manipulate penury and want to kill the workers so slowly that no one can cal it murder.

The politicians are, I suppose, still considering the question they ruised during the week of blood and murder, "is me Gaelic League Political?" and have no time to this of life and prograss; so it devolves upon the workers to preach the Gospel of Haman Development and call upon the young and hopeful to flock to the banner that waves nearest the skies.

The enveloping forces of the wor er, are on the march.

"Such a phalanx ne'er UX50 Measured firm paces to me calming sound Of Spartan flute! These on the fatel day When, stung to Rage by Pity, eloquat mea

Have roused with pealing voice the ma-

---->>>> DUBLIN

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lingwood, Dublin, £1; R. T. Brady, Salford, 12.; Daniel Coveney, Cork, £12 10s.; J.W. Webb, Manor Park, London, £2 28.; A Sympathiser, Bansha, per D. J. Hishon, Dublin, 5s.; Jchn J. O Farrell, 38 Russell Avenue, Dublin, 5s. Oct. 1st. - W. Tough, Greenhill, Bonny-

bridge, 63. 61.; A Sympathiser, Grantham, 25. 6d.; F. Sutton, Leicester and District Trades Council, £20 55. 6d.; S. D. Collingwood, and Belfast Friend, £2; David Jones, ss. Captain McClure, Liverpool, £1 2s.; R. C. Wood, Boro', Southwark, Ios. 6d. : J. Rock, High Gate, London, 11s. 4d.; Charles Bellen, South Shields, £5; G. R. Frost, Zoar street, Morley, 63. 6d.; J. Tough, Batterses, S.W., 55.; W. P. Connolly, Wexford, £1 105.; James Leech, Trafford Park, Manchester, 18.; T. Brady, Splott, Cardiff, 3s.; Pat O'Brien, Cardiff, 145.; S. Hardwicke, 19 Barron street, Darlington, £3 101.; A. D., Dublin, 5s. Oct. 2nd.—A. M. Dunlop, 31 Dock View road, Barry, £2 123. 1d.; W. Roberts, Gorton, Manchester, 123. 2d.; H. Hughes, Ellesmere Port, 15s.; The "Labour Leader," per Clement J. Bandock, 5s.; E. J. Howell, Codnor, Derbyshire, £1 5s.; John

T. M. Farrier, Hammersmith, W., 105.; A few Sympathisers, Statistical Office, London, E.C., 4s.; W. Garrett, and W. Alfreton, Derbyshire, 10s.; T. C. Roe, Wellington, Salop, £2; Lynch and Co., 26 Summerhlil, Dublin, 103 ; A Reader of the "Irish Worker," Is.; H. D. Rowntree, per Kier Hardle, £1 8s.

Oct. 3rd -Cork District Trades Council, per D. Denehy, £16; S. Hart, 200 Glas-gow road, Clyde Bank; £1 15s. 6d.; Gaylord Hampshire, Hampstead, N.W., £1; Operative Bakers and Confectioners of Scotland, Aberdeen, per W. G. Hunter, General Secretary, £32 16s. 3d.; A.S. of S.M., Radcliffe Branch, 12s.; South Shields Branch, N.S. & F. U., per C. Bellem, 158. 4d; Postmen's Federation. Dublin, Voluntary Subscriptions, £23;

in alike, same as the A.O.H., with branches to suit the respective classes, but with the difference, of course, that religion or politics will not be a disgualification for membership?

I am nearly sure that if we asked the employers nicely they wouldn't object to letting us join their Trades Protection Association, provided we kept religiously to our own branches under the shadow of their paternal wing ; and as some one suggested in the "Times.' I think, of recent issue, we might even get the Archbishop and the Lord Mayor to give us their patronage so that the movement may become a success. Truly, Jim, if you have failed hopelessly in your "divine mission" as some people think, you surely cught to feel gratified in having at least succeeded in reviving a very old and forgotten christian teaching-that of true brotherly love. But John D.'s little game didn't work, as he probably knows now. The people of the North are not quite so susceptible to imaginary attacks on their religion as he thinks. At only one of the Churches to our knowledge have these leaflets been given out, and we have been reliably informed that several of the divisions of the AO,H, have returned their share of the leaflets to headquarters.

A very successful open-air meeting was held, under the auspices of the Belfast Branch of the Irish Women Workers' Union, on Monday at a street corner which is in the very centre of A.O.H. supporters, and one inoffensive looking gentlemen in the crowd asking a quite reasonable question about the Dublin kiddies, was immediately howled down by the rest of the crowd and had to make a hasty retreat. So you see our divine mission to preach "Larkinism" to the woskers of Belfast would seem to have sown good seed somewhere.

Since the lock-out began Belfast readers have been unable to get the "Worker" through the ordinary channels, the news-

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Boys, I would remind you, that January is drawing nigh, and I want you to act your part in the coming olections and give scab Begg, J.P., his papers. You know the way that his henchmen C. M.ore, W. J. O'Hars, and others of the clique will try and get round some of you; tor God's sake do not listen to the rotten lot of frauds. What has Delany, cegg and Downs over done for you? Are you going to be done over by this rotten lot? I hope that when January comes you will put an honest labour candidate in for the ward, and keep your eyes open, for Bung O'Hara will be doing the uirty work, as he has always done, so be up and doing Boys, it is near sunset, so I will hop on to my perch for I hear that Freemason Sheridan is selling twigs with bird mme to catch me. Bow-wow.

Names of the people who are buying from Sheridan and co. :-P. J. Arnold, Terenure, Fruit and Vegetable Dealers; A. Lilburn, Ballsbridge; P. Fitzumons, 67 Talbot street, Fruiterer.

Names in Vegetable Market-Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Kavanagh, Rosanna Mooney, Mr. surphy, Mrs. Fegan, Pretty Polly, McCarthy and Co., Swank Carroli. SPARROW.

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ously interested in any industry outside of the one they stand to profit by? Don't we know, them, workers I the pack of hypocrites ! Then the hysterical cries of the Nationalists have been reverberating in our ears that this industrial war would smash the determination created by agony and toil, to buy nothing but Irish industries; and the familiarity of the Irish agitator with the English workers would sap the first principles of Irlsh Nationality. These patriots have much to answer for.

The preservation of Ireland's identity is a poor thing beside their own personal interests.

We all remember Ket le referring the question of the unloading of the "Hecla," not, mind you, to the Irish leader of the Irish Union, but to the English leader of an English Union 1

These patriots prefer the accommodating Irish labour leader to the equally accommodating English leader-that is the extent of their patriotism. Let a MAN arise in Ireland, and any means that present themselves to curb and confine bim are embraced by the official patriots and the countryloving commercial clays?

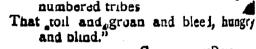
- There was a great dash for "Faith and Fatherland" when the labour leaders dealt with the question of proper provision for the strikers' children. The clergy, most of whom patriotically spend their helidays, and consequentiy, their money, on the PATRICK J. WHELAN, and consequentiy, treir money, on the Continent, in England or in Wales, hastily came to the conclusion that every deported child would become English and Protestant ! It was recorded in the papers that Father Doherty asked one little fellow shivering on the boat would " he like to become an Englishman and a Protestant ?" He might as well have asked him would he like to become a Dutchman and a Protestant.

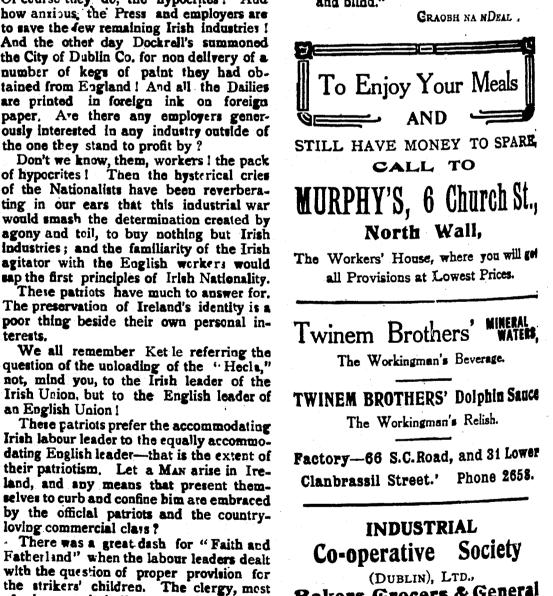
But there are many children in England and they are neither English nor Protestant, no more than Father Doherty is, tho' a native of the Blasket Islands would hardly be a le to identify, perhaps, Father Doherty from an ordinary English priest Parnell, too, I think was an Irishman,

and it was the clergy whipped energy into the pack of hounds that hunted him to death.

And some of us have not forgotten yet the clergy's attitude towards Essential Irish in the National University.

The clergy's passion for the preservation of Irith nationality is certainly exemplified n the therough manner lrish is taught in their schools; in the songs and recitations they allow the children to be taught, and in the same manner in which they guide





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