I teli you a caus: like ours;

Who is it speaks of

Is greater than defeat cen know-It is the power of powers.

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

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Jim Larkin. by

No. 50 -Vol. II.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MAY 3rd, 1913.

ONE PENNY.]

POSTSCRIPT.

By Standish O'Grady.

It will be objected that, though the rents and rates of a few score of holdings may be manageable enough, yet, when you take up great districts of these counties, the pecuniary liabilities will be so considerable that you will have to commercia ise your great enterprise to study the profitable, and aim at markets and money, like any vulgar joint stock company or co-operative society.

That, of course, would be the complete and shameful ending of the Trek as a revolutionary movement. You will remember that it was as the first step in a bloodless and beneficent social revolution that I brought before your minds the thought of an Exodus from Dublin and the toundation in the country of a centre of activity devoted only to the creation of wealth, and not to the exploitation of that wealth when produced.

Personally I am convinced that you will never lack for money if you conduct such an Exodus and in such a spirit, bringing out first the weak, infants and their caretakers, children, old people, the incapable, the unemployed and the "unemployables," with enough of strong, wise men and women to guide them, to teach and discipline. That is absolutely the law of the situation—the weak first. If you don't do this, if you aim in any other way, be it as promising and plausible as it may, at rending the net which Capitalism has woven around you, you will be defeated, Regard Dublin as a sinking ship-it is that-and yourselves as the crew, and activas brave, men act in acrisis, when strength stands aside and sets weakness fill the boats.

So, a blessing will follow you, as surely as I write these words; and the succeeding thousands of the strong and capable will go forward from strength to strength. and from victory to victory, assistants and assistances of a hundred kinds coming to your aid, inevitably. You will never lack money, or have to exert yourselves to get it, only in the first rough united stages of the movement. You know the story of the saints of old, how they treked into the desert turning their backs upon a world then dominated by Cain, as ours is by a viler lord, and now after a few years, though they went out empty. our island was filled with their wealthy and powerful religious foundations. Human nature is so made that it will pour forth its best, and lavishly, for the sustainment of any bold, generous and magnanimous enterprise. This is as true as any axiom in political economy, or as any maxim frequent in the mouths of the worldly wise. Save in the beginning you will never lack for money.

I have asked you to imagine your wealth creating centres founded. well equipped, and already humming with a hundred different kinds of glad activity, and not industrial only but artistic and intellectual also. I have shown you how, without money, but through the teeming. varied wealth there created, you might bily out the poor cot-tenants of Wicklow. and the sluggish and failing grazier people of this county.

I recur now to that apparent difficulty as to the rents and rates of those districts which I imagine you as have got into your ownership and under your control. When you get so far, attaining to such a point as this, you will neither want money, nor will money be wanted from you. Money, as we know it, will then, and as a consequence of your action, have lost utterly its present terrible significance in our affairs.

But, as I cannot expect you, as yet, to see eye to eye with me in this matter, I shall now assume that the present social order including the present dominance of money in our affairs, remain around us in its full strength, and that you experience a check by not being able to produce it in sufficient quantities to pay the rents and rates by the land which is

Now, I perceive several ways by which men who possess great material wealth, resources, and a great power of wealthproduction like you can supply themselves with necessary moneys without, like a dog to his vomit, returning to the unclean ways of commercialism, without rushing into the world's markets, and, so, ruining a movement which was started in order to enable you to scape from commercialism and from a vile inhibition

to the world's vile god.

Here is but a single instance of the many modes by which you might make money for necessary public purposes, and plenty of it, without training to seeme

Marie and the second

and sending back to Dublin slums the thousands and tens of thousands whom you led into the country with the promise of Freedom.

Recently two young friends of mine bought an upland farm in Wicklow; four acres arable; about forty waste and heather, but containing a good turf bog. Rent and rates less than 12 a year. The situation beautiful; trout streams and trout lakes hard by.

In this neighbourhood a resident erected and furnished some years ago a plain bungalow for which she gets £8 a month during three months in summer and autumn. It has never been unlet. The building, equipment, and furnishing cost her about \$200.

I now assume that you, having bought that holding, and having a branch Camp planted in this neighbourhood, have erected there a bungalow as good as that which brings the lady £24 per annum. This you can do without the expenditure of money through the glad labours of your own boys and lads, your bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, makers of furniture, domestic utensils, etc. You could then let it as well as the lady lets hers: for £24 a year.

This £24 represents twelve times the rent and rates of that holding, which were only £2. Then, as its area was 44 acres, you have in the rent of this summer tenant enough to pay the rents and rates of twelve times as much land of a similar character or of 528 acres

of the highlands of Wicklow. Again, this tenant and his family win need food, fuel, and other conveniences, which you can supply him from your Camp in an ample manner. Compressed turf as good as coal; potatoes, milk, butter, vegetables, eggs in plenty; oatmeal, wheatmeal; rabbits probably; trout; the boys will see after this; for your streams, as fast as they fall into your possession, the boys will take care to keep well stored with trout. (I have not touched the meat question in any of these papers)

Now, a man of means who is willing to pay £24 for a three months' good time in the country will be ready enough to pay at least fi a week for the good things that I have just enumerated. That is £13 for the three months, which. with his rent, will bring you £37. This is more than the rents and rates of eighteen holdings similar to that upon which you have planted that bungalow and which consisted of 44 acres, rough and smooth. Therefore this one bungalow, and let on such terms will meet the rents and rates of nearly 8,000 acres of the highlands and of the highland

arable ground of the county . Now, if you have only forty of such residences, and let on those terms, they will bring in a revenue sufficient to pay the rates and rents of near 33,000 acres of those highland regions, the ownership of which will give you also the owner-ship of the mountains. You know the cottier people who live in those highlands lay claim also to the ownership of the mountains. Of course, the claim is absurd; but it is made and generally recognised. Owning the mountain, you will, of course, reatforest them. There is hardly a tree to-day in all the western half of Wicklow.

I am anxious to familiarise your minds with the thought that when your people own the instruments of production, and have become themselves the creators of wealth that is, of good and desirable material things—the necessity for the production of money, specie, must inevitably be reduced year by year, and even

month by month. I shall be expecting you, after a while, to be building your own ships for the exchange of your superfluities with toreign lands-ships soundly built well rigged and well furnished, and manned by your own merry Irish lads. Everything is possible if only you go go right.

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WORKERS' ENEMIES.

Victory for the workers in Dublin. It is wonderful how the news leaks out. Although they knew all about it-seeing that some of them printed a small paragraph conveying the intelligence that a settlement had been reached—the newspapers gave no particulars, no appreciation of the gallant fight the workers had put up, no congratulations upon their splendid victory. It was merely announced, as I stated above, in some out of the way corner of some of the " unbiassed" party-cum-money run newspapers, save the mark, that the trouble in Dublin was over, the men had been prevailed upon to go back to work, and the employers were going to continue to be as kind as they have always been, though little, such thankless men as the workers have turned out to deserve any consideration at their hands. However it is hoped that better feelings will ensue, and that Larkinism will not be allowed in the future to draw the men away from the loyal service that is due from them to their real friends, the kind, Christian gentlemen who allow them to live and labour. If these are not exactly the words in which the glorious victory that has crowned the latest fight of the Dublin Transport Workers is referred to in the lying capitalist Press of England and Ireland, the people's newspapers, they none the less represent all the information conveyed; but we, who are in the know, are well aware that the particular phase of Larkinism conne ted with the late dispute in Dublin has resulted in guaranteeing a little more food in the future for the men and their wor children, who are permitted the great privilege of spending their days in the enjoyable exercise of hard but honest labour for the laudable purpose of making some bloated money bug still more cor-

Had it been a Labour defeat. I am confident that it would have received considerably more notice. The folly of listening to the agitator would have been more forcibly commented upon. The sufferings of the hunger-stricken men and their starving dependents would have been described at great length, and in most pathetic language, and—but there, it makes one sick.

Still these newspapers have a weight to be reckoned with. Still the workers read and believe the trash the lying pencil sycophants who write for those ungodly organs. It makes one ask how long yet will the workers continue to pin their faith upon the imagined honesty of a public Press? How long yet will they continue to fatten and strengthen their mortal enemies and neglect and abuse their friends, tried and true, of their own class and kin? How long must men like Larkin continue to give of their best in the great struggle that Labour must fight, whether it likes it or not, before those they champion fully recognises their duty towards them? How long will it be before all the Uriah Heeps of the workers class shall be dead and gone and none left but true men, prepared to fight to the last ditch for their right to live against all the forces of that horribly-visaged monster Capitalism? Oh, how we are cursed by the kow-towing of the weak-kneed worker by the spittle-licking propensities of the nonunion man, by the hateful Judas blacklegs, by the faith so many of our own have in the truth of the glaring, coldblooded, bare-faced lies and purposely deceptive paragraphs that are written by soulless scab writers, and retailed by a gutter Press in the interests of the

British Almighty Gold-God. To show how interested they are in the workers, see how they gushed over? the Royal visit to Crewe and the Potteries, when poverty and its companion, vice, was carefully hidden away from the Royal sight, as though the King was unaware of its immediate neighdrowned in the roaring of the National the Kaiser himself happened to be the ruling British Monarch ! One can imagine even the very anvils being polished gine even the very anvils being polished and the hammer handles being scraped white to impress His Royal Highness with the splendid conditions under which raw metal is converted into testful railway lines and engines by the happy smalling contented workmen in nice clean checks that were marshalled before him, as if he did not know that reeking : lums of Crewe, the naked truth of poverty and misery in the making, the real normal condition of thousands of Crewe workers, would be unvisited and unseen; nor referred to in the columns that set forth what they termed

the remarkal le progress of the town To show whose friends these lying rags try to be, see the long rigmaroles that published daily of the hideous progress of the war in the East. How glibly is the marvellous prowess of the different leaders dealt with by writers who take no risk. Not a word about the slaughter, not a word about the many thousands who were not in the least interested in the dispute, but who have been ruined. rendered houseless and homeless, and have even been most cruelly murdered: not a word about the thousands of women and girls that have been violated by a savage soldiery, rendered trebly brutal by a long and terrible stretch of months in the trenches. Not a word condemnatory of the fighting devils, nick named christians, who are the responsible promoters of the butchery, and wio at home would prate during a strike, about the sufferings of men engaged in an honest fight for bare existence.

Beware then of the newspapers. Don't buy them. Buy and read your own. They are workers' papers, and will give you all the news that can interest you. for your business and theirs is with the trials and the doings of the workers' army. You are of that force, whether you like it or not, and you must fight in its ranks or prove a traitor. Men and women read the IRISH WORKER, and so help Larkin in his manly fight. Help him also by joining a union of workers, and leave the black coated fraternity to bund monuments to Pierpont Morgan, the prince of Shylocks, by their own exertions. Help him by helping yourself to a better existence, your family to better opportunities, and the country to a better homeland.

iust gained, are the milestones that must be passed, before Ireland can be truly said to have at last gained her heart's desire-Home Rule.

THE APPROACH OF THE MILLENIUM

WORK EMIGRATING

BY SHELLBACK.

"There you are, now, with your strikes and your agitation. Business going abroad. Work going out of the country. And shipbuilding at that, that has always been our strong point, our national boast. That is the result of your demands for wages and better working conditions, and you cannot say that you were not

The foregoing is the burden of the legend the few intelligent and respectable people that we happen to number among our acquaintances are just now throwing off their chests, and I am sure that all the other intelligent and respectable people with whom we are not acquainted are doing the same. Parsons are preaching it. Sunday school children are using it as an object lesson. There will pro bably be a Special Service at St. Paul's. with a circus parade of all the artful dodgers of the upper classes to impress the people with the horrible consequences that will surely follow the continuance of the ungodly demands of the workers for something to eat and time to digest it. The same subject forms the meat and matter of conversation in the few short minutes that can be spa ed between the more important topics of 'cup ties' and the "sure things" of the racing world, wherever the unthinking multitude foregathers And small wonder, indeed that the minds of the people are perturbed. Small wonder that the respectable and intelligent men of the country are sorely grieved at the impending doom that overhangs them through the selfish greed of the common workpeopl who bourhood. How the moaning and the would sacrifice the trade and commerce groaning of the down-trodden was, of the country, and reduce the incomes of fat headed drones and mountebanks Anthem, that would be just as loudly just for the satisfaction of letting a little sung if by the turn of fortune's wheel more light into theirs and their families lives.
It's away when you come to think of

> The terrible industrial unrest that has so long interfered with the free progress of commerce has, at last, reached a point when something must be done if dividends, interest, and reats are any longer to be considered sacred. The powers that must be must declare with no uncertain voice, if the Property God

just outside those walls, there in the is not to meet with the same fate that overtook another Golden Calf in the olden time, that Labour unrest is illegal, is morally wrong, and threatens the social fabric with disaster. This teaching must be impressed upon the minds of the people by policemen, soldiers, hatons, bayonets, and machine guns. The teachers and leading disciples of unrest should be burnt at the stake. forcibly fed, or made into Cabinet Ministers.

What the people want with more wages when it has been amply demonstrated by a very high authority that 8s. 6d. per week is sufficient for any ordinary workman possessing a wife and five children is difficult to comprehend, and why they require shorter hours of labour when it is an admitted fact that labour is true happiness is another conundrum that requires a lot of wearying trouble to solve, be that as it may. But at last the Rubicon has been passed, and a shipbuilding order has been sent hy a British shipowner to a foreign country, and that, it is being asserted has been occasioned by the unreasonable demands of British workingmen.

Of course that is all rot, the probable true reason being that all the shipbuilding yards are so full of orders that it would be practically impossible to place any further orders for immediate future delivery; but just for argument sake, suppose we admit the truth of the respectable and intelligent people's contention that these orders have been sent out of the country because of the high cost of construction, which they, in their ignorance falsely, attribute to the successful demands of the workers for better wages.

the owner save anything who would be so foolish as to so openly throw down the gauntlet to Organised Labour in this country if Organised Labour wished to Victories for the workers, such as that retaliate? Ships are only used to carry commodities required by the people; they are not built and run for fun, nor are they worked at a loss. The people of this country pay the shipowners directly or indirectly, and they pay them so well that immense fortunes have been made by this service. The great bulk of the people of this or any other country are the workers. In Great Britain these workers are represented by a power termed Organised Labour, and it would be as easy as not for this power, through its elected representatives, to refuse to employ these or any other vessels belonging to this owner, or have any dealings with any body who did employ them, and thus the ships would be rendered useless. It would be as easy as not for Organised Labour to refuse to delve or supply coal to these or any other vessels belonging to this particular owner, and thus his ships would be of no value to him. It would be as easy as not for seamen, dockers, and other branches of the transport workers to refuse to sail load, or discharge these or any vessels this individual owned, and thus his ships would become a source of loss to him if he was daft enough to seek a battle with Organised Labour, On the other hand, Labour is not so thickheaded as to object to anyone obtaining the things they want, be they ships or coacoanuts. from those who are best able to supply them, as long as by so doing they are not injuring our own."

We are unblushingly informed by gilded nonentities that this British shipowner has been so harassed by workmen's demands that, patriot and all as he is he has been most unwillingly compelled to relinquish any hope of availing himself of the traditional superior workmanship of the British shipbuilder and has tearfully and dejectedly sent the work abroad, although his heart is aching for the wives and families of the workers, who will experience untold suffering because of the loss of this order to a British firm, and with the heartbreaking knowledge that his ships will not be so good or efficient. Not a word about the more serious loss to the poor old shareholder in the iron or the engineering trades or the shipbuilding industry, whose share of the spoil will now fall into the pockets of their foreign competitors.

The workers are not the least bit put out. On the contrary, a few more such orders will go a long way to strengthen International Labour Solidarity. That is on its own hook beginning to make itself felt and which will eventually exterminate the sweater of every country, be they shipbuilders, shipowners, or pawnbrokers, and establish a standard of life. universal and uniform, in its blessings of

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means for obtaining redress of grievances, or compensation for maining or killing them, and you can do all this just so long, and not one minute longer will you do it, than Organised. Labour will allow you. As true as it is that the labour of the poor badly paid worker in the Spanish iron mine is the fundamental basis of the "Dreadnoughts" and guns. that Brittania rules the sea with, so true is it that 'abour is the foundation of all Society, and all things, inputing shipowners; and the respectable and inand it would be all the better for these who under present conditions have to slave in shipyards and other concerns for a mere pittance when more business goes abroad, and when much of all sorts of that peculiar and dangerous physical. exercise called work will take its nook to more congenial climes, and with it the shipowners and others of that ilk, who are the only ones who have profited by work, but who took joily good care that

We want neither business nor work if the lives of our people must be dark ned. if the future of our children must be blasted, to maintain it. Neither do we want the gentlemen of the dividend, sneaking, interest charging, rent-collecting cult, who are fat and sleek, comfortable and important, religious and kindly feeling, with eating potatoes other men dig, with enjoying the fruits of otner men's toil, with robbing the workers in this and every other land, of the produce

it was some one else who did it.

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opinion, they were not playing the game

fair by Miss Harrison; and for that

reason he guaranteed the sum of £85

willingly, and did not care a twopenny

ticket whether the money ever came back or not. It was being used in a

good cause, and he was giving it into

The head hangman then had it re-

corded on the minutes that Councillor

Laurence O'Neill was to be responsible

for the wages up to £85, and that Coun-

cillor Miss Harrison was to be responsible

for the materials used on the repairs to

Kelly's row. And it will not be the Gang's fault if both parties do not have to pay up to the last farthing. But Councillor

Miss Harrison and Councillor Laurence

O'Neill will have the support of every

honest citizen in their effort to have

the work of the Distress ('ommittee

carried out, not for the benefit of the

members or their friends, but for the

relief of the poor. To Councillor

Laurence O'Neill's generosity is due the

fact that this particular work is taken

in hands; and to Councillor Miss Har-

rison's energy, ability, and tenacious

courage we are indebted for its present

progress; but to the workers of Dublin

and above all to those engaged upon

the task, do we look for its successful

fulfilment. That the working classes are

INCHICORE ITEMS

The working classes of the District

WM P. PARTRIDGE.

Councillor,

New Kilmainham Ward.

good hands."

CORK HILL NOTES.

Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock at the last meeting of the Council assured me from the chair that the notice of motion he volunteered to place on the agenda would appear on the agenda of the next meeting. I have got that agenda before me now, and my motion does not appear on it. Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock is a L.—L.—D.—

The motion in question had a reference to the presence in the Council of Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock's friend, the famous bird called John S. Kelly. I handed a motion to the Town ('lerk dealing with the same matter. Neither motion appears on the agenda. But they will produce their authority for depriving me of my right as an elected representative before they proceed with the business of the meeting on Monday next.

The Public Health Committee adopted a resolution at their meeting on Tuesday last proposed by Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock, retaining on the duty of Food Inspector an inspector who had already devoted over a year within the last two years to this particular work.

There are 34 sub-sanitary inspectors on the staff of the Public Health Committee, and in the interest of the l'ublic Health Committee it is essential that the work of food inspection should be given in turn to each of these men-all of whom are capable and efficient officersif the chief inspector's report is worth anything.

Now, the Food Inspector is a man subjected to much temptation, and liable to make many friends if he be of the wrong stuff; hence the necessity for the frequent change Such a man, if permanent, would need a salary of £1,000 a year to keep him above temptation. The other alternative is to change them

The fact that one officer has more prosecutions than another may certainly indicate that he is more active in the "prosecution" of his duty; but it may also mean that the other is not getting as favourable an opportunity of discharging his work. Until the City Laboratories are used alone for the work of the city the mode of food inspection is both a humbug and a fraud.

However, the whole matter will come up next time in open Council, and those who flatter themselves that they have defeated Partridge, through the instru-mentality of the Right Hon. (?), may discover that Partridge takes a "heap of beating," more particularly when he is right.

The Distress Committee, on the motion of the writer, granted a supply of clothes for the poor children attending the; with the employer to be allowed to work Chapelized Schools, which puts the schools in questiun on a level with the other schools of the city in this matter.

The "Skully" Gang are at their old game on this Committee. The chain of office for High Sheriff should be changed for a rope, and the rope in question should not be intended as a mere orna-

I am writing to the Local Government Board on the matter, and next week hope to publish the correspondence in

I had a delightful experience in the Ringsend Bottle Works on Wednesday night last. Some kind friends brought me through the works, and it is nothing short of marvellous the manner in which they perform their work. I was permitted to "blow a bottle." and as a temperance man I hope the one I "blew" will grow into a lemonade bottle. Next week I may write more fully on this

On Tuesday night last the Inspection Sub Committee formed by the Housing Committee made their se ond inspection of registered lodging house. The inspection work has developed a distinctive temperance aspect, for whenever we go out it's "Water, water everywhere," and not a drop " of " drink. It rained cats and dogs on Tuesday night, and we got it all: Next week I shall give a "full" description of our visits.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

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We do not publish or take notice of anchymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, May 3rd, 1913.

MANIFESTO TO DUBLIN

LABOURERS. FELLOW-WORKERS, I am compelled to address you on the present deplorable condition in which you are placed by the want of solidarity in your ranksthousands of you unemployed, and those employed working under the worst possible conditions due to no other reason but want of unity within your ranks. I write as one who is recognised or designated as a Leader in the Labour Movement, but who prefers to be known as one of the rank and file. Any special knowledge I possess of the conditions appertaining to the working class, and more especially your section of the working class, was acquired not by reading or association with workers, but out of the hard brutal facts of life; and my pilgrimage as a wage slave through every phase and in many climes, I have had like you, to submit to the degradation of seeking an employer who, when found, compelled me by force of economic circumstances to slave under degrading conditions, during long hours, for a miserable pittance. First the denial of my right as a human being to the free access to life due to the private control of land and capital by the employing class compelled me to hunger; to satisfy that hunger I needs must work; denied work, except under conditions haid down by the class who dominate. The workers had perforce to bargain that they might so assuage the pangs of hunger, for it has been well and truly said by Carlyle, "If a man works not. he mu t steal, howsoever he may call that stealing." Therefore, being born Therefore, being born into that class that needs must work, I was compelled to think, and my study of life made plain to me one ugly factthat he or she who works is considered as of a lower order of humanity than the thief who will not work, no matter by what name he or she may call that stealing. I saw at a very early age that those who did not or would not work. belonging to the class who had power of the lives of other humans, was well housed, well clothed, well fed, well educated, and well provided for in every way, that the best that life could give was at their pleasure, and that on the other hand those who were willing to work, belonging to a class from which I took my being, had to either work and provide for the afore-mentioned idle, useless class, or die of starvation. I asked myself why it was that this idle, useless class, few in numbers, could dominate and exploit the great majority. I found an answer to my own question. I discovered the main reason for this dominating class's position was their onenes, their belief in their right to enjoy privilege end exercise monopoly. Their class solidarity was the base of their successful, satisfying position. I study the position in all its varied phases, and having satisfied myself that this dominating class possess no inherent right to the position they usurp, that this useless class possessed no attributes which gave them a claim to the position they hold, and determined to do one man's part to dethrone them. I was not afraid of their power or ability. I had proved to my own satisfaction the hollowness of their pretension as a superior class, and falseness of their claim. I saw these people demanding service from their fellows, and refusing to render service, and I therefore determined to appeal to the class of which I was a unit. That appeal has met with varying success. not because of its force nor because of the forces arrayed in direct opposition to it, for I have proved—at least to my own personal satisfaction—that the socalled superior class are not equal to their pretensions, and have at all times failed to prove their superiority when faced by a conscious, intelligent, wellordered section of the working class; and it is also manifest to me that the

exploiting class will only continue to hold

their present position just as long as our

class permit them to so continue. The

most tragic feature of the struggle is

the unconscious betrayal of the working

class by certain sections of that class

and that statement brings me to the

main point in this address to the

Dublin section of the labouring class.

During the past seven years by untiring effort a certain amount of ground

has been gained throughout the country, but especially in the city, by activity

of the Union to which I am connected. On many occasions greater advances and more fruitful results might have been accomplished but for the fact that we were cursed with the greatest drawback to the successful accomplishment of our designs by the action of two other bodies operating in the same field of industrial activity. Time and again in negotiations after victory we have been met with an argument which was irresistible. Oh! but here is the rules of another Union recognised by the Dublin Trades Council, who are prepared to work for 41d. per hour. How can you claim 6d. per hour? We have had the spectacle of members of these Unions offering to work below the demand made; or, still worse, when we have had certain traitors and backsliders penned up these other unions have given shelter to these wasters, and taken them into their fold, and the black and dirty sheep have been given a dip. Now there is a unique opportunity for a decided advance. Every section of workers throughout the British Isles have advanced a claim for improved conditions, which claim has been met. Why then should the labourers engaged in building construction in this city be satisfied to accept 25 per cent. below labourers engaged in building construction in any other large city? The skilled workers have made their claim. That claim has been proved to have been justified, the employers conceding the demand. Now is the time for the labourers to claim a minimum wage of 6d. per hour ordinary work, time and half for overtime, country money allowance, etc., and if that claim is not conceded let the blame rest on those responsible for the present want of solidarity and joint action in the matter. The men of the Transport Union are going to submit no longer to be compelled by any section, masquerading as a Union, to work for $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Sixpence per hour, no less. All labourers who have any regard for their manhood must respond. If a skilled man cannot exist on less than 9d. per hour, why, then, insult the intelligence of the labourer by offering him the miserably inadequate sum of 4½d, per hour? Better to starve altogether than to exist indefinitely in a half-starved condition. Let 6d per hour, 48 hours per week, be the watchword, and No Surren-

Grocery and Allied Trades' __Exhibition.

A !MISERABLE FRAUD. We had decided during the past week to visit what is called the Grocery and Allied Trades' Exhibition in the Rotunda Rink We went. We were three. We paid threepence each. We were three damp fools. We three thought that an Exhibition opened by the noble personage who disgraces the Mayoral Chair would have some interesting features. What three damp fools we were. Our threepences were gotten from us under false pretence. This is truly an Exhibition, the principal function of which Exhibition is to prove that there are fools still in Dublin and knaves. The only stand worthy of the name was an emigration stand run by the scab employers of Australia. So Lorcan Sherlock, LL.D., and Scully, the Hangman, are engaged in persuading the simple, gullible youth of this city to emigrate. Oh! the patriots. What damp fools we three were. But a hoary fraud this fraudulent emigration exhibition is.

WEXFORD NOTES.

The Feis Committee in Wexford is made up of everything that is bad with a few exceptions. Every one of its members are men who are out against the labour element.

While men who were always foremost in the Gaelic League are left out because they happened to be on the side of the workers, who are fighting the bitter struggle of the right to live.

The following are amongst the selections: -Thomas Whitty, Talbot-street, who was up dancing in the police bar. rack, with the murderers of poor Michael Leary during the Foundry dispute.

Joe Scallan, the "whistling coal porter," who is helping Jem Stafford (who we have heard has the measles), in all his dirty work; Johnnie Brown, the Rock contractor, Tommie Burnes the swanker, and last but not least, Bobbie Malone-surely a great selection of Irish-

But it has been rumoured around the town this last few days that Bobbie must go, otherwise the Feis will prove to be a fiasco.

Some of the Committee have refused to attend the meetings unless he is put off.

The question has b en raised as to who sent him and a few more of the clique the invitation, and nobody seems to know anything about it. The Secretary, P. J. Gregory, W. Doyle's nephew, denies hav-

PROFE 3562 First-Class Provisions AT MODERATE PRICES. CALL TO CORCORAN, ing done so, and is throwing the blame on W. Hanrahan.

We are of the opinion that, if he and some more of them are not shifted, the Feis will not be a great success.

Why the reading of the lit would lead one to believe that you would only have to scab, or something pertaining to that, to be on the Feis Committee.

We wonder will the objection that has been made to Malone bring him to his senses, and lead him to think of all the dirty, unmanly work he has done the last two years, when he has thrown men out on the streets to starve; but the day will come, please God, when Bobbie will feel small enough in Wexford, as has happened with greater snobs than Bobbie. For instance, Johnny Berry had to paint his own pailing this week-we suppose he had not money enough to pay a painter—and he was a great fellow some years ago, and would not think of doing

That they may succeed in driving him not alone from the Feis Committee but from the town, like he has sent many an honest worker, is the wish of many in Wexford.

Tommie Salmon has got very fond of his men now, at least so we are told. He has given them bicycles, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week, which could not be sold. Wonderful how people can be gulled by fish!

That George Legge is going on so well in this new shop that he cannot afford to buy the IRISH WORKER. He calls in the newsboy, reads it, and hands it back with thanks.

That Peter Whitty is going around the public houses damning Jim Larkin, and saying that he will have to leave the town shortly—guilty conscience, Peter, eh?—" cork it up."

THE PASSING WEEK. Growth of "Larkinism."

In the London Letter of Murphy's morning rag, last Monday, appeared a paragraph which somehow escaped the scissors and distorting hands of the subeditors. It sets forth, on the authority of the official report of the Registrar of Trades Unions, that only 12 trades unions in the United Kingdom increased their membership by over 10,000 during the past year. "One of these was the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, in which an increase of membership of 13,009 was recorded."

Considering the laboured efforts of the "Independent" to convince its provincial readers that "Larkinism" was laid by the heels, bankrupt, and about to leave the country, this accidental publication of the paragraph in question should cause Murphy to fire out some blundering editor. The wall of misrepresentation erected around the I.T.U. by the Murphy papers has been shattered by the "Independent" itself, which was the chief sinner, or rather liar, of them all.

Scully's Friends:

On Tuesday, before Mr. Drury, John White, Towerfield, a close friend and neighbour of our Chief Hangman, who. it will be remembered, did a lot of work for the Distress Committee with some "unemployed carts and horses," was fined £3 for refusing to give a sample of milk to the Corporation Inspector. Catherine Mangan, Dolphin's Barn, another close friend and neighbour, was fined £1 for selling watered milk. White. is a strong farmer, and we regret the. fine was not trebled. It would seem the whole Scully family circle go in for the 'light weight' and adulteration business. The fine of £100 imposed the following day on another milk offender is the only way to end this business. Scully Again.

We noticed our "light-weight" Hangman was one of the eighteen who voted at the South Dublin Board to pro ecute the ratepayers and voters in his own district that object to vaccination. He poses as a "Nationalist," but would prosecute like common criminals his own neighbours under an Act that had to be repealed in England and Scotland and Wales. Although this Act dare not be enforced on the other side, Scully wanted to prosecute about 2,000 South Dublin voters for not obeying it here. The antivaccinists have votes, and must use them the right way. Scully's proposal was defeated by a good majority. Vaccination is NOT COMPULSORY in North or South Dublin Unions, and if any readers get any notices or threats of prosecutions just simply throw them in the fire. The Guardians have promised not to prosecute anybody. You should not be frightened at the abominable threats sent out.

Some land has been acquired near Sutton, and an early start will be made on the first Irish labour camp. It is time the women and children of the Dublin workers were brought out to the green fields and open sunshine for holidays. We expect the "respectable" and "intelligent" among the Sutton residents will object to common workers breathing the same pure air as themselves, and will try to prevent them, but that would be impossible.

New Pater It is rumoured that the Stewart and scab crowd mean to bring out a "scab" paper. We feel sure it will be quite edifying and suggest that Swaine and Edelstein be its moral censors.

Harassing Councillor Miss Harrison.

Disgraceful Conduct by the Dublin Distress Committee.

The Report of the Local Government Board on the sworn inquiry into alleged irregularities in the administration of the City of Dublin Distress Committee held during the months of August and September, 1912, on the question of recoupment, contains the following passage .-

"Miss Harrison has, however, studied the question carefully, and it would be well if, in the event of further distress work being carried on in Dublin, she were to be entrusted with some portion thereof—to organise and direct upon a fixed policy of recoupment, complete or partial, for all work done. The results of a carefully controlled experiment would certainly be interesting and informative."

This well merited tribute to Miss Harrison's knowledge and ability, however grudgingly paid, is the one redeeming feature of a report not famed for the truthfulnecs of its statements or the accuracy of its deductions. Councillor Miss Harrison has long

sought an opportunity of putting into

equal to the occasion friend "Skully" had better "'weight'" and see." operation the above recommendation, and at length that opportunity presented itself in the case of "Kelly Row," where she succeeded in obtaining promises of recoupment from all parties concerned, and it only remained to have the place properly inspected and the work put in hands. The Distress ('ommittee at its The public meeting of the members inmeeting on the 8th of April adopted a tending members and friends, of the report of the sub-committee recommend-Irish Transport Workers' Union, held in ing that the sum of £24 be spent in the Hall on Sunday evening last, could putting the playground attached to the schools of the Sisters of the Holy Faith, have been better attended. Coombe, into proper condition. Miss Harrison opposed the adoption of this have not yet realised the change that is report on the grounds that it would retaking place in their affairs in the counduce the money available for carrying try. "He has rights who dares defend out the work she had so carefully studied them" is an old saying. The policy of and secured after patient waiting and much labour. The writer for reasons crawl belongs to the dead past. already given in the Worker supported Jim Larkin explained the details of his the report, which was carried. Miss recent triumph, when he emerged victo-Harrison then handed in a notice of motion that floo be reserved for labour rious from a struggle in which his oppoat Kelly's Row, provided recoupment can be obtained The motion was passed nents were—the employers, the Press, and certain Trade Union officials. by a large majority at the meeting of the 15th of April. There was on that

The Red Hand of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union will date a balance in hands of £263 become a popular sign in this District in Ios. Id., and on the date of the future. No tradesman worth his salt will meeting following, the Bank-book shows in future work with a labourer who does a balance of fist 5s. 11d. And, notwithstanding these facts, the "Skully" Gang not wear this badge. succeeds in spending all the funds with-The writer asks the assistance of his out rescinding the resolution referred to. And when a complaint is made Mr. friends in his effort to organise this Dis-"Skully"—the light-weight champion of trict. A Public Meeting will be held in Dolphin's Barn-claims that there was the Concert Hall at five o'clock on Sunday evening next, to which all workers no money available when the resolution are invited. was passed—a statement that is absolutely contradicted by the Bank Book And he further contended that the wri-The Irish Transport Workers have a ter had sanctioned the payments because hand for every trade in trouble, and it is I had signed the sheets. I did sign the sheets because I was anxious that the

set aside as instructed. It never entered

the almost unanimous decision of the

Committee. I forgot for the moment

that some amongst those with whom I

was dealing had been publicly convicted

in the Police Court for dishonesty, and I

told the gentleman-in-" weighting"-Mr.

"Skully"—what my opinion was of his trickery. But the language employed

would be fit for publication only in the

columns of the "Freeman" or "Indepen-

end here. His next move displayed the

cunning of the serpent, for it was then

suggested that the money available for

the women's workroom should be devoted

to the work of Kelly's Row. Thus

making Miss Harrison responsible for the

dismissal of the hands employed in this

particular department, a fact that would

have been paraded and traded upon to

its fullest extent by the "Gang" had not

Councillor Laurence O'Neill come to the

rescue and guaranteed the amount of

£85 for wages in order to have the work

proceeded with, and Councillor Miss Har-

rison rescued from a false position. I did

not go to see Dante's "Inferno," but I

was more than compensated for the

loss by enjoying the antics of the dis-

appointed whitewashed members of the

Councillor M'Carthy and Councillor

"Skully" were overwhelmed with anxiety

less Councillor Laurence O'Neill should

lose his money. They tried by every

means in their power to induce him to

withdraw his offer; but in vain. Coun-

c llor O'Neill was merciless in his reply-

he had observed that Councillor Miss

Harrison had been obstructed at every

mittee run on lines that in her judg-

ment, and his, were the correct lines,

were thwarted and upset. He had par-

ticularly observed their action in this

matter of Kelly's row, and in their

effort to have Miss Harrison made re-

sponsible for the dismissal of the hands

in the women's workroom. And, in his

Ever since he joined the Committee

The meanness of the creature did not

dent."

Board."

but just that every trade should give a hand in building up a force that proves their friend in need. It is up to the worpoor men employed should be paid the wages due. And I believed at the time kers to join hands in the Labour move-I appended my signature that the £100 mentioned in Miss Harrison's motion was Every one who was so fortunate as to my head that they would dare violate

be present at the dramatic performances by the Irish Workers' Dramatic Company on Monday ast is loud in their praise of the excellent manner in which each individual actor and actress performed their difficult parts.

Those who absent themselves, either through pride or cowardice are to be pitied. They will live to learn the price of such folly. But we can hardly blame the people when we think of the putrid condition of our so-called public Press.

Next week I shall return to the affairs of the G.S. & W.R. Works, Inchicore. They have not improved in some directions since they last occupied our attention. The need of backbone in some individuals is painfully apparent.

In the meantime the watchword is— Organise! Organise! By your own strength alone can you measure the extent of your success. Every nonunionist-skilled or unskilled-is a danger and an enemy to your cause. Theretore—Organise! Organise! Organise! WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE,

> Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

BYRNE'S Tabacca Store, 39 Iungier Street (OPPOSTE JACOB'S)

IRISU BOLL AND PLUE,

Industrial Co-operative Society (DUBLIN) LTD.,

effort by the majority, and he feared that obstruction was deliberate—he would not like to say vicious—but Bakers, Grocers and General Merchants. he could not fail to notice how her efforts to have the work of the Com-

Owned and controlled by the working classes, who divide the profits quarterly. Payment of is. Entitles you to Membership.

Grocery Branches-17 Turlough Terrace, Fairview; 828 Lower Dorset Street 165 Church Road.

Bakery Branch—164 Church Road.

Rade by Trade Union Bakers.

Correspondence Over the Recent Strike.

Letter from The Irish Transport and CHECKERS.—The minimum wage shall be

March 25th, 1913.

The present dispute seems to be entering on a new phase. Workers in other ports-notably Manchester, Liverpool. and Holyhead, being more or less affected. The Transport Workers concerned with the dispute in Manchester have definitely decided not to work prejudicial to the interests of the Dublin men, and have sent their Secretary (Mr. Blundell) to investigate the exact position, and he Mr. Hundell), along with Mr. James Connolly, of The Irish Transport Workers' Union, waited upon Mr. Edward Watson, Manager of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, when the whole question was gone into. After some discussion, it was agreed that a preliminary meeting should be arranged.

That a Conference should be held between the representatives of the Com pany and the Unions affected for the purpose of settling all questions of wages and conditions of employment in the City of Dublin Company.

The (ity of Lublin Company have nominated their two representatives-Messrs. Edward Watson and Dawson, and it remains for the Unions affected to appoint their representatives.

A preliminary meeting will be held of such representatives for the purpose of agreeing on a neutral chairman to preside at the suggested Conference.

Reply from City of Dublin Steam Packet-Company, 25th March, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—Learning from you that the statement on hehalf of the quay porters in the Company's employment were submitted to me before the Strike took place, I beg to say this is not so; but I am willing to consider any such statement if submitted to me now, and I adhere to the terms of the agreement of 22nd January, which I am ready to carry out, in particular to the appointment of arbitrator.—Yours truly. EDWARD WATSON.

Messis. Blundell and Connolly, Dublin. I.T.G.W.U.

Mr. Watson, Manager City of Dublin

Sir,—We have received a statement in writing from you from our colleagues, Mr. James Connolly, of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. Blundell, Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, Manchester, in which you accept the verbal comm nication from them that certain grievances in connection with the employees in your firm was submitted previous to the present Strike, and you go on to say that you have not received such statement of grievances, but that you are now willing to consider any such statement if sub-

With reference to the latter portion of your communication, wherein you state that you are prepared to carry out the terms of the agreement of July 22nd, 1911, and in particular the appointment of an Arbitrator, we desire to point out that the position now is altogether different from that of July 22nd, 1911. In that agreement referred to there is no such word appears as Arbitrator, and taking into account that for the space of one year and eight months you have refused to answer either written or verbal commun cations, and as we are informed by certain members of the Shipping Federation that you refused to be a party to any Wages Board that might be formed, we are of the opinion that negotiations would be more fruitful to both sides if carried on direct with your Company through yourself. We, therefore, submit, as you suggest, a statement of the men's grievances, feeling sure that you will deal with same in a sympathatic and broadminded manner, no matter what may be your opinion of the present deplorable dislocation of your business, which we regret as much as you, and which might have been prevented if our representations had been considered.

Statement submitted on behalf of quay workers of all grades, ship workers (sailors, firemen, cattlemen). Dock labourers, suggested wages.

CONSTANT MEN.—30s. per week for 56 hours, 9d. per hour overtime, 1s. per the hours of twelve midnight Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday morning. That the men shall get a meal hour after five continuous hours of labour, and in case such meal hour to be worked the men to be paid is. in lieu of meal hour.

CASUAL MEN. Wages 5s. per day of ten hours, except Saturday, when the wages shall be at the rate of 5s. per day up to two o'clock, and 9d. per hour afterwards, is. per hour on Sundays, is. for any meal hour

worked Casual men to mean all classes of labour engaged in discharging or loading of steamers in all Irish ports, both on ship, shore

the same as dockers

SAILORS AND FIREMEN.—As you are paying the recognised port wages for sailors and firemen, with the exception of the Mail Boat men, Kingstown, and ordinary seamen and boys and cattle men, we ask you to be good enough to extend to the Mail Boat men the same rate as the cargo men, ie., 33s. 6d. per week: ordinary seamen and boys 2s. 6d. per week increase on present rates. This is paid by all other companies out of the port. That cattlemen shall be classified and paid the same rate

As certain features have developed during the dispute, we suggest that as a means of gett ng back to the period previous to the Strike, that the conditions of the settlement should be that all men now in dispute shall be reemployed; that any or all men engaged since the dispute was entered into shall be discharged: that the men who have been victimised on the Mail Boats in Kingstown, that you shall take into consideration and deal with each man's case yourself, and if nothing can be proved against them except their refusal to accept the 1s. per week increase offered, that you undertake to reinstate them. Let it be understood that any discordant feature of the dispute that displayed itself shall be forgotten and forgiven on both sides and that in the future negotiations be carried on directly through yourself and the Union officials; and we undertake that if such an arrangement is brought about there shall be no stoppage of work, and will at once proceed to arrange with our colleagues who are directly affected in Manchester and Liverpool that such agreement shall govern both those ports as well as Dublin and Belfast, Holyhead and Kingstown We further agree that if we cannot compel your competitors to pay the same rate of wages and observe same conditions of labour as submitted to you, that you will have the right to pay such wages and observe such conditions as shall be arranged hereafter. Anything that may not be set down in this letter or anything you may not see eye to eye with us at present we shall be glad to meet you and discuss the matter at issue, feeling sure that such meeting will be conducive to the best interests of both parties concerned. As you are aware that all negotiations and settlements in the past that have been carried on through third parties have proved unsatisfactory, for which we accept no responsibility; and as your competitors treat directly with the Unions and have found such system satisfactory, we think it would be to your interest and the Dockers.—30s. per week of 56 hours. interest of your firm to try the new system of trusting the people directly concerned who will undertake to carry out in its entirety and honestly all agreements entered into.—We are yours

JAMES LARKIN. General Secretary Irish Transport. C.D.S.P.C

26/3/13. At a meeting held at 16 North Wall, Dublin, on the 26th March, 1913-present, Messrs. Blundell, Connolly, Edward Watson, Dawson, Jones-Mr. Blundell presented a short memorandum, and the following was handed to Mr. Blundell—

"Provided that the strike is terminated, in accordance with the agreement of the 22nd July, 1911, the City of Dublin Company will appoint two representatives to meet two representatives appointed by the men to hold a preliminary meeting for the purpose of agreeing on a NEUTRAL CHAIRMAN WHO WOULD PRESIDE AT ANY FURTHER MEETING at which all questions and disputes which led to the Strike which occurred on the 30th January, 1913, will be referred.

"All men offering to be reinstated in their former positions before any new hands are employed

"Provided that from the first meeting of the Board until the date of the final award there shall be no cessation of work pany. on either side unless preceded by a week's

I.T.G.W.U.

March 26th, 1913 hour on Sundays, that is, between Mr. Edward Watson, Manager, City of Dublin Company.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of memorandum of meeting held in 16, North Wall to-day. The following persons have been deputed to meet your representatives-Mr. George Burke, Mr. James Larkin—who have full powers to treat with all matters in connection with present dispute, and are at your convenience as to time and place of meeting.-We are, yours faithfully,

MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY!

MAY PROCESSIONS.

THOMAS STREET and GREAT BRUNSWICK ST. We are the Cheapest People in the Trade.

AMES LARKIN, GEORGE BURKE.

WREATHS AND VEILS FOR

General Drapers, Outfitters and Ready-to-Wear

Clothing Specialists,

of the 26th instant I am desired to say that Mr. Richard Jones and Mr. Michael Dawson will, in accordance with the arrangement made yesterday, meet you at 13 North Wall at 2 30 this afternoon for the purpose of agreeing on a neutral chairman who would preside at any further meeting at which all questions and disputes which led to the Strike which cocurred on the 30th January last, will be referred.—Yours truly. ALFRED CALLAGHAN, Sec. Messrs. James Larkin and George Burke,

C.D.S.P.C.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter

27th March, 1913.

18 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Mr. A. Callaghan, Secretary, City of Dublin Company.

SIR,—Reply to hand in connection with letter which we addressed to Mr. Edward Watson. As we were informed by Messrs. Connolly and Blundell that Mr. Edward Watson and Mr. Michael Dawson were the two representatives empowered to act for the City of Dublin company, and as the Company appears to have made other arrangements, we feel that no useful purpose would be served by attending such meeting as you suggest this afternoon, Thursday, March 27th, 1913, at 2.30, But should the original arrangement be adhered to we are prepared to attend. As Mr. Burke is lying seriously ill in Baggot-street Hospital, and will only be allowed out by special arrangements with his doctor, we would require at least two hours' notice of any meeting. Thanking you for your courtesy,—Yours faithfuly,

JAMES LARKIN. C.D.S.P.C.

27th March, 1913. GENTLEMEN,—In reply to yours of this day, my previous letter is in strict accordance with what was agreed and settled with Messrs. Connolly and Blundell. The Company have not made any other arrangements, and you have no grounds whatever for assuming the contrary.

Regarding the illness of Mr. Burke, which is regretted I am desired to say that, if a meeting is held the Company would be willing to have it in the Royal City of Dublin Hospital if desired, and would leave you to name the hour -Yours truly.

ALFRED CALLAGHAN, Secretary. Messrs. James Larkin and George Burke, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin.

I.T.G.W.U.

March 28th, 1913. Mr. Watson, Manager and Director.

Sir.—We have given due consideration to your note of this morning over the name of Mr. Callaghan. We teel no useful purpose will be served by any further correspondence of a contradictory nature. and in the interests of our members we submit the following as a basis of a

Sundays and holidays to be paid time-and-a-half rate. Increase upon the present overtime rate. CASUAL DOCKERS—To be paid on the

same basis as the constant men, CHECKERS.—The same rate as dockers. ORDINARY SEAMEN AND BOYS.-2s. 6d.

increase upon present wages. CATTLEMEN.—Same rate of wages as

sailors. MEAL HOURS.—Granted after five hours' labour. If worked, to be paid for at the rate of is. per hour.

If these rates are agreed to, men to start work on Monday morning. All men now out in dispute to be reinstated. Any person who was engaged during the dispute to be dispensed with. If this suggested basis of settlement is signed by yourself, any other questions could remain over for Conference, which should meet on Monday, 1st, and settle all matters in connection with grievances and future relationship between firm and the employees by the following Friday. If matters not satisfactorily settled by Saturday morning, the men will be at full liberty to withdraw their labour.

13, North Wall, Dublin

We are authorised to act for the City of Dublin Steampacket Company and the Dublin and Manchester Steamship Com-

RICHARD JONES. MICHAEL DAWSON.

5/4/13. The Union officials decline to agree to the nomination of a chairman until such time as the functions of said chairman is defined.

They submit that the chairman should not vote on any question, for or against, but simply assist in the deliberations, and desire to point out that there is no outside chairman on Joint Board in Liverpool.

R. JONES. MICHAEL DAWSON.

The Union officials came to the conference determined that if the wages and hours observed in Liverpool were

granted that all men would return to work immediately, and we further agreed that if the Company were so willing to meet our c'aims, that we would treat any question of delay in dealing with other grievances sympathetically, and help the Company now or in the future in obviating any future stoppages, which would be part of any agreement entered

S.D.S.P.C.

5'4/'13.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to my correspondence with Mr. M Ghee to day, the Company is informed by its representative that the meeting was held, but that you, instead of then agreeing to the appointment of a chairman, declined to do so until such time as the functions of the chairman was defined, and claimed that the chairman should not have any vote on any question, but simply assist in the deliberations, and that in adopting this course you were acting on instructions from London, etc. As such action on your part is entirely at variance with the memorandum of the 26th ult., I am to ask you to inform me on Monday whether or not it is intended to adhere to this course. Our representatives further state that it was mutually agreed that no information was to be given to the Press in the meantime.—Yours truly,

ALFRED CALLAGHAN, Secretary. Messrs. Larkin and George Burke, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin.

William-street, Lurgan,

DEAR MR. BURKE,—I have just learnt that the conference broke up because Mr. Larkin and you would not consent that the chairman should be clothed with the powers of an arbitrator. I am writing the Company's secretary to say that I think the conference should not have ended for so paltry a reason. I have suggested to him that the delegates should meet again to consider the disputed points on their merits, settling as many of them as possible without the assistance of an arbitrator, and reducing to writing each point as settled, and also reducing to writing each point which the delegates are unable to agree upon, so that we may be in a position to judge whether an arbitrator would be necessary

I am sorry that you did not write me last night giving me an outline of what had taken place at the conference. If the Company are agreeable to re-open on the terms I have mentioned to them, and also embodied in this letter, I think there should be no time lost in getting together again for the purpose of making some reasonable settlement of this most wretched dispute —Yours sincerely,

RICHARD M'GHEB. I.T.G.W.U.

April 5th, 1913. DEAR MR. (ALLAGHAN,—If one o'clock to-day would be a suitable time, and your office, Eden Quay, a convenient place, Mr. Larkin and Mr. Burke will at-

tend to meet your representatives. If other arrangements require to be made y you, let me know Yours sincerely,

JAMES LARKIN.

I.T.G.W.U.

Mr. allaghan. SIR,—You stated to Mr. M'Ghee, National Trustee of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, that you had received no reply from my colleague, Mr. Burke, and myself on Saturday, March 29th, 1913. At his request, and under seal accompanying a note from himself, we forwarded a copy of a letter sent last Saturday to you. We shall be glad to know if there is any reply to that note.

May we say that Mr. M Ghee was authorised to state that we were at all times prepared to meet the official representatives of the (ompany.—Yours, JAMES LARKIN.

(To be continued)

Amalgamated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinisis.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

20 Poole street, Dublin.

April 30th, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I would be thankful if you would insert in this week's WORKER the following resolution:

On a proposition by Bro. M. Noonan and seconded by Bro, E. M'Cluskey a vote of condolence was passed to Bros. Thomas Murray and Frank Murray and relatives in the loss they have sustained by the death of their sister, Mrs Durney, all members standing. The meeting adjourned.—Yours faithfully, PATRICK O'NEILL

All-Ireland Drum and Fife Band Association. At the weekly meeting of above asso-

ciation (Mr. E. Mulligan in the chair) the following bands were represented:—O'Connell, Mr. Hunt; Lord Edward, Harold's cross, Mr. Lawlor : Irish Transport, Mr. M Dermott; Young Irelands, Newtown Park, Mr. Long; St. Patrick's, Blackrock, Mr Reilly; United Corporation, Mr. Geoghegan.

There was a vote of condolence passed to the sorrowing wife and family of the late Mr. John Reilly, an old and respected member of Shamrock of Erin Fife and Drum Band, Longford street, and as a further respect the business

M. T. RAFFERTY, Sec.

The Members of the Irish Transport and General Workers. Union beg to tender their sincere sympathy to Mr. Dan Crowe in his recent sad bereavement (the death of his wife), which took place at her residence, 13 Killarney Street, on April

PEMBROKE NOTES.

That "Mary of the Curling Knott" is much upset since reference was made to her having been appointed recruiting agent for the Babies' Club.

That she has lost some of those whom she introduced since attention was drawn to the necessity of their being better employed mind ng their children and talking less.

That she says the curls are her own, and that before she got them they were thoroughly disinfected under the personal supervision of the "Girl from the Park."

That all Trade Unionists in Pembroke are reminded that they should secure their votes during the coming year. That they have been misrepresented

for many years past by those who proless to be their friends. That immediately preceding the elections the candidates weep "salt" tears

at the way the workers are treated. That after the elections those gentlemen who are elected consider the work-

ingman a d— nuisance. That recent events in Pembroke should teach the workers a lesson.

That when a position is vacant it is not given to a workingman. Oh, no; some "respectable" person is appointed, a la " Australian failure."

That "Hayporth-o'-Tay" and the "Electric Twister" are securing good jobs" for their friends.

That whether they are competent to fill the position or not, they are friends. that's enough

That Ringsend is the stronghold of the Nationalists, but when a position is to be filled a person cannot be found there

" respectable" enough to fill it. That the "Brudders" are about to put a stay on the erection of the new Concert Hall, with a view of allowing Irish

firms to tender. Let's hope so. That "Futty Luke" and the 'Tec, having failed to locate "Nix," is now on the track of the 3-14 that went a tray (?).

That we are glad to see that a deserving person has been appointed as caretaker of the club.

That the reason given by the "Bounder" for the dismissal of labourers from the Pembroke Estate is owing to the heavy Death Duty.

That the most remarkable thing about the affair is that Catholics only are being dismissed. That the "Protestant Boys" are to

get an increase of is per week and to pay 2s. 6d. for "free houses" which they occupy. That the local "Mutual Admiration

Society" at a recent meeting passed a resolution congratulating the "Eloquent Dempsey" on his speech in connection with the "Housin' Skame."

That "Skull" was much disappointed

at not being allowed to have a say in the matter.

That Johnny has been off the "ad.'s" for some time past. That "Jay Jay" is working very hard for the "Twelve Apostles" in order that

he may be "jobbed." That the rent collectorship of the promised" cottages for the workers will be advertised shortly.

That we hear that the "Twelve Apostles" are already in possession of a person for the post.

That the "Silent Barber" cut a nice dash the morning he donned the tall

That we sincerely wish the " Phonograph" many years of happiness in the Order of Benedicts."

0+0+0 +0+ 0+0+0+

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DUBLIN.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland. Open-Air Propaganda Meetings will be held on to-morrow, Sunday, in Phoenix

Park (near Band Stand) at 12 noon. Fo ter Place at 8 p.m.

Wednesday next, Foster Place, at 8 p.m. Speakers — Kennedy, Lyng, Carpenter and P. O'Brien.

> Irish Stationary Engine Dirvers, Trades Hall.

Special Meeting to-morrow (Sunday) 4th May, at 1.30 p.m. for the purpose of Electing a Chairman and other important business.—J. Coffey, Sec.

Silk Weavers' Strike!

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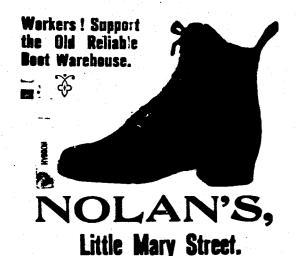
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MEETING IN BERESFORD PLACE.

A meeting was held on Sunday last in Beresford Place, in which Mr. Larkin gave an account of the recent dispute and the settlement in connection with the City of Dublin Company.

Mr. William O'Brien (Vice-President Dublin Trades Council) presided in the

absence of the President. Mr. Partridge, T.C. said - Fellowcitizens, we are assembled here to-day to congratulate the members of the Irish Transport Union and the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union on the magnificent victory they have achieved for the organisation of Labour in the struggle just closed. I will take this opportunity of congratulating the men on having as their champion and leader a man of the character of our friend Larkin (hear hear). We predicted from this platform all through that struggle that if the men stood loyally to one another victory was assured. No man knows what our friend Larkin went through during that ordeal and went through with a smiling face (hear, hear). He had against him a combination of the rottenest Press that ever cursed a civi ised country. He had against him an unholy combination of men whom he picked out of the gutter in times of trouble and distress-men whom he actually fed-and these men now tried to encompass his downfall and inflict untold sufferings and hardship on the wives and children of the men on the quays. Continuing, he said he could forgive men for having differences of opinion, but these men were out for revenge, and the man who for revenge set himself the task of wrecking their movement, who for revenge on Larkin would condemn the men on the quays to untold sufferings and hardships, should be wiped out. Continuing, he said—We had also against us that man of tactics, Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock. Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock in the Improvements Committee room of the Dublin Corporation told me that he was going to write to Larkin to ask him to meet the employers in a confe ence. He told me that Mr. Watson had approached

him and given him authority to do that on his behalf, and if I would undertake to mention the matter to Larkin he would be plea ed I would do so. He never wrote shat letter, and immediately you have the strike in Sligo. The letter never arrived, and this fact proves that Sherlock was in the conspiracy with the employers to defeat the organised workers of Dublin. Mr. Partridge then proceeded to say that Sherlock didn't realise that times had changed, that the working class have begun, notwithstanding the rotten, lying Press we always have in Dublin, to think for themselves, and to recognise their friends. Proceeding, he said you well remember on this very platform how Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock opealed to you to be true to Larkin. At that time Larkin was in gaol under very grave suspicion, but he has since cleared himself from that suspicion and he stands before you to-day with clean hands and a clean reputation (hear, hear). What justification has Sherlock for his position and those who went out to Inchicore last Sunday; and told the people out there that the Labour Party were traitors to Ireland, and traitors to the national movement. In this week's WORKER I called him a liar, and I say here now that he is a liar (hear, hear). I say there are men in the Labour movement who are prepared to make greater sacrifices for Nationality and for Ireland than ever Sherlock will have any backbone to make (hear hear). Yes, when they talk of traitors let them hesitate and examine their own conscience. When they speak of traitors let them expel from their ranks a fellow who dragged the name of Ireland in the gutter, Alderman John J. Farrell, who earned the disgust not only of his opponents, but even of his friends. Now, my friends, we are here to-day to celebrate a great victory. We are here today to rejoice that the men in the Labour movement at last have learned the secret and strength of combination. Notwithstanding the lies circulated, these men have stood staunch and firm. I told you before the strike that your children would boast of your victory when you defeated the City of Dublin Company, and I tell you now that that strike will be recorded as the turning point in the movement in Ireland. Now, my friends, one victory does not mean complete success as, indeed, you have got opponents who are scheming to lay a trap for you. You have got in your ranks men who are using their best endeavours to turn you against your friends, and you have got a Press that is watching its opportunity to misrepresent and vilify those. working in your cause. Therefore, there is great necessity for organisation amongst you, and we come here to-day to offer the hand of friendship and fellowship in the Labour movement to the downtrodden labouring man. Thus, he continued, they would be enabled to fight

their battles and defeat their enemies,

and this victory, he said, in Dublin

would be followed by a still greater

victory in my own native town of Sligo

(hear, hear); for, as the poet says, "we looked for revenge to the West." Now,

I hope in the next few weeks no un-

skilled labourer in Dublin will be seen

without this emblem (indicating Trans-

port Union badge) in his coat, and so

taking a hand in the work we are en-

deavouring to do to better the condi-

tion of the workers. Mr. Partridge,

holding a card in his hand, said-Before

I resume my seat this card was found

on one of the City of Dublin boats by

a man who went back to work after

the strike was over. This card belonged

to a man who during the strike did his

utmost to break the strike and ruin your prospects. He was a member of William Richardson's alleged Trade Union, and I hope in next week's WORKER to deal with this matter, notwithstanding Richardson's threat, to publish it. Proceeding, he said they wanted to recognise that Richardson was not doing this off his own bat. Richardson had behind him all those who were opposed to the Labour movement in Ireland. He had behind him all their false friends like Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock, John S. Kelly, and the rest of them who had hoped that the men would be starved into submission. And they would never have achieved that victory, notwithstanding their loyalty, were it not for the man they had at their head—Jim Larkin (hear, hear). He had observed that at times the men would have yielded, and in spirit did yield; but for him and to him they owed the victory they celebrated there that day. He appealed to them to follow up that great victory by another victory—a victory of the men over themselves—to give a hand in the good work. He appealed to those who were not members of the Union to make up their minds to join. He belonged to the biggest organisation in the world—the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. At the present time he was President of the Dublin District; but he was prouder to day to be permitted to wear the Union badge in his coat than anything else he belonged to. So he hoped that every man would realise the value of the victory they had achieved. As they were anxious to hear from Larkin himself of that great victory, so he concluded by asking them to be watchful over their actions and not to arm their enemies (hear, hear).

Mr. George Burke, Secretary of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Dublin, who was received with applause, in the course of a brief speech, said there was no man he supposed in Dublin better satisfied to-day than he was. For twenty years he had known what it was to have been associated with the private workings of the City of Dublin Company, and he could assure them it was a victory of victories, and he could fairly say that the City of Dublin Company, through Mr Watson, had been hurled from that pedestal which it had occupied until Thursday last.

Mr. Larkin, who received a great ovation, said it was a nice thing to stand there listening to people patting you on the back. It was nothing new for him to receive anything like that, but he wanted to deal that evening, with their permission, with some phases of the dispute they had been passing through, and he would try and show them that there must be greater solidarity in the movement if it was to have greater victory. Having referred to the fact that he had been contending with the City of Dublin Company for five long years he stated that in 1908 he beat the employers until the officers of the Union he belonged to asked him to stand did so, and all they fought for was thrown away. He referred to agreements entered into by the Company, but which were never honourably carried out until the 30th of January this year they were forced to bring matter to an issue. That issue they carried to a successful end and that day, for the first time, the City of Dublin Co. had to acknowledge defeat Now, he did not believe in rubbing it into anyone. (Laughter.) He did not believe it was wise, when you got a man down, to jump on him, and he was only going to say this—that the most significant part of the agreement was that he was asked not to publish the terms of it. It was unnecessary to tell any Trade Union leader what that meant. Every member of the Union would have the agreement given him in book form, with every item set down-all the different arrangements and the conditions of employment. He had the document in his possession, but he was not going to read it for them. But he would tell them that the least increase in wages for every man and boy had not been less in solid cash than two shillings per week, and, with regard to the conditions of employment, there was a reduction of not less than two hours per day, or in the actual working week eleven hours. The standard week in that Company was now 58 hours, while every man would receive an increase of about 7s. 6d. a week. When all came to be reckoned up, namely, the increase in wages, the increase in overtime rate, and the reduction in hours, it would mean one of the greatest achievements for one organisation of workers. He had known a man to work seventeen hours' overtime and to get 3s. 2d. for that seventeen hours. He also instanced a case where a man, having worked 79 hours, got 27s. and 4s. 2d. bonus. Now, under their agreement, that man would get something like 39s. a week. There was another class of men who had been brought within the scope of this agreement, and that was the checkers. These men were getting 22s. 6d. a week, and some of them were getting less; but now they were going to get an increase on their present wages, a pro rata increase. They were going to get a rise of two shillings a year until they got a standard rate of 30s. a week. One of the greatest achievements ever won was the boys' rise by increments. Any boy, on going in at fourteen. was bound to rise until he got 30s. a week and no boy can be admitted into

the (ompany without the permission of

the Union. (Hear, hear.) Where for-

merly a man was sacked for some indis-

cretion, and a boy brought in to do his

work, that was done away with, and any

complaint made against any man or boy,

ashore or afloat, he must not be sacked.

but it would be settled with the Union

Mr Larkin then went on to say that all the other companies would have to fall into line. As a matter of fact that had practically been done already, with the exception of the London and North-Western, and it depended on the men in that Company to have the same wages and the same conditions in the immediate future. It all depended on them. He proceeded to say that a branch of the Sailors' and Firemens' Union had been formed among the employees in Holyhead a couple of months ago, and it was practically seething with discontent. Men who had never been organised before were now organised, and were thus giving a lead to men in Dublin. He said they were not going to allow this company to come into the way of an Irish company. They were not going to allow them to compete unfairly with an Irish-owned company. He did not love the capitalist, but he did not hate them, and he would say that those people were going to compete fairly with the others. He said that this firm made agreements only to break them. The most dishonest and degraded company living was the London and North Western; but he asked the question-who brought the London and North Western? He would say that day that it was the City of Dublin Company who lent them the first boat. Now they were getting it back in a lump, and if they had any complaint to make it would be at their door. Proceeding, he said he could promise them that before twelve months were over he would put the London and North Western in a hole that it was never in before, but he wanted the help of the workers. He wished to draw their attention to some phases of the dispute. If they only knew the pressure that had been brought to bear on them they would try to understand what militant Trade Unionists had got to contend with. It was not the employers. They did not mind them, as they knew how strong they were and , how weak they were. It was the unknown quantity—those who had been working with us and who had been trying to damn them and undermine their position. Half the places in Ireland had been given over to Cromwell by men of their own camp. Wexford and Drogheda were sold by men in our own camp, and there were fifty other places that had been sold. The man in charge in Limerick it was who sold it, and it was the men and women who declined to have the bargain ratified and declined to give it up. He referred to a prominent United Irish Leaguer who told a Transport Union man that he should not wear the Union badge—the Red Hand of Ulster—th t it was an Orangeman's baige. Well, before the word Orangeman was heard of that was the badge of the country. He belonged not only to the North of Ireland, but to the whole of Ireland; because the men who stood by that badge were the men who controlled this country—the O'Neills of Ulster. He happened to bedown until negotiations took place. He long to that sept They were going to have four badges in four years—a badge for the North, South, East, and West. They started in the North, where all good things came from (hear, hear). Mr. Larkin went on to refer to a document in connection with the strike just settled which he had in his possession, and which, when the strike was properly over in the next few weeks, he would

show them. This document would, in his opinion, damn, in the eyes of the Trade Union movement, the men who signed it. This document they were asked to sign by the Irish members of the House of Commons, and they were told they would have to accept it. He spoke of an individual who came over from London, and he showed him the document, but he (Mr. Larkin) told him to take it back to London, and leave it at that. He asked this man to come over to a meeting they were holding there But he did not think it wise, as it might prejudice his position. He wanted him to come up and read the document himself, but he was wise enough to see that he (Mr. Larkin) was putting him in a trap (laughter). Having refused to go to London, this gentleman asked him what he was going to do, and he told him he was going to settle that strike in Ireland-in Dublin, and he was not going to allow him or anybody else to settle the dispute Mr. Larkin then referred to the attempts made to bring about the settlement, and alluded to invitations to meet the Company's representatives in the Gresham Hotel, which, he said, was owned by a Freemason. He told them he would go to no hotels, but invited them to the Headquarters of the Union, and if they could not come down there they could stop away. These representatives of the Company came, sat down and talked the matter over with men they would not meet a few weeks before. He proceeded to say that Mr. Watson knew he was beaten, and when a man knew he was beaten he would always submit and get ready for another fight. He was over in Liverpool lately, and he saw Con O'Kelly fighting with a nigger, but he did not know how to fight, and he did not know when he was knocked out, but the nigger beat the skull off him in the fourth round. He did not know when he was beaten. Well, some people would say that was good policy. But they should not get knocked into insensibility. Those two men considered themselves beaten. and they would have se tled the strike eleven weeks ago if they had been allowed to deal with the matter then. It had been said it was a triumph for the Recorder, but what about the triumph of the women and children in Sheriff St.

What about the men who backed them

up? He knew the Recorder was very

helpful, but he had nothing to do with

the settlement. The only thing he did

through the officials of the Company, was to keep the malcontents quiet, Re-

ferring to the election of a chairman, he said they did not mind who he was; they wanted an Irishman. The men recommended by the representatives of the Company they knew who had no sympathy with the men They the Union representatives) suggested a number of names, but they (the representatives of the Company) said they did not know them as Irishmen. They mentioned Padraig Colum one of the greatest writers in the country; also Yeates, and the Headmaster of St. Enda's. Now, those three men were equal, if not superior, to any living writer, and yet there were men who called themselves Irishmen to say they knew nothing about them. Continuing, he said the first thing they wrote down was that every scab who had been engaged during the dispute should get out (hear, hear), and every man in the employment of the Company previous to the dispute should go back to his own job unprejudiced. He knew there was going to be a difficulty about the men going back at once, so they agreed that a day or two should elapse before every man got back, but every man sacked was to go back, and every scib imported by Richardson had got to get out. He stated that he had got one of Richardson's contribution cards for 1913. That card was numbered 114. The name on it was Charles E. Street, of West Lombard street. This fellow followed the game of putting down the pegs on the racecourse one of Mickey Swaine's gang. (Hear, hear.) He joined the Union and paid his entrance fee, and the book was written out by Mr Thomas Greene, la'e Secretary of the Transport Union. That book was found on the fo'c'stle of the "Cork," and it was proved out of his own mouth and by his own document that he was a scab organiser, engaged by the employers and paid by them. Richardson, Sherlock, and Greene were out to wreck the Trade Union movement in this country. He did not say that all the U.I.L. were pimps. In the country, although he was an opponent of the organisation, they were a fair, honest, open political party; but the Dublin Branch of the United Irish League were the most degraded an i unscrupulous lot of blackguards the world ever looked upon, and they proved that time and again Alfie Byrne was the man who organised this Union, though he now denied it; but the devil and his works could not be divided. (Hear hear.) He went on to refer to the strike down in Sligo, where the Freemasons had a meeting and decided that no coal should be imported into Sligo. Well, they had already sent down one cargo of coal, and the strike would soon be settled without arbitration. If Daly was to agree to carry on negotiations on the lines that had been suggested in the papers, they would repudiate Daly: but Daly would not do such a thing. He had their confidence and support, Mr.

Larkin, proceeding, referred to the Freemasons and Orangemen, and said he had no objection to any man joining an Orange lodge. If he wanted to join a lodge let him. He believed he was an Orangeman, according to Richardson. (Laughter.) He never belonged to any lodge but the Trade Union and Socialist movements. He always belonged to them, and always would. He would always fight against any organisation like the Hibernians or the Orangemen. Those secret societies should be wiped out by the working class. They had always been fighting against him. Some of his best f iends belonged to the Hibernians, both the Board of Erin and the American Alliance, and he would tell them in public, as he had told them in private that it would be a good day for Ireland when any society or organisation run on those lines would be told by the workers to get outside of Ireland at once, whether they were Catholic Hibernians or Protestant Orangemen, because they were the vomit of hell. (Hear, hear.) In the course of his speech Mr. Larkin referred to girls who were compelled to earn a living on the streets, and asked them not to be too hard on them, as it was the conditions under which they lived that was the cause. He referred to those women of the capitalist class who got drunk in the restaurants, and no one would say anything to them. These poor girls were their own, and they should assist them to get a wage that would enable them to live in decency. Having made a passing reference te the Silk Weavers' Strike, he concluded by telling them they would celebrate Labour Day on the 25th May, and he appealed to all to join in the demonstration and make it a great success, and asking those who were not in the Union to join in the

Councillor T. Lawlor having spoken The proceedings concluded.

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MURRAY'S

Sheriff Street, TALBE IN PROVISIONS AND SHOPERIES.

Consumption and Injustice.

(From the Irish of the Rev. Father Dinneen, S.J., in the "Leader" of April 12th).

A little while ago we dealt with consumption and its connection with an inadequate wage. There is no section of Ireland's people, or, perhaps, of any other country, that consumption grips so early or in so deadly a minner, as the young girls who work in order to support themselves.

Indeed it would frighten you to look on the likes, from whom the flush of youth has not departed, not yet twenty years of age, withered and spent and wasted, without vitality or energy, consu nption with its grips upon them, sapping the strength of their sinews. A short time ago I met a young girl. Sae was standing at her mother's door crying dejectedly. She would make the hard stones to weep with pity for her. "What ails you, aru?" said I to her,

"Oh," said she, "the doctor's after leaving the house." And what did he want there?"

"It is so that my mother asked him to come to see me.'

Were you sick ?"

"It's not that I was or am sick, but a weakness is on me."

"And what did the doctor say to you?" "Oh, he said nothing to me, but he told my mother that consumption had got a bad hold of me, and that is the reason that makes me cry.' "But you shouldn't cry, as you may

be able to throw it off you."

" The doctor told my mother that if she could afford to send me to a foreign country till the return of the summer. and give me suitable food, I would possibly recover. I need hardly say that's not possible, for it's hard enough we find it to keep the roof over our heads."

"But there is no danger of death yet." "The doctor told my mother that it was probable I would not live another

" It's a sorrowful story of yours, but maybe the doctor did not understand your case aright. and made a mistake. It's often a doctor makes a mistake, and prophesies death to a person as healthy as himself." "It's not so with this doctor. My

mother says he understands his work well, and that he is a kindly man that would not frighten any poor girl without good reason.'

She began to cry again, and after a tearful interval, she said sorrowfully, "I will never recover from this sickness."

" And how did it come upon you at "Wisha, I don't know. I work, or

used to do, till I got too weak, in a shop every day or the week. I do be there early and late. I do have to have my breakfast before going out in the morning, and then only get twenty minutes for dinner about two o'clock in the day, and then I get no opportunity from that to eat or drink anything till I come home at night, and late at night, too.

"And what do you have for dinner?" "A half-penny roll and a cup of tea." "And what do you have for breakfast?'

"The same; but I take a drop of milk sometimes in the morning instead of the tea. I'd rather have the tea; but sometimes we lack materials for a fire, and I have no way then to draw the tea' "Why do you have such miserable

food in the beginning and in the middle of the day? Sure wouldn't such food give sickness to the healthiest man on a hillside?"

"I had no help for it. My pay was only half-a-crown a week; at first I only got two shillings; two years ago they raised my pay and gave me half-acrown, and I was only getting that till I had to give up work altogether through my sickness."

"And had you no other money coming to you in the week?"

'Not a farthing. I have another sister at work and she gets 3s. 6d. a week; I have another sister who gets 5s; but we have to take the rent out of that much, and it's not a small thing for the four of us—my mother and the three of us to keep ourselves out of the rest. And what is half a crown in the week worth? What is it but fivepence a day and fasting on Sunday, or fourpence a day and to count Sunday? It's small is the food that's to be got on fourpence or fivepence."

You are right, my girl," I replied; and I understood how she got consumption. Bad air, wretched food, and hard work would give consumption to the healthiest person going." CRAOBH NA NDEALG.

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