Registered at G.P.O. Transmissible through the post in United Kingdom at newspaper rate, and to Canada and Newfoundland at magazine rate of postage.

Edited by Jim Larkin.

ONE PENNY.]

No. 29.—Vol. II.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1912.

The Crime of Blacklegging.

BY "SHBLLBACK."

The man or woman who takes from other men or women, that which is neces. mry for their existence, is a thief, and can be punished by the common law of every civilized country, or even by the rough justice of tribal savagery. The man or woman, who knowingly injures other men or women, by any means, can be got at, in nearly every case, by ordinary process of law, in what are called Christian lands, and where the injured ones are members of the upper or moneyed casses. In the highly advanced States, such as Great Britain, the law is particularly strict in this particular. The moneyed classes are protected against libel, slander, and misepresentation, to such an extent, that hwyers reap rich harvests, and judges and juries are kept continually busy, conducting and deciding cases arising out of these matters, from year's end to year's

But in the case of the plan man, the law is reversed, and he or she, who by what is termed "blacklegging," not only injures a poor man, or woman, but, through them, the helpless children, and even the babe inborn, cannot be proceeded against, or charged with any indictable offence. On the contary, the blackleg is protected by the law. by every means in its power, from the vengeence of those he has injured. foldiers and special constables rush to supplement the police forces in driving back the justly incensed honest members of the community, who would render up to

What a conscience must the wratch possess who requires such protection from the clean-minded members of his class. What pitiful objects they are, despite their momentary glorification, when they realise, that even those they serve have a contempt for them, and that the moment the particular need for their services has passed, that moment they must flee, like rats, to their lairs in the drains and sewers of civilization, where their existence is mostly passed, hated and despised as long as they live, or the memory of their blacklegging remains. And thus it is, that the crime of blacklegging does not go unpunished, though the class-made laws of the land regard it as honourable conduct on the part of peaceable citizens. It does not ecape in the long run. The injured workman unerringly obtains justice, and the blackleg, in due course, pays the bitter

Surely all men and women must know that blacklegging is a crime. They must how that those their actions injure will some day demand satisfaction, and surely, knowing this, there must be some excuse for the many thousand of blacklegs whose numbers so successfully keep the workers' movement in check. Euman nature cannot be so deprayed, and it must surely be owing to ignerance or apathy, or both, that the continuance of blacklegging is due, and as all the evidence points that way, and on the principal that ignorance covers their crime, I will endedvour to point out the harmful nature of their conduct, in the hope that their eyes may be and thereby induce many of them to get into the ranks of honest labour once more, and become as other men and women are.

io begin then. The right of a man to all the produce of his own labour is a right that none can justly deny him, and the right of every man and woman to an equal opportunity to live is so very palpably fair that one would think it would be generally conceded. But as a matter of fact neither of these rights have ever been admitted. There has always been a class—the ruling class—who took all the wealth produced by labour, although labour was a far more numerous body, only allowing them in return the bare food and covering necessary to keep them if to continue producing wealth they, would never enjoy. Labour was also denied the right to live beyond the time that they ceased to be of serviceable value

to their mesters. The great work of the Labour movement commenced away back in the ages when the world was young, and the object was to secure for the worker all the wealththat his labour produced, equal opportuhities for all, and the right of all to live. The movement is still in existence, and .

years of activity in this direction, involving the sacrifice of countless valuable lives and the shedding of oceans of blood and tears, all the workers have succeeded in obtaining is a slight increase in the moiety allowed them out of the wealth they create, the greater part being stolen from th m, as it always has been, by hordes of idlers who reap not, neither do they sor. Not only are they robbed of the produce of their labour, but their children are killed by the thousand by insanitary slum dwellings, by overcrowding, by adulterated food, and, through want and starvation, aided by unnatural compu sory labour, the inability of their mothers to rear them in the natural manner. Their aged, their helpless, and their sick, are left to die by the roadside, or become an additional tax upon their relatives, if they decline to accept a residue of life within the walls of a tainted institu

tion they detest. Their hale and their strong are kept shackled to their labour, or with rifle or bayonet or bat n, are used by their masters in enforcing their will upon other communities or their more stubborn brothers. Not only do the idlers refuse the workers a sufficiency of their own productions, but they so order things that their lives is one dim, dingy existence, with scarcely a single ray of real sunshine to relieve its darkness, or a day free from the terrible fear and anxiety as to what will be the ultimate end of all things for em. Still the workers' army goes ever onward, increasing daily in numbers and knowledge, and were it not for the black treachery of its own, were it not for the false and base of its own ranks, who for Judas gold take sides with the enemy,

the objects they are fighting for, and have

fought for down all the ages, would long

ago have been attained. Herein lies the blacklegs' crime. The modern evidence of the workers' advance is plainly discernible in the symptoms known as "Labour Unrest." The great victories of the movement during the past few years, as evidenced by the altered Statute Book, and the many improvements in labour conditions, shows how successful has been their onward march. So powerful has the movement grown that its enemies have taken to forming an opposing force to defeat it, that is mainly composed of traitors from the labour ranks, men that in any other sort of warfare would be considered worthy of the lowest dungeon, the blackest pit, or the most ignominious

death, even by many of these who employ them. There are the men the wealthy master class use to defeat a Trades Union strike. Promise them everything to induce them to betray their fellows, and then when the all conquering power of organized labour compels the beaten capi talist to discuss terms with Jim Larkin or some other trusted leader he will turn the poor blackleg from his door and leave him to his fate.

During industrial warfare, just as in any other sort of warfare, there is much opened to the tragedy of their existence, suffering, and there may be many men and women who lack the courage to see those that are dear to them in want or in suffering, and I am confident that fear that such want and suffering will occur has been responsible for much of the blacklegging of the past. Yet that is but a paltry excuse.

How would we have been able to boast of the long line of men and women who have made sacrifices, aye, given their lives for the people's cause, if this sort of fear had been permitted to influence them? How many heroes would have figured in the past history of Ireland if such men, as Wolfe Tone, Fitzgerald. Allen, Earkin, and O'Brien had been turned from their great deeds by selfish fears for their own comforts? How many thousand sailors would now be lying dead at the bottom of the green waters of our coastline if lifeboat men had been kept back from their rescue because of the loss their own deaths would have caused their dependents?

The workers' cause is a holy cause. It is not merely an ordinary question of economics, but a cause full of such glorious possibilities for the whole world of Labour. 'A cause that will eradicate sufits objects remains the same, but after fering and poverty, that will eventually

inspire each and everyone living with that desire to love their neighbour as themselves, that, according to the Good Book, is so necessary for their happiness in the life to come. To injure such a cause must be a great crime, yet those workers who have blacklegged at any time to save their dear ones from the psins and pangs of hunger or want have only been weak, and should be forgiven. They failed to appreciate that their conduct was an injury to their fellow-man. and also to themselves, and through themselves, to their own children, for an injury to one is an injury to all; and although it would only be common jus tice to refuse to allow them to partake of the various and many improvements and benefits, represented in Legislative Acts, improved conditions of labour, better wages and shorter hours, won by the forces of labour that they done their level best to defeat, they should be given the opportunity to recant.

For those who, in their ignorance or through subtle arguments of their ene mies have been persuaded that it is a wicked thing to desire the happiness of all mankind, or the feeding of the hungry or the shelter of the cold, I would also allow an opportunity for their return to the fold. But those who, in the full knowledge of the harm they do, have took action against against their kin and serve and served the common enemy, such as those, say, should never be allowed to enter the society of honest men or women, should be ostracized and denied even the favours one readily grants to an honourable enemy, the bit and the drop that would relieve them in their last agony.

The great Labour Movement is as old as the world. Its objects have always been the full emaccipation of humanity. The work is still in progress; the objects still the same. No matter what shape that movement may take in your immediate neighbourhood, whether in the form of Trade Unions, or Labour Federations, or the political Democratic or Socialistic form, it is the Workers' Movement, on its march to that great battlefield of Armage idon, where the united forces of Corruption, Robbery, and Hypocrisy will be for ever annihilated, and the workers of the world will come into their own.

In all li elihood that will be some time coming-maybe long after you and I have gone over to the great majority; but those who have and will continue to retard its culmination, are the traitors in the ran is of our own enemies - the Judases of the past, the blacklegs of to day.

All the comforts we, as workers, enjoy to-day, are the fruits of the fights of our forefathers in the Workers' Movement, and in continuing their struggle we in our turn are building up a moiety of that future empire wherein poverty will be un nown. Where each man and women will live the life God gave them to live, in the full enjoyment of all the fruits of their industry, in a common and lasting bond of Peace, Equality, and Fraternity, where blacklegs will find no place.

THE CALL OF THE SEA.

A COUNTRY IDYLL.

Oh, the sea calls loud to me to night -Calls thro' the mists, astore; And my spirit longs to wing her flight

breakers white Bresk on the lonely shore.

The mountain is clad in a mantle of mist. The mist is the salt-sea spray;

But the sound of the sea comes while I list On the wings of the wind that the breakers kist, And calls me, yes, calls me away.

The night grows late and the air grows still-

Still as a tropic day: And the moon is weaving on fairy hill, Her midnight mantle 'tween meadow'

and rill, But my spirit still bids me away.

The road winds lone 'long the mountain The side overhead the bay;

But like love-lorn youth to his anxious bride, I must away, though death may betide; Away to the sea, yes, away.

Oh, the sea calls loud to me to-night-Calls on me more and more:

And I long to rush with an eager flight, Where the rocks jut out and the breakers whits Dash on the lonely shore!

Health for the Poor-HOW IT IS HELPEO.

To the Editor of the RISH WORKER. Seville place, Dublin

TEAR FIR. Now during the time when the health of the citizens of Dublin is being constantly looked after by many societies and committees, and when the Corporation are supposed to be doing their utmost to make the sanitary arrangements as perfect as they possibly can be, with officers as numerous as flies in summer, going about from place to place, endeavouring to find out cases of neglect, &c., a case which amused and also disgusted me presented itself, which, to my mind, made the Corporation of Dublin the greatest offenders against their own laws, and whom, if it was anyone else but themselves were the culprits summonses under the Public Beelth &ct would soon be issued in abundance.

I was passing through Stafford street on my way to a business house in the street last Monday, at about 2.50 p.m., and there were the workmen of the Corporation discharging dustbin after dustbin of the foulest refuse it would be possible to describe into the thoroughfare, and in a street where traffic is constantly passing. The stench was so great tost you could get it in Mary street, and must have been a source of grave danger to the health of the residents of the district. This district is composed mostly of tenements, and whose little children are numerous, and these little frames, in most cases, not receiving proper nourishment and ill clad, are more lively to contract disease from contact with such odours than would be the children of the idle rich.

It immediately occurred to me the such a state of things would not be toler ated for one mement in any of the "aristo cratic" districts of Dublin; protests would be raised at once against the scandal, and the non-workers or non producers of our city would indignantly proclaim aloud for an injunction to r strain the Corporation from dumping fever-laten refuse in their midst; but, of course, it was among the poo (but industrious) people this foul matter was dumped and stirred into life. and it does not count whether one or two more of the poor are attacked by fever. We hear all the talk about sanatoriums for the prevention of disease spreading, but what use can they be when in, I might say, the busiest part of the day rubbish and refuse like this can be thrown on the sireet (surely a splendid way of preventing disease)? The people of Lucan district prostested strongly against a sana torium being placed in a position where air was plentiful and unadultera ed with smoke and congestion, with the cry that it would affect the district with disease Suzely the residents or their representatives of Stafford street district have a real genuine case for strong protest against the Corporation, when you consider that this filth has to be dragged through the house, where the families are living so close together, and where the air , is adulterated with smoke and many other matters, and where, with all the cleanliness, it is possible to have (and that is not much under the present housing system) Where the rocks jut out and the it is well nigh impossible to prevent sickness and disease with the conditions being rendered so much more dangerous by the

practice referred to. I hope the Public Health Committee will deal with this danger, although it is only with the poor they are now asked to be interested in.

Does Stephen Hand Boss the Corporation?

We observed him in all his glory standing at the entrance to the Hall receiving the various councillors as they arrived for Monday last's meeting, greeting them with a nod or shake of the hand. When the meeting was in full swing we observed him again at entrance in Council Chamber at back of Lord Mayor's chair, but partly out of view. We also saw Cullen, of Town Clerk's office (the Mountjoy boy) in Council Chamber, beside the redoubtable Stephen. It would be interesting to know if they were paid for attending.

Established 1851. Reliable Provisions! lan Chairin Out. LEIGH'S, of Bishon St.

" Sparrow " on the Cadge Again.

26, West Essex-street, November, 1912.

DEAR SIR. A Committee has been formed for the purpose of organising a Testimonial to Councillor John S. Kelly, and thus give his numerous friends in all Departments of the Corporation Service an opportunity of showing their appreciation of his unfailing courtesy and his unselfish energy on their behalf, since his entry into Municipal life. The qualities of Mr. Kelly as an earnest and painstsking Corporator, and his irresistible and insistent energy in pushing forward the Legitimate Claims of the Workers and Officials of all grades, requires no comment. Suffice it to say that he has in a very brief space of time proved himself the friend of all, and fully vindicated his claim to be a sincere friend of the workingman

Being a worker who has always worked himself, and as such, thoroughly understanding the conditions under which all workers exist, he has set himself to the task of elevating their social status, by peaceable and legitimate means, and with a success which is well known to many of the employees of the service.

The Committee having charge of the testimonial will meet every Saturday at the above address, until further notice, between the hours of 1.30 and 230 pm. They feel confident that the response of the employees of all grades will be both warm and generous, thus showing in no unmistakable manner that they are not unmindful of the exertions of Mr. Kelly, who, in the future as in the past, may be relied upon to prove himself the friend of all, irrespective of class or position. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any member of the Committee and duly acknowledged, or if forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer at above address.

Respectfully soliciting your kind support and co-operation.

Signed on behalf of the Committee. THOS. HASSELL, Chairman. WM. REDMOND, Hon. Treas. W. J. Doyle, Hon. Sec.

SAILORS AND FIREMEN UNION.

DU BLIN BRANCH.

We have been handed a copy of the new rules of wages and conditions at this port, which, we understand, will be put into operation on 1st January, 1913 - and from what we know, we consider they are reasonable, just, and comprehensive—and we are sure very little difficulty, if any, will be expeaienced in the carrying out of

the same. there are no extraordinary, or even new demands, regulated to be dealt with, save where the poor men of the sea claim to have a night watchman from the shore put in their stead to watch the ships, whilst lying over night in either port, so that they may get night; at home -when we come to think of the hardships of this class of toilers, and think that after they have battled the seas all night, and sometimes all day, we wonder how any human heart could ask men to keep night watches. It is a thing we are in deep sympathy with, and should be put a stop to in all companies. It is as well to point out also that we know that all the conditions and rates are already being paid by some of the firms of Dublin. Why not all the firms be just in the same footing, which will, of course, be done next year.

We wish to direct readers' attention to the manifesto and greetings addressed to the sailors and fire men of the port, written over the name of t heir secretary, George Burke, which appears in the hristmas Number of the IRII IN WORKER, a copy of which should be in the hands of every Trades Unionist at h me and abroad.

The new rates and conditions have been sent out to the various' shop owners, and they have ample time to discuss with the officials of the union, hetween now and the 1st January next, show id they so desire.

TELL PHONE No. 961.

Telegraphic Address - " Su parstick, Dublin." ENCOURAGE HOME TRADE.

S. ROBINSON & SONS. Manufacturing Confectioners,

53 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN,

BRANCHES-32 Capel street : 18 Talbot street; 80 and 81 Thomas street.

CAUTION.

Who is it speaks of defeat?

Is greater than defeat

As surely as the

glorious sun Brings the great world

moon wave, Must our Cause be

won!

can know--It is the power of

powers.

As surely as the rolls round

I tell you a cause like ours;

The Pillar House,

81a HENRY ST., DUBLIN.

-IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE-BARGAINS BY POST.

We do cater for the Working Man. No fancy prices; honest value only. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

EMMET HALL,

122 EMMET ROAD, INCHICORE,

Labour & Temperance Institute,

Is now open. All trade unionists and sympathisers with labour are heartily invited. WILLIAM PATRICK PARTRIDGE is in control, and will be pleased to see all friends.

J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Stere. 69 AUNGIBR STREET (OPPOSITE JACOB'S)

FOR IRISH ROLL AND PLUCE

INCHICORE ITEMS.

The book-keeping, shorthand, and typewriting classes opened in Emmet Hall, meet on every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock, and not on the evening given in error in last week's "Worker."

All games and amusements in connection with the Hall are suspended during the Retreat at present being conducted at the Church of the Oblate Fathers Inchi-

The Hall will re-open after the Retreat. and the requirements of the district in the way of harmless and healthy amusements will be fully provided.

Parents and others interested in the well-being of the young, and all residents of the district, are cordially invited to visit the Hall.

The public meeting of the Burgesses of the New Kilmainham Ward, held in Emmet Hall on last Sunday evening for the purpose of endorsing the candid sture of W. P. Partridge, was all that could be

The opposition was represented by one M'Loughlin, who figured as a witness on the John S side in the prosecution following the row got up by the "Leaguers" during the last election

M'Loughlin came over "crooked" from Molloy's drunkery to interrupt the meeting; but, like the resolution endorsing the writer's candidature, he was carried out with acclamation.

The effort to establish a false reputation at the G. S. and W. Railway Works, Inchicore, has left the Company without alcopers" and without timber. Using the stock without replenishing it, the latest method of economic management.

It seems strange that a company with whom such conduct is possible should be without "sleepers." One would be inclined to look on the "Board' as so many Rip Van Winkles; but the firm supplying the sleepers of the G. S. & W. R. with aleepers were not asleep; and consequently the shareholders have to pay a few extra thousands for this official neglect or incompetency.

Will R. "Ell" pull up the loss by suspending more hands. If the "menufactured" idlers of the waggon shops are not given their necessary and proper employment by next week, I shall be compelled to discuss some happenings in the saw mills and boiler shop as well as in the erecting shop that will not rebound to the credit of the powers that rule-andruin-Inchicore Works.

W. P. PARTRIDGE.

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

WOMEN AND DRESS.

There are some people in the world who sever seem to be happy only when busy finding fault with the women and girls who work. Some time ago it was "the thirg' among a certain sect to hold forth on any and every occasion on the all-important "servant question." No matter where one went, be it in public tram-car, theater, concert, tea fight, or any other function, this eternal question was the topic of conversation.

If the question concerning the servant problem had been properly handled, and the matter thrashed cut, the domestic servant would, without a doubt, be in a much better position, and working under improved conditions to-day. But such was not dine; simply the outside fringe of the question was dealt with, and even that only to far as it affected the employer and not the servant; therefore, the result is that the domestic servants are as badly pisced as ever, and the vexed problem is still unsolved. It is not, ho sever, my intention to deal with this subject just now. I only desired to point out how some folk have a organ which always consists of attacking without helping.

The very latest craze appears to be the right to attack the working girl on the question of dress. This question is eviden'ly going to receive the same prominonce as was given to the servant question. There are paragraphs in different newspapers devoted to it - all more or less pandering to the attitude taken up by the idle rich woman from whom really the objection is arising. It is also being discusted by individua's. Some of the diseustions are amusing, some ridiculous, sgein others vindictive, but all with one object in view—a desire on the part of the powerful class to keep the working class in subjection, all with the one degire of perpetuating the state of seridom.

On the face of it this question may appear frivolous, and of very little importance when compared with the mighty questions that affect the conditions of the workers at the present time, but sometimes these apparently unimportant matters are of bigger concern than we are inclined to think.

Take the case of the domestic servant. During her working hours she is stamped with the badge of servitude. The cap and apron proclaims her at once as a domestic servant. These two articles of apparel are not essential to the well doing of her work; they are of no assistance to her, and certainly no protection. One can understand and see the use of a large overall which would protect the dress, or even a covering for the hair when engaged in heavy sweeping or dusting, but the tiny square of muslin perched on the head. and the inadequate piece of muslip, called by courtesy an apron, are simply and solely a mark of serfdom and servitude.

Then we have the charity schools where the children are garbed in the most ugly of slothes, all of the same pattern. Here are these poor children, at the very beginning of life, labelled with the degrading badge of slavery. One has only to look at the faces of these children as they troop along the streets to understand their feelings. Some of them tramp along looking furtively from side to side; they are askamed of the dress they are compelled to wear. Others in the ranks, particularly the older girls, wear an expression of absolute blankness; they have learnt their lesson early, poor children. They know that they wear a garb that proclaims them to the world as being reared on charity. They also know that they cannot rebel against it, that it would be folly to express their feelings either in words or in the expression of their features, so they try to look blank and unconcerned. I loathe charity of every description, but at no time do I feel the ignomy and degradation of it so much as when I chance to meet the children belonging to these schools; the injustice of this tyrannical system is abhorrent.

So much for these badges of subjection and slavery. It is plain to see the intention of them and where they lead to. So now an outory is raised against the working girl-that she is wearing clothes not suitable to her station in life, that she is aping the woman of means, that her tasies are becoming extravagent. It is advocated that the working girl should adopt a kind of uniform. It is also regretted that the mill girl is casting saide her shawl and clogs, and wearing the hat and jacket. To my mind it is a pisce of vast presumption on any persin's park to attempt to dictate to the women workers as to the kind of elothes they should or should not wear. The idle, selfish woman who revels in luxury of every description at the expense of the health and lives of these woman workers, would now like to compel them to wear a uniform that would stamp them at once as seris. It is not sufficient that these working women should be wage slaves, but it is now advocated that their garb should proclaim them as suc to

It is fortunate that the power of the roling class is waxing, otherwise their little auggestions might in all probability become compulsions. It is amusing to hear them talk about the persant's picturesque exetume. If the persant's contume is all that they desire in the matter of hygiene and picturesque beauty, why don't they adopt it? Ob, no; they must have full liberty to exercise their individual tastes, although one is tempted to think sometimes that they cannot possibly have reached the age when people are supposed to get the use of reason when one sees the freakish clothes they wear.

These interested folk who are so anxious that the working girl should sport a

uniform never bother their heads about the poor women and girls who go about in tatters; they never think about the children who are hungry and naked; but when they see that some little advance is being made in the direction of better things, then their feelings are ruffled and their protests are loud and lusty.

Every human being has a right to exercise its individual taste, but that does not say that extravagance is advocated; far from it. Needless extravagance is a form of vulgarity.

A girl or woman who takes an interest in her personal appearance will also take an interest in concerns that are of more importance.

DL

CORK NOTES.

Cork, 2rd Dsc., 1912. DEAR MADAM, -There has been an exhibition of Irish Manufacture held here during the past week (all well in its way) by the I D.A., but only one side has been on show. The weges paid, the hours worked, the conditions under which work has to be done, the fives incurred by the workers, women and girls in many cases, not a word in reference to them. To anyone speaking of them, you are taunted with trying to suin the Irish Industry. The women and girls need organising. Can you give me any assistance or information that will help to start an organisation here? This place is in a deplorable condition altogether. The men are in a helpless condition, but they know the advantage of organisation. The women have never had the opportunity, as far as I know, and they might make better trades unionists than the men-they could not make worse.

There are about three firms here who employ a large number of women and girls, and the conditions are scandal us. The flour mills pay about 4s. and 5s. a week, and the workers start at 6 a m. The fines for being late are more than a day's pay, and I have been told of a girl who worked all the week there, and at the week's end was in debt to the firm.

The conditions at one of the jum factories and laundries here are little better.

Yours faithfully, ONE INTERESTED.

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION,

(Head Office: Liberty Hall.)
Entrance Fee 6d.

Contributions ... 2d. per week.

Join now. Call in at the above Office any day between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. All classes of workers are eligible to join this Union.

Don't miss the Sunday evening Socials held in Liberty Hall. Dancing and Singing. Small Entrance Fee. All Friends Welcome.

The usual Monthly Social of Choir Members and Friends will be held in Liberty Hall on Sunday, December 1st. Tickets, 1s. each, now on Sale.

Tickets, 1s. each, now on Sale.

Choir practice will be, as usual, on
Tuesday and Thursday evening at 8 p.m.

Irish Dancing on Friday evening at 8

p.m.
All communications for this column to be addressed to—

"D.L,"
18 Beresford Place.

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

Irish Worker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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

All communications, whether relating to literary or

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, F 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice, of anonymous contributions.

Dublin, Saturday, Dec. 7th, 1912.

TRADE UNIONISM VERSUS FREE LABOUR,

We have had another experience of Law in Ireland. It was found necessary to—in the interests of the members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Unionwithdraw labour from a stevedore named Matthew Long, a strivedore who admitted he could not pay 1()s. per month on an order of Court; a stevedore who also took cath and said the Shipping Federation were financing him; a stevedore who stated that on the discharge of a vessel for which the owner paid some £62 gross, the men-33 in number -would receive in wages less than £40, and the waster who done no work, only pick out winners and lubricate his toneil s in the nearest pub., took to himsel! £25. This was for a vessel discharge d in four days. Be it remembered the it the officials of the Union-Larkin, Re dmond, and Hopkins-were acting und ler the instruction of the Committee in al 1 they did, and the law definitely and w searly lays it down that a Union cannot be sued; that they have every right at 1 d title to do what they think proper (exce jet, of course, commit aste of violence), in a mtemplation or furtherance of a trade (lispate. We say honestly and of curvict ion that there is but one other judge on the Beach who would have alle well this case to go to a jury, and, of course, we all know what juries a ro in . Ire land, especially where the on se affer to s | Trade Union. Talk about go ag to le r wi th the Devil and the court in Hell. Well, any Trade Union official who gets in the clutches of jury in Ireland, Heaven help him, for no other power can help him; and if that is the position as regards the ordinary or garden trade union official, what must the chance of a person like Larkin ba? What price Larkin, Mickey? Talk about Also Ran. Why he gets an opportunity to come under the starters' orders. We remember being tried some two years sgo, going out to lanc', we heard one of the jurymen speaking to a friend. "You will lose a whole week over this case," said the friend. "Yes," the juryman said, "I don't care if I lose a year if I can get a chance of putting Larkin away for ten years. This gen leman runs a business in Townsend street; and on the opening day of trial another gentleman on the same jury, an official of Guinness's, in our own hearing, said, "burning was too good for that devil, Lirkin" These are the type of oreatures who get into a jury box, take an cath before their Orestor to well and truly try the matters placed before them. We have heard patriots talk about jury pasking. Ym d'n't want to pack a jury against a Trade Union official in this country, special or otherwise, they pack themselves. Well, the scabs and their employers have spored one gral; the game is not over yet, and Jim Larkin never quits until the first whistle blows. We append a list of jurymen. We want our readers to analyse and judge for themselves what chance we had for a verdict in our favour. It is a dangerous thing to be up against all forms of tyranny, corruption, and the drink traffic.

We have to congratulate our comrodes, Ettor, Giovannitti, and Caruco, on escaping the net woven for them by the capitalists of America. Our comrade and fellow-worker, Bill Haywood, has skill to go through the mill. The American employers should have arranged for a Dublia Sepecial Jury. They would have fixed things alright.

JURY.

Christopher Downes, Baker, 35 Boltonstreet, brother of Sir Joseph Downes, member of Master Bakers' Federation, whom we had to expose in connection with the bread contract for the Richmond Asylum.

Louis H. Webb, of the firm of Woods, Webb & Co., Temple Lane, whose connection with the Employers' Federation has been widely remoured.

James Mathieson, the Man Milliner, of Dawson-street.

Arthur J. Bourke (of Stephens and Bourke 26 Stephen's Green, N., Boot Warehouse), 11 Palmerston Gardens, Rawthmines, described as a Gentleman. Robert Smith, Master Plumber, 47 Lower

Mount-street, alleged to be a member of the Employers' F-deration. Herbers Wilson, Wholessle Couch and

Saddler: Ironmorger, 55 Capel-street
Andrew White, Publican, 14 Many-street.
Laurence Connolly, Fruiterer, 24 Capelstreet.

Patrick Ryan, Pablicau, 110-111 Thomasstreet. John H. Weir, 2 and 3 Wicklow street,

Jeweller.
John Flynn, Pablican, 1 and 2 Townsend

William V. Coleman, Stationer, 8 Henry street, brother-in-law of Potter, Carriage Builder, North Wall, with whom the members of the Union have been in dispute, who are also members of Employers' Federation.

Result of the Long [Shipping Federation], and Scab Labour against Larkin, Redmond & Hopkins, and to put an appearance on things, Newman, Donohoe and Long, stevedore.

The Jury, after a most impartial summing-up and charge (we don't think!) decided every point in fevrour of Long (Shipping Federation) and a seesed damages at £275 and costs against defendants. We have entered an appeal. The Jadge, Baron Pallus—a most right sous judge also, at the employers' request, granted an injunction against Larkis, Redmond and Hopkins not to interfere with Long Mathew, stevedori). My word ! Here are three servants of a trade union, acting upon instructions given by their employers forced to break their contract of service to the eranloyers by a Baron Judge. The three officials aforesaid, having been found guilty of conspiracy, and also having persuaded men to brook tneir contract, are assessed in danuages and an injunction issued against them. Well, what about the Judge?

Well, we have had judge-made law before, and we smashed it into smithercens.
And Baron Pallas will be sorry for his
reputation as a lawyer when this case is
finally decided. It is a wonder we were
upt sentenced to be hanged, drawn and
quartered.

Mr. Henna K.C., waxed humorous at the name of Tyranny Hall. He bailded better than he knew. Yes, we are out to break the links of tyranny that so long have chafed the limbs of labour in this country.

John S. Kelly, Blackmailer.

We are informed on reliable authority that John S. Kelly is going around black-mailing the officials of Council for money in connection with a testimonial arranged by himself. Is it any wonder that the officials want increased salaries when these bloodsuckers and hobes of Councillors are allowed to defy the law with impunity? Is this not flagrant corruption? We are also informed that Kelly made application for seven thousand Insurance Cards, and he returned 42 with

stamps on first quarter. Forty-two dama fools still in town.

We understand that working class women are buying breed from Hunt, the stamp trickster. This is the creature who, during the Bakers' Strike, charged 51. for a threepenpy loaf; this is the creature who has managed one of his spiders' webs in Waterford: a fraud who ran away without liquidating stamps he is ued. Remember, Hunt lives on gulls. Don't he a gull. Hant imports his trash from the sweeting dens of East Lundon, and the greater portion of the rubbish he gives for stamps is made in the swesting shelters of the Salvation Army in East London. Was Hunt the friend of Dickson, who got nine months' imprisonment for fraud?

Trades Council and Councillor Miss Harrison.

On November 30th there appeared in

the Dublin daily and evening lyres a report of the Distressful Committee, wherein it was stated Mr. John Smmons, Secretary of the Dablin Trades and Labour Council, had made certain remarks anent Miss Harrison's glorious fight against the powers of darkness and corruption, controlled by Scully, J.P. light-weight champion. Our pure-miaded and high-souled Mr. Simmons, Johu, of that ilk, explained that his justiceloving soul was cutraged by having to associa'e with a woman like Miss Harrison, and he, there fore, had de ermined to resign his seat on the Distressful Committee. It is rather strange, by the way, that he did not put his resignation in writing and did not send that resignation into the body who are alleged to have elected him. If it be true that he is the representative of the Trades Council, common honesty would require that he should submit himself to the body who elected him. Not so the magnanimous John; he is a law unto himself. But John tound out-we hope not too late—that it is unwise to play the Dr. Hyde and Mr. Jekyl trick these days. That game might have succeeded years ago, but no use now. No, John; the workers have a little more intelligence now than then, and the delegates on Monday night last recorded their appreciation of your action by passing a vote of censure on you for conduct unworthy of a representative of the Council, and congratulated Councillor Miss Harrison on the magnificent courage and ability shown in her exposure of the most blighting and corrupt influence that has ever cursed a city, reiterated their confidence in her work, and their determination to support any further action which she may think necessary to bring these malefactors to justice. If Miss Harrison had been present she would have blushed at the sulogies poured out on her for all the good work she has ac complished. and she would have appreciated in the proper spirit the pride with which the Council takes to itself for being allowed to associate itself with her in a task which ssems hopeless for human brain or body to accomplish, as one delegate put it. Miss Harrison is the noblest, bravest, and most accomplished woman in Ireland—a noble woman, a true artist, an intelligent citizen. Tweny-six delegates homologated this opinion of Miss Harrison, and their condemnation of John Simmons' action and remarks, and only two delegates voted against the motion, one of whom thought that the matter should be delayed. John, get back on the narrow but straight path; the respect of your fellow workers is better far than the smiles and hard shakes of

South Dublin Union (Bastile).

O 1 No. 1. James-street, the South Dab-

your enemies.

lin Union Workhouse, should be inscribed: "Abandon Hope all ye that enter here as inmates." For the past few weeks we have had the duty thrust upon us of exposing some of the inhuman actions, the dishonest practices and unchristian conduct of the corrupt administration of the above hell on earth, open and flagrant robbery carried on unchecked, inmates treated like brute beasts, one poor creature, an epileptic, having had his hand burnt off; poor old creatures, inmates of the Infirm Ward, refused their quantum of food, and food supplied of a most inferior quality. Think of old men and women in weather such as we have experienced during the past week denied a fire, cold and miserable, half starved, many slowly murdered; their prayer books taken off them; any little knickknack they possessed destroyed; the most foul and vicious language used to them: tyranny of the meanest and most despioable form practised. All these things we said, and now the gentleman, O'Connor, who lives by pauperism on paupers, the Inspector, forecoth, has had to admit that our charges are not only true in substance and fact, but that we understated the complaints. They have suspended one official named Brannigan, not the worst, only a scapegoat for the greater villain. But what about the Light Weight Champion, Soully, J.P.? Waere does he come in? Have we not another organ to job? What! No. "What," says O'Connor, Inspector. "What about the bonhams that never become pige? What about the milk, butter, ment, potatoes, which disappear? Why not send M'Cabe, L.G.B. Inspector, to hold another bogus inquiry? He might again insult our in-telligence by limewashing Soully, but why not obloride of lime, M'Cabe?

"Rattle their bones over the stones,
They are only paupers that nobody owns."
Orly the Creator, and He in His own good
time will deal with the fiends who reign

Dublia Distress Committee and Local

Bovernment Board Whitewashing.

The Dublin evening and daily news-

papers have been afforded an opportunity

of publishing the Report (?) of the Local Government Board with reference to the questions submitted for investigation at the recent sworn inquiry held in relation to the working of this Committee. The report (?) as s, published, contains strange reading for the workingmen of Dublin. The sum total of the findings in it is that the workingmen who gave evidence in support of the questions so submitted for investigation were not worthy of credence, although it was sworn, even by those who attempted to contravene their evidence at the Inquiry, that all the workingmen so examined were honest, sober, steady hard-working men, and further, that not a syllable could be uttered against their personal character and reputation. But in the view of the Local Government Board and their Inspector who held the Inquiry, such a class of workingmen are unworthy of belief. What a contrast there was between the character of those workingmen witnesses examined in support of Councillor Miss Harrison's case and that of some of the witnesses examined to support the defence made by the Distress Committee. A few of the latter gentlemen?) who gave evidence to contradict that of the workingmen so examined on behalf of Miss Earrison's case were gentry (!) with the following personal reputations:-One convicted of keeping light weights and measures, another convicted of breaches of the Licensing Laws, a third censured as a public official by the Local Government Board after Sworn Inquiry for using pauper labour in carrying out private work for himself and a fourth who, as a member of the Distress Committee, admitted during the Inquiry on oath that work of a private character was carried out by that Committee for his relatives and friends. In the opinion of the Local Go: ernment Board and its Inspector, these latter witnesses are the class of humanity (?) who were the only conscientious and truthful persons examined at the Inquiry.

Having regard to the evidence given and the disclosures made during the investigation, the report as published in the Press is nothing short of an insult to the intelligence of the Dublin Public. Where is the evidence? Why is it suppressed? In the annals of officialdom in this country a more vindictive document against the wor ingmen of Dublin as witnesses, was never published.

It is a pleasure to observe that the centre of labour in this city—the Trades Council—has denounced it. Those acting for the Listress Committee during the Inquiry repeatedly stated that they were blameless, and that it was the Local Government Board which should be attacked. No doubt the inspector of the Local Government Board who held the Inquiry had acted as Inspector of Distress Work for the Local Government Board and therefore was holding the inquiry in his ewn and his Board's interests, and thereby acting as judge in his own case, and this may account for the "tone" of its report on the subject.

Congratulations may be conveyed at meetings of Public Bodies in Dublin by other Inspectors of the Local Government Board to those whitewashed by the report, and these congratulations may be published in the Dublin newspapers. The workingmen of Dublin do not, however, live in the moon and will not be humbugged by such outrageous proceedings. "Wait and see," the last has not been heard of the matter, and it is well to I now that one of those fine days the entire subject will be thrashed out before a tribunal which it is hoped will be less biased than the Local Government Board was in dealing with the entire transaction.

Citizes

The Hard Lot of the Carter.

Sie,—The question of working hours for carters in many parts of the country is at present occupying the attenti n of the Trade Unionist. Not only is the Port of Liverpool threatened with a strike, but all the carters in the country mean, once and for all, to be recognised as human beings and worthy of consideration. A mention is made of 13 hours as constituting a working day. If any number of carters were asked how ling they work their reply would show that things are worse than you suggest.

One or two cases have been brought to my notice. A large firm of hardware merchants in Manchester employs four carters. They commence their duties is the stable at 6 s.m., and it is grite a common thing to see these man re entering the stable at 10 or 11 p.m., Saturdays included. There is another case at Oldham in which a carter commenced duty at 6 s.m. and finished at 2 a.m. on the following morning, making 18 hours continuous duty. When he arrived at this hour at his employer's residence the window was thrown up and the employer appeared in his dressing-gown, subbing his eyes, and he called out to remind the poor wage slave to " be back at the stable again at 6 a.m.," thus giving man and beast four hours in which to obtain rest and the mecessaries of life."

Oan suyone say, then, that these men have not a real cause for complaint?

In these days of labour unrest the so-called unakilled worker claims the same rights as the better organised—the better skilled—artisas. Only when a class of workers become organised and sufficiently strong to demand better conditions with a possibility of success do they become skilled.

The question arises: Is the carter a

skilled worker? In these days of tram. cers and motor vehicles, when the conporations have set up railway tracks in the centre of the streets, the carter and his lead are forced into the gutter. The roads have been stolen from us, and the skill necessary to negotiate a team of horses drawing a lead of merchandis often worth hundreds of pounds, through the streets is not gained in a day. Apart from this detrimental effect on the horses having to work on a slope con. tinually, and the danger of slipping loads from the same cause, the safety of the public would be endengered but for the skill of the carter.

The public will have noticed in the Manchester district that the tramways and motor tracks for our roads consist of nothing else—are jealously guarded by mounted police, whose duties are to see that the carter does not get away from the gutter.

Not only are the rights of the carter taken away, but the best friend of manthe house—suffers silently.

Some time ago the Trade Union Congress had before it a resolution for its Parliamentary Committee to consider, in which was pointed out the danger to the public of employing unskilled horse drivers in the streets, and which called apon the Gavernment to institute orticates for draymen.

A. HILTON, Ganeral Secretary, United Carter, A. sociation.

Goose Club Tickets now

on Sale.

READ OF IT.

GO TO IT.

WHAT IS IT?

THE AONACH, of course. Rotunda every day from 11 to 10. IRISH dancing, music, pictures and industries. Business and pleasure.

Admission - - 3d.

Municipal Elections—New Kilmainham Ward.

Public Meetings
In Support of the Candidature of
William Patrick Partridge,

Will be held on SUNDAY NEXT,
December 8th, 1912,
IN CHAPELIZOD, at 12 o'clock, sharp,
and at

BLACK LION, Inchicore, at 1.30 sharp.

Jim Larkin and other prominent labour leaders will address the meetings.

Lurgesses, don't be "done again."

Dublin Labour Party.

Municipal Elections, January, 1913.

Inns' Quay Ward

A PUBLIC MEETING In support of the Candidature of

Mr. JOSEPH FARRELL,

Amalgamated Society of Painters,

Will be held in the TRADES HALL,
on SUNDAY, Dec. 8th, at 4 o'clock.

Wood Quay Ward. A PUBLIC MEETING

In support of the Candidature of
Mr. THOMAS IRWIN
(Secretary, Plasterers' Society),
Will be held in the Transport Union Hall,
17 HIGH STREET, on TUESDAY, Dec.
10th, at 8 p.m.

WORKERS! Show by your presence your determination to be represented in the City Council by

Men of Your Own Class.

Adjourned Delegate Meeting to consider selection of candidates will be held on Monday, December 9th, at 8 p.m., in the Council Chamber, Trades Hall. All delegates are urged to be present.

TWINEM BROTHERS' MINERAL WATERS

The Workingman's Beverage.

TWINEM BROTHERS' Dolphin Sauce.

The Workingman's Relish.

Factory—66 S.C. Road, and 31 Lower Clanbrassil Street. PRONE 2658.

THE SHIPPING FEDERATION.

(Continued from page 4). : Wasn't there an instalment order against

you? Yes Isn't that a way of asking you to pay it? (Laughter). Witness admitted that there was an order that he was to pay

10s. a month. In reply to further questions, witness uid there had been cutting of prices by stredores, but not by him. Witness had isd regular work for years and did not went to join an organization which would compel him to raise the prices he charged to that firm.

Up to that moment had the action cost him one penny? No.

Who was it was paying them? He expected he would.

Pressed further on the point Long said he saw Mr. Orghian, the secretary of the Employers' Federation, in court. He had not written to him, tut he had been in communication with the Shipping Federation. In reply to further questions, Long said he communicated with the Shipping Federation to get men to do his work. He would not awear that they would pay the costs of the action, nor would be swear that they would not. He never bad any dispute with the union nor with any of the men he

had smployed. John Hollwey, in reply to Mr. Henra. K.O., said be was a ship broker and member of the firm of George Bell & Co... Bargh quay. They were agents for the Glen Line of steamers, which traded between Norway and Sweden and Dublin. Plaintiff was their standing stevedore for timber and general cargo. On 29th July he received a lester from the defendant. Dmohoe, scoretary of the Stevedore's Avsociation, forwarding a copy of their rates for the stevedoring in this port, which sould come into operation in this port on and after the 1st August. Witness wrote is reply that he was surprised that the stevedores had not consulted the shipbrokers before framing such rates. He was informed afterwards that plaintiff had been interfered with in the discharge of the cargo.

MEETING AT "IBERTY HALL."

James Long, stevedore, examined by Mr. Hanna, K.O., said he was not a partner with Matthew Long, the plaintiff. The three brothers carried on independent busisess since their father's death. He was a member of the Stevedores' Association which the icined on the 11th Sep-

Did Larkin give you the maney to pay the fee to join? No.

Did be offer it? Yes, and I said, "No. thinks, Ill get it my self." On the 10th of June he attended a meeting in "Liberty Hell." Messre. Luxkin, Donohoe. Nooman, and others of the Transport Union were there, and Nawman presided.

THE RATES OF WAGES.

They discussed the rates of wages, and Lukin suggested a proposed list for corsideration, which was to be circulated. There was nothing in it affecting the rates of his trade, the terms of employment, or the conditions of work. Witness was quite satisfied to abide by Larkin's list. Subsequently they soreed in some items is the price list and disagreed as to others, and it was resolved that the old rates were to go on until 1st August. The chairman stated, "We are bound to form as association of our own," and Mr. Larin said he was glad to hear it, and that he would do all he could for it. Witness's brother Matt absolutely refused to join, and Mr. Newman said, "You ought to bury the hatchet, and if you don't join the Association you will get no men to work for you." Matt replied there was time sacueh when the men refused, and that he did not care as long as he paid the full tale of wages, and that Larkin had enough to look after his own men. On a subrequant cosssion he told Larkin that he was about to discharge the Shuna. Larkin took out two books and said, 'Unless you comply with these rules, and join the association, he could not allow him on prino'ple to discharge the ship." Witness did not discharge the Shuna It was discharged by a man named George Flood.

LEREIS SAID, "ALL BIGHT, GO AHEAD." On the 11th September Larkin said to him: "They tell me you are not a member of the Armociation" Witness replied that that was not his fault, as he had told the scoretary to actify him of the next zeeling. Larkin replied, "You had better go down and see Domonce," and added "Il you have got no money to join I will give you money. Witness thanked him, but declined, as he had enough, and witness then saw Donohoe, and paid £1, receiving a note to Larkin headed :-"Irish Transport Worker's Union," and mid, "Dear Sir. - I have the pleasure to laform you that James Long, the bearer, hee become a member of our amcoistion, and has paid deposit." After that witness was allowed to discharge-paying he was representing the family, and

deposit will hold any goods you select until Christmas.

Subsequently, however,

the same rates as the other stevedores officed to give an increase of 1s. a day. and without any change in the conditions of work.

Occase exemined by Mr. Powell, K.C.— In the draft list he did not remember anything about the rule "one man, one job-boats to be fully manued when s'arting," but he heard the rule afterwards discressed

REGULATION NUMBER OF MEN FOR SHIPS. You know that Mr. Larkin was invisting that there ought to be a regular number of men for the ships? Yes. And you don't seree with him in that?

And you yourself suggest that the wages of dock labourers in respect of the timber business should be raised one shilling a day instead of increasing the number of men? I suggested that the men's wages should be increased from aix to reven shillings.

As an alternative to the increase of staff? It had nothing to do with the number of the staff.

When Newman saked you to bury the hatchet did he not mean that you and your brothers, who had not been pulling together, should come in as one firm? Yes. And that would prevent one brother undersuiting another? Yes.

And that you should all join the Assaciation? Yes. This was over a friendly drink in a

publicheuse? Yes. The case for the plaintiff having closed.

DIRECTION REFUSED.

Swjeant Sullivan asked for a direction for his clients on the ground that there was no evidence of any insim dation or violence in the so's which induced the men to leave their employment.

Mr. Hanna referred to the evidence which had been given and contended that the case of the plaintiffs had been amply sustained.

The Lord Chief Baron said he would not withdraw the case from the jury. Mr. Lynch, K.O, made a similar appli-

cation on the part of his cliente on like grounds, but his Lordship refused to give a direction.

"THE MODERN MARK ANTONY."

Sergeant Sullivan then opened the case for the defendants, and said that any address from him must seem exceedingly flat and uninteresting, having regard to their previous day's experience, when the cause and rights of a gentlemen described as the "Modern Julius Cassar," alias Long, were elequently urged by the modern Mark Antony of the Ber-Serieant Moriarty (laughter) Counsel said this was in reality an sc ion simed at the interests of reggla'ed labour. It was an action to suggest that no combination of unions have a right to lay down for whom they must work. It was sought to sustain such a proposition as this -that these men must work for everyhody, even for a blackleg stevedore, and sgainst the wise and settled policy of labour organizations. And, forsooth, when men stand up and say they won't do this, then they are sued for conspiracy. Every organization was entitled to take the steps and adopt the methods which Mc Larkin's Union adopted. The trade or profession to which be (counsel) belonged was entitled to see that there was no unfair competition and no undercutting. That wen what the defendants did here, and no more. This action did not cost the plaintiff a farthing. There was clearly money and power behind him, and when the plaintiff looked about the court be could see the eve fixed on him of the Secretary of the Employers' Federation and those who becard them up. Was this man to be eabled to undercut the Union in Dublin? No intimidation was used or practiced, and the withdrawal of the men from the ship was perfectly legitimate, unless they were determined to disobey the rules of their organisation, and having regard to the fact that there was a trades' dispute. The men themselves were members of the very union supposed to be the great conspirators. The whole keynote of the case was that in pursuence of the handling of imports, Mr. Long thought it better to stand out as against the organization that controls the labour with which he is connected. It was everybody's interest to see that good and p oper wages were paid, and the jury

Mr. James Larkip, examined by Mr. Lynch, K.C. said be was General Scoretary of the Transport Union. His association had been considering for four or five years the question of the revision of rates of sees in the port. He sent to the plaintiff and others an invitation to attend a meeting on the 10th of June, when thirteen stavedores were represented and three efficiels of the Transport Unior -Mesers. Radmond, Hopkins and himself. A printed copy of suggested rules was submitted. Mr. Matthew Long stated that

Christmas Curtain Nets.

HUGE DELIVERY OF 250 PIECES.

of patterns. Absolutely the best value we have ever offered. Ton't wait for the rush. Buy now. A small

We are the cheapest people in the trade.

Special Window Display at our Thomas Street House this week. All Prices; all widths, big variety

would surely hold that in everything his

elients had done they were thoroughly

The Union preferred larger gauge, increasing them to 15 and two boys and thus give more labour. Witness suggested that the stevedores should form an association as they had been undercutting each other for years. Owing to the outting down that had prevailed at the port four men were obliged to do the work of six at the holds, and two men instead of three on the tracks on the quay. The accidents, minor and fatal, went up in the five years from 330 by 50 per cent.

Mr. Lynch-Y u attribute these apoidents to the cutting down of the number of hands? Unquestionably.

Witness, continuing, said that at the meeting he had referred to, the men agreed to discuss the question between themselves in camera, and have a further meeting. Is the meantime the proposed rules, etc, were prepared, and at a mesting of the 20th of June the stevedores present sgain referred to the want of combination amongst themselves, and Mr. Matthew Long was really el quent on the aubject. Witness expressed the view which he always held, that it was better to deal with an association than an indi-

Mr. Lurkin was further examined by Mr. Lynch, K.C., and produced the books of the Union of the 6th and 7th of August. In one was an entry "that no member of this Union be allowed to work for Matthew Long." This was voted for by 13 members, four remaining neutral. He also produced the rules of the Transport Union from 6th May to September. After the meetings of Avgust their delegates, Redmond and Hopkins, received instructions about Matthew Long on the 7th August. f Did you ever use any threats of viclence towards Mr. Long or any man as to his work? No; we discountenance violence.

You heard the suggestion that your action was actuated by a desire to injure Long? Yes.

Is there sny truth in that suggestion? None whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henna-You have a knowledge of strikes? Yes. You began in Liverpool? No; I sommenced in South America.

After Liverpool you went to Bilfast? And operated a strike? I was in charge of a strike.

And New y and Dandalk? Yes. And in Dublin the Transport strike?

And had control of the strike in Cork? No; the Trades Council had charge of that. What is the meaning of two pages being out out of this minute book after the meeting of the 7th? I don't know. It is a matter for the secretary.

Was there a contract to discharge the ship within a particular time? There is always a contract.

Tae plaintiff, in enswer to a jeror, said there was no contract for a certain time. and he could take a week if he liked. He always made a good profit.

Mr. Larkin, in answer to the juror, said that he had given instructions to take the D (II, as their working was against the rules of the Union, and to bring about what we consider the betterment of the workers. I may say, as to his making a profit that we have had the plaintiff in the Police Court three times for wages he did not

John O'Neill. Secretary Irigh Transport Union, in answer to Mr. Atkinsos, said as to the removal of the two pages of the minute book the pages removed contaised nothing touching the matters under consideration. He did not remove the

William Hopkins, one of the defendants, in answer to Mr. Atkingon, said that by instructions of Mr. Larkin he went down to the quay where the Beuven Jarl was discharging. Witness went to the ship and said: 'All members of the Transport Workers' Union come ashore, and anyone that wishes to work for Matthew Long can stop." Long asked him would he allow the men to stop to make everything safe, and he said "Yes," and he saw everything safe. All the men

Did you use a word of threat to any of the men? Not a word.

Did you conspire with anybody to do an injury to this man? No. What are the results to a man if he

refuses to come out under such circumstances—would he be a blackleg? Yes. Lord Chief Baron-And cease, inso facto, to be a member of the Union? Yes. Mr. Hauns, K.C.-And lose their bens-

fits? Yes. THE MISSING PAGES.

Thomas Hewson, Assistant Georetary Transport Union, in anwer to Mr. Atkinson, said he cut out the missing pages from the minute book because they had got marked with ink.

William Newman, one of the defendants, in reply to Mr. Powell, K.C. seid to was a stevedore for twenty years Taere was very often trouble between the dock labourers and ateved rer, and there had been frequent strikes. The men did not adhers to the fixed prices. The stevedores lad not got any fixed prices, and there was a good deal of rivalry and undercutting between them.

William Long (byother of the plaintiff) examined by Serjesut Sullivan, said he first learned from the plaint ff on Butt's Bridge that he would not join the association on the day after the meeting in Liberty Hall. He never used any threats whatever to his brother, neither did he conspire or confederate with enybody.

Crass-examined by Serieant Morierty-Witness was a member of the Stevedores' Association. Witness asked his brother why he did not join the Association, and the reply was, "That is my own busi-

Did you tell him what would happen to him if he did not? I said he would only act himself victimized.

And as to his men? That the extra men would have to be put on. Mr. Larkin said he would sllow no man to work fir any man except a recognised stevedore of the Association.

And you, on your part, undertook not to employ any men except Larkin's. Lord Chief Baroh-Except Transport Union men? Yes.

The plaintiff was recalled, and, in reply to Mr. Hanns, K.O., said that no complaint

was ever made to him of undermanning his ships-by anyone representing the This closed the care. The Lord Obief Baron said it appeared

to him that the point of the case was really whether the acts complained of were done in furtherance of a trade dispute.

WEXFORD NOTES.

SINNOTT'S LANE

MEMORIAL TO WEXFORD CORPORATION.

Residents Complein of Alleged Obstruction.

LIVALY LORNES.

At the meeting of the Wexford Corporation on Monday, the Mayor, Mr. Howard Rowe, presiding the Town Clerk read the following memorial—" We, the undersigned ratepayers, desire to bring under your notice a grisvance from which we are suffering through the closing of the thoroughfare known as Sinnott's lane. It is needless to all you as business mon that the more avenues leading to business houses the better; The position that we are in at present is this: That any person on the quay must come up either King street or Oyster lane, while the public thoroughfare leading from the quay, directly in front of our shops is closed up without le.ve or license, and without the slightest necessity, thereby diverting a considerable amount of traffic away from us, especially during the corn season. We sak you, therefore, to have this thoroughfare opened up and kept free from obuction.—Signed. Wm. Deasy, Bichard D yle, Patrick Kelly, Joseph Kelly, Jas. Murphy, Susa 2 Johnston, Margaret Moran, Elizabeth Cullimore, James M Evoy, Hayes and Kavanagh, James Kelly, M. Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Sylvester Stamp, Thomas Kirwan, John M'Evoy, James Rourke."

We some time ago called our readers' attention to the disgraceful condition of affairs that existed in this particular locality, and we are gled to see that the residents of the ward have taken the matter up. This thing has been going on long enough, and this particular individual with the help of Mahoney the alleged labour man, and Johnnie Spread the Light, is trying to rule roughshod over the people.

Mahoney, who is supposed to be a labour man, fought for all he was worth and used all the most insulting language in his category for Stafford. He even went so far as to say that it was the Transport Union that had brought the matter on. In it any herm to sak him when did Joe Kelly and William Deasy become members of the Transport Union? It's a wonder that he did not use the more popular phrase and call it "Larkinism."

Mahoney, you're a blooming fraud. You were condemning a man for being a member of the Transport Union who was never a member. This man is Councillor Pat Clancy, who has done more for the democracy of Wexford than you are capable of doing.

But we don't forget either that you are a member of the Transport Union : neither are we without knowing that only for the men on the Quey refusing to work with you, you wouldn't be a member.

We may also tell you that from this day forward every steamer that comes to the Quey you will have to produce the bills of lading before there is a barrel of coal taken ous of her.

You were very sympathetic this time last year for the workers, but at that time your time was nearly up to go out, and you were soft sosping them for their sufferance at the polling booth. But now you have shown yourself in your true colours. It isn't a bit of wonder that Alderman Walsh refused to let his resolution go forward when you rose to second it, adding that he wouldn't associate with

And before we are done with this matter we would like to ask you a question or two. "What brought you into Stafford's office half an hour before the meeting was on?" Was it to get oiled and crached up a bit? "What brought you down there when the meeting was ever?" You are a nice sample of a labour man.

We are glad to notice the remarks of the Town Clerk, in which he says that any man can haul the thing down, and we may say in conclusion if this memorial is not successful we have information to hand that it will be pulled down.

Major McBride was in Enniscorthy last week and belivered a splendid eration on the Martyred Three. There was a fine crowd present who cheered the major's remarks to the last echo.

Eldie O'Cullen, the Editer of the "Wexford People," thought fit in his augustness to belittle the meeting and condemn the Major's remarks as being silly. Were the martyre silly in '67 when they died for their country's cause? If they were not, as we are sure they weren't, why does he object to the youth of Ireland learning their country's history and learning how to be men of mettle if the occasion arcse.

He also attacks very strongly the new branch of the Boy Scouts, and says that they are only being trained for the army. Let him rest assured that the schooling those boys will get by the people whose bands they are in will teach them to love their country to that extent that they will hate the English army and its history in

What does he want the youth of the country to do-sing "God Save the King" 'at every street corner, like the United Irish Leaguers?

A fertnight ago Pierce's Limerick scab was brought up at the Petty Sessions for drunkenners and disorderly conduct. He was fixed 10s. 6d. or fourteen days. The following Wednesday he was up again for the same cause and was fined £1 1 or a month's imprisontment, and got until Friday to pay up. Friday morning came. but there was no cash forthcoming, and the Liwer ck man was arrested. He was not an hour in the barrank when the fine was sent down from Pierce's.

Be a scab and the'il nearly buy you out of the Militia.

Tom Cullen is on the warpath, but his eredit is cried down in Coffey's pawnoffice, and he will have to resume work

The Municipal Elections are at hand, and the workers of the town ought to see that they get suitable men to fight their cause, not of the Mahoney type. Away with such whealers. There will be a meeting called in a week or so, and we expect a good crowd present to gelect candidates.

WE HEAR That Scrap is after breaking the peace. Poor Salmon and Yellow Sand. That Peeler Dolan has decamped. Poor Wellingtonbridge.

That Jack Dunne lost his pe-t in the Mikado. That the wheelbarraw man says he can't find him.

That Spite Richards says he will guarantee to find him with the help of Dannie McGhee. That Stafford's new weigh-master does

not like King street corner. That the Tighe man and the Wheelbarrow Clerk are very inticate.

That Tommie Busher is still looking for the case of porter.

PROVISIONS!

For the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices in town GO TO

KAVANAGH'S

168 Mth. King Street, 41 Sammerhill and 8 Blackball Plans.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union GOOSE CLUB.

All unsold Tickets, bl cks and monics must be returned to Liberty Hall at latest Tuesday, December 17th.

CURTIS,

Trade :: Union Shop.

LITHOGRAPHIC : PRINTER.

BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER DUBLIN.

OFF DAME STREET, High-Class Work, Moderate Prices,

Telephone 3492.

Sailors' and Firemens' Union. BELFAST BRANCH.

(MROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) The seafaring community have lately been notified by the Press via the Shipping Federation that the coasing saipowners have admitted at last that they are making money out of the sailors' sweat, and that they (the new Council of the Shipping Federation) have desided to grant an increase of wages. Take warning now. The Shipping Federation never give anything without they gain by it. Just think for one moment and fancy the Shipping Federation giving increase in weges when they are there for the pur-

pose of reducing wages. It's a trick. The Sailors' and Firemen's Union have been agitating for the increase to 32s. 6d., and bye and bys we shall ask for 35s. The Belfast Branch circularised all the coasting boat owners on November 13th for the 32s. 6d., to come into operation on January 1st, 1913. And in answer to that we are told by the Preis that we are to get a subsential increase through the medium of the Shipping Federation. This is the latest mave of the S F. to get the men again in their power. But, "we think," they are too late; the lesson learned by the strike of 1911 still and always will remain in the minds of the sailors and firemen.

The Belfast Branch is not behind the other branches. Belfast is a union port, a resolution having been passed refusing to sign with non-union men on and after January 1st, 1913. The sailors and firemen and the transport workers work hand in hand, thus the success of both unions.

The latest success in Belias: gained by the sailors and firemen I will relate. The s. s. "Kentucky," Bucknall Line, just built by Messrs. Workman and Clerke, is about to sail. The master has never had a white crew, and anticipated getting Larours for the "Kentucky." The living quarters were even fitted up for the Lassare Things underwent a great change. The secretary at Belfast interviewed the master. and, after a friendly chat, the owners were communicated with, and the result is that the Union supplied 20 stokehold and engine room hands, 11 deck department, 2 stewards, 2 cooks, at the port rate of pay. And they have rebuilt the living quarters to suit the British sailors and firemen.

That is only one instance of the success gained by the Union, but it is sufficient to show the result of good organizations and the spirit of the new trade unions i.e. what is one worker's grievance to-day is the grievance of all workers.

The election of officials has been before the members during November in accordance with rule, special meetings having been held for that pu-pose. All the present officials in Ireland have again been re-elected, which speaks good of their services and the unanimous relations existing amonget the officials in the district.

ALL WORKERS should support The Workers! Benefit Stores, 474 New Street, Groseries, Low, Butter and Tea all of the best at Lowest Prices

Dry all Winter.

GET the right kind of footwear at the start some brand that is known. Our Boots have earned a reputation for flexibility, solidity, and for being waterproof, which is due to the superior materials and workmanship in their making.

Army Bluchers, nailed or sprigged, 5/-Whole-back Hand-Pegged Bluchers, nailed or plain soles, 6/-.

Also Men's and Ladies' Walking Boots, 4/11, 5/11, 6/11, 7/11, 8/11.

BARCLAY & COOK. 104 & 105 TALBOT STREET; 5 STH. GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

> 'PHONE 2513. HT ASK FOR

GALLAGHER'S Mineral Waters Only Firm in the world using

Irish Trade-Mark Bottles.

All Manufactured in Ringsend. Factory-59 & 60 Bridgefoot Street.



NOLAN'S, Little Mary Street.

The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dublia. rish-Made Bluchers a Speciality.

BELTON & Co., Drapers, Thomas Street & Great Brunswick Street. N.B.—Our Establishments close on Wednesdays at 1 o'clock,

Get in and Stick to Irish-Made Boots.

JOHN MALONE.

Irish Boot Manufacturer,

67 NORTH KING STREET, DUBLIN.

For the Best Possible Value obtainable in Winter Boots. CALL TO

DAVY GARRICK,

(The Leading Star Boot Stores.) 61a & 62 Talbot St., and 22 Ellis's Quay DUBLIN.

Men's Boots at 3/11, 4/6, 4/11, 5/11, 6/11 to 10/6. Ladies' Boots at 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4/11, 5/11 to 8/11 Ladies' Shoes at 1/6, 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/11 to 6/11 a Pair. Boys' Schools Boots at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11 to 5/11 a Pair. Girls' School Boots at 1/11, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11 to 4/11 a Pair. Children's Boots at 10td. 1/-, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9 to 2/11 a Pair. Children's Carpet Slippers, from 41d. a pair., Women's Carpet Slippers, from 51d. a pair., Mea's

We do Repairs and we do them right. Best Materials and Workmanship Only. Very Moderate Charges.

Slippers in great Variety.

Our Stock for Value and Variety is absolutely unrivalled.

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN

St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society, RINGSEND.

Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'c. One Penny per Week. Estd. 52 Years.

Workers! Support the Only Picture House in Dublin Owned by an Irishman.

Capel Street (next to Trades Hall), New Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30.

PRISES, 3d., 4d., 6d. Change of Pictures-Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

You Can't Afford to Look Old !

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey.

Made in Ireland. Shilling Bottles.

LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS 19 North Earl Street and 28 Henry Street, Dublin.

Funeral Establishment, FANAGAN'S 54 AUNGIER STREET, DUBLIN.

Established more than Half-s-Contary. Coffins, Hearnes, Conches, and every Funeral Requisite Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House.

Punctuality and Economy Gnaranteed. Telephone No. 12.

COAL.

For best qualities of House Coals delivered in large or small quantities, at City Prices. .. ORDER FROM ..

P. O'CARROLL, BLACK LION:

INCHICORE



:: TO ORDER NOW ::

8888888888**888888**8 The CHRISTMAS NUMBER 🐉

:: OF :: "The Irish Worker."

St. John Irvine,

Author of "Mixed Marriages"-the play of the year - is writing one of his characteristic stories.

Standish O'Grady (The Old Man Beautiful),

One of the ablest writers in Ireland, is contributing.

A Real Xmas Number.

Order Now. Price Threepence.

This is to be the Annual of the Country

When You Get on a Good Thing Stick to it. The Educational Side of Our Work.

Curiosity, more than anything else, induced me to pay a visit to Liberty Hall one Sunday afternoon last month. I learned from a friend that a series of Lectures was being given, and that he had attended the previous Sunday's one which, to use his own words, "was fine." However, I attached little importance to his praiseworthy comment because, at the time, I had not the least notion of going there to find out for myself the truth of what he had told me.

From a climatical standpoint, that Sunday afternoon turned out bad-terribly bad! The sky overhead was dismal and ominous looking; and, with force, the rain descended on the streets thus walking was a misery. True, a feeling which was at once miserable and depressing, permeates the atmosphere of the city. And, after that day, whoever coigned the phrase, "Dirty Dublin," must have been a bit of a logician. But, in truth, it was neither the weather's inclemency, nor, of course, my friend's laudatory remark, that made me visit the "spot by the River"; but simply—as already mentioned— Curiosity!

The hands on the Custom House clock had formed a right angle it was three o'clock. Observing a stream of peop'e moving through the swing doors of Liberty Hall, I mingled with the human stream, and was carried upstairs, and ushered into the body of the Lecture Hall.

And what a remarkably cheerful place it is! The room was rectangular in shape; well lighted and heated; seating accommodation good; and, at one end, a stage is erected from which the Lecturer entertains his audience. People-old and young - were gradually filling the seats; and ere the speaker had commenced every available bit of space was occupied. Of course, one's best Sunday hat was in no danger of being crushed. Nor was there any fear of one's corns being trampled upon. The Hall was full, yet there was breathing space for all.

What impressed me very much were the orderliness and keen appreciativeness of the audience. And then they were mostly of the working people-those prople who, when present at public meetings, are often described by Dublin's gutter Press as organised hooligans. At times one could almost hear a pin drop, so enamoured of the lecture did all present become. But then lo! the silence was broken with hand claps and cheers, as the Lecturer drove home something of a very important nature concerning themselves. I do not intend to eulogise that Sunday's Lecturer. But this much I venture to say: his style of lecturing was magnificent, and could not fail to grip the attention.

Following the Lesture were music, songe, dances, and recitations. Everything contributed to the harmony of the evening.

As I departed from this gay scene, I asked myself: "What is the object of these Sunday afternoon Lectures? There must be something more in them than merely to amuse and instruct." It then struck me that it might be a move in the Temperance direction. And that is really what it is, as I afterwards found it. Two or three hours spent here mean less drinking on the Sabbath; and, consequently, a man is richer, morally, mentally, and financially.

It is rather surprising that some gentlemen should single out Mr. Larkin for attack, whilst other public men of low repute in this city are allowed to carry on their nefarious practices unheeded. For the life of me I fail to see how any man, carrying on a good work in the interests of down-trodden humanity, should be made the object of base and unfounded charges. Any person, whomsoever he be, paying

a visit to Liberty Hall any Sunday afternoon, could easily see that Mr. Larkin has he confidence of the working people; because they find him truly earnest in the work which he has undertaken to perform.

In conclusion, I would point out that for a pleasant, cheerful, amusing, and educative Sunday afternoon, there are few, if a -- places like Liberty Hall. TREDAGH.

20 Summer Hill, Dublin, 27th Nov., 1912.

DEAR Mr. LARKIN I was delighted to see in your valuable little paper, THE IRISH WORKER, the attack on the mutual stamp fraud, as I had been in business on Summer Hill myself. and got broken up by their nefarious dealings, as it is impossible for any small shepkeeper to keep open beside them. It is a heartbreak to think that two German Jews can .come into the Irish Capital and deprive a woman in her native city of earning a living honestly. The prizes they give in return for the stamps are manufactured in a Salvation Army workshop in Whitechapel, and to think of the Catholic women of Dublin encouraging proselytising by supporting those shops where mutual stamps are given.

May God prosper you and strengthen your hand to put those nefarious thieves out of Dublin, as you have been the means of exposing one of his chums and getting him nine months imprisonment—Dickson.

I remain, yours truly, MARY ANNE O'SULLIVAN.

P. S.-And may all success attend the THE IRISH WORKER.

BOOTS FOR MEN, Box Calf & Chrome Boots at 8/11 as sold elsewhere at 8/11. Hand-Peaged Bluchers at 4/10 AS SOLD ELSEWHERE, 6. THE SMALL PROFIT STORE. 78b Talbot Street.

The Ideal. A Lay Sermon.

Have you an ideal to live for—an ideal country, an ideal society, an ideal lover, an ideal home? If you haven't you must be miserable; and not alone miserable in yourself, but a source of misery to all around you. You are like a wreckfoundered, perhaps, on some reef-something not destroyed yet useless. You were once younger than you are now: then you had an ideal; for youth has so much of heaven in it, that it ever has an idealsummits to be passed; battles to be fought; honours to be won; debts to be paid You have heard or read of men with ideals-men who sacrificed themsalves on the altars of their ideals, and whose names to day are honoured even by those who know nothing of ideals, because they achieved something to which others feered to aspire. You have heard and read of the idealists of old; of Socrates and Stephen, of Peter Damien, and of One Whose ideal life is to this day a wonder ever to those who do not know Him. You can scarcely walk a sod of your own country without threading on the footprints of idealists; and your city might be decorated with the names of all the idealists knew and many who lived and died in obscurity in it. Think of Mitchel and Mangan, of Tone and Davis, of Mathew and Walsh, of O'Growney and R-orey, and pause—have you made one set of sacrifice in your life for an idealthat which was worth the best blood of the truest and bravest in every land on earth? Have you given one hour of your life to the contemplation of an ideal—it mat ers not what ideal -raised your mind above the pavement of the streets and the brick and mortar of the houses to something nobler, grander, more sublimecountry, society, home? Give just one moment to it. Think of the time when you were a lad, when even poverty and sordid surroundings did not choke the hopes and promises of your young soul. It may be that you thought you would repay an aged mother for the kindness with which she watched over your childhood; or, perhaps, you would lead your country to freedom or elevate the state of society—it was this, at least—I know it, for I was young that you would leave the world a little better than you found it; but you discovered that the world was not round af er all, but an omnigon, on which you met corners where you least expected, and which wore your ideals away. And yet those ideals of yours are the greatest things in life to sustain and to inspire. They are, we know, impossible of achievement, for the ideal aims at perfection, and perfection is for us unattainable; but their influence in enabling us to endeavour is so great that the labour of effort is by them lessened to one half. Away behind all this cold and callous bargaining in our markets and working in our factories and mills is the human heart, and we sometimes forget it-neglect to give it something to beat for besides the pumping of blood through our arteries and veins.

"Ah," said a friend to me the other day, "We are now far away from the sge 'idealists.' He was wrong This is just as much an age of idealism as ever, but we ignore the world of it that is around us, and lead selfish, sordid lives, never lifting ourselves beyond the dull

earth that clings to our souls. Have you a country to which you have given, and will continue to give, of your best? Have you no one whose life you can relieve, or help or brighten? Bave you done your share to raise the lot of the poor, and smooth the path of the wearied? Have you no lover whose life you intend to weld with your own, and whose happiness is to you a sacred truth? If you have all or any of these, then you have an ideal. It matters little whether your country neglects you, your friends forsake you, the people you have worked for scorn you; your lover rejects you; you have that within you which raises you above such petty considerations, and, as fire is to the steel, so will these be to you, the furnace through which you pass to the state as near as possible to perfect humanity.

An Clainin Out.

The Aonach.

Few of our readers need to be reminded that Aonach Na Nodlog opens on Thursday evening, and remains open every day from 11 to 10 until Saturday, the 14th November inclusive. The Aonach is now an annual event, and makes its fifth appearance in the Rotunda this week. It is a ministure National Exhibition specially designed to cater for the requirements of the Christmas season. All kinds and conditions of people frequent it, intent on spying out new "dark brothers," or finding if old friends are still to the fore. Last year was remarkable for two special items-Irish coal from Wolfhill Mines and an Irish-made Aeroplane from Belfast. This year fresh novelties are promised. There will be rish made violins, for instance, and, of course, Irish made pipes. The fact that Ireland has even excelled in violin ma ing may be news to some of our readers; but such, however, is the case. Many examples of old mavers as well as new ones will be shown and played upon at the present Aonach. All parts of the country have sent shows. The North-East is well represented. "Cerk's own town," which has been having an Exhibition of its own recently, is not out in the cold. In fine, the Aonach is a marvel of organization. considering all the difficulties in the way of the Irish Industrial Revival, and we wish it every success. The lighter side of the Aonach consists of an Irish dancing hall, an excellent orchestral band, refreshment facilities, and a Kinemetoscope hall. What is the Kinemo? Visit the Aonach and find out.

THE SHIPPING FEDERATION.

(OTHERWISE LONG) **VERSUS** JIM LARKIN AND OTHERS.

On Monday, in the King's Beach Court No. 2, before the Lord Chief Baron and a City Special Jury, the trial was commenced of the action of Lorg v. Larkin and others. The plaintiff, Matthew Long, stevedore, 5 Ossary read, North Strand, sued James Larkin, O ganising Secretary of the Irish Transport Workers' Union; William Hirkins, delegate; Laurence Redmond, delegate; William Newman, stevedore, 80 Haddington road; William Long, stevedore, 5 Church street, North Wall, and Joseph Dynohoe, stevedore, 25 Oity Quay, and claimed damages for that the defendants wrongfully, maliciously, and with intent to injure the plaintiff, conspired and combined amongst themselves to procure, caute, and induce dock labourers and others to refuse to work for the plaintiff, whereby he suffered great loss and damage; and for an injunction against the defendants restraining them, their servants and agents, from doing any of the acts alleged, and for such other relief the Court might think proper. The defence was a denial of the acts complained of.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr Serjeant Moriarty, Mr. Henry Hanne, K.O. and Mr. Kenneth Dockrall (instructed by Mr. Good) solicitor for Employers' Federa ion

For defendants Newman, Long, and Donohoe -- Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, Mr. J. B. Powell, KC, and Mr. Daniel O'Brien (instructed by Measrs Thomas Garrard

For defendants Larkin Hapkins, and Redmond-Mr. P Lynch, K.C., and Mr. Cool Atkinson (instructed by Meiers. William Smyth and Son).

Mr. E. A. Swaine (instructed by Mr. G. M. Meares) held a watching brief on behalf of Messre. Beison and Co.

FIGHTING FOR HIS LIFE. Mr. Serjeant Morierty, in opening the care for the plaint ff. said the plaint ff was a stevedore in the port of Dublin, having succeeded to his father's business some ten years ago. The stavedore, explained sounsel, was a man who loaded or usloaded a ship; that he was the men's employer; and that they had no one to lo k to except the stevedore. The plain. tiff was not prooteding against a Trades Union or against the funde of a Trades Union, but against individuals. Mr. Long was only struggling to get free from the fetters which these men had, by combinstion among themselves, cast about him. He was fighting for his very life, for he wes fighting for his means of living. What the defendants had done for their own selfish purposes directly declared by them, and for ultimate purposes which they had not yet declared, had carried into notion by illegal means a determination to ruin the plaintiff, because he had refused first-named defendants—the stevelores had formed, and which he persisted in refusing to join for good and valid ressons.

The question is, said Serjeaut Moriarty,

whether you and this court can give him

any redress in the circumstances. Plaintiff, counsel added, knew nothing about any agitation for increased wages or anything of that kind. But Mr. Larkin sent out a circular, saying that he desired the stevedo.es to mest him at the rooms of his Trades Union in Bereeford place, which he facetiously called "Liberty Hall." Plaintiff attended with other stevedores. He heard the views put forward, but he did not join the Association of Stevedores which was formed afterwards. He had never had a dispute with any labourers. He paid the highest rate of wages that had ever been paid to any workman augaged in like employment in Dablin, and to agreed to everything the workmen had suggested to him ; but he refused to join this S'evedores' Association or subscribe to their new list of prices, because he believed the effects of the incressed charges would be disastrous to himself and to the shipping sgeats and merchants of Dublin. He was ougaged chiefly in the timber trade, and in this trade two of the prices had been increaced from fivepence per load each te tempence per load and sevenpence per load respectively. The charge from fivepence to tempence would mean that the cost of discharging a corgo of timber would be increased from £41 13a 41. to £83 6s. 8d. There was nothing about an increase of wages for the workmen, but it might have been in the back of Mr. Larkin's head to say to the stavedores when the new prices had been in opera-tion for some time, "Now you are gotting double prices for discharging vessels, and in future a man discharging a load of timber must get 12s. instead of 6s. a

I'll tell you how Larkin comes into it, continued counsel. Larkin assisted the stevedores in putting forward these new rules, and he insisted that every stevedore should join the Stevedores' Association. Perhaps Mr. Larbin, thinking that his infixence in Dublin was a waving influence, thought of forming this Dublin Stevedores' Association, and of getting this arrangement made. He said in effect-"You form a Stevedores' Association, and I'll compal every staveders to join it, and in return you must engage to me that you will not emplay any man except a man belonging to my Union—the Irish Transport Workers' Union." Counsel went on to refer to a meeting held at Liberty Hall on the 7th August, at which he said it was decided that no workman should work for the plaintiff, and said that in pursuance of that decision the business of the plaintiff had been interfered with, involving him in actual money loss to the amount of £150. In conclusion, coursel

SIMPSON & WALLACE, MEAT PROVIDERS.

Give the Best Value in Beef, Mutton and Lamb.

Note Addresses-57, 139 and 113 Great Britain St; 5 Wexford St; 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsburo'; 26 Nth. Strand; 28 Bulton St.; and 15 Francis St.

submitted that this case had rothing whatever to do with the Trades Disputes

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE. Metthew Long, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Serjeant Moriarty, stated that he was a stevedore, and he had been employed exclusively and constantly by Messry. George Bell & Co., owners of the Glen Line of steamers, in discharging timber and general cargo from their steamers. He also did odd work for Messrs. Betson & Co., Eden quey. He never had a dispute with any of his employes, or with the Transport Workers' Usion, or with Mr. Larkin. He always paid the highest rate of wages current. He went to a meeting in "Liberty Hall" on the 10th Jane, at which all the defendants, except his brother William, were present. Mr. Newman was in the chair, and when witness was shown the list of werkmen's wages he said "whatever was in the list Lerkin would demand." He looked down the list, and saw that it did not affect his own business in any way. The rates of wages were the same as had been given in Dublin for the past twenty years Neither as regards rate of wages

nor terms of employment, nor in any other way, did the list effect him. He said the thing did not affect him, and he did not attend any more mertings, and did not join the Stavedore's Association. He always paid the prices as named in Mr. Larkin's list. His brother came to him to Luck and saked him to join the asso-

ciation, and he replied that he would do nothing of the kind. "I told him," said witness, 'that I would not join and wou'd not charge prices named in the list he showed me."

Mr. Serjeaut Moriarty-Did you give him any ressons? I told him the charges were too high. He tild me that unless I joined in with the association and charged its rates I would get no men to work for me-that they had made arrangements with Larkin not to allow the men to swork. I told him it was nove of Larkin's business; that when I paid the rates of wages of the union I didn't see why Larkin she uld interfere with me. He said, "That is all noncence. What is it Larkin can't do?" (Laughter). On the 27th July he was having a drink with Newman, and re'used to join the sea:cigtion. "Newman," said witness, "told me he was a fool, that I would get no men to work for me, as Larkin had promised to assist them, and they were to get their prices." On the 7th August witness went to Liberty Hall, and Larkin said he did not think witness understood his own position, and that unless he joined the amogiation and charged the re down by them to the shipowners he (Larkin) would withdraw them. "I told him," said witness, "that that was mono of his business, that any charges he made I would have to pay, and that it was my own business what I charged for doing the work. Larkin said he had had on interview with the Stevedores' Association the previous night, and had arranged with them that they were all to charge the same rates, and that he would withdraw the men from me unless I charged the same rates."

On the 8th August witness had a steff of 33 men at work discharging the Seiven Jarl for Mesers. Betson and Co., and the defendant Hopkins came and ordered the men of, and said they were not to work for Long-anyone but him. The men went away. The vessel was afterwards discharged by his brother. Witness met Donehue, and told him it was a nice thing they had done to stop his business, and Donohue rep ied that he might make up his mind that he would be further stopped unless he jained the association, and witness said he would not join the association. Newman also said witness would be further stopped.

Mr. Serjeant Mariarty-Have you been interfered with from the 8th August down to the present? Yes. Has this boycotting of you ceased? No.

Up to the present I have been prevented from discharging ships. In cross-examined by Sarjeant O'Sallivan, witness said he was not largely in-

debted to many people in the city." Mr. So jeant Sullivar -Is there any undischarged decree against you? Only

For how much? £10. And you are unable to pay it? I have not been saked to pay it. (Continued on Page 3.)

TELEPHORES 1266 AND 50Y.

PAT KAVANAGH, - PROVISIONS -

Beef, Mutton and Pork. GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES

74 to 78 Coombe; 37 Wexford Street: 71 and 72 New Street; 4 Dean Street. DUBLIN.

BUTTER.

Farmers' Pure Butter.

11d. and 1s. per lb. Creamery 1s. 2d. and 1s 3d. per lb. Branded Irish Heads 3d. per lb.

Patk. J. Whelan, 82 QUEEN STREET.

BECKER BROS. FINEST, PUREST AND OHEAPEST

TEAS.

PRICES-2/5, 2/2, 2/-, 1/10, 1/8, 1/6.

8 South Great George's Street and 17 North Earl Street.

DUBLIN:

Engagement and Keeper Riggs IN SEEKT VERIETY

Ledies' Silver Watches, 12s. 6d. ; Gent Silver Watches, 12s. 6d.; Gent's Silver Watches in Hunting Cases, 22a, 6d. Warranteed & Years. English Lever Watches, 8 holes jewelled, compensation belance, Hall-Marked Silver Case. \$2 2s. Od. Warranteed 7 Years.

Cost Mouse,for all kinds of Watch Report Double Sell ALARM SAUGKS, 2/6,

ALFRED ROCK, Watchmaker and 141 Capal atreat & 28 Mary street, BUBLIN.

Ben't!Forget LARKIN'S

LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &. 36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN. ----IRISH GOODS A SPECIALITY.

Support RUSSELL'S,

THE FAMILY BAKERS, TRADE UNION EXPLOYERS. RATHMINES BAKERY.

T. P. ROCHE

The Werkers' Hairdresser, 84 NORTH ISTRAND, DUBLIN

An Up-to-Date Establishment. Trade Union Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort. Astiseption used. Success to the Workers' Causs.

James Larkin, Plain and Janey Baker

72 MEATH STREET, DUBLIN Pare Wholemeal and Buttermilk Squares a speciality THE WORKERS' BAKER. ASK FOR LARKIN'S LOAF.

PHONE 3562

For First-Class Provisions AT MODERATE PRICES, CALL TO

CORCORAN Kapital T House,

Morth Strand Road

Go to-

MURRAY'S

Sheriff Street, FOR BOOD VALUE IN PROVISIONS AND OROCERIES,

Printed for the Proprietor at the City Printing Works, 13 Stafford Street, and published by him at 18 Beresford Place, in the City of Dublin.

[This Journal is exclusively set up by hand labour and printed on Irish paper.

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

FARRINGTON'S

SWEETE T AND REST. THE IRISH WORKERS BAKER