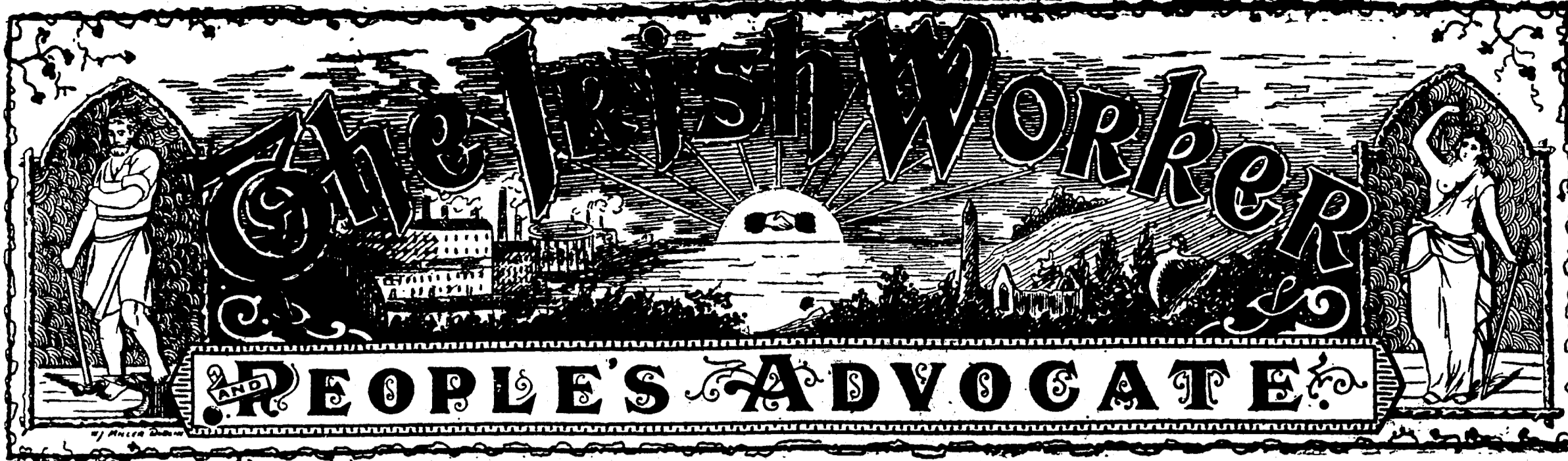


"The principle I state, and mean to stand upon is:—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."
James Fintan Lalor.



Who is it speaks of defeat?
I tell you a cause like ours;
Is greater than defeat can know—
It is the power of powers.
As surely as the earth rolls round,
As surely as the glorious sun
Brings the great world moon-wave,
Must our Cause be won!

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Edited by Jim Larkin.

1.

No. 10.—VOL. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1911.

[ONE PENNY.]

A National Council.

By JAMES FINNAN LALOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NATION."
TINAKILL, ABBEYLEIX,
Tuesday, 25th May.

SIR, In the leading article of last Saturday's "Nation," it is stated that the "Reproductive Committee" has changed its name, enlarged its basis, and constituted itself into what the writer would seem desirous to consider to be the nucleus of a "National Council." He seems also to attach an importance to the transaction, of which, I fear, it is wholly undeserving.

The "Nation" gives no report. I have seen none elsewhere of the proceedings of the meetings at which the alleged alterations were made. I know nothing, therefore, of the name, nature, principles, or purpose, of the new association into which the committee has resolved itself. I write, consequently, in ignorance, and on mere supposition. But I know that of necessity it will consist effectively, if not avowedly, of landowners only. Its composition and character will be determined and limited as strictly by circumstances as they could by formal rule of constitution. Originating in Dublin, without any virtual constituency throughout the country to empower or support, formed by its own private act, not by public action, it will never, in public estimation, be anything more than an association of landowners, and it will be practical wisdom to attempt no revolt against a public decision, and to assume no other character or functions than those which general opinion will have certainly assigned to it. Should it be able to establish and extend itself, a few individuals from other classes might doubtless be induced to join it—a few mercantile and professional men, tradesmen, and tenant-farmers; but never in sufficient number to enable it to assume the character, or exercise the functions of a National Council. Let it profess to be, what in fact, it is, an association of landed proprietors, and pretend to be nothing more. This will be its true and most effective policy. But no association of landowners, acting alone, can settle a single question of all those which are now fermenting in every house and every heart throughout the island. Be its objects what they may, the noblest or meanest, the greatest or pettiest, not one of them can be effected without the assent and aid of those who occupy the soil and inhabit the land, and who will continue to be occupiers and inhabitants in despite and defiance of open force or covert fraud, of avowed enemies or hollow friends.

If its founders, however, be honest, earnest and capable, and should they succeed in obtaining the adhesion of any considerable number of the landed proprietors, the nascent association may be made to form one component part of a National Council, of which the Commons of Ireland—tenant-farmers and trading classes—would constitute the other portion.

As the most ready and feasible mode that occurs to me of organizing such Council, I beg to present, for consideration and correction, the hasty draft of plans which is stated in the following suggestions:

1. That the "Reproductive Committee" do immediately constitute itself into an association of landowners, to be composed exclusively of Irish landed proprietors.
2. That should such proposed association of landowners become too numerous to act as a deliberative assembly, it shall appoint a Managing Committee of one or two hundred members, empowered and instructed to assume the office of standing, and speaking, and acting, as the accredited organ of the landed proprietors of Ireland.
3. That a tenant-league, or association of tenant-farmers be formed with as little delay as possible, in each of the several counties of Ireland.
4. That every such county league of tenant-farmers shall appoint a managing committee of not less than five nor more than twelve members—the number to be fixed according to the extent and population of the county.
5. That a trade society, for the revival and promotion of Irish manufacture, be established in each of the thirty most populous cities and towns of the kingdom.
6. That every such trade society shall appoint a secretary, or a president and secretary, or a managing Committee of from three to eight members, according to the greater or smaller population of the town or city.

7. That these tenant-league committees, trade committees, and trade officers, either under special powers and instructions to that effect, if allowed by the Convention Act or otherwise, through the concurrence of accidental circumstances, or other perfectly legal and moral contrivance, shall assemble together in Dublin, to consult and determine upon such questions affecting the interests of the tenant-farmers and trading classes of Ireland, as may be brought before them, and shall, further, be empowered (or permitted) to treat, confer, and enter into agreement with the landowners' association on all those several questions.

8. That those committees be further vested with full powers (or allowed full permission) to hold such conference with the landed proprietors in whatever mode may be found most eligible and convenient, and to make such agreement as aforesaid, in whatever form may be deemed most conclusive and satisfactory, and on such guarantees and securities as may be considered sufficient.

This is a very hurried and imperfect sketch of my ideas on the mode in which I think a National Council might be constituted, such as the people of Ireland would acknowledge and accept in that character. The primary proceeding of forming the several tenant-leagues and trade societies is the only essential portion of the plan. There are many modes in which the ulterior proceedings might be conducted without violating the Convention act. If the society formed by the "Reproductive Committee" recommend and carry out this proceeding, or some analogous proceeding, they will have deserved well of their country, saved and strengthened their own class, and done a deed in history.

Our Police.

What a skulking bully he looks as he lounges against the street corners of our city—how important he seems when the Inspector appears in sight! What a gigantic column of ignorance to be placed over the people of our metropolis to administer law and order as it is known under the so-called stainless flag of British justice. We are certainly a tame crowd in this ancient City of Dublin to remain so long under the heel of this most detestable creature.

The question is, are we going to put up with it much longer? Is the murmur recently raised against this band of savage cossacks going to develop into a gigantic roar? Is its sound to be heard from all classes and creeds residing in the capital? Is the country gossamer, with the smell of the peat fresh upon him, going to sink citizenship into the depths of insignificance? How different is this "limb of the law" to the popular "copper" of London or any of the great English cities, how civilly the latter answers a question when asked, what pains he will take to try and please everyone, what an odious comparison between this paid servant of the English public, and the "basket-kicking gentlemen" of our streets, with his deep contempt for the Eighth Commandment. He is "earning" a decent wage, he is clothed and fed on the best (judging from his Jack Johnston appearance), yet, when he is quite urgently required he is never to be found within the radius of a mile. If you are fortunate enough to find "Robert" at the end of this distance, he is probably waiting to pounce on, with the fury of a lion, a band of playful school-boys, about to indulge in a miniature cup-final, with a penny ragball.

The recent doings of these "gentlemen" in blue only goes to show their actions are endorsed by the authorities. Let the citizens of Dublin go about "The taming of the Blues" immediately, let them take up a firm stand against ignorant oppression, they will then bring Dublin Castle to a proper sense of understanding, and modify for ever the actions of that stupid individual "The Dublin Policeman."

J. M.

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The Angel of Discontent.

When the world was formed and the morning stars
Upon their paths were sent, [named
The loftiest-browed of the angels was
The Angel of Discontent! [hills,
Where the crested serpent stings,
And the tiger tears and the she-wolf howls,
And he told of better things,
And he lead man forth to the towered town,
And forth to the fields of corn;
And he told of the ampler work ahead
For which his race was born. [sees
And he whispers to men of those hills he
In the blush of the golden west;
And they look to the light of his lifted eye
And they hate the name of rest.

In the light of that eye doth the slave behold
A hope that is high and brave, [blood
And the madness of war comes into his
For he knows himself a slave,
The serfs of wrong in the light of that eye
March on with victorious songs;
For the strength of the right comes into
their hearts
When they behold their wrongs.
'Tis by the light of that lifted eye
That error's mists are rent—
A guide to the table-land of Truth
Is the Angel of Discontent.
And still he looks with his lifted eye
And a glance that is far away, [hills
On a light that shines on the glimmering
Of a diviner day.

SAM WALTER FOSS.

Democracy on Trial.

To make Lord Iveagh, of Elvedon Hall, Sussex, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1912 is the proposal put before the citizens, by Messrs. M'Walter and Sherlock, and with the present wave of "loyalty," otherwise respectability," passing over middle class Dublin no doubt the idea will meet with considerable approval, more especially among the shopkeepers, Orangemen, and Castle officials. But with the democratic readers of THE IRISH WORKER it should be different, for it is hard to conceive a more far-reaching set-back to democracy and nationalism in Ireland than would be the election of Lord Iveagh to the mayoral chair of Dublin.

Lord Iveagh deserves well of Dublin, we are told, by his self-constituted cham-pions. That his lordship is a public spirited citizen we gladly acclaim, but that he has done anything to pre-eminently entitle him to the homage of Dublin we emphatically deny. Lord Iveagh has given more to London than he has to Dublin—though he is not even an Englishman. He is an absentee, spending considerably more at his country residence in Sussex and his Grosvenor place, London, house yearly than he has given to the Dublin hospitals to commemorate the recent Royal visit. The greater part of the splendid income Lord Iveagh derives from the Guinness concern is spent outside Ireland, and no small share of what he does spend at home is laid out on political supererogation.

And this is the man whom Nationalist and Democratic Dublin is asked to honour with the Chief Magistracy of the city! Twelve months ago the idea would have been rejected with scorn, but not so today; and we have no hesitation in saying that unless the democracy of Dublin make it very plain that they want none of it, 1912 will find a Unionist, a capitalist and an aristocrat Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Castle officials and Unionists want it; the shopkeepers want it; and, most important of all, the wire-pullers in the Corporation, now that the reduced salary has robbed the position of its value in their eyes, are inclined to favour it. Led away by the mistaken notion that a return to the days when we chose our Lord Mayors from among the monied classes would mean a return of prosperity to our city, many well intentioned people also favour the suggestion; but no squandering of money on luxurious entertaining would compensate the democracy of Dublin for the loss of prestige they would sustain in allowing the election of an aristocrat to a representative position filled every year for nearly thirty years past by one of the people.

Let the people speak out and make it clear that they will have none of this pandering to the tide of middle class English respectability that is passing over Dublin. Now that a good start has been made in effectively organising the workers of Dublin, no false feeling of gratitude should be allowed to interfere with the work of making the influence of the worker felt in Irish public life; and every resistance should be given to this insidious attempt to re-establish "vested interests" at the head of Dublin National life.

How the Workers are Housed.

Perhaps the most revolting exposure made in recent years of the frightful conditions under which the poor in our large towns live, or rather exist, is contained in a recent official report signed by two Local Government Inspectors, on the sanitary condition of Waterford. Waterford is the fourth or fifth largest seaport in Ireland, but plenty of you, readers, will hardly believe such conditions could exist to-day. The report is a digest of the evidence given at the sworn inquiry held there in November last. I advise the reader to stop here, if he does not want his feelings shocked.

In the pages devoted to housing we read—"There are sixteen houses situated in Millar's Marsh, adjoining the Corporation manure depot, which are dilapidated, damp, badly-lighted, ill-ventilated, and with earthen floors. There is neither privy or yard accommodation to any of the houses and the surroundings are filthy in the extreme. Yet there are people who think that the occupants suffer little from disease. This, however, was not borne out by the evidence we received from the inhabitants themselves. Many of them (tenement houses) are old and in an unsanitary condition, and owing to want of space, structural and other defects are incapable of being put into a proper and decent sanitary state or made fit for human habitation, and, consequently, should be closed up."

In the course of our inspection we were struck with the wretched appearance of many of the women and children, who occupied houses where sunlight never entered and with damp, earthen floors and insanitary surroundings. Houses of this description tend to produce physical degeneration. The habits of the people occupying these houses were during the inquiry frequently referred to as being very dirty. This, is, no doubt, true; but the fault is not entirely their own. The conditions under which they live are, to some extent, accountable for their uncleanly habits. If the occupants are removed to cleanly dwellings the effect is to make them more cleanly in their habits.

There are comparatively few water closets in the yards of the poorer class of houses. The larger proportion have dry privies and uncovered ashpits in the yards. The privies were frequently in such a filthy condition as to be unusable. In some instances the privy is against the walls of either the bedroom or living rooms. The ashpits and privies adjoin, the receptacle being fixed with brick or stone sides, which in the majority of those we inspected were more or less out of repair. The only way their contents can be removed in a large proportion of the poorer class houses is by being carried in handbarrows or boxes through the houses. In the process of removal some of the filth from the feet of the men engaged, and some falling from the barrows, is scattered on the floor of the living room, which is in many cases an earthen floor, and therefore incapable of being washed, with the result that the floors become sodden and give off offensive effluvia. Even when the floor is cemented the carrying of the privy contents through the house is a most insanitary and filthy process, that renders the house practically uninhabitable for at least a day. We are of opinion that the owners of such houses should be compelled to substitute water-closets for privies."

The report goes on to condemn the flagrant violations of bye-laws by the butchers who will not use the public abattoir. There is no inspection of the carcasses of animals killed in the private slaughter houses, and no inspection of the foreign meat arriving in Waterford. When a butcher wants to kill a beast in private, we can draw our own conclusions. The public and poor are the sufferers. The report naively adds: "There is a certain amount of danger from consuming the meat from tuberculosis animals." We would imagine an "uncertain" amount ourselves. Milk, water, sewage, house drainage are all defective. Commenting on the abnormal death-rate from diarrhoea the report states: "There was a consensus of opinion that the sanitary condition of the yards attached to some of the poorer-class houses with open, overflowing ashpits and foul privies, was

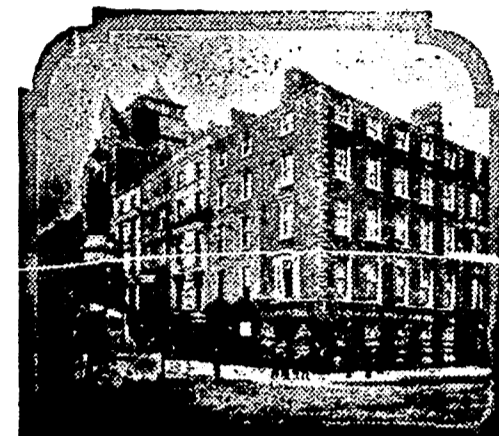
largely accountable for the high death-rate." One out of every five dies from tuberculosis, and the mean infantile death-rate is higher than the rate for all Ireland. Can we wonder?

The most interesting portion is the chapter headed, "Social Conditions." One witness, a lady, is quoted as stating, "The poor children are fed on separated milk, as their parents can not afford to buy new milk." Another lady stated, "The children are so badly fed that when any epidemic comes along they are cleared off—they have no strength to stand against it. The wages received by general labourers range from 12s. to 15s. per week, carters, 14s. to 18s., masons' labourers, 12s. to 14s. per week, and quay labourers, from 16s. to 17s. per week. From the evidence of many witnesses, and our observations and conversations with many of the poor while inspecting the sanitary condition of their houses, we are convinced that a very large section of the population are in a chronic state of want and poverty. Even when the wage earner is in constant employment as a labourer, but has no other means of supplementing his weekly earnings, it is totally impossible for a family consisting of a wife and five or six young children to be properly fed and clothed on the average wages of 13s. per week. These low wages mean insufficient food, and insufficient food leads to serious physical deterioration. All the members of the family share the same privations, which soon tell upon their health, their children either die young or grow up weak, diseased, and easy victims to infection. It was pathetic to see some of the children in the poorer houses with their puny bodies insufficiently clad, with sore eyes and swollen glands, and many other symptoms, which are pure tokens of want and misery. Apart from the physical and mental suffering which must of necessity be associated with the conditions just described, there is the large economic aspect, the far-reaching importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. The low efficiency of the labourer in this country is often unfavourably commented upon and compared with the highest efficiency of the same class after they emigrate to the United States. This, with a fair show of reason, can be attributed to the difference in the standard of living in the two countries."

Let it be emphasised that the foregoing is not the picturesque phrasing of a special commissioner of THE IRISH WORKER. No, it is the bare official report of two Local Government Board Inspectors, a class not in the habit of exaggerating to make out a case for the worker. They have done their work, and exposed a lot of that jobbery that we have seen here in Dublin. In Waterford the aldermen, we can assume, own the tenement houses and the slum cess-pools that the people there call houses. The butchers and the bad milk vendors have seats on the Corporation, and hold sway over the unfortunate and backboneless sanitary officers. Inspection of food, and milk, and slaughter-houses, and dwellinghouses is a farce, is worse than a mockery, and the poor and the children of the poor die. What matter? Let them eat tuberculosis meat, drink bad milk, and germ-laden water, and live in houses that one of our Merrion Square dwellers would not allow their dog to lie in. They are only the poor—our Irish poor. Lady Aberdeen will cure them with fresh air?

Read over the parts between the quotation marks and tell me—why men go on strike? If in days to come you read of a strike in Waterford remember the grounds for it. It is an absolute necessity, so that a few more children can have some more food. This is the concern of every Irishman and woman. We see here the way our people live, or rather exist. We read that thousands are only half fed, and the children chronic sufferers from "sore eyes and swollen glands." What an Ireland we will have in the future if this be the youth on which Parnell said the future of Ireland was to rest.

The report in a final paragraph goes on to state—"We regret they (Public Health Committee) have been rather lax in enforcing their own bye-laws, the only apparent reason being that, from mistaken kindly motives, individual interests frequently receive more consideration than general good." In other words, let the poor eat private-killed meat although the beast be rotten with tuberculosis. The butcher has a seat on the Corporation and Poor Law Board, and it would be "unkind" to prosecute him. Let the poor rot in filth-reeking houses without sanitary accommodation. The landlord is an alderman, a benefactor to charity, and dines with the clergy. It would be a scandal to



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offend such a man by asking him to put gunpowder under his houses for the public good. In days to come when a man like Shaw ceases to be looked upon as a prophet, we will try the man for manslaughter in whose insanitary house a child dies. We have aldermen and councillors in Dublin who have grown rich by dealing in slum and tenement houses. The infantile death-rate in their houses is appalling; but we are not educated enough to brand such a man as a murderer. No; we are fools, and give them a sure seat on the Poor Law and other Boards, because they tell us they "are life-long Nationalists."

The workers in Waterford and Dublin could control the public boards, but they elect the slum landlords, the butcher, the "bung," and the "woodbine" crawler, because of their "life-long service to the National cause." Don't be fools any longer. You know your power. Your man went in flying in the South Dock Poor-law election. Many outside your own ranks would rather see intelligent coal heavers on the South and North Boards rather than the uneducated "Bungs" now sitting on them. There is a great day in store for our country when the worker learns to grasp and use the weapon that has been put into his fist—THE VOTE.

Since the publication of THE IRISH WORKER some of the Dublin papers are beginning to talk of the workmen's grievances. Wonders will never cease. There was a time when they would not touch a workman with a tongs. Anyhow, we are glad to see them waking up.

What has a worker's organisation to do with the National Anathema? Its bawling seems to be quite a feature of Labour gatherings. Surely it is as plain as a pikestaff that kingship stands for working-class exploitation. It has always so stood, and will as long as it lasts. It is anti-democratic and ante-diluvian. Why should God invidiously save a King, seeing that he can only be "saved" by the slavery of his alleged subjects? Anyhow the singing of the jingoistic "Gor-save" is a piece of sycophancy unworthy of the manhood of toil. It instils and parades servility, and begets contempt from onlookers. If it isn't meant, it is hypocrisy; if it is meant, it is ignorance.

Carrie Nation is dead.—There are still a few publichouses open in the world.

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Labour and Politics.

A correspondent, who does not give his address, and who objects to his name being published, has written to us about an article which we published last week.

DEAR SIR—I read the article "Loyal to Whom?" in your valuable paper, & must confess that I have pursued missives inspired with a greater regard for the truth for which "O.F." seems to great respect—at any rate he keeps very far away from it, probably for fear of defiling it.

We are asked to believe that the reason for the truly magnificent reception King George received (& nobody in his sane senses can deny this) was given because the people were attracted by the novelty of the thing.

Now, does O.F. believe this to be true? Because if he does he is alone in that opinion.

We, in Dublin, have in the past been treated to greater novelties than monarchs' visits & yet none of them ever attracted such universal attention or such spontaneous applause as did the function under discussion.

Seemingly O.F. sees the weakness of this argument so in the next paragraph he informs us that there were merely a few thousand children cheering the procession at the bidding of their masters, a statement obviously untrue as there were probably well over a hundred thousand people present along the line of route.

Next he takes the opportunity of abusing the people who hung out flags & bunting & presumably electric illuminations.

He assures us, in confidence that they are all frauds, persons of expedient. Now this is practically a charge against the people of Dublin at large and fits in ill with their reputation for honesty & straight forwardness.

The coloured papers and gaudy rags which decorated the city gave employment to many hundred workers yet because this throws a little credit on the other side it is ignored by O.F.

His sneer at the soldiers, sailors & other paid officials who were paid for attending the procession is rather amusing than otherwise.

Does O.F. think that their sense of loyalty should prevent them from accepting payment for the day?

Now, I am a working man myself and a strong trade unionist but really after reading O.F. I cannot for the life of me see why politics should be dragged into a labour paper but if O.F. was not present at the procession the least he might do is to keep silent about it and not to expose his pitiable ignorance on the subject.

I hope your sense of fair play to all will cause you to insert this letter as it is due to you to let your readers hear both sides. Wishing your paper (labour not political) every success.—Yours, Etc., VERITAS.

Dublin, 17th July, 1911.

He is not too polite, and begins by calling me a liar. After denying that curiosity had more to do with bringing the crowd on the streets to see the King of England, than loyalty had, he accuses me of abusing the shopkeepers who hung out flags and bunting. I am supposed to have told you in confidence (how could a thing be told in confidence by publishing it in a newspaper?) that "they are all frauds, persons of expediency," whatever that may mean. I am accused of sneering at the soldiers, &c., when I had only attempted to excuse them. The best reply I could make to this letter is to recommend "Veritas" to re-read my article. Where he does not misunderstand he intentionally misquotes me. The first part of his letter needs no further comment.

When "Veritas" says he does not for the life of him see why politics should be dragged into a labour paper, he puts himself out of court completely, as anybody with a grain of wit knows that politics is the key to the whole labour movement. Trades Unionism is politics; the Sanitary Law is politics; Old Age Pensions is politics; the State Insurance Bill is politics; the Food and Drugs Act is politics; the Right to Work is politics; so is the Right to Strike. Need I mention any more? If "Veritas" cannot for the life of him see what these things have to do with a labour paper, he has a lot to learn.

Why go into raptures about the small amount of work given by decorating the streets? It did not counter-balance the amount of idleness and loss of pay caused by the closing of "loyal" shops and factories. Our argument is not that the money should not have been spent, but that it could and should have been spent to better purpose. John Ruskin wrote, "Luxuries, whether national or personal, must be paid for by labour withdrawn from useful things; and no nation has a right to indulge in them until all its poor are comfortably housed and fed."

We have neither time nor space to deal fully with the subject of politics from a labour standpoint this week, but if "Veritas" will learn the quotation we have given him, and read his IRISH WORKER more carefully in future, we will promise to return to this subject soon and help him out of the wilderness into which he has apparently strayed. A last word. "Veritas" letter was written on foreign made notepaper. Is there no paper good enough for him made in Ireland? Where was his love for the Irish unemployed when he sent his money out of the country for something that could be obtained at home? Perhaps he thought the Irish were too disloyal to be worthy of his custom. Perhaps!

O. F.

The Uprising.

Don't you hear the rumbling, comrade, Like the surf on fog-bound coast Hear the rising, rising rumble Of the toil-worn labourer's host? Who are they that preach contentment Whilst our babes in hunger die? Who would pacify resentment? Shut their ears to victim's cry? Yes; we hear the rumbling storm-chock Rising ever nearer home, Rising as each freighted vessel Bears our loved ones o'er the foam; Rising as each broken brother Bends and falls to rise no more, Rising at each groan of anguish. Wrung from hearts and bodies sore. Just a little longer, comrade, Labour yet shall own it's own; Soon shall pass that time for ever, When they reap who ne'er have sown.

RIGHT BOWER.

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

Irish Worker AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Edited by JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—price One Penny—and may be had of any news-agent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, 29TH JULY, 1911.

Employers' Secret Society Unmasked.

Comrades and readers! We desire to call your special attention to the matters contained in circulars which we reproduce below. No clearer indication could be given of the spirit that animates the employers of this city than what is furnished by reading clauses 2 and 4. We do not intend traversing the mis-statements in clause 1, where they state men have left their employment without cause or notice, due to intimidation and violence. Again, I ask, how is it possible for one man to intimidate 1,000 men—or for one man to prevent 1,000 men continuing to work as slaves? Surely there must be some underlying cause for the unrest and for the action of men who refuse to any longer slave for employers under the conditions that hitherto prevailed in this city. Terrorism! Yes, sirs, there was terrorism of the most brutal and despicable type. Men built in the image of their Creator have been subject to a tyranny such as dare not be exercised in Russia; and could we expect anything different from the men who have signed this secret society circular? Do these creatures think that because they succeeded for a time in Cork to browbeat the workers (assisted by traitors such as Simon Punch, and backed up by a corrupt Government), that they will succeed in Dublin? May I remind them that Dublin is not Cork? Within this town are living men who have defeated—aye! and destroyed—a more corrupt organisation (if that were possible) than this suggested Dublin Employers' Federation. But forewarned is forearmed, and the working class of this great city has too long submitted to the tyranny of the sweater and despoiler. Some of these gentlemen seem to have forgotten that we had a land problem in Ireland, and that a few individuals who claimed they owned the land were taught a lesson. In the beginning of that struggle a large number of the dispossessed farmers blamed the tools of the landlords, and dealt in a very summary way with them. Later on men arose in this land who made it clear to the minds of the exploited that it were foolish to blame the tools, the emergency man, and the grabber; the people who were responsible were the alien landlord class, and in a few short years the problem was solved as regards the tenant farmers. Some of the landlord class tried the self-same tricks that you in Dublin intend playing. Well, some of them found themselves lying behind a ditch suffering from want of breath, and don't forget we are the sons of those men who enjoyed the gaol and trod the scaffold. Do you think we will be less worthy than they who went before? You will conspire; your tools will perjure their dirty souls; you will intimidate you will starve us into submission; you threaten us and our wives and children with the whip-lash of hunger. Eh! that is your game. Do you think there is no brains, brawn, or muscle left in this land among the working class? We accept your challenge—and in our next issue we will deal with these gentlemen individually.

Dublin Employers' Federation, 3 Burgh Quay, Dublin, July 21st, 1911.

Sir—A meeting of manufacturers, merchants and other employers of labour in Dublin, was held on the 30th of June, 1911, to consider the present strikes, and the circumstances under which carters and labourers have left their employment, without notice in many cases, and where, by intimidation and violence, men, desirous of retaining or returning to their employment, are prevented from doing so. It is evident that the situation is very grave, and that there is an urgent necessity for co-operation to protect the interests of employers, and to prevent the entire dislocation of the trade of Dublin in this or in similar circumstances at any future time.

A Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, was appointed to prepare a scheme of co-operation to meet the situation, and several meetings have been held. The Committee has been much strengthened in numbers and influence since its first formation, by the voluntary enrolment of prominent employers of labour and leaders of trade and commerce in Dublin, and the promise of support from others.

It has been decided to form a company, limited by guarantees to be called "The Dublin Employers' Federation, Limited." The objects of the company to be mutual protection and indemnity of all employers of labour in Dublin who join the federation, and to promote freedom of contract between employers and employees. A sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a Memorandum and Articles of Association, and to take the necessary steps to register the Federation. An Indemnity Fund will be raised in accordance with the terms which will be set out in the Articles of Association.

There are at present several associations of employers in Dublin, and it is not proposed to interfere in any way with their methods of dealing with matters affecting their particular trades, but the Federation will be willing to assist such associations in regard to any matter concerning labour disputes. These associations have been asked to consider the proposed Federation. Some of them have already met and decided to advise their members to join the Federation, subject to approval of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and many members of other associations have expressed a desire to become members of the proposed Federation. The Committee wish to know if you would be willing to become a member of such a Federation, subject, of course, to approval of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

About two years ago the condition of affairs in the City of Cork was somewhat similar to those now existing in Dublin. The situation was met by the establishment of a Federation like that which is now proposed for Dublin. The result of this action by the Cork employers has been entirely satisfactory, and they have experienced little or no labour troubles since the Federation was founded.

By permission of the Cork Employers' Federation, Limited, some extracts from their Report, Memorandum and Articles of Association, showing the leading features of that Federation, are enclosed herewith for your information.

At the foot are the names of the present members of the Provisional Committee, who have power to add to their number. It is important that the Committee should know the probable number of members as soon as possible, and therefore an early answer at your convenience would be esteemed.—Yours faithfully,

RICHARD K. GAMBLE, (Chairman, Brooks, Thomas & Co., Ltd.) Hon. Secretary (pro tem).

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

- Ed. H. Andrews Wm. M. Murphy, J.P. R. W. Booth, J.P. T. R. McCullagh S. P. Boyd, J.P. John M'Intyre John Brown J. D. MacNamara William Crowe Thomas A. O'Farrell H. M. Dockrell J. B. Pearson D. Frame William Perrin R. K. Gamble, J.P. J. E. Robinson Sir W. J. Goulding J. Sibthorpe James Mahony J. Young Laurence Malone F. J. Fisher Frank V. Martin Wm. Wallace, J.P.

Extracts from the Report of the Meeting held on Monday, 9th August, 1909, of the Cork Employers' Federation, Ltd.

At this meeting a report was received from the Committee which had been appointed to draw up a Memorandum and Articles of Association and to incorporate the Federation.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.—

The idea of forming an Employers' Federation was, in the first instance, brought about by the frequency of labour disturbances in the city. It originated in the minds of a number of Merchants who met together to discuss the position, and they finally came to the conclusion that, to maintain the commercial prosperity of the city, it was absolutely necessary that a Federation of Employers should be formed.

At the first meeting of Employers held on 17th June, it was unanimously decided to resist to the utmost such wanton interference with the trade of the city.

At this meeting it was thought that it was unnecessary to call together such large numbers as had been attending the meetings, and you appointed a Committee to carry on the work.

The experience gained by your Committee, as a result of their numerous meetings has been to show, more strongly than ever, the enormous advantage which the Federation is likely to prove in dealing with problems such as have arisen in Cork from time to time and which must continue to exist in some form in every industrial centre. The efforts made have proved most successful. It is appalling to think that the dire consequences to the city might have been had the result been different and agitators' law allowed to take its course unchecked.

Such a Federation as ours is, we believe, an absolute necessity as a permanent organism to protect the interests of the employers, bound up as they are in the commercial prosperity of the city. We are confident that its influence for good will increase year by year, and that when employers and workmen alike recognise that the Federation has been the means of securing the right to freedom of action for both parties, its formation will be looked upon as a matter of the highest importance to the entire community.

The Federation embraces amongst its members, employers, large and small, men of all classes and creeds, who can meet on a common platform with the one object in view—that of conserving and furthering the industrial resources of the country in which we all take a deep interest.

One of the supporters speaking to the adoption of the report, said:—

Anyone who would carry back his mind any time, or who had read the history of the city previous to their own time, would recall the many industries that had been killed by unjust strikes. They had been driven altogether out of the city, and they would recall a great many such instances in their own time. What was the reason of it? It was that the men acted without considering the interests of the city, but a contributory reason was, that the employers were not banded together. They

in the Federation did not desire to injure the labourer or the workman, but they wanted to safeguard the interests of themselves and the city.

The Memorandum of Association of this Federation contains the following:—

- (a)—To consider all questions affecting the interests of the trade, trades, business, or businesses carried on by the members of this Federation, and to take such action as may be necessary to promote all such interests of the Federation. (b)—To protect and indemnify the members of the Federation as far as the assets of the Federation will allow; against any loss arising in the management of their trade, trades, business or businesses, without their actual privity or default, which, in the opinion of the Federation, should, in its interests or the interests of trade generally, be made good. (c)—To act jointly by Federation or otherwise, and to co-operate with any Association or Federation in furtherance of the objects of this Federation. (d)—To promote freedom of contract and to resist, insure against, counteract, and discourage interference therewith, and to subscribe to any Association or Fund for any such purpose. (e)—To watch over all legislative measures which may affect or tend to affect the interests of the members of the Federation or their trades, and to do such other things as are, in the opinion of the Federation, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them. No. 4.—The liability of the members is limited.

Among the Articles of Association are the following:—

The business of the Federation shall consist of all matters and things set forth in the Memorandum of Association, or any of them, and shall be conducted under the control of the Executive Council of the Federation according to the terms of these presents. For the purposes of registration the number of members of the Association is to be taken as unlimited.

No person shall be admitted a member of the Federation unless he is first approved by the Executive Council, and the Executive Council shall have full discretion as to the admission of any person to membership.

There shall be for the management of the affairs of the Federation an Executive Council elected annually by the members of the Federation at the Annual General Meeting, and the business and affairs of the Federation shall be conducted under the control and supervision of said Executive Council. The number of members of the Executive Council shall be 15.

Seven members of the Executive Council shall form a quorum.

There shall be a General Council of the Federation, and such General Council shall consist of the members of the Executive Council, and, in addition, of the representatives of each group of trades or business, which groups shall each have the right of electing annually two representatives from that trade or business to the General Council. The General Council shall meet once in the month of March, June, September, and December, in each year.

Any member of the Federation incurring any liability or expense, or suffering any damage by any course of conduct adopted at the request of the Executive Council, shall be indemnified by the Federation if the Executive Council directs. The amount of such indemnity, if any, shall be fixed by the Executive Council after hearing the member claiming the indemnity, the auditors of the Federation, and all other persons that they may deem it necessary to hear, and on being supplied by the member with such books, documents, and other information or evidence that they may require, and their decision shall be final and binding.

There is a provision for the Annual General Meetings and the proceedings thereat, similar to those of other Public Companies.

The Annual Subscription to the Federation is 10/6 per annum. A fund is provided for the purpose of indemnity under these Articles by what is called a contribution of one-half per cent. per annum on the net wages and salaries (not more than those of the clerical staff, heads of departments, travellers, and such other employees as the Executive Council may in their discretion, either generally or in special instances, except paid by such member, the Executive Council, nevertheless, to have power to vary the contribution and change the rate or amount of contribution in any special case where they think it desirable to do so. Provided always that the Federation in General Meeting shall have power to alter, discontinue, reduce or increase this annual contribution by such alteration, discontinuance, reduction or increase, before becoming binding on the Federation, shall be carried by a majority of three-fourths of the voted members present and voting at such meeting. Provided also that the annual contribution of one-half per cent. shall not be increased to a greater sum or contribution than 2/6 per cent. and such half per cent. shall not be discontinued or diminished during any period when the accumulated funds of the Federation amount to less than £20,000.

The funds are vested in trustees.

Greenmount Spinning Mills.

A THREATENED LIBEL ACTION.

In the special "Lock-Out" Edition of THE IRISH WORKER, which was published on July 17th, there appeared a letter signed "D. O'Brien," complaining of the treatment his daughter received from above Company. The original letter was sent to the Secretary Trades Council, Capel street, requesting him to make it public. It was handed to us for publication and duly appeared, as stated. We have since received two letters from "Daniel O'Brien, 25 Armstrong street, Harold's Cross," in which he denies having written the letter published, and threatening us with "legal proceedings."

We have carefully compared the original with the other two letters, and fail to find anything that would justify us in thinking the original a forgery.

Mr. O'Brien can examine the letter any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., at our printers in Stafford street. If the statements contained in the letter are untrue they should not have been made. If they are true there is no reason why he should try to bluff us into hushing them up. We are prepared at all hours to receive legal notices.—EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.—If the D.M.P. Constable who wrote to us this week will send us his name in confidence we will publish his letter.—ED.

NO TRADING STAMP ADVERTISE- MENT THIS WEEK. NEXT WEEK WE WILL TELL YOU WHY.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD! Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey. Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland. LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS 19 North Earl Street and 38 Henry Street, Dublin.



ERIN CONGRATULATES YOU.

A Word to the Critics.

There are thousands in Dublin to-day who would buy a copy of THE IRISH WORKER, and after a cursory glance over its articles would cast it away with a contemptuous sneer, as if it were an unclean thing. We can hear them exclaiming:—"Abominable, the way this fellow is attacking and slandering well-known citizens. It's disgraceful!" From their point of view they may have good grounds for doing this. They perhaps know the pilloried employer as an exemplary family man, as a weekly communicant, as a benefactor of the Church, or as a subscriber to charity. On the other hand, the poor may know that such a man has another and a blacker side to his person. Too often they know him as a heartless tyrant, as a sweater, and dread him, as a word from him to his foreman would mean hunger or maybe the union to the aggrieved worker. They fear to ask such a man for an extra shilling per week to buy a little more food for a half-fed family. Men are slaving ten and twelve hours per day for a weekly wage of nine, ten, and twelve shillings in this very city. They often enough have a wife and family, but God alone knows how they exist. Spare one moment. Oh, cynical reader, to think of the miserable, squalid existence of such a worker and family. Sneer not at the literary efforts of their friends, for you can never realise what it means to rear a wife and family on twelve shillings per week. You may know the employer as a good Catholic, we will say, who weekly goes to the altar-rails, and you may characterise as a "scandalous attack" any article against the system at work in his workshop that you may notice in this paper. Try for one moment to put yourself in the place of the married employee of such a man, slaving for a miserable pittance—for less than a gentleman spends on the food of one of his hounds each week—and you will begin to see the absolute necessity of such a paper as THE IRISH WORKER. The man, you will admit, is entitled to a living wage for a week's work. His children should not be deprived of necessary food, nor the wife should not be tortured wondering where the next day's food is to come from. If you have charity or reason you will bear with me this far. You will see that the worker has his side of the case, that there are wrongs to be righted, so please do not sneer now that the worker has become articulate and is proclaiming aloud the wrongs done unto him. The more you read THE IRISH WORKER the deeper will you examine into what the shirkers call "the problem of the poor." You will begin to see that "strikes" are not the spiteful acts of irresponsible leaders thirsting for notoriety, but rather protests against a system of evil and wrong doing. They are blows struck at the chains that hold the galley slaves of to-day. Men are led into "strikes," not by the call of the demagogue or agitator, but by the wistful and appealing looks of hungry children and

the sobs of their world-weary and despairing mothers. The pitiful wail of a hungry child is enough to drive a man to more desperate things than strikes, but you do not give him praise for his commendable restraint in stopping at such half measures as strikes. Read your "French Revolution," and see what men have been driven into doing. Examine the fundamentals underlying any strike and you will not be so apt to condemn the men unheard or to cast your whole-hearted sympathy on the side of the employers.

In closing, I would point out no thanks are due to the king that recently gave £1,000 to "the poor of Dublin." Over five times that amount was squandered in decorating our streets, and double as much again in bringing over thousands of troops and a fleet of warships. Perhaps fifty thousand pounds will not cover the whole cost of the recent parade of royalty in our streets. A thousand is given back, and many would fall on their knees to lick the feet of the giver for this paltry dole that would not pay for the porter and whiskey drunk by the extra soldiery and police drafted into our capital for the occasion.

How much more in accord with the teachings of the humble Nazarene if the Citizens' Committee had spent their thousands in giving food to the poor of Dublin, rather than bringing over their foreign made paper flowers and flags and bunting to do honour to an earthly monarch. In the words of Sir "Woodbine's" poet, "Tis a strange world, my masters."

P. Oh. U.

The Bolton Street Technical School Job.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR—Following letters appearing in your last two issues, it seems strange that the aggrieved friends of the farcical appointed "Caretaker" should not reply, or even venture to contradict the truthful statements published. Perhaps this intelligent committee, of country cousin, family making jobbers, feel shy to come into the light and face the music. Although this appointment seems a humble one, yet if not nipped in the bud shall only help and encourage them in the nefarious traffic of appointing "unsuitables" for each and every appointment vacant. As this and other similar actions of jobs made and filled by even the daughters of this committee shows up the uselessness of any respectable candidate replying to their bogus advertisements. It also proves that the honest and straightforward methods of consideration have been ruled against and fair play ignored.

The attitude of sixty-seven candidates, should be to present a petition to the Department of Technical Education to have the matter re-opened and the merits of candidates considered and acted on, and the result of their decision, satisfy the public if right has been ignored, and a premium placed on injustice.

PRO PUDOR!

SIMPSON & WALLACE, The Workingman's Meat Providers, For Best Quality and LOWEST PRICES. Note Addresses: 57, 139 & 113 Great Britain St. 26 North Strand. 5 Wexford Street. 28 Bolton Street, and 4 Commercial Buildings, Phibsboro'. 15 Francis Street.

After the Strike : A CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR—Allow me, through the medium of your splendid paper, THE IRISH WORKER, to address a few remarks to the great army of transport workers, who have recently won such a great victory at Liverpool, chiefly through the unofficial mobilisation of every section of labour engaged in that particular branch of industry.

nothing that your prowess has won. Keep merely as an instalment of more to follow everything you have wrung from the class who would do anything to break the power that has brought them to the hateful necessity of offering you a conference.

Of late years the trade union movement in this country has had a struggle to maintain an aggressiveness equal to that of the Salvation Army. Their strikes and demonstrations wore the semblance of picnic parties and Sunday-school processions, but the signs of the times signify the day of sectional and official trade unionism is drawing to a close, and the new system of federated labour is appearing upon the horizon.

Liverpool, 22nd July, 1911.

Scab Joinery for Labourers Cottages.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH WORKER.

3 Duke Row, Summerhill.

SIR,—You were good enough to publish a letter of mine on a former occasion, and I shall feel obliged if you can now find space for this letter, in order that I may further express this wholesale importation of sashes and frames for Labourers Cottages at Navan.

Irish-Ireland Movement.

By AN SPAILPIN FARACH.

An tOireachtas, the Irish Literary Festival annually organised by the Gaelic League about the first week in August, opens this year with a Pageant representing a Feis at Ancient Tara, in the Rotunda Gardens on this (Saturday) evening.

The various dancing, singing, and literary competitions will be held in the Rotunda Rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday. Concerts, plays, lectures, &c., have also been arranged to take place during the nights of Oireachtas week.

The reception of delegates will this year be held in the Round Room, Rotunda, instead of in the Mansion House. This change was made by the Executive of the League in deference to the opinion of all classes of the citizens over the action of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The Ard Fheis or Annual Congress opens on Wednesday next at 2 p.m. Rumour is gaining currency among Gaelic League workers that the agenda is not yet to be had by the delegates, though the Ard Fheis commences within the next few days.

We expect that the question of Irish in the National Schools will be discussed at the congress. We hear every day talk of reform of the National Board, bilingualism in the Irish-speaking districts, &c., &c.

We hear talk of conferences, deputations to this commissioner, that secretary, the other the Lord-knows-who, while the parents of the children who are to be operated on by schemes, rules, &c., are not consulted at all.

The business methods of the Gaelic League, or rather lack of them, has been the subject of comment by many. Even in the matter of advertising the Oireachtas this is painfully evident. What do the ordinary public—outside the few working Gaelic Leaguers—know of the wealth of attractions which, all during next week, will be held within the Rotunda enclosures?

The plain truth is, in our opinion, that the Coisde Gnótha is stale. Its composition at present seems to want more of that material essential for success in such bodies—men of independence in thought and action.

We have not yet seen any contradiction of the statements that members of the Coisde Gnótha voted an address from the Governing Body of the "National" University to his Britannic Majesty, George V., by the grace of God.

The Language Demonstration will be held on the 17th September next.

Open Letter to British Soldiers.

Men! Comrades! Brothers! You are in the army. You are WE. You, in the Army of Destruction. WE, in the Industrial, or Army of Construction.

We work at mine, mill, forge, factory, or dock, &c. producing and transporting all the goods, clothing, stuffs, etc., which makes it possible for people to live.

When WE go on Strike to better OUR lot, which is the lot also of YOUR FATHERS, MOTHERS, BROTHERS, and SISTERS, YOU are called upon by your officers to MURDER US.

Don't do it! You know how it happens. Always has happened.

We stand out as long as we can. Then one of our (and your) irresponsible Brothers, goaded by the sight and thought of his and his loved ones misery and hunger, commits a crime on property. Immediately YOU are ordered to MURDER US, as YOU did, at Mitchelstown, at Featherstone, at Belfast.

Don't YOU know, that when YOU are out of the colours, and become a "Civvy" again, that YOU, like US, may be on Strike, and YOU, like us be liable to be MURDERED by other soldiers?

Boys, DON'T DO IT! "THOU SHALT NOT KILL," says the Book. DON'T FORGET THAT!

It does not say, "unless you have a uniform on." NO! MURDER IS MURDER, whether committed in the heat of anger on one who has wronged a loved one, or, by pipe-clayed Tommies with a rifle.

Boys, DON'T DO IT! ACT THE MAN! ACT THE BROTHER! ACT THE HUMAN BEING.

Property can be replaced! Human life, never!

The Idle Rich class, who own and order you about, own and order us about also. They and their friends own the land and means of life of Britain.

YOU DON'T. WE DON'T. When WE kick they order YOU to MURDER US.

When YOU kick, YOU get court-martialed and cells.

Your fight is OUR fight. Instead of fighting AGAINST each other WE should be fighting WITH each other.

Out of OUR loins, OUR lives, OUR homes, YOU came.

Don't disgrace YOUR PARENTS, YOUR CLASS, by being the willing tools any longer of the MASTER CLASS.

YOU, like US, are of the SLAVE CLASS. When WE rise YOU rise; when WE fall, even if by YOUR bullets, YE fall also.

Ireland with its fertile valleys and dells, its mineral resources, its sea harvests, is the heritage of ages to us.

YOU no doubt joined the army out of poverty.

We work long hours for small wages at hard work, because of OUR poverty. And both YOUR poverty and OURS arises from the fact that, Britain with its resources, belongs to only a few people.

These few, owning Britain, own OUR jobs. Owing OUR jobs they own OUR very LIVES. Comrades, have I called in vain. Think things out and refuse any longer to MURDER YOUR KINDEED. Help US to win back IRELAND for the IRISH, SCOTLAND for the SCOTCH, WALES for the WELSH, ENGLAND for the ENGLISH, and the WORLD for the WORKERS.

RIGHT BOWER.

Amalgamated Society of Tailors.

TO THE TRADE UNIONISTS AND CITIZENS OF DUBLIN AND COUNTY.

The following is a Complete List of all the Tailoring Establishments in Dublin who observe Fair Conditions and Employ Trade Union Labour:—

- Robinson & Steele, Dawson street. P. Shaw & Son, Dawson street. Walter Conan, Kildare street. C. H. Walkey, Stephen's Green, N. S. McClure, Grafton street. E. & W. Seale, Grafton street. Alex. Conan, Dawson street. Wharton, Dawson street. J. B. Johnstone, Molesworth street. Phillips & Lane, Nassau street. R. Gall, Suffolk street. Switzer & Co., Grafton street. J. Deane, Wicklow street. J. Jones, Stephen's green. Pim Brothers, George's street. Connor, St. Andrew street. Henry, Dame street. Conway & Swan, Dame street. Callaghan & Co., Dame street. Kenny & Owens, Dame street. Jones & Son, Brunswick street. Boyd & Dixon, Wicklow street. Michael Meers, Pembroke street. T. G. Phillips, Dame street. S. M'Comas & Son, Sackville street. Scott & Co., Sackville street. Junior Army & Navy Stores, D'Olier st. Thompson, Westmoreland street. Wright & Son, Westmoreland street. Pearson, Westmoreland street. P. Brown, Bachelor's Walk. D. Moran, Arran quay. Todd, Burns & Co., Mary street. Henry Street Warehouse, Henry street. Arnott & Co., Henry street. Dallas, Henry street. Callaghan, North Earl street. R. Allen, Lower Sackville street. Cleary & Co., Sackville street. Harvey & Co., Sackville street.

U.I.L. Wants no Scabs.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

SIR,—May I crave a space in your intellectual paper to ventilate what I should call a gross injustice.

Some three weeks ago, when first the strike of the men on the Laird Line occurred, as a member of the U.I. League I attended a special meeting in the rooms in Amiens Street, at which I proposed a resolution to expel the secretary, Mr. Dunne, from the League, for acting as truck-man during the strike of the men, my resolution was seconded, but refused by the Chairman, Mr. O'Higgins, a draper carrying on business in Talbot street, and was also opposed by Mr. Farrelly, T.C., publican of Sheriff street, and others, in whom I perceived a desire to cloak the conduct of this official. On my remonstrating, the matter was referred to the Central Executive for their decision.

I heard nothing more of the matter until Friday night last, when a special meeting was called to be held at the Verdon Hotel.

Seeing that I had a number of supporters the President, Mr. O'Higgins, and Mr. Kavanagh (Vice-President), horse-shoer, Beaver street, who were in evidence five minutes before the meeting carefully absented themselves, and after Mr. Darcy and others refusing, Mr. Woods was prevailed on to take the chair.

Mr. Madden proposed that the resignation of Mr. Dunne be accepted seconded by Mr. J. A. Daly.

I thereupon proposed as an amendment that Mr. Dunne (Secretary) be expelled the League, seconded by Mr. Pierce, and carried by 22 votes to 2.

I was present when a full report of the meeting was handed in at the "Freeman's Journal" for publication. You will perceive by the report which I enclose that the resolution expressing sympathy with workers appears my resolution condemning the action of one of our members for acting as scab has been apparently eliminated.

I was present when Mr. Ryan, T.C., P.L.C., handed in the report, and cannot conceive why my resolution has been hushed up.

I am aware that the exigencies of the present time leave you little leisure, or space for my letter, still trusting you will find room for its insertion.—I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, DENIS WARD, U.I.L.

Sunday Entertainments for the People.

GREAT GATHERING AT DOLPHIN'S BARN.

On Sunday last at the grounds of Towerfield House, Dolphin's Barn, the Central Branch of Sinn Fein successfully brought off a splendid programme of band music, songs, recitations and dances, before what is probably the largest crowd that has yet been brought together in Dublin at one of these open-air entertainments. The day was one of delightful sunshine and soft breezes, and the large gathering greatly enjoyed the fine view of the beautiful Dublin mountains they had from the grounds; more especially as the formation of the arena (like that in which the band stand in the Phoenix Park is built) allows of seating accommodation for thousands on its grassy slopes; a fact appreciated to the full by the hundreds of w. men and men who brought their young folk to share in the day's enjoyment.

Sharp on the appointed time the boys of the Glenree Band, under the able direction of Mr. J. Delaney, opened the proceedings with a selection of Irish airs, and at intervals throughout the evening played pleasing selections, to the admiration of the great gathering. The boys of the Francis St. Choir also won loud applause by their singing, and Mr. T. S. Cuffe's humorous songs and recitations created considerable merriment. Though her voice is hardly strong enough for the open air Miss Sheelah O'Byrne created a good impression by her singing in Irish, and we should much like to hear her oftener in the concert hall, as she has a soprano voice of real sweetness and charm. The long list of items was got through with commendable regularity, one and all of the many artists acquitting themselves with credit.

This was the best attended Aeridheacht we have ever been at in Dublin or elsewhere; it was also the first that was advertised in THE IRISH WORKER;—enough said.

SAVE MONEY! The Ball of Blue

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

Come and see; you will be surprised.

ADDRESS—Corner of RUTLAND SQUARE, West.

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

P. O'CARROLL,

Coal, Coke, Hay and Straw Factor, . . .

BLACK LION, INCHICORE,

Orders for Coal received by us can be immediately carried out.

Our Men are not in Dispute.

We have no connection whatever with the firm of J. J. CARROLL, Brunswick St.

EXTRAORDINARY AND CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS AT A MEETING OF THE A. I. LEAGUE, ST. KEVIN'S HALL, NEW STREET.

There was a large attendance. Alderman M'Fadden was moved to the chair. The first business before the meeting was a motion moved by the Chairman himself, to the effect that the Poet Shakespeare should be appointed Poet Laureate to the Dublin Corporation.

In the course of his remarks the Alderman said, that the general all round and versatile attainments of this poet marked him out as an eminently suitable man for the position, his ability for depicting calm, quiet scenes as in "The Midsummer Night's Dream," also storm interludes, to wit, "The Tempest," or to catch the light and sprightly modes of Councilors, as evinced in his poem where he said— "He would like to be where the Bee sucks inside of a Cowslip, Or riding straddle-legs across the back of a Bat, when a shower Came on so that he could get to some place where there Was fine weather."

At this point a bulky person in the audience remarked that he did not care for Shakespeare, but he could do with a feed of P at Kavanagh's Rashers and Eggs.

The interrupter was quietly, with some help, conducted to the back of the hall. Councillor McNab then gave a short and concise description of how to win an Election, irrespective of the Electors; also how to get under, over, round and through an opponent. At this point, a man who was evidently dozing, woke up and remarked out loud that "Pat Kavanagh's Pigs' Cheeks with Cabbage was good."

The Chairman called him to order, which was eventually restored.

Councillor McNab, Ex-Lord Mayor, said the interrupter's remarks had reminded him of an incident which struck him funny. It was two old ladies bidding spiritedly for the possession of one small plump Pig's Cheek at Pat Kavanagh's Provision Store, New Street, one Saturday night.

At this point the Chairman jumped up, rapped the table, and said he was much grieved and annoyed at the way the Meeting was conducting itself. He said the eyes of the whole world were riveted on their proceedings there that night, and that it was, to say the least of it, subversive of decorum and good form to introduce matters of an extraneous nature, notwithstanding that those matters might be agreeable and desirable in themselves. He said he knew Pat Kavanagh well, and a decenter man or keener trader did not live in the Ward. He could say that, after 50 years of public experience and observation. His Bacon was good, and not now and again, but always good. He knew him to stock three or four brands of Irish Bacon as well as Curing some himself. His Tea was excellent, and he had experience in that line himself—it was not that old sort of stuff that is allowed to lie around stores until it was dead, but fresh with the smell of the Tea Garden still on it. His Butter was carefully chosen and handled, and he had a way of dealing with Pickled Meat that few traders had, having a Refrigerator of his own, and also, he was about the Best Mark in Dublin to sell a Good Potato Cheap.

THE MEETING CONCLUDED PEACEFULLY.

The Strike is now practically over. It means that Prices will be back. We are giving a special all-round cut this coming week end.

Irish Mutton is coming in now, specially good, plentiful and cheap.

PAT. KAVANAGH & SONS, 37 Wexford Street, 74 to 78 Coombe, 71 and 72 New Street, and 4 Dean Street, and Silveracre Mill, Rathfarnham, Dublin.

PAT KAVANAGH, 76 Coombe. [ADVT.]

South Dublin Union.

DISPENSARY PORTERS' WAGES.

Mr. Lorcan O'Toole proposed, and Mr. Thomas Lawlor seconded, that the minimum wages of the porters in the Dispensaries in the South City area be £1 per week, rising by increments of 6d. per week each year until a maximum of 25s. per week is reached. The proposition, which had been recommended by the Finance Committee, was adopted, and notice of motion was given by Mr. O'Toole that the wages be paid in future weekly instead of monthly.

The Clerk stated he had received a letter from an inmate named Christopher Hayes, and he proceeded to read the letter but was interrupted. The portion he read was as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—On Wednesday last an amusing discussion arose between members of the Board in reference to the quality of the beef tea issued to the sick and dying in the hospitals. Many of the ladies and gentlemen pronounced the samples as water. Now, the question at issue is—who is responsible for this monstrous treatment of the sick poor?

Miss Buchanan—Is it dignified to read a letter like that?

The Clerk—I must read every letter I get.

Mr. Crimmins—It could be marked read and referred to the Committee.

Mr. P. J. Lea—Read the letter.

The Chairman declined to have the remainder of the letter read.

Mr. Lea—Why do you mark the letter read? You should have taken a motion on it.

Mr. O'Toole—We claim our right to have the letter read.

The Chairman—This matter has now passed out of my hands, and I won't be bounced.

Mr. Lawlor—Probably the letter contains something that has to be suppressed.

We have been informed through the past week that a committee of shipowners has been formed at Liverpool for the purpose of meeting the representatives of the men in the early part of the coming week, to discuss the grievances that brought about the strike, and to agree upon a standard rate of wages for the port.

If this little bit of news was not big with harmful possibilities for the men, it might certainly provoke a smile, for we are quite aware how anxious for a settlement these same gentlemen were some two or three weeks ago by other means than a conference with the men's representatives.

We can still hear the echo of their shrieks for military assistance. We can well understand how friendly disposed and how likely they are to deal fairly with the men, who of all others they would willingly consign to gaol or Halifax. There can only be one reason for this conference that I can see—namely, to curtail by some means the advantages won by the men. Surely we have had enough sops, such as Conciliation, Arbitration, Working Agreements, and other Tommy-rot results of conferences, to warn us to have no more of them. But what strikes me as most peculiar is the little bit of information that is published by a local rag of a shipping paper—that at the conference the dockers are intending modifying their demands. There you are. I wonder if that is true. Can it be possible, that having won only a portion of their just due by the wear and loss entailed by a fierce, though short, industrial war, they are going to give a committee of shipowners the opportunity to re-claim the spoils? Or can it be, that at the direction of some "peace-at-any-price" leader, they are going to come to heel like dutiful little spaniels?

One has only to read the editorial of the same, in this instance, well-informed shipping paper in its latest issue, to fully appreciate the intentions of the owners for the immediate future. How determined they are to turn the tables upon the now victorious workers by any means in their power. How large sums of money are to be set aside for the one purpose of defeating your combinations. How more unemployed must be manufactured and a bogus scheme of apprenticeship adopted, in order that the whip of hunger can in the future be used more effectively than ever to maintain freedom of contract—the right of every man to sell his labour at what price he likes; or there is another way of putting it—to manufacture such a terrible competition for this class of labour, that in order to obtain the barest means of existence, those who will not see their helpless dependants suffer must accept the conditions offered or starve.

Men, see to it that you waiver not in your demands. See to it that you modify

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment, 54 AUNGHER STREET, DUBLIN. Established more than Half-a-Century. Coffins, Hearses, Coaches, and every Funeral Requisite. Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House. Punctuality and Economy Guaranteed. Telephone No. 12.

LOUGHLIN'S, For Irish Outfitting. Ties, Shirts, Hosiery, Tweed Caps, Hats, Braces, &c., &c. Largest Stock. Lowest Prices. Irish Outfitting Headquarters, 19 PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN.

Mutual Window Cleaning Co. 59 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET. We charge 25 per cent. less than any other Window Cleaning Company in Ireland, and pay our men 50 per cent. more. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Telephone No. 7.

BOYS! BOOK AUGUST 27th, 1911. TRADES SPORTS, JONES'S ROAD. WE WILL ALL BE THERE. Quarter Mile Bicycle Championship of Ireland, ALSO 5 Mile Bicycle Championship of Leinster. ALL THE CRACKS WILL COMPETE. Bands, Refreshments, Good Company, and we have fixed about the weather. Bring herself, themselves, yourself and myself will be there.

PERSONS DESIRING GOOD LODGINGS Should apply—MRS GEARY, 10 Shaw Street, Dublin.

Workers' Victory.

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

Following on the victory of the workers a mass meeting was held on Sunday in Beresford place, under the auspices of the Transport Workers' Union. The Transport Band turned out and paraded some of the streets to Beresford place, where there was a very large gathering assembled.

ADDRESSES WERE DELIVERED BY JIM LARKIN, P. T. DALY, HARRY HOPKINS, PRESIDENT GOVAN TRADES COUNCIL; AND HOWLES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY RAILWAY SERVANTS.

As usual, there was an increased force of the D.M.P., whose sole duty was to listen to the addresses.

JIM LARKIN'S ADDRESS.

My friends, I want to get your attention for a few minutes while I deal with the struggle and the outcome of it up to now. It is very necessary to understand what the beginning of this struggle was. It is essential, for this reason—those who are in the crowd may think that the dockers in Dublin were fighting their own battle. That is not true. The beginning of this strike was the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland put in two years ago a demand that they should be treated as human beings. That demand was ignored by the Shipping Federation, who told the public through the Capitalist Press there was no union; there were no demands; the men did not want higher wages. And as regards the Shipping Federation they would absolutely ignore anybody. That being so, it behoved the organised workers of these countries to take sides with those who had been misled by that corrupt organisation. The sailors' and firemen's demand was for better wages and conditions and the recognition that

THEY WERE HUMAN BEINGS

as much as the members of the Federation. This fight opened in Liverpool four weeks ago, and within twenty-four hours fifty per cent. of the shipping owners in Liverpool had granted the men's demands. Within a fortnight the whole of the Shipping Federation in Liverpool had broken away from their basic principle, which was that they would recognise no union. Within a fortnight ninety-eight per cent. of the shipowners had broken from their own rule, and agreed to arrange with the dockers and pay the union rate of wages. The only small portion of them that didn't settle was those trading to and from Glasgow and Dublin. These held out right along the whole period, and on the opening of this struggle we got a telegram from Glasgow telling us "the Eddystone was gone to Dublin with a blackleg crew—hold her up" (cheers). That shows that we were not fighting for ourselves. We were told two years ago that the workers in Ireland were isolating themselves from the workers of the world—that they were not going to carry on the true traditions of trades unionism: we wanted to be by our own selves—not to act a selfish part, and we were not part of the great organised movement. But we tell them that instead of working as we were working, and as we had been, we were determined in the future, as in the present, to do our own work as Irishmen—to organise our own union, and to control our own unions. After claiming political independence, we have a right to claim industrial independence. To those members of the amalgamated unions I want to say, we have no quarrel with amalgamated unions. I believe it would be better for Ireland if the men of Ireland were

ORGANISED IN A NATIONAL UNION

first, and then lined up with the international trades union movement. I am prepared to argue that with any man and prove the case for the Irish worker. I say to-day that the Irish worker is not organised, and it is owing to that fact that they have no organisation of a national character. In speaking now I am not taking the narrow view that some take. I am speaking about the organisation of the people by the people and for the people. I believe that we in Ireland have as much brains and capacity to do our own work in Ireland as Englishmen have, or as Scotchmen; but I am not prepared to be taught by any man who can't teach himself. Throughout the great movement in England—in all the great trades union movements in '42 or '47 for the emancipation of the working classes—Irishmen have been in the foreground of the fight. In the Chartist movement the men who were the life of it, and the principals of it, belonged to Ireland—Feargus O'Connor and Bronterre O'Brien. A man had a right to give to his own country the best that is in him, but at the same time to give to the world what he could. The same feeling was rampant amongst English and Scotch workers. They organise in their own unions in England and Scotland first, and then line up with all the workers in the world and go forward to emancipation. That has been our claim. We have proved to-day that which we stated two years ago; and what I want to go for is true—that the workers of Ireland want no one to despise them as regards trades union principles—

THEY WANT ONLY TO BE RECOGNISED AS WORKERS NATIONALLY, and they are prepared to sacrifice themselves to do what they can to assist the organised workers of the world (cheers). When the sailors and firemen were struck at the dockers and carters, and every man about the quays said, "We will not work with blackleg labour; we will not work with blackleg by scab crews. The men in Glasgow were fighting for better wages,

and if their ship is packed with scabs we will not work her when she comes to Dublin. We will not work her—we will not work any ship in the port of Dublin manned by scabs or worked by scabs." That is our battle-cry, and we will stand by it. Throughout the last few weeks we have been doing all we could as men to minimise the dislocation on the quays. I challenge any employers in Dublin to state that he ever knew a case where we opened the fight. We have minimised the dislocation. We have gone so far as to acknowledge that, so far as we knew how, we would limit the possibilities of the fight extending. We did not want to attack any ship or company carrying on their trade, so much so that the first company we attacked we approached them first, but they would not deal with us. They would deal with other people—they would not recognise trade unions. We went from firm to firm and told them our case.

THE FIRST FIRM THAT SETTLED WAS A DUBLIN FIRM,

managed and controlled by Irishmen. Yet the employers tell you in the calumnious and lying Press that we were the people who were attacking the Irish-owned boats. We don't want strikes but when the employers make the situation such that we can't do anything else but strike, then we will strike every time (cheers). If they have got a case, and are prepared to argue it, we are prepared to argue it—we are prepared to meet them as your elected representatives; but if they say, "We will take the initiative—we will lock-out your men," then they must take the responsibility. I have told them again and again that I don't believe in strikes—never did I believe in strikes. I believe in revolution of thought in men's minds, and that men will evolve from a state of tyranny and servitude to a higher place, and that the employing classes will recognise that those who produce shall have a right to claim from that product sufficient to live on and have comfort and intellectual refinement, and all that makes life worth living for (applause). We are not going to be beasts any longer. We are going to

ROUSE THE WORKING CLASSES

out of their slough of despond—out of the mire of poverty and misery—and lift them a plane higher. If it is good for the employer to have clean clothing and good food, and books and music, and pictures, so it is good that the people should have these things also—and that is the claim that we are making to-day for the organised workers; and the non-organised workers, too, shall have the same claim and right to enjoy them, being the men who produced everything, while opposed to them were those who did not produce, but lived to exploit the working classes (cheers). Don't bother about cheering Larkin—he is but one of yourselves. It is you that want the cheers, and it is you that deserve them. It is you and the class from which I came—

THE DOWN-TRODDEN CLASS—

that should get the cheers and all the good things that follow the cheers. I don't recognise myself—a mean soul like myself in a mean body—as being the movement. You are the movement, and for the time being I have been elected as your spokesman. I die to-morrow or the day afterwards, but you will die to live on. The employers, too, will live and pass away and be forgotten, but the working classes remain—

WITHOUT THE WORKING CLASSES THERE WOULD BE NO NATION—

even Arthur Griffith says that (laughter). He will tell you that emigration is sucking the life-blood out of the nation. If the people leave the country there is no nation—I want to stop emigration at the source, and that can only be done by making life for the working classes worth living in their own country. We want to put men in a position to maintain their families decently, because the family is the basis of the nation. We are trying to fight from the family to the nation, and then to act internationally for the good of all, and for the uplifting of our common humanity (applause). Now, coming to the business of the meeting, we are, after a long week of negotiations. On last Sunday morning, at 12 o'clock, I was invited by Sir James Dougherty to go to Dublin Castle and the outcome was a meeting between Councillor McKeown and myself and Sir James Dougherty. At that meeting

CERTAIN PROPOSALS WERE PUT BEFORE US

which we could not agree with. We were asked to come back and argue the case out with the employers on the basis of the 1908 agreement. We said "we knew nothing about 1908, we were living in 1911 and we were prepared to discuss the position" (applause). But things came to a deadlock. We were told to come back again and possibly things will be opened. We were sent for again, and mark you this, I want to give the lie to the Press in this town.

WE NEVER APPROACHED THE EMPLOYERS OR SIR JAS. DOUGHERTY.

We were approached and asked "were we prepared to argue the case," and we said "yes." We went to the Castle the second time—Mr. Kenny and myself—on Saturday morning, where we met Sir James Dougherty and two of the employers. We went there as the accredited representatives of the organisation of the workers, namely, the Transport Union, the Dockers' Union of Liverpool, the Carters' Union of

Liverpool, and the Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland. We spoke in their name. We told them we came as the representatives of these unions, accredited to discuss matters with the employer. The employers present were two of the most powerful men in this town as regards finance and shipping—Mr. McCormick and Mr. Watson—and I want to say this that if Mr. McCormick and the union representatives met oftener there would be less friction on the quays (hear, hear). From my point of view we ought to thank

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN

for our coming together, whatever may be the final view as regards the government of this country, we have to recognise the fact that the Earl of Aberdeen is the governor of this country at present. Until we change the Government let us recognise this fact. I have no respect for the King or his Excellency as such, but as a man I say this that the Earl of Aberdeen is very sympathetic, and I believe he is well disposed towards the working classes. Sir James Dougherty is also a kindly man—a man who got a good training. I believe Sir James Dougherty has done more to settle this fight than any man. Let us give him thanks—no fulsome thanks, no bending of the knee, but let us say, "we thank you." Just as we would say to our friend Hopkins, "Harry, my lad, we are thankful to you for coming amongst us." So, let us say to Sir James Dougherty, "Sir James you acted the part of a man, and we recognise you as a man." Under the chairmanship of the Earl of Aberdeen we discussed the question round a table with the two men representing the following firms, and the settlement covers these firms—McCormick and Tedcastle, Watson, Thomas Heiton, William Sloan, Glasgow. These are the only companies we have settled with, and don't take orders to start from any employer, but you will go to work when you are told according to your union rules. We have not settled with Wallace nor S. N. Robinson, nor Flower & MacDonald, nor Captain Donnelly. If they want to settle they have to settle right here. Let us understand where we are—

WE ARE NOT GOING TO BE HUMBLED,

We have gone to the Castle as union representatives—we are not going to treat with anyone only as union representatives. Take no notice of captain's or any firm's orders until you learn the instruction of your union. Take no orders from any foreman—not even from Courtenay, after Saturday's experience of the Courtenays and the Doyles. They are the men who are cursing this port and who are doing more than any others to harm the working classes. These are the men who are causing all the trouble—Courtenay and Doyle, the ex-policeman—the man who was told by the Government that he should be prosecuted for perjury. Well, why was he not tried? Ask the Government. It is not my fault if he was not. The settlement came to between the union and the firms I have named is, that the men are to go back to work. They are to get

THE RATE OF WAGES PAID IN LIVERPOOL.

and the same conditions as apply to Liverpool are to apply to Dublin. Mr. Watson was not clear in his mind what the rate of wages was. We told him 32s. 6d. a week and the usual overtime. We are prepared to prove that. The City of Dublin men have gone to sea on the understanding that the rate of wages paid across channel will be paid them. As regards McCormick, the City of Dublin, and Heiton's Liverpool rates apply to Dublin. The Glasgow boats are not yet settled with. The rates Glasgow has agreed on must apply to these boats trading between Glasgow and Dublin. There is to be no opportunity for one firm that is not to apply to another. We have been told that we had no right to let the London and North Western boats go on working. Well, why did not the Shipping Federation stop them? The London and North Western would not be stopped by it. The reason we let the London and North Western work was because they were playing our game. If the London and North Western were helping us to win a fight, then we were bound to use them as we will use anybody else in the interests of the workers. We are not playing the employers' game. We have secured that every man who worked on the quays of Dublin goes back as a union man with the

RIGHT TO WEAR HIS BADGE.

If one employer or foreman says a word about that badge every man puts on his coat and walks out. We tell them we will have no dictation from them, and that we are to be recognised as union men. Mr. Watson wanted to refer to the 1908 agreement. I told him, in the presence of the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir James Dougherty "Take it away. I won't discuss it. I will not allow you to raise the question. If you want to discuss anything we are ready to discuss the rates of wages, and if you, Mr. Watson, and Mr. McCormick, as representing the shipowners, give me your word and say that they will carry out what you agree to, I promise you we will also." He admitted we never failed to carry out our word. I hope he realises we are not such bad fellows, after all. The man who breaks his word with them, I will deal with that man, and if a man can prove that I broke my word with him, or the Union broke their word to him, I will apologise to him (applause).

I now want to say a word about Mr. Taylor, of the Mineral Water Works. He sent for me on Saturday, and he has agreed to give the men a rise in wages. Twenty-five per cent. rise makes them about 14s. a week. It is a beginning. Mr. Taylor's firm having raised the men's wages twenty-five per cent., other firms

will follow. Then another year will come, and we add another twenty-five per cent., and so on. And if we only stick loyally together and act loyally, we will have the rate of wages advanced until a proper standard is reached. I wonder are there many clerks in this crowd? Is it not about time you organised? You have been blacklegged as long as I know you. Don't you wear bogey-linen collars. That fellow, Kelly, in Earl street was fined for selling calico collars as linen. This is the fellow that could tell others that I am a scoundrel. These are the kind of employers you have. I want you to understand that

YOU, CLERKS, ARE DOING GOOD AND USEFUL WORK,

and why not get a proper trades union—a real trades union—not an illegitimate trades union like you have at present. No matter, don't go scabbing on men who are as good as yourselves. We are going to make Dublin the best city in the world for organised labour, and with all your help we can do so.

I wish to say a word about Guinness's men. Is it not time you took your place by your class and organised yourselves? Now, Guinness does not object to your organising, and it would be no harm if you promoted a trades union that would be helpful to every man. It should not be left to a few men out of Darcy's to organise. Guinness's men should be the pioneers. I hope they will come together and promote their organisation.

(A man in the crowd asked what about Barrington's men). Jim Larkin—Barrington's. We can go back and walk round and walk round, and I can promise you they will soon want you to walk in and settle. I want also to see and get Goulding's men settled. Surely Sir William Goulding will not stand in the way of a settlement.

Having given some final instructions to the men on the quays, Jim Larkin concluded his address amidst applause.

MR. HARRY HOPKINS, PRESIDENT GOVAN TRADES COUNCIL, SAID—

Larkin and the other strike leaders were accused of being in receipt of double pay while the strike has been on. Well, if that was so I fancy Larkin ought to be in tears to-day, because victory is at hand. If our opponent's statements are correct, Larkin is going to suffer a reduction—rather a peculiar settlement, is it not? (laughter). Now, I am returning to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, and before going I am pleased that I see victory at hand. Larkin has said, "You have not got to thank him." I say you have. I thank Larkin, and you have to thank him, and you have to thank Daly and McKeown; also you have to thank those men who did as they were told during the dispute. Let those who are saying "hear, hear" and clapping their hands—let those people who have not been affected by this dispute give us more of their moral support in the future than in the past. It was only a question of time when it might be their turn to have to fight. If they pondered over and digested the advice Larkin had given them that afternoon

WHAT A CHANGE THEY WOULD BRING ABOUT IN DUBLIN

within a few years. I should urge all clerks and wage-earners to join the union, for irrespective of the method by which you earn your bread you are wage-earners in the true sense of the word. Your interests, though complex and varied, are identical with those of the seamen and firemen and the dock workers. I am glad that in going back to Scotland I can carry with me a fraternal greeting from the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and I shall tell them in Scotland of the splendid manner in which you have taken up this fight; and how you progressed to success in spite of the provocation many of you received at the hands of those who were supposed to preserve law and order. You have conducted yourselves like men, and I congratulate you on the victory you have attained (cheers).

P. T. DALY'S ADDRESS.

We are met to celebrate the biggest victory ever won in the labour movement in Dublin. For the first time we meet having won all we demanded, and having obtained what we have been seeking—a board equally representative of your interests and the employers, to which all questions in the future are to be referred. Now, our friend Hopkins has spoken about the manner in which the upholders of law and order have conducted themselves during the dispute. Let me give an instance of the sort of fair play with which they acted. Going up Dame Street on Saturday evening I was followed by a number of the "G" Division, and there were four members of that distinguished corps, the Rifles, going up, and every girl they came across they insulted, until at last my blood got up and going over to them, I put my hand on two of their shoulders and said, "If you don't stop that blackguardly conduct I will give you in charge of the police." The police, however, did not interfere with these Rifle gentlemen and their misconduct, but what would have happened had it been a docker who acted that way?

WE DON'T OBJECT TO THE LAW BEING CARRIED OUT.

We are willing to abide by its consequences, but we do demand that it should be carried out impartially, and that when those uniformed blackguards offend, they would be proceeded against as well as us. I am going to take particular care that in future neither military nor police will carry out their blackguardly conduct in Dublin. A delegate to our union has reported to me that he found two of the police force in Dublin in a discreditable circumstance, and when the delegate spoke to one of them he was threatened if "he did not go about his business he

would be pulled down." Well, they would see that conduct of this kind was exposed as it should be. During this dispute a number of Trade Unions came, off their own bat, and asked if we wanted support. Three unions came to us on Saturday, namely, the Drapers' Assistants, the Bakers, and the Brick and Stone Layers, and placed at our disposal sums of money they took out of their funds. I want you to appreciate that position and when the Drapers' Assistants are fighting for better conditions I want you to stand by them and don't go into houses that refuse them fair conditions, and make your wives and daughters do the same. The drapers, I understand, intend doing as has been done in New York and Philadelphia, that is, to wear a button showing that they belonged to a trade union, and if they are not permitted to do that let the men and women of Dublin see that the assistants are allowed that privilege, and if the wearing of the button is objected to let the men and women go into the shops and say

WE DON'T WANT ANYTHING FROM SCABS.

Now, referring to the settlement of the Strike, I have to say that the men on the quays have got what they looked for. They have got the recognition of their union, and their grievances have been referred to a Conciliation Board. You can neither be locked-out nor be thrown out in any dispute in future without that Conciliation Board representing your interests and the employers coming together and discussing the matter. There are many men and women in Dublin groaning under the conditions in which they labour. I could cite factory after factory where they are not getting a living wage, the girls especially are getting nothing approaching a living wage, and they all knew the result in the degradation they were driven to. They heard too about men getting only 9s. a week. They knew well that the reason these men were getting only nine shillings was, because they were not organized. Now, they wanted to establish a minimum wage for all workers in the city, and they called on all the workers to assist them to obtain that object. Let the dockers stand with their brothers. Let them assist the men in Barrington's and

THE GIRLS IN WILLIAMS & WOODS, THE GIRLS IN PIMS, AND THE GIRLS AND BOYS AND MEN AT JACOBS,

and those at Varian's. Let them assist us to obtain a living wage, and they will be doing the best day's work they ever accomplished to put an end to white slavery in Dublin. We want to make the workers self-reliant and self-respecting. We want to make them understand that they have rights as men and women, and that they are as good men and women as those who would attempt to oppress them. That is the spirit we want to infuse into the workers—the spirit that is showing hope in the blossom to-day and will bear fruit to-morrow (applause).

MR. HOWLES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS,

said—I have the pleasure of attending this meeting on behalf of railway-men, whose union had agreed to lend some money, and I have handed it over to the treasurer for the control of your officials. From the little I have heard I believe the settlement come to is a satisfactory one. Referring to the proposed Conciliation Board, he was glad to learn that the employees would have direct representatives of their own on it, and that it would not be like the Railway Conciliation Board, for which the railway-men have not the right to choose their own union men to act on their behalf. That is the position the railway-men found themselves in, and if a man made himself conspicuous on behalf of his fellows he is got rid of. During the past fortnight we have had to pay allowances to two men in the Great Northern service who had incurred displeasure this way. I have always contended, however, that you cannot compensate a man properly for stoppage of work with a dole of £50. The best method to adopt is to have recourse to other means to get the man back into his position. If they made

THE GRIEVANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL THE GRIEVANCE OF THE WHOLE

they would soon put an end to industrial tyranny. It was only by recognising the principle of human justice all round that they would get anything like fair treatment. I congratulate the workers of Dublin on the way they have supported the Transport Workers' Union. Though it is not an old union it has done more effective work and better work than some people in Dublin are prepared to admit. Any worker who is not a member of another union should join the Transport Workers' Union. They had men and women around them who were paid starvation wages—which was a disgrace to the workers and a disgrace to the community. There is no better means of combating that state of things than by organising. Though the dockers' dispute had been settled there was plenty of other work cut out for them in connection with the scattered bodies of men and women in Dublin. Besides becoming members of the union and seeking to gain increased wages and a lessening of working hours, they should look after municipal matters and remove from the city the disgrace of having a horde of publicans and other vested interests monopolising the Boards of Guardians and the other civic seats. They should see that they had the representatives of their own union on the public boards. They should also see that they

MUNICIPALIZED THEIR TRAMS AND GAS,

and send Mr. Alderman Cotton and those

people about their business, and see that the profit from those undertakings went to the benefit of the people, and not to the benefit of individuals such as Murphy, the great autocrat who runs the "Independent" newspapers, and others. The people should bring those monopolies under public control. It was their duty to see that they were everywhere represented by bona fide workers—men who, by their past careers, proved that they were in sympathy with the workers, and if they did that they would soon make it impossible for a few individuals to control the Port and Docks Board and other public bodies (applause). The meeting then concluded.

Questions and Answers.

WHY THE PEOPLE EMIGRATE.

Because the average wages of farm labourers in Ireland is about 11s. a week. Because most men employed in our cities get less than 16s. a week. Because girls employed in city shops and factories get from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. weekly. Because a single room in a city tenement costs 2s. 6d. per week. Because things are not changing for the better. Because it is impossible to live a life worth living on such wages or in such houses. Because those who are loudest in protesting their love for the poor are most anxious to prevent anything being done.

WHY MEN ENLIST.

Because work on farms or in factories is deadly dull. Because nobody seems to be trying to make it otherwise. Because "self-preservation is the first law of nature." Because hunger is a stronger argument than green leaflets. Because there is often no alternative but death by starvation.

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ROTUNDA GARDENS.

"A Feis at Ancient Tara."

JULY 29th,

AUGUST 2nd, 5th & 7th.

HURLING AND FOOTBALL

TOURNAMENT,

Jones's Road, July 30th.

Leading Teams will compete.

LANGUAGE, SINGING AND

DANCING COMPETITIONS,

On August 1st & 2nd, in the Rotunda.

AUGUST 1st, LECTURE ON

IRISH FOLK MUSIC,

By Tomás Mac Donnai. Illustrated by leading Irish Artists.

AUGUST 3rd, GRAND CONCERT

OF IRISH, SCOTCH AND

BRETON MUSIC.

Oration by AN TÁCÁIR MAC UÍOIR.

Recitation of Oireachtas Ode.

Reception of Foreign Delegates.

JULY 31st, A NEW DRAMA by MÁIRÉ

ní CÍNNÉIOE.

"COIS ABANN ARAGLAINN."

AUGUST 4th, Revival of

"SEAGÁN NA SĠUAB,"

AND

"AN CINNCEIR 7 AN-ÉISIOCS."

Produced by Oireachtas Special Dramatic Company.

AUGUST 5th, TWO NEW COM-

PETITION PLAYS,

Produced by Cíobóir na SĠuibí.

Industrial Exhibition in Rotunda Rink.

From July 29th to August 4th.

Will also include a Special Art Section for Pictures by Irish Artists, and another Section devoted to a beautiful display of Irish Costumes by some of the principal Irish Firms.

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