



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

Jim Larkin. Edited by

#### No. 49.-Vol. II.]

### To Our Labour Leaders.

#### (CONCLUSION.)

#### By Standish O'Grady.

When I bade you aim at the conquest and annexation of the two great Counties of Dublin and Wicklow, I meant every word I wrote. But I assumed that you had already planted out. in the County of Dublin, a permanent Camp or City of 10,000 people, drawn out from our Capitel, well equipped with land labour-saving machineries, all the means, ways, and instruments of production, and loyally sustained by the men of Dublin, and with all the fire and dash of the Irish natute, employed, like war soldiers, in the creation and production of every necessary of life and of every rational form of wealth. Establish such an agricultural and industrial centre of even 10,000 people out in our county, filled with the resistless, divine fire which always accompanies the undertaking of a great en erprise, and the subsequent conquest and annexation of the two counties will seem a small thing in your eyes and only a preparation for something greater. They, the 10,000, so equipped and so sustained, and well aware that the eyes, not alone of Dublin, but of all Ireland, are fixed upon them, will producewhat? "They will produce probably enough to support themselves." They will produce enough to support a hundred times their number, enough to support a million. Make your own calculations; I have made mine.

No one here yet realises what the productivity of labour means to-day in this miraculous age. When the 8-shared plough, petrol driven, is walking over these plains you will better understand.

good arrangement for both the high contracting parties? Three human beings, fallen into great trouble would be thus well and amply provided for, released absolutely from the fear of want and the terror of the work-

Would not this be both a friendly and

house, with almost no expense to you; and you will have acquired the fee-simple of some eighty acres of that noble and romantic county.

The maintenance of that little family would mean no loss to you. Are not your 10,000 out in the Co. Dublin producing enough to maintain the whole population of the two counties, and to maintain them as they were never maintained before ?

I may add that the farmhouse here and the out-offices could not, in my poor opinion, be erected for less than floo. All this would, of course, ultimately fall into your possession You would make that part of the bargain. The annual rent or Government annuity and the rates were a bagatelle.

When I interviewed this old man I was the guest of an adjoining tenant, a widow woman. She was over eighty years of age, and managed and worked the farm, about twelve acres, with a heathery hinterland for sheep, through one of her sons, who was about 55, a bachelor.

There were two grandchildren under twelve. This little family, too, had. failed, and would have been quite ready for a similar arrangement.

Dr. MacDermott, for 40 years an Irish

### DUBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 26th, 1913.

#### them with its brightness and mocks them Spring's Sunshine and Sorrow. them with its brightness and mocks them in their misery. Imagine this immense

#### BY SHELLBACK,

Once again the birds are chirping in ' the trees, once again the hedgerow is donning its many-hued garments of beauty, and once more the "billing and cooing" that for some unexplained reason. is usually associated with this time of ; year, the season when. we are told, the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, I presume is in full progress. The people we meet with in our rambles seem to be exceptionally. well mannered and kindly disposed, and there seems to be an entire absence of any sign of worry or anxiety, which in-, clines one to the belief that the world is really a very friendly sort of place after all. The picture papers and the gaudily, covered "weeklies," though generally of not much value in an educational or instructive sense, are noticeable on tram or, sidewalk, and must be selling like hot. cakes, though whether anyone reads them or not is quite another matter. It may be taken for granted, however, that, in view of the possibilities of a seaside sojourn during the coming summer, much attention is given to the pages in the magazines that deal with the vagaries of that tyrant of the middle classes, fashion. The dainty creations of milliners and dressmakers are much discussed and criticised, I promise you. The set and the hang, the poise and effect, of the various modes decreed for summer wear, receive their full measure of blame or praise from buxom matron or gentle maids, as the case may be, forgetting that material for dress or hat is not." printer's ink, and will depend for its ... ranks, what do you think about that beautiful appearance or otherwise, when made up, more upon the size, girth, and avoirdupoise of the actual wearer than upon the generally very taking figures that retain such an everlasting graceful, attitude upon the fashion plates that are merely the result of a very commonplace printer's attempt at the artistic. One gets the welcome scent of flowers as we meander through the well trimmed miniature gardens of villadom or the equally pleasant smell of Havannahs and the sound of an odd popping of corks in the neighbourhood of rural arbours, to say nothing of the merry antics and seemingly childish play of courting couples, who take up the shady corners of plantations and lawns, and which all tends to make us glad to be alive and reconciles us to much of the drawbacks of what is, after all, the best of all possible worlds. Of course, to properly appreciate the springtime, we must be in the proper trim, and, being so, we will all experience the workings of that mysterious power that makes the blood flow faster and the step lighter than at any of the other seasons ; but if through any mischance your clothes don't fit you, or you have an empty sort of feeling immediately behind your waistcoat buttons, or you are developing any sort of heart canker, you will miss the point of the joke altogether, and may probably discover that spring is but a lure and a snare ; that the sunshine is but a veneer whose business it is to hide black falsehood and deceit : that the love it is said to inspire is a mockery, and even a blasphemy, and you will find yourself much preferring autumn, for, at least, there is nothing false about that season, when the lengthening shadows mark, sure and true, the approach of winter's night, the honest though usually unwelcome season of " the fall of the leaf.' If experienced under the later conditions how different are the feelings with which we regard the signs of comfort and enjoyment that the bright glare of the spring sunshine has induced to come out into the open. If, like thousands upon thousands we are tired and hungry, pushing along the road, hurrying as fast as our spent strength will let us in order to reach in time that haven of rest, the Casual Ward, what sort of effect must the sleek and well-dressed students of fashion the flower-bordered garden, or the jolly bungalow parties' laughter have upon our worn and spent spirits ? How lonesome we would feel, how bitter would be our cup, and how deep would the draught appear to be? Yet, there they go, one down this road in this locality, one along another road in another locality, till, taking the country all over, they muster an awful army of hundreds of thousands, may, millions of men and women, young and eld, and even little outly headed chikirse, who all should be viewing life in the same light as the fashion plate student, and the other comfortable people, but who, strange to say, see nothing mirth-pro-voking in the spring samilies, that blinds

army of poverty, passing through our own pleasant suburbs, and picture its personale

White haired men and women, with wrinkled face and gnarled hands, marked deeply with the scars of life's many battles; middle aged folk prematurely bent and broken; youthful men and maidens not yet showing signs of wear, and in whose hearts may still linger some lingering spark of hope; little tenderskinned waifs, whose young eyes hunger for the laughter of childhood, through the grime and dust of the road, but whose little feet are cut and bleeding and begrimed with the blood and dust of the hardest of all hard roads. On they go, past the comfortable villa, on past the garden gates of the opulent. on past the merry-making, on and on through the sunshine, carrying their loads of misery to the frowning gates of poverty's last retreat, the national hell-the workhouse, such an army of them that they wouldn't be out of sight for many a merry spring day, in which they would flaunt their rags and their poverty in the faces of all who cared to look.

Now, that is a view of spring-time that is not generally alluded to by spring poets or writers, but it is as absolutely true that many of our class, who may be honouring me by reading this scribble may live to experience just such a spring season, and I would ask you who idly gaze upon that army of poor, you who are certainly not going to be so foolish as to ever join that army, you, who will in absolute truth surely take your place one day in their slouching, hurrying view of spring, now?

Let us do all we can to save ourselves from such an experience. Let us make a start to reduce the numbers of the future recruits for that horrible ragged army Let us raise the status of the workers, both male and female, by industrial organisation, that will prove effective in raising wages, reducing the hours of labour, creating greater facilities for profitable employment, and promoting equal opportunities and conditions for all workers, in all things, for the rank and file of the Poverty Army is composed of the broken and spent of the workers, who have given their lives to help pile up wealth, in order that a Piermont Morgan or his like may leave millions when they die, and by strong, effective organisation the same workers, in their health and strength. could so rearrange things that it will be altogether impossible in the future for any one man to leave such great fortunes as they have done in the past, while the Poverty Army will decline in numbers to the vanishing point, and spring time will really mean a time for life renewal, will really mean a season when the young man's fancy, and the young woman's too (for both sexes are concerned), as well as the young of all ages, will without fear or anxiety, and willingly and joyously, turn their springtime thoughts to love.

### INCHICORE ITEMS.

There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Yet, nevertheless, it seems a mighty stride from Charles Stewart Parnell to Councillor Tommy O'Hanlon. Please, do not omit the O, or from the immortal Daniel O'Connell to the miniature, insignificant little Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock, LL.D.

The people who charged us with importing into the ward the city rowdies merely because the Irish Transport Workers' Band played for us during the January elections now drew their assembly from the farthest part of the city and outside of it, the band coming from Donnybrook.

John S. Kelly's Alderman-Alderman Murray ought, by virtue of his positicn in the Council, have occupied the chair. But then, of course, Councillor O'Hanlon comes out in January, and, as I stated last week, the meeting was arranged mainly for the purpose of securing January's seat.

Besides. Murray deceived the people so barefaced by not even pretending to carry out a single promise made previous to his election that it might prove risky to play the game too strong. John S. Kelly was not on the platform -HE WAS UNDER IT. I wonder did Lorcan bid him the time of day ?

Lorcan the liar I stated that the Labour Party was opposed to Home Rule. And he even called them "Traitors." Lorcan should linger over the word " traitor." I stood on the Labour platform from which he appealed to the members of the Transport Workers' Union to be true to Larkin. I stand to-day on the same platform. Why did Larkin desert it ? Traitor is an ugly word, Lorcan. It seems a "homely" one for yourself or your pals-Richardson, John S, and the fallen Jew !

### CAUTION. The Pillar House, 81a HENRY ST., DUBLIN, -IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE-BARCAINS BY POST. We do cater for the Working Man. No fancy prices ; honest value only. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs

ONE PENNY.]

A SPECIALITY.

consistent champion of Catholic rights, did not hesitate to join its demand for fair play with that of the IRISH WORKER, my appeals and pamphlets to the Irish Party, Messrs. Field, Clancy, and the rest of them, were merely ignored. The merits of the case told for nothing. It was the power behind that was considered. But the power of the worker will manifest itself in this, as time will prove.

The speeches made at the Home Rule meeting were for the most part an insult to the intelligence of the audience; but the Corporation employees of ('anty's union and the other imported sup-porters of the "Party had to cheer to order for the Summerhill snuff seller, and Lorcan's logic did not count.

Lorcan's efforts to wreck the Strike on the quays did not succeed, and the power that put the new Borough Surveyor into his present seat will put a man into Lorcan's that may not be as able, but will certainly be more honest. The writing is on the wall for twisters, tricksters, and political adventurers of the kind that assembled on the platform and under it in Inchicore on Sunday

In every direction evidences and proofs of this new gigantic power of man over matter are accumulating.

To day I met a commercial traveller travelling in paper. He told me that in his Lancashire mill they have a machine which rolls out a sheet of paper 10 yards wide, and at the rate of 100 yards a minnte. He said " 300 feet." I made him repeat the words. Five men attend the machine.

Would not the SCRAPPED machinery of such a mill enable your people to supply paper for millions? But in all directions, and in the production of every form of wealth, I find the same tale repeated

Put your people on to the creation of wealth, .nd wealth you will have : and through that wealth-not through money, observe for you will sell nothing, letting the markets shift for themselves. Through that wealth you will be able to annex two counties, townland by townland; for you will have the reality, of which money is the uncertain token-that is, solid wealth. You will have, in overflowing abundance, all these good material thin, becessary for the maintenance and the promotion of life.

Let me illustrate what I mean by a definite instance.

Recenly I interviewed a tenant farmer in the Co. Wicklow, who, I heard, wished to sel his holding. It consisted of twenty acres of arable land, not good, but arable, and a considerable hinterland of mountain attached, enough to maintain some forty sheep. It was on the southern slopes by Lugnaquilla. For the farm he asked £100, and would probably have accepted  $\tilde{f}_{70}$ .

He was an old man and decrepit. His family consisted of a daughter, who was feeble minded, and a fine little boy, his grandson, of eleven.

Now, of what use would floo be to such : family ? They would probably drift into Baltinglass or Rathdrum with their 100, which would soon melt away and leave them quite ruined.

I as ame now that you, having established a well-equipped settlement in the county, fed, sustained, and furnished from hat first or parent Camp in the Co. Dubli 1, make the following proposition to this poor old, worn-out man ;---

"I' you give us the land, we will suppl you and your daughter, for life, with ll the milk, butter, potatoes, vege-tables oatmeal, wheatmeal, cloth, linen, cotten, tobacco, or anything else that you may reasonably require. Keep your home where you were born and were manis i and saw good times. We shan't disti b you at all in the secure posses-Si in of your old home.

We will take good care of him educate him, provide for his future, and every Sum ay send him to see you and his aunt, as is right."

A so you might promise him a survit mon y assuity,

dispensary doctor, in his very clever book, "The Green Republic," maintains that nine-tenths of the so-called farmers of Ireland are unable to do justice to their lands owing to some form of disability, age usually, chronic sickness, feebleness of mind, drink, -or sheer indolence.

Remembering this, I made close inquiries, and found that a yery large proportion of the farmer families in this neighbourhood were in a condition of insolvency or approaching it.

When you move into that county, issuing your cheery summons and making your cheery proposals, "maintenance, a good maintenance for all and no one to be disturbed out of his home," you will have to send out there a very able administrator and a great supply of recruits to your branch camp, so much land will fall into your possession even from the start.

I have personally known several large mountain farms there sold for about £50. What are £50 to a family leaving their old homes, people generally incapable of earning a living, and going on to face the wide world with that sorry sum?

And I helieve a similar state of things prevails too, if not so acutely, in the rich plains. The grazier people are failing. Their position is anomalous and absurd. They don't work. They keep the land in a state of nature. They do little more than just remain alive. Most of them will be only too glad to exchange their lands for that ample, generous, and splendid maintenance with which you will be able to supply them. Your advent, the establishment of your branch camp in any district will be like the coming of the Jubilee Year to the ancient Israelites.

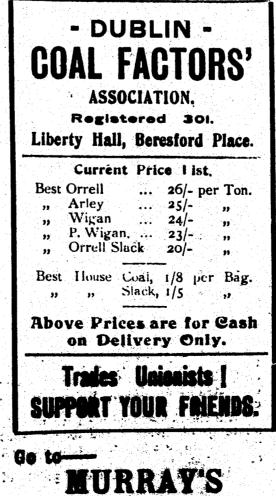
For you are not capitalistic land. grabbers out on the prowl. You are friendly and generous, and can give twice and thrice as much as those poor people can ever make out of the land. Then you are always in a position to take care of their children, a great inducement to the old people.

You understand generally the plan of campaign which I am outlining. Its certain success depends upon the success of that central fixed camp of 10,000, representing the first exodus from Dublin.-For the lands of that first camp you

will have to pay in cash down, but very soon the ownership of the surrounding lands will gravitate towards you. Now, between you and the establish-

ment of such an agricultural and industrial centre, with magazines and store chambers overflowing with every kind of wealth, there intervenes no materiol obstacle, none whatever.

I thank you, leaders of Irish labour, for permitting me to say my say in your paper. It was the more gracious, for I know well that you, like the labour leaders all the world over, have your thoughts fixed upon an altogether different pies of suspeign,



Sheriff Street,

AS BE TALIE . IS PROVIDEN

AND ADOCEDIES,

Professor Kettle, whose abilities in Parliament would have told, and was needed in the passing of the Home Rule Bill, but who made the interest of his country play second to that of himself when he resigned his Parliamentary seat for his present one in the University, was billed to attend the meeting, but did not turn up. William's seat in Westminster means his salary from the meat trade plus his salary from the Irish Party plus his Parliamentary salary.

Lorcan gave the lead-magnify and multiply O'Hanlon's virtues misrepresent the Labour Party. If Mr. John E. Redmond told Lorcan to morrow morning that his claim to poor Mr. Nannetti's seat could not be considered, would Lorcan's loyalty stand the test? Or would he raise the flag of revolt, as threatened, when the legal proceedings between himself and Mr. Nugent seemed imminent.

The member for the Division-Mr Clancy-did not put in an appearance. Lawyer-like, he did not wish to displease any of the people who will have an opportunity of recording their vote for his Labour opponent in the next Parliamentary contest.

The Dublin Labour Party are not opposed to Home Rule as stated by Lorcan the Liar, nor are they opposed to Mr. Redmond and the Irish Party-the boot is on the other foot. The Dublin Labour Party are Home Rulers, just as are the Labour Party in England, whose loyal support placed the Bill in its present position ; and, like that Party, we stand. for Labour interest, and in this we are opposed by the Irish Party, who voted against the extension of the MEDICAL BENEFITS TO IRELAND and refused us. the School Children's Meal Act.

The reference made at the meeting to the 1011 Railway Strike was an unfortunate one, seeing that the founder of this branch of the U.I.L., John Saturnus Kelly, actually expelled from his bogus Union members who had expressed sympathy with the men engaged in that struggle. The policy of this branch was ever one of deception. The people were deceived when Murray was elected; and everyone knows that the Irish Party opposed the Rosslare Bill at the bidding of the A.O.H., because of the injustice done not to Catholics for being Catholics, but to Catholics who are clerks, etc.

When the writer was dismissed for daring to claim fair treatment for the workers of his creed in the Inchicore Works, and when the "Leader," as a

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE. Councillor. New Kilmainham Ward.

last.

#### HAVE CATHOLIC WORKMEN KO R GHIS?

I posted one of my pamphlets to Father O'Donnell some time ago, and in reply received the following printed circular :---

"St. Patrick's Presbytery, . "4 George's-street, "Waterford,

" March 24th, 1013.

" DEAR SIR,-It is desirable that the Shareholders' Committee of the Great Southern and Western Railway should meet, and the 15th or 16th of April, in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, is suggested. Recent events and possible future action would be considered. May I trouble you to say if you would attend ?-I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"WM. O'DONNELL P.P."

It will be noted that two dates are given, so I sent an acknowledgment. pointing out that I was not a shareholder, and expressing my willingness to attend at any time they might decide on hold a meeting, and promising to give abundance of evidence to justify the formation of such a committee as that referred to in the circular.

Contrary to my expectations, I received no further communication, and, to my surprise, I read in last nights " Telegraph" that the meeting was held, and resolutions appeared, all dealing with the clerkship examinations and the appointment of managers, but not a word about the Catholic workman who is "MARKED OUT" because he dared to collect money to aid the persecuted workers of Belfast, and who is dismissed because he presumed to complain of injustice done in the G.S. & W. Railway Works to men of his creed, and who seeks no favour beyond an impartial investigation of his complaints.

THE DIVINE INVITATION TO "ALL WHO LABOUR AND ARE HEAVY BURDENED does not find a response in the actions of those who profess to follow His footsteps down here below. The dying Saviour did not exclude the toiling masses from the fruits of that " SACRI-FICE," and the deniand for Catholic rights will never succeed so long as it is confined to a certain section, and we, who form the majority, are either excluded or ignored.

> WH P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward

## CORK HILL NOTES.

2

"The baths that once in Tara street," etc., etc, But the Public Washhouse tells the tale of ruin! and the poor people who seek to earn an honest penny by striving to wash clothes there are to be pitied.

Some time ago an industrious poor woman, engaged in washing clothes there, had the clothes entrusted to her stolen while she was busily occupied at her work The Public Health Committee very justly compensated her for the loss. But the supervision should be such as to make losses like this impossible; while prevailing conditions are disgraceful.

There is a resolution on the Corporation minutes compelling all contractors who do work for the Council to employ Trade Union labour. There is-or rather was-a plumber employed in doing work in connection with the Tara street baths -who did not belong to his Trade Society.

Councillor Brohoon and the writer took steps to stop this inconsistency on the part of the Corporation, and the plumber in question handed the writer the following letter ;—

" P. W. Partridge, T.C.

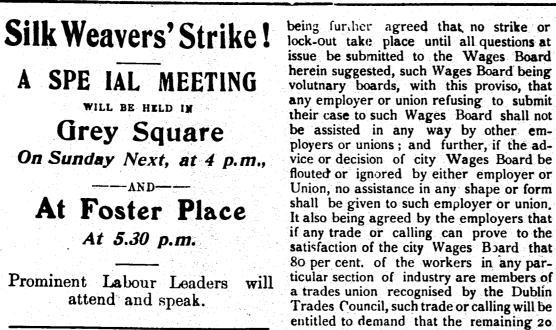
"DEAR SIR,-I am informed by Mr. O'Brien, Superintendent of the Corporation Baths, that I was stopped from finishing my work by your direction as a Councillor of the Dublin Corporation, on account, as you stated, of my not being a member of a Trades Union.

"I wish to respectfully inform you what is known as a journeyman plumber, as my late father was in business as plumbing contractor until he died and left his business to me, which I have endeavoured to carry on and always worked for the Corporation by contract; and I must strongly resent your action, and wish to point out that if I am not allowed to finish my present contract, you will compel me to place my case in other hands. This I am not anxious to do; but, if you insist on your present attitude, you will leave me no option except the one indicated. At the same time I wish you to understand this letter is written in a friendly spirit, and only seeks for fair play .- I remain, yours faithfully,

"JOHN HYLAND. "Mr. 11-1 22nd, 1913."

Mr. Hyland is at liberty to take whatever steps he pleases, and the first step ought to be join his Trade Society. His threats will not influence or intimidato the members of the Labour Party, and certainly will not affect me.

At the last meeting of the Council a resolution was carried ordering all departments contemplating any work or repairs of a nature that could be done in the Stanley street workshops to notify the Engineer in charge of its intention, so that the work might be carried out in



"An injury to One is the concern of All." Irish Worker. EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKEB will be published weeklyprice one penny-and may be had of any news-sgent. Ask for it and see that you get it. agent. Ast for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, F 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6a. 6d. per year; Se. Ed. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, April 26th, 1913

OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE. HOW TO STOP STRIKES.

FRIENDS, I appeal to you to read and study this letter impartially, not to be swayed by prejudice, personal antagonism, or false sentiment. My only reason for writing you is for the ultimate benefit of this nation. What is the problem · Allow me to state it as I see The employers desire to carry on it. industry and accumulate profits. The workers desire to live. The employers cannot carry on industry nor accumulate profits if they have not got the good will of the workers or their acquiescence in carrying on such industry. The workers must work to live ; therefore, it is to the interest of both parties that a mutual arrangement should be brought about. A mutual arrangement, I repeat, is the only satisfactory medium whereby the present system can be carried on with any degree of satisfaction, and in such an arrangement the employers have more to gain than the workers. I am, of course, aware that the ultimate solution is the ownership and control of the means of life by the whole of the people; but we are not at that the Corporation's own shop. This is not stage of development as yet. Therefore it is essential that some means should be sought whereby the work of the nation may be carried out without 'constant yet at present necessary dislocation. The Strike is a damnable but necessary evil at present, and if it is possible to limit them in number, place, and magnitude, all thinking people should assist to that desirable end. I therefore place before you in a general way a scheme which I have submitted to employers and workers upon a former occasion, and, to use a formalism. anything not set down in the scheme can be added thereto, and anything objectionable therein will be, I hope, worthy of discussion. Briefly I outline my scheme, and earnestly request all those who read it to give it sympathetic consideration. I take Dublin as one area to which it might apply immediately. There are four sections of industry which practically cover the whole life of our town-i.e., I. Shipbuilding and engineering. 2. Building. 3. Trans-port. 4. Distribution. That each of these sections embrace certain skilled and semi-skilled trades. Therefore, each section should appoint, on election, two or three men who would have the full confidence of the workers in each section or trade to act for them, and that the employers in such section or trade appoint an equal number to act for them. both sections of delegates or representatives to have full power to act on behalf of those they represent. The appointed representatives to meet at stated periods to discuss all matters concerning wages and conditions of employment. That the meeting place be the Municipal offices or offices of Labour Exchange; that any and every application for alteration of wages or conditions of employment to be first submitted to the individual employer, or, if necessary, to Employers' Federation if such suggested alteration in wages and conditions be not acceded to; that the question be then transmitted to the suggested Wages moard of representative employees and employers for the purpose discussion and settlement; also of any questions from aggrieved employers to come before such Wages Board. If the Trade Section Wages Boald cannot agree, the matter to be then referred to what I called the City

Wages Board. This suggested controlling

Board, or Appeal Board, should be com-

posed of five employers, representing

those sections of industry outlined in the

first part of scheme ; the five employers

to be elected or appointed by the ( ham-

bes of Commerce or by a joint agreement

lock-out take place until all questions at issue be submitted to the Wages Board herein suggested, such Wages Board being volutnary boards, with this proviso, that any employer or union refusing to submit their case to such Wages Board shall not be assisted in any way by other employers or unions; and further, if the advice or decision of city Wages Board be flouted or ignored by either employer or Union, no assistance in any shape or form shall be given to such employer or union, It also being agreed by the employers that if any trade or calling can prove to the satisfaction of the city Wages Board that 80 per cent. of the workers in any particular section of industry are members of a trades union recognised by the Dublin Trades Council, such trade or calling will be entitled to demand that the remaining 20 per cent, of the workers in that industry shall join such trades union governing that particular section, this would obviate any stoppage to compel that section of workers in any industry who through taking advantage of improved conditions gained are too selfish to contribute to the necessary expenditure incurred in gaining such improved conditions. This suggestion is carried out by the strongest section of organised labour in Great Britain, and is unanswerable, inasmuch, that under this scheme the trades union guarantees no stoppage of work until the procedure outlined is exhausted, and further, that the Trades Unions agree, that if any employer can prove that he has been injured by the action of any member of a union under the scheme, such union undertakes to reemburse such employers for loss sustained. The cost of working such scheme should be borne by the Board of Trade through the Labour Exchange, who should provide clerks to record the deliberations and decision of such Wages Board, and such findings should be kept on record in the office of Labour Exchange, and access to such records be permitted by all parties governed by such Wages Board This scheme would be worked by practical men from both sides, therefore their decision would be respected. You would not have the spectacle we have had in the past of an arbitrator being appointed who had no knowledge of the conditions appertaining to the trade or industry affected, you would have a better understanding between employers and employed-mutual respect instead of mutual distrust. The scheme could be not only applied to Dublin, but could be extended on the same lines to embrace the whole country. I ask the readers of this paper to discuss its merits and write me on the matter. I sincerely hope the employers who are interested will approach this suggested scheme as they would approach a business proposition-forgetting the proposer; and dealing with the proposal next week, I intend to enlarge on this matter of strikes-their cause and effect.

Why was Mickey Swaine kicked out of Till the cry of your blighted lives shall the Wellington Quay Workingmen's Club ?

#### CHARGE OF THE "SICK" NUNDRED

AN INSURANCE DITTY. Half a league, half a league, Half a league onward, Into the insurance room

The irish Worker.

Charged the Sick Hundred. Labourers and factory workers pale, Saturday at eleven, without fail, Just like a December gale, Dashed the Sick Hundred.

Germs to the right of them. Microbes to the left of them, Waste paper under them, Torn and scattered. Up through the room they tore, All their sick claims they bore, Making the clerks feel sore, Avaricious Sick Hundred.

Into the office they come, Making the poor clerks look glum, Turning the inspectors dumb. Nervy Sick Hundred. Claims caused by bad lemonade, Claims caused by sleep, the jade, Claims that can never be paid, Oh ! you Sick Hundred.

Homeward those sick ones went, With money to pay the rent, Which Lloyd George had kindly lent. Happy Sick Hundred | And tho' they're badly crushed, Into the pub. they rushed. Later, with faces flushed,

Homeward they went, J. C. BULLET.

#### THE MENACE.

What are your thoughts, oh pallid boy. A-dream in a stylish street, With the sun on your rags and gaunt, young face,

Where hunger and want have left their trace.

And the mud on your stone-bruised feet.

Do you ponder the riddle of life and sin On the throngs that past you stray, Or has your youthful brain grown weary, Striving to solve the stark, grim query, Where to get bread for the day?

" Sell all ye have and give to the poor," We preach and we go our way.

Then why do you come with accusing gaze At palace and stately homes we raise

And mock at the things we say?

Go back, pale boy, to your squalid world ; Nor stand like a menace there.

Is your lot too hard? Where the lush grass waves

In the paupers' ground o'er forgotten graves

There be room for your bones somewhere.

Amalgamated and General Union Societies of Carpenters and Joiners. DUBLIN DISTIRCT.

All members of above Unions are urgently requested to attend

# SPECIAL ACCRECATE MEETING

of above Unions, to be held at the Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick Street, at 1.15 o'clock, sharp, on Sunday Morning, 27th inst. Doors closed at 1.45 o'clock. Business very important.

Admission by Contribution Card ONLY,

E. J. O'NEILL, District Secretary.

### WEXFORD NOTES.

The Strike in Dublin is over, at least so the Dublin papers say, but they conveniently forgot to tell us that the men, whom they had maligned and misrepresented in every way possible, had won everything they came out for; but, of course, anybody who read Monday's papers would know that the terrible Jim Larkin had won another noble victory for the men of his class.

Because if it had been otherwise, the insertion would have been put in leaded type with a heading of half a column.

Bravo, Jim! Wexford sends you its congratulations.

For the last three months all the Dublin papers told us, day after day, that the end of " Larkinism " (whatever that may be) had come; that the men had tired of the methods of Liberty Hall; and then the Saturday "Herald's" Anti-Labour Notes were rich on the

matter.

But now when Jim has won for the Dublin workers the wherewith to live and that spirit of independence which every worker should have, the Daily Lyres in their wisdom say "nuffing." Aye, and we had people here in Wex-

ford who actually believed what these foul rags published-people who should know better from their experiences during the foundry dispute, when several misstatemements were published.

But the vast majority of us, Jim, never doubted you. Long may you live

PEMBROKE NOTES

That the new premises of the "Idlers' Club" was taken over by the "Brud. derhood" this week.

That previous to the entry of the members in state (?) the advance guard searched the lower portion to make sure that there were no Gaelic Leaguers, Sein Feins, or Larkinites concealed therein.

That "Futty Luke," who claims to have some knowledge of detective work, made an extra search for him.

That the attendance included Bookies, Touts, Backers' Men Slum Owners, Bungs, Ward Heelers, Job Hunters, and nondescripts of every degree.

That 'Scarce o' Hair' announced that another "Nigger Show" would be held shortly.

- That we hear the new Concert Hall is to be erected by an English firm.
- That we hope some Irishmen will be employed by the contractors.

That the giving away of this contract to an English firm is characteristic of the "Thumpers."

That at the recent meeting held in Ringsend, "Charles I. of Pembroke" spent a "Good" deal of time in explaining the "Housin' Skame."

That Charity was in "Good" voice and fine form notwithstanding his exertions at the recent Health (?) Show.

That in return for his exertions he was permitted to be photographed with the Girl from the Park.'

That "Good's" bad tactics in opposing a much-needed improvement was "most magnificently criticised by "Hayporth o' Tay."

That the "Twine Twister" stated he had lost weight since the "Skame" was introduced. That "The Light that Failed" did a record sprint across the room to propose the vote of thanks to the local " Eloquent Dempsy.' That the "Silent Barber" was heard to exclaim in a "Stout" voice, "Hear, hear."

'[Satorday, April 26th, 1913.

being done, and steps must be taken to have the order made by Council respected by its officials.

The Right Hon. (?) Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock, LL.D. (lying little d-1), undertook voluntarily to have anotice of mine -designed for the purification of the Council-to wit, the expulsion of John S.-put in order by the Law Agent and placed on the agenda. Last meeting the notice did not appear, and Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock, L- L- D-, explained that he had not time to have it put on. Lorcan Saturnus Sherlock and John Saturnus Kelly were both at the Home Rule demonstration in Inchicore on Sunday last. And Lorcan has not yet placed that motion on the agenda, the L- L- D-.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

#### IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION.

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

Contributions - - 2d. per week. Join now. Call in at the above Office any day between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. All classes of workers are eligible to join this Union.

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

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

Irish Dancing on Friday evening, at 8 p.m. All communications for this column

to be addressed to-" D.L,"

18 Beresford place.



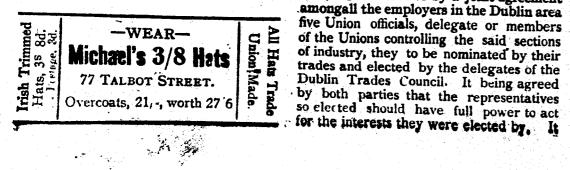
But no danger from stones or clinkers by purchasing your COALS

RFON ANDREW S. CLARKIN,

COAL OFFICE-

Tara Street.

Telephone No. 2769. Support the Trades Unionist and secure a good fire!



Who was his companion that the who frequent that workingmen club objected to ? What do the Castle authorities think of their pet, Mickey, who was to have been made a J.P. ? What a beautiful pair of J.P., Justices of the Peace, Mickey Swaine and Scully would have made! Scully, light-weight cham-pion who robbed the poor and Mickey Swaine, foul-mouthed champion. We understand that Mickey has been warned off the Wellington Quay turf, his language being too sultry even for that solubrious den.

We wonder did the policeman's boot hurt Mickey. How much did Magee lend you to start at Punchestown. Mickey? We wonder if there were any briefs snatched.

Fancy a fully-fledged City Scoundrel and a would-be J.P. kicked by a common bobby. Mickey, you may buy some of the force, but not all of them, Mickey. Take my tip, Mickey, reform. Go straight. Fumigate your mouth. Retire to that obscurity you were born for, and don't disgrace public life further. Join your pal, Edelstein, and start a new religion.

Does anybody know Mr. C. E. Street. 29 years of age, of 62 Lombard street. West who was enrolled by Mr. Thomas Greene, Richardson's scab Secretary on 29th March, 1913, in the scab shelter, Mabbot street ? And Mr. Street scabbed in the City of Dublin berth, and the card of this scab Union was printed by that good trade unionist, Councillor Paddy Mahon,

#### How a Partridge Stopped a Train.

That a partridge could stop a train was brought to our mind through a recent issue of the " Great Western Railway Magazine." No doubt trains have been brought to a standstill by strange yet simple means. But about this feathered charmer. It appears that an express train, running between Port Talbot and Pyle, was brought to a stop owing to the vacuum brake having been applied. At first the reason of the stoppage could not be accounted for; but on examining the engine it was discovered that the connection of the vacuum brake on the front of the engine had been disconnected by a partridge which had been caught there.

With this knowledge need we demonstrate to our readers the danger that " Partridges" are to the smooth working of railways.

This from a shareholder's point of view.

We have a Partridge in our midst. who, of course, never attempted to stop a railway train, but who attempted to stop railway tyranny, and has succeeded somewhat,

At last too loud to quell, And your long pent, silent agony Shall burst on the world like a stemless

sea And fierce as a voice from hell.

'Till forth from your ranks shall fearlessly spring One who shall voice your woe.

And tear into shreds our flimsy lies And write our scarlet sins on the skies As One did long ago.

méano Caománac.

Independ of Labou Party of Ireland. All members are requested to attend Special General Meeting at Antient Concert Buildings on to-morrow (Sunday), at 12 noon. Business of the utmost importance to be transacted.

WALTER CARPENTER, Secretary.

'PHONE 3562 For First-Class Provisions AT MODERATE PRICES. CALL TO T. CORCORAN, Capital T Louse, 27 North Strand Read

to win such battles for the weak and downtrodden workers is the wish of many of your friends in Wexford. \*\*\*

#### WE HEAR

That the Mollies are boasting about being able to get their beer in White's Hotel during the mission while the other pubs were closed. Good old Pillars [

That Scully was a bit knocked about at our references last week. That Kerr says he left the job in the

" bacon line." Poor fellow; we know better.

That he said some time ago that when the Union would be done in Wexford he would discharge all the hands in the employ.

That some of the favoured few in Pierce's are good hands for making travelling wheels for scrap and getting paid for them, •:<

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD The usual weekly meeting of the above Board was held on Thursday in the office,

20 Westmoreland street. Councillor M. O'Beirne objected to the signing of the minutes, on the ground that a letter, marked " read," from the Lord Mayor, relative to the unfair treatment of a Catholic candidate who had passed successfully the examination for clerkship, and who was yet without appointment, although it is alleged that several friends of members of the Board,

who had failed to pass the examination, were appointed, HAD NOT BEEN READ. Councillors A. Byrne and Partridge

supported the objection, and at the close of the meeting Councillor Partridge handed in a notice of motion dealing with the matter.

The following notices of motion by Councillor Partridge were referred to the Engineer for report :---

I-" That the Acting Engineer reports on the non-payment of money due to workmen employed at the deep sinkage at Alexandra Basin." 2-" That the Acting Engineer re-

ports on the dismissal from the service of this Board of an employee named Poole.'

3-" That the Acting Engineer reports on the non-delivery of boots to workmen employed in the Cleansing Department.'

Mr. Larkin's letter relative to the grievances of the workmen employed in the Docks, and written on the 18th of February last, was ordered to be dealt with on next Wednesday.

That the "Australian Failure" has been jobbed into a position at Ballsbridge.

That an effort will be made in the near future to give him a " concrete" situation.

That many people are anxious to know what are his qualifications.

That affairs of this kind are not encouraging to young men of merit in the Township who are walking about for the want of work.

That we hope the position of Clerk of Works for the new footpaths will be given to a qualified person.

That the "Gaffers" of the Township Works are about to supply the "Caubeen Doffers" of the "Society of Scabs" with sucking bottles for use during working hours.

That the "Society of Scabs" are being passed over by one of the Apostles who has a pal for the job.

That we wonder if the Stationery Engine Drivers are taking action in the matter of which we have already mentioned.

That as we go to Press we hear rumours of intending dismissals of Papists" from the Pembroke Estate.

That if those men were members of a Union they would be sure of some person to fight their battle.

That we expect to see "Flurry" writing to the Daily Rags condemning this action of the "Bounder"-I don't think. That we will probably have more to

say on this subject next week. NIX.

Don't Forget

Next Sunday, April 27th,

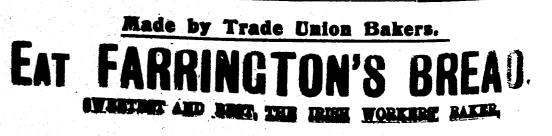
STRIKE

DEMONSTRATION

Iabres sford Place,

AT I2.30.

North Wall Strike Settlement,



### Industrial Co-operative Society (DUBLIN) LTD., Bakers, Grocers and General Merchants.

Owned and controlled by the working classes, who divide the profits quarterly,

Payment of is Entitles you to Membership.

Grocery Branches-17 Turlough Terrace.

Fairview; 82B Lower Dorset Street 165 Church Road.

Bakery Branch-164 Church Road.

BYRNE'S Tobacce Store (OFFORTE JACOPEN FOR IRISH BOLL AND PLUS.

THE FAMILY BAKERS.

TRADE UNION EMPLOYERS

RATHMINES BAKEAY.

RUSSELL'S,

Support

Saturday, April 26th, 1913'.

### Erganising the Bakers. MEETING IN TRADES HALL:

On Saturday evening last a meeting was held in the Trades Hall for the purpose of formally adopting a resolution posed at Dublin Bakers' Executive analgamated with the Irish Bakers' N. tional Amalgamated Union.

Mr. James Hughes presided, and in the course of his remarks, said he had always been advocating the principle of one Union for all the bakers in Ireland, and when they selected the Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union for the purpose of affiliation they made a very wise choice. Any man who now lagged behind was either a knave or a fool.

Mr. L. O'Hanrahan proposed the formal adoption of the resolution, and

Mr. John O'Hanlon seconded, The resolution was then carried with

acclamation. Mr. Stephen Dinneen then came forward and said they were all out for the same goal, and if they asked him what that goal was wasn't it the betterment of the working bakers of their city and of every town in Ireland ? They stood up there to day so that he and them night hit themselves up from the position in which they found themselves, perhaps through their own fault. They that went before them wrought for that trade, and he was only following the footsteps of them who were now in the grave. Since he learned to know what it was to be a man he simply did a man's part, for he never could do any more, and if the other men in that room would only say " I'll do a man's part," he would have no fear for the trade.

Here an individual who was interrupting interjected, " You are a fraud," and was ejected.7

Proceeding, Mr. Dinneen asked was it doing a man's part when that meeting was over to go out on the flagway or into the publichouse and say, "Did you hear that fraud?" He would like to know where the fraud came in. Wasn't it the man who was not prepared to put his hand in his pocket to help his fellow man? Mr. Dinneen, having referred to events of the past, dealt with the question of amalgamation, and said they as a trade like every other trade should join hands for their own advancement. He always preached that doctrine, and there were iriends there who knew he preached it 18 years ago and 20 years ago that they should make common cause with the men in the towns and villages, and now he was glad to hear the resolution proposed, but they should remember it was none of their asking. It was a voluntary act. He would depend more on a voluntary act, because if they forced a man to do a thing he would say he would do it, and there would be no more about it. He hoped Dublin would not regret the day they affiliated to the National Amalgamated only do a man's part, and he trusted in God that each of them would do a man's part. Mr Wilson, General Secretary Irish National Amalgamated Union of Bakers, who was received with applause, thanked them for the reception they had given him at that meeting. He didn't think he would be called on to speak at all, as he was not a speaker, but more of a silent worker. On looking at the sort of men before him, he thought the movement had a turn for the better, and he hoped the movement would spread like wildfire now that they were all united into one solid union. He had laboured for that end since he became a working baker. He had always held for amalgamation. Well, there was no use in going over the past. Mistakes had been made, and he hoped the consequence would be that those mistakes would prevent them going ashore on the rocks where others had perished. As his friend had told them, each man would have to do his part; and if each man would do his part he would have no fear for the movement. There had been some reference made to delays in bringing that matter to a final conclusion. Well, it should be clearly understood that they put certain proposals before the men of Dublin and those proposals were not accepted. That was what made the delay; but he would say that they got an answer there that day. He was delayed in coming to Dublin. He could assure them that he could not come 'to Dublin for the past three months. If possible he would have been in Dublin previous to now. Consequently he was here now to do what he could to help the bakers of Dublin and all over the country. He concluded by hoping that all would do their part and have no more divisions. Let each man say to himself that for his part he would do what he could for the movement to transacted.

#### leave it better than he found it (hear, hear).

Councillor Thomas Lawlor, T. .., said personally he could hardly understand his position there that day, because at least he believed that the members of such an old union as the Bakers' Union of Dublin should understand as much about organisation as he did. But when they came to organise they didn't want to come to those who were members (hear, hear), and at any time that he could he should lend a hand to he interests of any union. He appealed to them to organise and cement together all the bakers of Ireland, from the smallest town to the capital. The man who hung behind was not a fool. he was a knave (hear, hear). His view of any organisation was that every man who had got to work for a day's wages should be banded together in one organised army and not in separate unions. In the course of his remarks Mr. Lawlor appealed to his hearers on behalf of the idle men, the men who had fallen in the struggle.

Mr. Partridge, T.C., said on the last occasion on which he addressed the bakers of Dublin he satisfied himself in the belief that they had convinced them (tle bakers) sufficiently on the necessity for organisation, but that the work of getting them together would be some trouble. He was sorry to learn that since he came on the platform that their efforts on that occasion were not successful. Like his colleague who had just addressed them, he well remembered on that occasion he made an appeal on behalf of the wounded soldiers of the present fight, and he had hoped that the generous spirit of the Irish people would assert itself, and would respond to that appeal, and he asked them who didn't respond were they not ashamed of themselves for not responding. Now, there was no use in going back on the past. They had got the future before them. They (the bakery trade) had a society in Dublin that had done christian work as far as the hospitals were concerned, but they ought to be ashamed of themselves now to say that men should be allowed to go to the wall. Mr. Partridge then gave advice as to the attitude the bakers should assume towards the men who had been victimized in the recent strike, and oncluded amidst applause.

### How Larkin Destroys our Industries.

For a considerable time past the Dublin Press has, in one form or another, been telling its readers of the terrible destrucsion wrought to the trade of Wexford by the pestilent presence of the agitator. The "Evening Telegraph" ranked foremost in this war of misrepresentation. The following advertisement, cut from its columns on Saturday last, will show our readers the reliance that is to be placed on statements made in this blush-Union. If each man said to himself he ing sheet. Time alone will clear away would do a man's part he had no fear the clouds of vilification and misreprefor the trade of the future. They could sentation that this soulless Press has woven around the name of "Jim" Larkin :---

#### The Call of the Fields. WHY WE SHOULD CAMP.

My warmest blessings on the few who are striving to brighten and make holy our existence.

By day we sweat for the crumbs that keep life in our wasted frames, and at night we rot and fester in tenements that kill our first born, aye, and our second and third.

Out beyond our city but a few short miles lie the green fields and scented hedgerows, that are ever calling to us. They are now ringing with the sweet, glad thrilling of the soaring lark, which is ever the first to herald the coming of the glorious summer days. Happy bird, your cares are not human. The startled plaint of the ripe-throated blackbird, already building a little home, is also to be heard. Happy too; no rent man will shatter your nest. All things are pregnant and vibrant with new life. warm sun following the sweetening showers has made the grass and the flowers and the hedges sway and throb' fretfully with the newer life. The chestnut and beech and sycamore have thrown out the tenderest of foliage, but the laggord oak and ash still show their gaunt limbs. As the days pass other life and glory will be called into being, till the air vibrates with the hum of living things. All Nature in her grandest and most glorious garb, yet we are still unhappy We MUST GET CLOSER to Nature, and taste some of the sweets of existence that God has made for those who will but reach out for them.

The tenements and alleys and drink shops a e mocking us, and we should resolve to leave them for the week ends at least. Some, no doubt, would follow Thoreau and break altogether with our tainted civilization, but the struggle for bare existence is keener than in Thoreau's time. In camp we will discover ourselves, and find that the earth is a really beautiful place after all. We can watch again, as we did in boyhood's days, the birds at play, and rediscover their loveliness. We will marvel at all the beauty that we left undiscovered so long, and our joy will be of more spiritual value than sermons. We can have the glorious sacrifice of the Mass offered up as in the Penal Times with no roof but the sky's blue arch. We heard Mass this way with the hop-pickers in Kent, and in the strawberry beds of the Dee Valley, and will ever remember it.

We must have a camp, near to Dublin, and soon. It would be cheaper than the slum dens to which we are condemned and the difficulties are not insuperable.

The sooner we camp the sooner will the Dublin slums be swept away. Having tasted the freshness and sweetness and beauty that God designed for us, we would burn with a holy zeal to clear away the death trap tenements that are our curse.

We would also cry out to the rich. "Why put iron bars and locks and chains around the beautiful green gardens in Merr ou-square and l'arnell-square and Mountjoy-square and Dartmouth-square, and all the other s juares, which should be the playgrounds of our children?" These places are used by less than a dozen of the rich daily, while hundreds of our children near them pant and die for want of air, and others gaze wistfully through the iron bars to the Paradise they see within. The inhumanity of the rich will surely be punished as one of the deadly sins.

### Forward to the Fray!

Comrades, you and I have been long enough deluded and deceived. We have been living long enough in the prover-bial fool's paradise. We had begun to accept as inevitable the wretched conditions under which our fathers before us, and we ourselves for some time, have been compelled to earn our bread by the sweat of our brow. We have beheld with a stoicism that was mortifying the heaping up of untold riches on the part of a few to the grave detri-ment of the many. We have been fooled and bamboozled by "The poor you have always with you," unmindful of the stinging rebuke that is really contained in the words of Him who beheld man's depravity and self-interest. Yes, comrades, we have been in the past a race of either fool's or lunatics; but the ebb tide is returning; and, having learned the bitter, soul-rending lesson of our own FAILURE and its causes. we have begun to think, to act, aye, to win. To-day, instead of a scattered and iresponsible body of workers, we behold a marshalled, defiant, determined body of the proletariat marching on and on to victory. The fight is a terrible one -the odds tremendous; but victory is there-mailing for those who are MEN to win it.

In the past you lived in slums, you worked for wages that could not supply you with the barest necessaries of life, you bred children, who as a result of our terrible social system, either fled to foreign climes or marched blindly to the battlefields to win victories for your oppressors. When the relentless and neverending struggle against grinding want and heart-breaking despair became too strong you sought the temporary ease of the libations that kill men's souls. Yes, you did all this, and so did I, never thinking that the remedy, certain and sure, lay in your own hands. We remained disunited, and thereby was perpetuated a state of affairs that is a striking commentary on the so called civilisation of our twentieth century. But the dawn is coming, and we are no longer content to be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water of those who have fattened and grown rich on the fruits of our toil. To day, despite the insidious whisperings of the entrenched capitalistic interests and their retinue of sordid self-seeking followers, despite the merciless attacks of an interested Press, we stand as men prepared to win the rights that are ours.

Shall we succeed ? Hearken not to those who speak with the double voice, but remember it is you yourselves who have to fight to win. Remember, we want to abolish all the slums-the foetid dens in which "God's own image and likeness" is compelled to rot and pine away. What know you-of the city slums- of the beautiful brown moorland, purple with heather; the wild birds flying hither and thither, the lark's loud paen as he ascends into the blue? Ah! no, of these you know nothing. Such scenes and places are reserved and guarded for the game and pleasure of the landlords. Being born poor, they make you live poor. Ah ! it's very well to speak of patience, forbearance, and resignation when, at the same time, your wage is not sufficient to keep you and your little family from want and woe! Ah, and it's mighty grand and consoling to you to think that eighty millions of money are being spent to feed the battle fields of Europe the while they give you the alterative of a miserable weekly sop or the hospitality of the workhouse ! It's mighty grand and fine, comrades, to leave your house and go to work the while your little lad or dear wife is hanging on the verge of the great unknown, deprived of the comforts they lavish on the pampered pets of our "society !" Aye, it's grand when you haven't got the second shilling to take up our papers and read of the functions whereat money is lavished on well-to-do people. Comrades, it's bad and too bad, but it is our own fault, and heaven, they say, looks after those who look after themselves. The remedy lies in organisation-the banding together of all the workers in one solid, invincible phalanx. Conciliation" is a good word, but you can't conciliate an outraged body of workers by sops, no matter, how subtley administered. We want our RIGHTS and we mean to have them. Oh, it's awful, that terrible strike! And you, bold, bad Irish Transport people, nobody has any sympathy with you. The wolf in sheep's clothing! Ha! Ha! Comrades, they want to hold us in thrall all the time. The more fiery and frequent become their attacks the surer you are of ultimate triumph. They have exhausted from Alpha to Omega all the sins (sic) of your leaders, and because they can't boss you and your leaders they'll start another society-a great grand one for the workers, of course-and all will be well, and you'll be vicrorious-about Tibb's Eve-if you do as they tell you. Which reminds me, EN PASSANT, of a great society wita a small subscription to take you to heaven. When the incredulous asked, "Suppose I don't go to heaven?" "Oh, then you get your money back," came the prompt reply. In this contest for the right we must be prepared for hard knocks. But we must not allow ourselves to be sidetracked. We must set our eyes determinedly on the goal, and march with the knowledge that though we may be trampled upon there are others, aye, ready and willing to fling themselves against the foe when we have fallen, and so on until the last vestige of this huge travesty of so-called christianity is removed, root and branch, from our midst. We demand the right as God's creditor to a wage commensurate with our work and requirements, a wage that will re-

move ourselves and those dependent on us from the ravages of gaunt poverty. We demand a wage which, while enabling us to meet the calls of our time, will permit of our putting aside for the pro-verbial rainy day of the needful We demand that the means of production and transit be controlled by aid for the workers of the nation. We demand, in a word, the right to live as human beings, and no amount of soft soap of any brand, no matter how judiciously applied, will prevent us from seeing to a finish this fight for justice on the part of struggling Democracy.

Then up, comrades! Throw in your lot with your fellow-workers, and with one mighty effort smash the bonds of slavery that have been killing you unto death. Be determined ! Be loyal ! All for one and one for all. March proudly to victory Heed not the false alarms, and remember that your labours are for the emancipation of your fellow workers aud yourselves. Then, comrades, ready ! Forward to the Fray !

CARRICKBURN.

#### FAITHFUL FOREVER,

Dost hear the tale the traitors tell, Ireland, dear Ireland?

In whisper low or joyous yell, Of thee, of thee, dear Ireland? That thou dost eat the Saxon bread; That all the hopes thy soul hath wed, Now prostrate lie with all thy dead, Ireland, dear Ireland |

They lie, they lie-the cowards-they lie, Ireland, dear Ireland.

Nor blazing guns, nor measures sly, Can conquer thee, dear Ireland. Our blood may tinge, our rivers tide, Our bodies lie our home beside---We stand where stood all those who died, For Ireland, for Ireland.

Ay, till this earth has ceased to roll, Ireland, dear Ireland. Till death has snatched off every soul That pants for thee, dear Ireland. We'll kindle freedom's magic blaze, And stand defiant 'neath its rays, Till, armed and strong, the Gaodheal repays

His bloody debts, dear Ireland.

Mark that man's face-worn and pale, Ireland, dear Ireland. 'Twas fashioned so in England's gaol-He fought for thee, dear Ireland.

Her bloody mark is on his brow, But, as of old, he hates her now, Her fall is still his prayer and vow

His love is thine, dear Ireland.

Beneath thy flag fresh hopes we feel, Ireland, dear Ireland. We'll gild its folds with glint of steel, And rifles' flame, dear Ireland. In garish day, 'neath nights' damp dew, It's green and white and orange hue Shall signal death to England's crew, And hope to thee, dear Ireland.

God of the Gael I our banner bless

Yes, buck up! when your bones are rotting from malaria due to your "slum high wage, high living"; and the question is merely how long will you be able to drag your withering limbs after you before you reach the last halting spot and the flickering light goes out.

Do you realise what I am driving at? The mules in the old-fashioned patio process in Mexican mines tramp themselves to death in a few months. You are doing the same, ye workers, in your several ways here. To the bosses you are two-legged mules; your places when you step out will soon be filled in.

Fight then, ye workers, while there is manhood's strength left in you, or soon there will be no arms left to you to fight with and you will tramp no more. Fight ere your strength leaves you and goes with the whistling wind-whistle it back if you will,

Yes, buck up ! but let it be to fight for your own. We must come to our own, and so we must all fight.

Larkin Is fighting and Larkin is right.

Ceann.

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

SLIGO BRANCH.

MEETING IN SL'GO.

#### STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

At a large and representative meeting of the citizens of Sligo, under the auspices of the above Branch, held on Sunday, 20th inst., at the Town Hall, Sligo, Alderman John Jinks presiding, also on the platform-Councillors P. N. White, J.P.; E. Kelly, P. Heraghty, and W. Gibbons, M. Lynch, President Sligo Branch; P. T. Daly, Organising Secretary Transport Union; James Kelly, Quay Foreman, &c.

It was the largest meeting seen in Sligo for the past fifty years. The Foresters' Brass and Reed Band and the Transport Union Band (in uniform) paraded the town before the meeting, and halted at the Town Hall.

The Chairman spoke in reference to the dispute, also Messrs. Daly, Councillors Kelly and White.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :---

Resolved---" That we, the inhabitants and ratepayers of Sligo, hereby offer our entire support to the workers in their fight against the tyranny of the employers, and, furthermore, we demand of them to at once give way to the voice of the people of the town and county, also the adjoining counties, as from what we have heard and seen of the workers of Sligo there is

justice in their demands." Proposed by Mr. P. C. White T()

#### "IRISH ENTERPRISE."

"The grand display of their manufactures by the well-known firm of Philip Pierce & Co. was an outstanding feature of the Spring Show, which attracted the admiration of all visitors. As a result of the excellent effects of this exhibition the quantity of orders booked was far in excess of any previous year, and it seems as if their increased plant and premises will be taxed to the utmost to cope with the abnormal volume of business during season 1913."

W. P. P.

#### Irish Stationary Engine Drivers, Trades Hall

Adjournd meeting will be held on Sunday next, 27th inst., at I.30 o'clock, sharp, to consider the balance sheet and other important business.

A punctual attendance is requested. JOHN COFFEY, Sec.

#### All Ireland Fife and Drum Band Association.

At the weekly meeting of the above, held at the rooms, Winetavern street, Mr. Mulligan in the chair, the following bands were represented ; — Irish Transport Workers', Mr. J. M'Dermott ; O'Connell's, Mr. Hunt; Lord Edward's (Harold's cross), Mr. Lawless; St. Patrick's (Blackrock), Mr. M'Cann; United Corporation Labourers, Mr. M'Gee. A vote of condolence, proposed by Mr. M'Dermott, seconded by Mr. Lawless, was passed to the relatives of the late Mr. J. Brennan, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Association, all members standing

As a mark of respect to the memory of deceased, no further business was EILEEN.

191 East 76th Street, New York City, 13th April, 1913.

To James Larkin, Esq. Sir,-I am sending you the small sub-

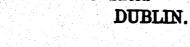
scription of 10s. to assist the men on strike, hoping by the time it has arrived they will be after singing the chorus, "See the Conquering Hero comes," that will sound from the north to the south of the Anna Liffey, and let their voices "No Surrender," be their motto. I hope they will think on "The Boys of Wexford" or the old reliables, the Dockmen. May God assist you in your struggle to conquer that tyrant, the Great I am, and all oppressors of the working class. I remain.

Your faithful in unionism, FRANK DARLINGTON.

BECKER BROS. FINEST, PUREST, AND CHEAPFST TEAS.

PRICES-2/5, 2/2, 2/-, 1/10, 1/8, 1/6 1/4 and 1/2.

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



WE WANT EVERYBODY

to know that we are the Cheapest People in the Trade. In proof of this we are showing this week Three Special Lines in Boys' Clothing, which we want everybody to see, who have boys to provide for. No. 1-Tunic Suit, large washing collar, fancy buttons; fit boy 3 to 9 years, 3/11. No. 2-Norfolk Suit, stout material, well made; two straps on back; fit boy 5 to 13 years, 2/11. No. 3-Youths' Suit, lounge coat with vest; fit boy 12 to 16 years. 6/11.

# WE WANT EVERYBODY

to prove to their own satisfaction that what we say we do, we do, do, by visiting this week

TON & Co., at 48 and 49 THOMAS STREET; or 35 & 36 GREAT BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN, Who are the Cheapest People in the Trade. BELTON & Co.,

And Ireland, dear Ireland. And in the battle's tedious stress

Oh! nerve our arm for Ireland! Now Fenian proud, lift high your head, 'Twas vows, but now 'tis blows instead, For vengeance, for our Martyred Dead, For Freedom and for Ireland ! CRAOBH NA NDEALG.

Irish-American Journalist's Advice.

Larkin is all right. Who is all right? Larkin.

He left that boudoir where he met the Viceregal pair aromatic of "Larkinism." It was a new perfume for my "Lord" and my "Lady." I am quite sure they have no fan y for anything bottled at the docks. You know what that means.

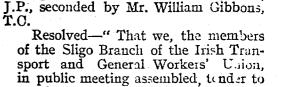
It means, to quit the figure, something more than 8s. 6d. a week. It means, what I intend to preach in the broadest Separatist sermons later on, a living wage proportionate to the needs of an honest Dublin workingman's family. Nothing more; but not one good farthing less.

But you can't have that honest return for honest labour unless yon fight for it, And that's where Larkin comes in. He is fighting for it-doing his full share. Larkin is of the sapper and miner corps -clearing the way for the big fight which will come in due time when the Separatist gauge indexes "shoot."

The worker is the man who will have to do the shooting, or he will die.

Die before he will have another chance to shoot. Die in the slums of Dublin or Belfast before half his natural term of life is over. Die on the fever pallet in the smaller dens of squalor in our land, Die of starvation wages and foulness all round.

Yes, the foulness he is putting up with is abominable. But who cares? Aren't the ethics of the modern exploiter of labour, "Devil take the weak and meek. Buck up or git !"?



in public meeting assembled, tender to our brother members in Dublin our hearty congratulations on their mignificent victory over the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, and acknowledge with pride the invaluable services rendered to our cause by our Gen.ral Secretary, Mr. Jim Larkin and Mr. George Burke, Secretary Nation 1 Sailors' and Firemen's Union, Dublin." Proposed by Mr. Michael Foley, and

seconded by Mr. Bernard Flanagan. A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Daly, and seconded by Mr. James Kelly, to the chairman, for the manner

in which the meeting was conducted and was carried unanimously. The Workers' Cycle

83 83 63 63 🔶  $\mathbf{\mathbf{\Phi}}$ **KELLY SPECIAL AND ARIELS.** 

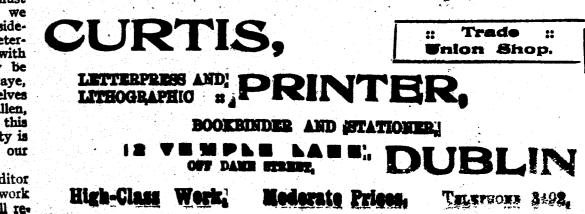
2/. WEEKLY. No Deposit.

Write or call for Order Forms-J. J. KELLY & CO. (Kelly for Bikes),

2 LR. ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

When You Want Anything, Don't forget to go for it to the WIDOW RIELLY'S LITTLE SHOP, 24 Lr. Sheriff Street. A Good Old Has-been of days gone by.

A Good Old Has-been-but that's no reason why you should pass her door now. Call in for Old Time's Sake and buy your necessaries.



#### **COUGH CURE DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL**

The New Scientific Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Chest and Lung Troubles. Acts like Magic. Price 6d. & 1/- Per Bottle. chair. Breaks up the Cough immediately.

DOMINICK A. DOLAN, M.P.S.I. Wholesale & Retail Chemist, 58 BOLTON STREET, DUBLIN.

#### EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society. RINGSEND. Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefita. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'c. One Penny par Week, Estil, 52 Years



### NOLAN'S, Little Mary Street.

The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dublin! Irish-Made Bluchers a Speciality.

TELEPHONES 1268 AND 597. PAT KAVANAGH, ---- PROVISIONS, -----Beef, Mutton and Pork. GOOD QUALITY, JAJB PRICES 74 to 78, Coombe ; 37 Wexford Street ; 71 and 72 New Street; 4 Dean Street, DUBLIN.

Workers ! Support the Only Picture Hense in Dublin Owned by an Irishman. THE IRISH CINEMA Capel Street (next to Trades Hall), New Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30.

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

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Monday last, Mr. Thomas M'Partland, President, in the

man and the second of the second

LABOUR DAY.

Mr. Thomas Murphy said with regard to Labour Day at the last meeting of the Council, a special committe was formed to work it. They were to meet in some part of the house every F iday at 8.30 p.m. They had delegates there from 76 trade and Labour bodies, and if one from each would attend they would have 76 of a committee to work on Labour Day, and it was bound to be a success. He hoped the trades and labour bodies would send representatives to the meetings. He also referred to the Bands Association, which desired that any trade or labour bodies engaging bands should select them from the Association. There were three bands which refused to join-namely, Barrack Street, Protestant Row, and Volunteers He said if they had those ten bands they would make a fair show.

Mr. Farren said it came very badly from the Volunteers, because when they were going to compete for the championship they subscribed to send them away. He thought it came very bad from them considering they were the only band they ever subscribed to.

Chairman-It may be only some little dispute. I think it is not fair to condemn any band until we know a little about the dispute. The matter then dropped.

#### THE QUAY DISPUTE.

The Chairman said he would like to refer to the settlement of the dispute on the quays. All of them remembered about twelve or thirteen weeks ago when that particular dispute started the Dublin Press came out very, very bad, against the workers. It stated that the workers were out of funds; that they had no money; that the strike would fall through; that the workers were eating one another to get back to work' and that Larkin was keeping them out. That then appeared in the Press; but there was not a single scab among the men in this dispute. Not a single men weakened. He didn't believe another city could carry out a fight so long without having a traitor in the ranks. He knew very well there were large numbers of unemployed in the city of Dublin, but not one of them went to the employers. The termination of the dispute from the workers' point of yiew was very successful. He thought there was some thanks due to a few public men in Dublin. They all remembered the meeting in the Mansion House. Some men turned up there, and they had reason to be thankful to them, especially the man who proposed the resolution. They deserved an amount of credit from the workers. He hoped

Workshops. The Cleansing Committee explained to them that there was no regular method of employing apprentices, hut that some should be agreed upon. They suggested that the members of the Municipal Council should have the right of nomination of boys if the trades had no objection. They (the deputation) suggested that a competitive examination should be held, when the smartest should get the apprenticeships. The committee took a strong objection to that. The matter was discussed for a very considerable length and it was agreed to bring it back there and have it discussed again.

Chairman-That is all that transpired. The feeling in my own society was that the councillors should not be allowed to nominate these boys for apprenticeships, and they claimed, as many other trades claim that nobody had a right to be a carpenter but a carpenter's son. People don't agree with that. Proceeding, he said it was only reasonable to expect that the son of a carpenter would make a better carpenter than one who was not a carpenter's son. It was a fairly natural tendency. The suggestion of a competitive examination was a fairly good way out of the difficulty, and would prevent the jobbing of the sons of publicans into the workshops.

Mr. Paisley said in connection with his trade, the sawyers, there was only one machine employed in the shops. They sent in an objection to having an apprentice to one man, and so they were safe for the present.

Mr. Larkin said if none but the son of a baker was to be a baker, and the son of a carpenter a carpenter, it was time they reconsidered their position. Surely his son had as good a right to get on in life as a carpenter's son, an engineer's son, or any other son of a gun. (Laughter.) There should be fair competition and a fair chance for everybody to get these jobs. The personal nomination of a councillor was not satisfactory, and he suggested that the whole body of citizens had a right to nominate those boys for apprenticeships. He referred to the fact that electrical engineers had to be brought over from England to good jobs here because men could not be got to do a certain class of work, and their lads were denied the right to learn a trade. He suggested that the Committee before taking on apprentices should put them through an examination, and that they should have an opportunity of getting any position so long as they were citizens. He also suggested that apprentices should be one to every five tradesmen, and no others be allowed in unless a vacancy was declared. They would safeguard themselves then more than if they allowed it to go on as at present.

Mr. Simmons (Secretary) said he had a wholesome objection to the traditionary system, but in the selection of a trade for the boy something should be discovered in that boy as to whether his the settlement would be faithfully kept tastes lay in that direction or not, and -as faithfully by the 'ity of Dublin he wanted to say this much that if a boy's father wished to place him at the bench as a carpenter he should first ascertain has his boy a taste in that direction. All the training in the world won't make him a carpenter if he has not the desire. The question of the limitation of apprentices was a serious one, a very serious one, and one that struck at the root of the evil. This system of nomination by Councillors was re-actionary. Mr. Lyons also objected to the system of councillors nominating apprentices, and he was doubtful if the competitive system would be successful either. He proposed they have nothing at all to do with it. Mr. W. J. Murphy, dealing with the question of competitive examinations, said that if these examinations were opened to boys who had the benefit of manual school training, the result would be that his son or their sons from the ordinary schools would be left far behind It was a very serious question They would have these boys coming in and supplanting their sons. He would be the last to say a word against that system of examination if it was on a fair basis; but it could not be on a fair basis if they had the boys from the industrial schools competing with the boys in outside life. Those boys had got technical instruction, and their sons would have a very small chance of success in competitive examinations. If they were to have competive examinations let them have an examination for Lord Mayor and let the best man get the chair. He suggested that the examination should be left in the hands of competent members of the various trades, because the men would be the best judges. Mr. Verdon (A.S.E.) said the Municipal Workshops in Stanley-street were undermanned, and why put apprentices there that the ratepayers were supporting, thus enabling the Cleansing Committee to take contracts at a reduced contract price? It was a very serious problem they were about to deal with. Knowing the way things were carried on in the same City Council-how fellows were caught by the nape of the neck and jobbed into positions-he knew the workingman's son would have no chance of a job. He complained that the Committee was undercutting other employers, as they get the work turned out cheaper from the Stanley-street shops. He protested against the introduction of apprentices into Stanley-street. Mr. MacManus (Litho. Artists) disagreed with the previous speaker in reference to the undercutting of other employersmen who did no work. He was of the opinion that the Stanley-street workshops should be given every facility to secure such contracts. It was a very imporiant matter, and he suggested that it be put on the agenda for that night fortnight. Mr. Boyle (1 oachmakers) supported

this resolution. Mr. John Farren suggested that the matter be sent to the different bodies

affiliated to the Council by the Sec., and have their views on it. Mr. Larkin held that the Trades Council could not give an opinion on the limitation of apprentices until they got the opinion of the trades affiliated to that council.

The Chairman said every trade affiliated there had a different set of rules with regard to apprentices.

Mr. R. O'Carroll, T.C. (Bricklayers) said he agreed that no one was better entitled to be a carpenter than a carpenter's son, not because he would make the best carpenter, but because he was entitled to the benefits that his father helped to win for the trade. He thought it was only fair that the son should get the preference of going to his father's trade. Mr. O' arroll then proceeded to say that his was the oldest trades union in Ireland.

Mr. W. O'Brien-Question. Mr. O'Carroll-Our organisation is the

only trade union descended from an ancient guild. Mr. Mallon (Silk Weavers)-Oh, no. A Delegate-Don't quote Sidney Webb. Mr. O Brien-He said you stole your charter.

Mr. O'Carroll said they charged outsiders a fee of £30, £18 of which went to the boy and the rest to the operative who taught him.

Mr. Larkin-Barelaced robbery.

Mr. O'Carroll said there were trades that got £30 and £40 fee and taught the boys nothing.

Mr. Larkin-Two wrongs don't make a right.

Mr. O'Carroll said the fee was to discourage these boys from coming to the trade. They had an over supply.

Mr. O'Carroll then referred to a boy who was just leaving a school that paid £20 fee for boys to learn a trade, and who wished to go to his father's trade; but the employer said he hadn't got room for him. His schoolmaster said he would try and get him a job, and he went to that particular employer and asked him if he were taking an apprentice. He did so and put the boy to work on the same bench as his father, and he was expected to teach him his trade, while the employer kept the fee. That was a deplorable system. Referring to the system by which the apprentice, having served seven years, was then expected to serve another three or four years as an improver He said he knew men of thirty years of age who were earning only  $6\frac{1}{2}$  l. an hour. That was a regular menace to Trade Unionism.

Mr. Thomas Farren said when the Corporation wantel a main they sent to his trade union for him. Why then not send for boys when they were wanted ? Mr. Hackett (Saddlers) supported Mr. Thomas Farren's suggestion that the matter be brought before the different trades to have their opinion on it. He didn't think he could agree with Mr. Thomas Farren that the societies should

cutive, the Secretary in the meantime to communicate with the different societies affiliated to the Council-was put as a substantive resolution and carried, Mr. T. Farren dissenting.

#### THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

Messrs. Simmons and F. Farren reported that they waited on the President of the National University, Dr. Coffey, with reference to the building of the New University, and he promised that the work would be begun in July, when the present session was over.

DEPARTURE OF MR. HALLS.

A letter was read from the A.S.R.S. stating that Mr. Walter Halls, organiser for Dublin, had been promoted to the organisership of the Nottingham district, and stating that Mr. Edward Kavanagh would succeed him as delegate on the Council

Mr. W. O'Brien said he wouldn't keep them very long. He was very sorry to learn that Mr. Halls, who was very popular with them, had gone to Nottingham since last Thursday. It was only right that they should express their regret at his departure from amongst them. He was always ready when called upon to give any assistance when they needed it, and as chairman of the local election committee up in Kilmainham last January, he contributed very largely to the success of Mr. Partridge. He proposed the following resolution :---

"That this meeting of the Dublin Trades Council warmly congratulates our colleague (Mr. Walter Halls) Delegate, National Union of Railwaymen, on his well-deserved promotion to the Organisership of the Nottingham District, and wishes him every success in his new sphere of activity; and at the same time we desire to express our sincere regret that the Labour movement in Dublin is losing the services of an able and unselfish worker in the cause of working class emancipation. "Copies of the foregoing to be for-

warded to the General Secretary of the Railwaymens' Union and the Nottingham Trades Council.'

Mr. Bohan, T.C., seconded the resolution, and said that Mr. Halls devoted a great lot of his time to the Labour movement. As Mr. O'Brien had said, any time he was wanted he was always there. He was sure they all regretted his departure from amongst them

Mr. John Farren supported the resolution, and he hoped that if any other Englishman came over to take up the same duty he would be as good as Mr. Hals who, when he came over to Dublin, worked for the benefit of the workers of Dublin.

Mr. Larkin also supported the resolution. He would like to ask if that particular branch of railwaymen had got any guts. Personally he hoped an Irishman would get the job, as the railwaymen would never do any good until they had a man of the same temperament as themselves. There were some things they did not agree with in Halls. He was an Englishman' a Socialist, and a Protestant, but no man in that room could say one word against him. He was a clean, upright chap. He never knew Halls. although he often heard of him, until he came to Dublin; but he always found him straight. He was the most popular man among the railwaymen, and while he had been living here he did a little work. He was a credit to his nation, and a credit to the class to which he belonged. Had the railway strike been left in his hands, the men would have come out on top. If the men's Executive said, "Here is money for you," Halls would have won out. The men were good enough The whole bottom part of Ireland was locked up. Mr. Larkin suggested that they recommend him to be recalled and given a decent wage. He was making a heroic struggle to bring

member Alderman Kelly proposed a resolution in the Corporation that a Con iliation Board be form d and re. presentatives invited from the Port and Docks Board, the Mercantile Association, and other bodies Now, there was to be one each from those bodies, and he didn't know whether that meant one representative from the Dublin Trades Council or from the Dub'in Labour Party. The previous arring ment wis thit there would be three represent itives from the Trades Council and three from the Labour Party. "Now" said Mr. Farren, "what I want is that we should have definitely how many representatives will the workers have, and how many are going to represent the employers on this Board, and I hold until we get equal representation this Council should not have anything to do with it.

Mr. Larkin thought someone had got at Alderman Kelly, who was interested in the matter. He should state his case what he meant by conciliation. He referred to the Board which settled the City of Dublin Strike, and said that that was a Board anyone might go to. There were two representatives of the employers, and two representatives of the workers. with the Recorder as Chairman. He had nothing to say only give advice, and pull them up if they went for one another, The man had nothing to do with the matter under discussion. Once or twice he was the means of getting them to reconsider when they were about breaking it up. That was the kind of Board they wanted. He said the Port and Docks Board had refused to send men to the proposed Board, and they could speak for nearly the whole of Dublin.

After some further discussion, it was decided to find out if the workers would have equal representation with the employers.



Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, AT CONWAY'S.

31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungier St. [Opposite Jacob's Branch I.T.U.] Established 1804. Good Value and Courtesy our motto.

## Don't Forget LARKIN'S

LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c., 36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.

### BUTTER.

Farmers' Pure Butter 11d. and 1s. per lb. Creamery 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. per lb. Branded Irish Heads 3d. per lb. Patk. J. Whelan, 82 QUEEN STREET.

### V. P. ROCHE, The Workers' Hairdresser, 84 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN. An Up-to-Date Establishment. Trade Unice Labour only employed. (Cleanliness, Comfort. Anti-septice used. Baccose to the Workers' Cause.

You Can't Afford to Look Old I

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 28 Henry Street, Dublin.

James Larkin, Pion and Janey Baker, 72 MEATH STREET, DUBLIN. Pare Wholemeni and Buttermilk Squares a speciality THE WORKERS' BAKER. ASK FOR LARKIN'S LOAF.

Established 1851. For Reliable Provisions ! LEIGH'S, of Bishop St.

Company as it would be by the Transport Union. He proposed a resolution congratulating the Transport Workers on the satisfactory termination of the dispute.

Mr. M'Manus seconded the resolution. When he saw the placards of the papers it was sufficient for him to know, although they said it was a triumph for the Recorder, that it was not a triumph for the City of Dublin + ompany. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Larkin thanked the delegates for the resolution, and stated that the matter was finally settled except for a few slight details with reference to one or two sections. The rise in wages was 3s. per week and 8d. per hour overtime. They never had that before, the rate being 7d. per hour. The full details of the settlement would be given at a general meeting to be held on Friday or Saturday. He thanked the unemployed workers on the magnificent way they acted towards the Union; also the two public men who proposed and seconded the reso lution at the Mansion House. He believed that did a great deal to bring about a settlement. He believed if they got the Mansion House when they asked for it first, he knew from the discussion. that took place the strike would have been settled long ago. He promised them a full detailed report of all the correspondence that passed between them and the employers in this paper, which he had the honour to edit, this week. The officials across the water didn't give a hand, and the fight was only won by the loyalty of the workers themselves. They fought that battle for eleven weeks, and not one of the men turned over to the enemy. They never had better material before, never better workers along with them. They had a magnificent spirit all along. They were offered money by certain unions, but they hadn't got anything else. They were backed up by all the unions, and had their moral support. They had two other strikes. They had got a big struggle down in Sligo, where the Free-mason employers held a meeting. and said they wouldn't allow any stuff to to be exported or imported. Well, they (Transport Union) would send their own boat to Sligo, chartered by themselves, That would be a lesson to the workers how to do things. He again thanked the chairman and all the delegates for their resolution, and he promised that they (the Union) would always help everybody else (applause).

#### THE STANLEY STREET SHOPS.

Mr. William O'Brien said as the delegates knew, arising out of a letter from the Cleansing Committee read at last meeting, the chairman and himself were appointed to wait upon the C cansing Committee with regard to the mployment of apprentices in the Stanley-street send the apprentices when required

Mr. John Lalor, P.L.G., supported Mr. Thomas Farren that the Committee should write to the secretaries of the trades concernel when they wanted apprentices.

Mr. Thomas Farren then moved that it was the opinion of the Council that the Secretary of the Cleansing Committee when he required an apprentice boy should write to the trade concerned just as they did when they wanted a man.

Mr. Lalor seconded the amendment. Mr. Larkin said he did not care what anybody s opinion was, but the trade that would charge £30 of a fee to learn it it was time that trade was taught a lesson. The bakers got taught a lesson, and they had now to take into their ranks some of the worst scabs in Ireland -men who, having learned to throw a bit of dough together, came up to Dublin and scabbed on them.

Mr. Carroll said it was only to protect the trade.

Mr. Larkin said the man who called himself a democrat on those conditions did not know what the word meant. Why should he be debarred from learning to be a tradesman?

The Chairman was understood to say that he thought Mr. O'Carroll did not object to outsiders serving their time to the bricklaying.

Mr. O'Carroll said no one there would say one word to outsiders getting to the trade if there was work for them. They wanted the trade to control the trade.

The discussion was carried on in an animated fashion, Mr. Larkin referring to appointments at the Stanley Street Workshops to which there was no objection made. He maintained that any citizen of Dublin had a right to send his son to serve his time to a trade, while Mr. O'Carroll thought in placing that fee on outside apprentices in connection with his trade was merely to regulate the supply to the demand, while other employers of labour took in apprentices for a fee of £20, and kept them for four years.

Mr. Larkin said they were always making distinctions between skilled and unskilled labour. He considered himself as good a man and as able a man as any skilled worker. He suggested that they should adjourn the matter to another meeting. so that they could have a full-dress debate, when men who had authority to speak for their various trades should come and argue the matter.

A show of hands was taken on Mr. Thomas Farren's amendment that the Cleansing Committee be requested to send to the secretaries of the various societies when apprentices were required, with the result that 10 voted for and 25 against.

Mr. John Farren's motion then-that the matter be referred back to the Exe-

going. The Chairman said he always looked upon Englishmen as the men who robbed their country or took the proceeds of the robbery; but he always found Mr. Halls straightforward and honest, and he never hid anything he had to say. He (the Chairman) took a liking for him more than he had for many Irishman in that Council. He was a good, honest, upright trade unionist, and, as Mr. O'Brien said, he was always ready to lend a hand.

the men together. He was sorry he was

The resolution, with Mr. Larkin's suggestion, was then passed, and copies ordered to be sent to the Executive of the National Railway Workers' Union and the Nottingham Trades Council.

THE CONCILIATION BOARD. Mr. John Farren said they would re-



### SLAGK LION -Men INCHICORE

### **BOOTS FOR THE WORKERS:**

Mon's Hand-Pegged (Bluchers, 4s. 4d.; as add elsowhere, 5s.

Mon's Box Calf and Chrome, Stitched and Screwed, 6s. 11d.; worth Ss. 11d. Women's Box-Calf and Glace Kid Boots, 4s. 11d.;

worth 6s. 6d. The Best Range of Children's Boots in Dublin

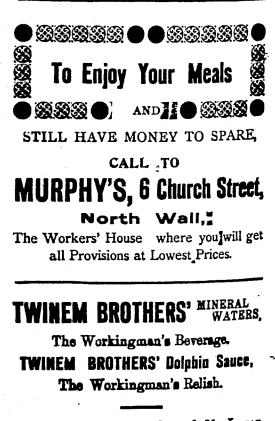
78 TALBOT STREET.

#### FANAGAN'S Fueeral Establishment

54 AUNGIER STREAT, IUBLIN, Established more than Half-s-Century.

Coffins, Hearses, Ousches, and every **Fanaral Boquisiss.** 

Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House Punotuality and Economy Gavanteed. Telephone No. 12.



Factory-66 S.C. Road, and 31 Lower 'PHONE 2658. Clambrasil Street.

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

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