James Fintan Lalor.

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

I tell you a cause like ours; Is greater than defeat can know---

Who is it speaks of

defeat?

It is the power of powers. As surely as the earth

As surely as the glorious sun Brings the great world moon wave Must our Cause be won!

rolls round

No. 7.—Vol. III.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1913.

ONE PENNY.

## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR CAMPAIGY.

Registered at G.P.O. Transmissible through the post in United Kingdom

at newspaper rate, and to Canada and Newfoundland at magazine rate of postage

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

By "IRELAND'S EYE."

As the outcome of the meetings held at Baldoyle and Crumlin, the Agricultural Labourers of these districts, and for miles around, have responded gallantly to the call to organise, and, if I might say so, I feel very pleased, and, indeed, flattered with the result.

Baldoyle is a place I have taken a fatherly interest in for years, and is in a direct line with my island home--Ireland's Eye-and one of my scouts who lives in Crumlin gives me an interest in that locality also.

Now, labourers of the County Dublin, meetings are all very good in their way, and speeches are very essential for explaining matters, but there is one great fact that you will always require to bear in mind if you wish to succeed, and it is this—that Larkin or no other man can do very much for you if you do not combine among yourselves

Your employers—the farmers—are in a strong position to-day, but how did they arrive at that position? As I stated a few weeks ago they have reached it by the combined efforts of Parnell and Davitt to a certain extent, but great men as these undoubtedly were all their efforts would be futile if they had not an organisation behind them in the country.

No matter, therefore, how much you respect Larkin and those who are acting with him; no matter how you may cheer their speeches, all will be of no avail if you do not join together in one solid organisation as the farmers did in the years not so very old.

armers by organisation got their rents reduced as well as fixity of tenure in their holdings. Labourers if they organise must get their condition considerably improved also.

As an illustration of what an organization can do-even in a small way. The readers of 'The Irish Worker' are aware that for the past few weeks "Eye" offered criticisms which some people might think severe upon Carton Bros., Halston Street, but when a newspaper takes up a position of progress and re-

form "it cannot fight with sugarsticks." The question of Carton Bros., Halstonstreet, had a much larger principle involved than what may have appeared at first sight. In fact it meant whether the Shop Hours Act (so far as the selling and buying of agricultural produce were concerned) was to be or not to be a dead letter in the city; for if Carton Bros., Halston Street, or firms like them were to succeed in destroying the movement for a half holiday on Saturday by keeping their premises open their action would largely jeopardise the chances of reform among the agricultural labourers of the country.

In consequence of the retrograde actions of Carton Bros., Halston Street, and other minor lights, an organisation was started by the employees of the Smithfield and Little Green offices. Although their numbers were small, their determination was great. Letters appeared in the Press, public opinion was aroused, Carton Bros customers were appreached, pressure within the law was resorted to, and Carton Bros, who were fierce in their determination in refusing to give a half holiday on Saturday, caved in, thereby putting another nail in the coffin of the principles and practices of the bold, bad days of old, and showing what organisation can do, and the justice of the demands put forward in "The Irish Worker" for the past few weeks.

Employers of the County Dublin, learn the lesson of Carton Bros., Halston st. Labourers of the County Dublin take to heart the action of the employees of the Smithfield and Little Green offices, and-Organise! Organise!

## Notes.

Things "Eye" have observed-That the towns and villages of the County Dublin are being linked together by organisation.

That Jim Larkin and P. T. Daly stormed the citadel of the O'Neills and Fitsimons on last Friday evening at Balgriffin.

That hundreds of workers became enrolled under the Labour organisation from

around that district. That Larkin's programme is to get all into line-north, south, east, and west -before firing,

That if the labourers wish to be re- work the whole day, and live on a starva- within a foot of the pavement to ten presented as a body on the different tion wage besides. public boards and, perchance, in Parlianames are returned on the voter's list.

That the labourers who have cottages, houses, or apartments from their employers, it is the duty of their employers to have their workmen returned on the franchise form under a severe penalty for neglecting to do so.

That workers who hold cottages from the District Council should fill up the forms which it is the duty of the Rate Collector to leave, and forward them correctly filled to the Clerk of the

That they should depute some of their number to look after their interests in the Revision Courts, so that they may be assured that their names will appear on the official Register of Voters.

That Carton Bros , Halston street, have taken the advice which "Eye" tendered them a few weeks ago-to have common

That were it not for the strictures of the "Worker" in reference to their action, helped by organisation, Carton Bros.' employees would still be working late on Saturday.

That the same state of affairs is happening in the county, a great many employers having commenced to give the holiday. A great many more are auxious and willing to do the same if their neighbours would do likewise, and a great many swear that they will shed the last drop of their blood before they would consent to do so.

That a similar state of affairs prevailed in reference to the changing of the Hay and Straw Market from Saturday to Friday. Factors were to be boycotted who supported the change. Others who would insist on making fools of themselves by persisting in their opposition have seen the error of their

ways. All opposition is now dead. That those who oppose the half holiday movement in the country should take a leaf out of the book; of their friends in the city before covering themselves with ridicule

That there was a little trouble last week with the drivers at O'Neill & Son, North Strand. This show is run by the Lawlors, of Clondalkin. One of the young Lawlors acts as manager.

That this young gent evidently thought for the moment that he was in his father's fields and could coerce his employees any way he liked; but on an appeal being made to Jim Larkin he very soon brought young Lawlor to his senses. "All s well that ends well."

That organisation and agitation have certainly brought the employers of the city to the knowledge that they cannot now do what they wish with their em-

That a few short years ago if workers had any little difference with their masters and belonged to a union the first stipulation the masters made before dealing with the men would be, "Oh, I will have nothing to do with your union; I am prepared to deal with yourselves What happened then? The only.' spokesman or leaders were marked men, until eventually an excuse was found to get rid of them altogether.

That now all is changed, and the masters - sensible men, no doubt-bow to the inevitable and are willing and anxious to treat with the representatives of the men's union when any crux

That agricultural labourers should take a note of the fact that one of the fundamental principles of Trade Unionism is, "If you have a difference with your masters," you have the Union at your back.

That since "Eye" referred to the treatment of the workers at Jameson's, Portmarnock, which is managed by that brawny Scotch individual named M'Killar, a great many "Red Hands" have been seen about,

That "Eye" am given to understand that M'Kill'y has taken legal advice as to whether he is an 'ichneumon' or not. M'Killar my brave man, you should take the advice of a veterinary surgeon

That dictionaries are at a premium in the Portmarnock district as to what an ichneumon really is. In fact, the word has become so familiar, mothers are using it instead of the "boohman" of our youth to hush their children to

That when M'Killar goes agolfing, and old Jameson goes afishing, and the English and Scotch employees turn out for their half-holiday on Saturday, the mere Irish workers in this employment have to

\$ w . . . . .

That it is a wonder Jameson is not ment, they should now see that their ashamed of himself to allow such a state of things to exist.

That one of my scouts informs me some employers in the County Dublin are threatening their men with what will happen if they join the Labour organisation, and that if they display the "Red Hand" it will mean instant dismissal.

That if any worker so threatened would communicate with the Editor of this paper or "Ireland's Eye"—well, to say the least of it, the employer or employers will be sorry they spoke.

That the Labour campaign is not started to inflame the relations between master and man, but is started and will be carried out in a legitimate manner, primarily with the object of obtaining better wages, better housing accommodation, and a half holiday on Saturday for the already overworked labourers.

That if any masters act the tyrants against their men over joining the organisation or wearing the badge, they must remember that

They have to a great extent to depend upon the City of Dublin for the sale of their produce, and that there are a vast number of Red Hands in the city who will not brook insult to their country brothers or put up with any belittling of the badge they wear.

That although some people may look upon badges as mere baubles-and, indeed, in many cases they are-but the badge of the Red Hand is no toy for young men or old men to wear for show only. It is the badge of a Union which has enrolled in it men from every corner of Ireland, men who up to the present were like the Jews in the wilderness of old -no one to lead them, no one to care for them. The Red Hand is a badge representing no particular creed or particular party, but representing an organisation of workers whose motto is "Temperance, Honesty, and Industry."\*

tam Dears Abu.

BY SHELLBACK.

Patchem and Stitchem's emporium, situated as it was, or generally is, in the centre of the main thoroughfare of the town, is truthfully a sight worth seeing, particularly when in the dark winter nights, its glaring white arc lights and its yellow tinged lesser stars, shed a noonthe day lustre over its front, that is all brighter because of the sparsely lighted blackness surrounding it. Its large plate glass windows, each devoted to a separate department of the firm's activities, present a varied list of attractions; the passer-by can scare resist an inclination to ponder over with wondering and appreciative gaze. The importance of the firm is emphasised on every hand, and its name is a household word in the town and its vicinity. In the lithographed headings of their notepaper and on the posters announcing their annual sales this fact is carefully alluded to in the picture of an immense building, the front of which is so extensive that it covers and includes an address represented by a long succession of numbers, consecutive or alternate, and is still further demonstrated by comparison with other shapeless dots and scratches, that he who runs may clearly understand are meant for motors and landaus drawn by stately pairs, rashing and galloping towards one or other of the many entrances to deposit parasol covered ladies eager to buy from the endless and eyerlasting stock of Messis. Patchem and Stitchem, while the crowd of lesser elongated dots, in the neighbourhood of the doorways, that to some might appear as a blur of the picture, are the thousands of foot customers who daily pass and repass through the doorways of this great firm's premises.

Patchem and Stitchem's business is plainly connected with the wants of the weaker sex, as here in the first window there are stacks of beautiful creations of straw, lelt, and a gossamer like material worked into every shape some decorated with ribbons some with flowers some with feathers, and others in their naked state, without paint for powder or decoration of any kind. Each and all are ticketed with an artistically lettered card, showing in pounds, shillings, and pence the ridiculous low price of each

wisp of bright colour and material. Scattered about the space inside this window are many evidences of the eabinetmaker's and jurnisher's art; while the window itself, a splendid sheet of plate glass, stretching from

or a dozen feet above, adds not a little to the luxurious grandeur of the whole, confined as it is between shining narrow columns of polished brass, with beautifying mouldings at head and foot, that blink and reflect the g'aring light that floods it. This is only one of Patchem and Stitchem's windows There are many others. Here is that representing the dressmaking department, with many costumes fitted to wax figures of really splendid looking ladies, with, it must be admitted, exaggerated shapes, but whose pleasant faces are perpetually gazing out into the black void on the other side of the glass with an expression that seems to convey a feeling that they properly appreciate the great good fortune that made them part of tue make-up of such an important and magnificent business house. Then comes the lingerie window, with all its many inducements to ladies to add to their comfort and pride. The little strips of dainty white and the streaming many - coloured ribbons make this window glow with its rainbow hues and snowy whiteness. Then the window devoted to the mantle department, and so on, and so on; each little narrow brass column cutting the glass wall into equal parts, each geometrically correct in their square, and making of each a fairy cave crammed with the beautiful articles dealt in by this great house, and filling one with wonder and admiration for Patchem and Stitchem, the marvellous Aladdins, who own the lamp that produces by a single touch such wonderful things in such profusion that the supply seems inexhaustible, and in which anyone possessing the requisite pounds, shillings, and pence are quite willingly permitted

Important as the business house itself is, not a whit less important are either of the partners in their private life or their public connections. See them as they sail up, each in his bright and wellappointed motor, in the late hours of the forenoon, the time of day they generally arrive at their place of business.

Comfortable and eminently respect able, as they ought to be. If not fat, well, decently lean; and though it may be that their hair possesses that peculiar retiring disposition that leaves them blest with a towering high forehead, their whiskers are invariably well trimmed and their persons well groomed.

Mr. Patchem is, of course, on the Council of his town, for he is a strong man in his party. He is chairman of at least two or three Committees, where he has the second of being an authority on the Housing and the Poor Laws, and all the Grundyisms dealing with the

lower order." It would never be dreamt of by the Council, as a Council, to do anything, either alter a tram track or build a refuse destructor, without first obtaining the opinion of this great man, who has gained the necessary experience by years spent in decorating the windows of his great emporium with ladies hats and

Mr. Stitchem, on the other hand, is a power in the local Bethel. For years he has occupied the same front pew every Sunday. For years he has replied with the same answer to the same question regarding his health put by the meek and well-clad exponent of the Gospel of the barefooted Nazarene.

Yes, both Patchem and Stitchem are popular men in every sense of the word. and in their way they are good men, and of the sort accepted as gener-As such they are appreciated their townsmen. The local newspapers never lose an opportunity of lauding them or of spreading their sayings and opinions broadcast. The stationers' shops are never without a stock of postcards, showing their separate families at garden parties, at council functions, in drawingrooms, or officiating at bazaars or foundation stonelaying. They are Patchem and Stitchem. They are sound and solid in their business and at their bankers. They are comfortable, well fed, wellfound happy, and gloriously free. They are quite all right.

Inside their shop the long rows of polished mahogany counters are piled with the work of needle and thimble. Embroideries, elegant and costly. Laces, marvellous and exquisite. Rows of young serving girls peering over each assortment—some beautiful, some weary, some languid, some worn and leaden eyed and sad. This break in the pleasant uniformity is not altogether made up for by the measured marching and brusque greetings of the very accom-

give him endless delight to set those girls running and climbing, folding and unfolding, if you would condescend just to examine some of Patchem's and Stitchem's great bargains. With the slight mar caused by the pale-faced assistants you are still of the opinion that the firm is a sound one. That the win dows are a dream That the shop is a mart of wonder and delight. That is your opinion But had you gone further, had you passed the barrier into the other parts of this immense building, those parts whose outer walls go to make up that big picture on the posters, but whose iusides are not so freely laid bare, your opinion of Patchem and Stitchem would have received a rude shock. From these rooms emanate all the beautiful articles that are wholly responsible for the fame of Messrs. Patchem and Stitchem. Here are dozens of women, young and middle aged, sitting amid heaps of bright coloured material, from which their deft fingers are creating those beautiful adornments for the firm's windows that are marked at such a ridiculous low price in pound, but which are considered by Patchem and Stitchem as dear at shillings and pence while still in the workroom. Watch the haggard eyes of the women, rendered leaden and glazed by perpetually following the racing need'e, as with lightning like velocity it imitated the jumping jack of our baby days with cut ceasing from merning till night, from Monday till Saturday, from New Year's morning till the ringing out of the Old Year. Here and there you may note a weary head dropped for an instant's rest upon the hands from the eternal buzzing of soul-torturing machines, and the fag of weary labour. Watch the women how they work to make Patchem and Stitchem important and respectable. Watch their forms as they labour with eye and brain with a whole body vibrating madly with the speeding up as if possessed by some deadly nervous disorder to swell Patchem and Stitchem's banking account. As a parody upon them and their everlasting hurrying are the grotesque shapes of buman figures that here and there, in silent immobility overlook the scene some in all their nakedness of open wire work some partly arrayed, and some full rigged out in a garment that is waiting only for the buyers' acceptance and approval to be packed up in a cardboard box bearing upon its lid the great names of Patchem and Stitchem, with the inevitable picture of the immense block of buildings of the long row of numbers, but not a sign of the workroom or its workers or its noise, or its leaden eyes or its blighted hopes, or its fearful anxiety for the future. All round the workroom are drab coloured walls, broken by the several squares of windows and doors, and ornamented here and there with gaudy fashion plates torn from magazines, and with more prominently marked printed rules and scales of fines and deductions for various shortcomings, while at the entrance a largesized poster bears the requisite extracts from the "Factory," "Truck," and "Shop Acts," that, in their regard for the interests of all concerned, a fair and honourable Government, composed of several hundreds of other Patchems, have thought necessary to enforce, in order that all should be square and fair in their dealings as between employer and employed, and for the prevention of unfair competition. And here these women spend most of their lives-lives that are drab and colourless, like the walls. Now and then one of them, not sufficiently seasoned by years, may attempt a joyous moment, may even indulge in a laugh, but it soon pales away, as it meets no responsive attempt on the part of the elder or more serious section of the room. Under such conditions and amid such surroundings the power and fame of the great firm is continually being increased, its windows rendered more and more attractive, the nodding plumes and rustling trains, and even the superb figures of societies' leading ladies are being manufactured by women whose toil is unremitting, whose fresh youthfulness rapidly gives place to the grey of premature age, and whose

whole lives are hen med in between the

sombre walls of the workroom, and a

dreary, endless struggle to make ends

meet on what is left for them after pro-

viding for the upkeep of the establish-

ment and its plate glass windows and

brass columns, as well as the expensive

waistcoats and the motor cars, and all

the other requirements that are so es-

sential for the maintenance in their p.o.

plished, well-dressed shop walker, who is

continually assuring you that it would

### CAUTION.

# The Pillar House,

31a HENRY ST., DUBLIN, —IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE—

## Bargains by Post.

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

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs A SPECIALITY.

per sphere of the persons of Messrs.

Patchem and Stitchem.

There are many firms such as Patchem and Stitchem's, and their business centres are all over the world. I have endeavoured in this little yarn to remird the Irish workers that they are to be met with even in the holy city of Dublin as well as in the lesser villages of Ireland. As I said before, no one can have any doubt of their respectability, nor of their popularity nor of their importance. There is just one little drawback, or rather failing-but it may prove a fatal one some day-

they are absolutely of no value and are useless. They and their windows, and their brass columns, and their motor cars, and their popularity, and their great experience, is all of less value in the production of any one of the beautiful things that their house is tamous for than the lay figures of the workroom, upon whose wire form a garment stretched to facilitate the discovery or

defects or to set off the hang of the

The continued existence of such men does not affect one way or another the poise of a single feather in a hat or the direction of a seam in a made up garment, yet they are such an immense tax on the industry of those who do all these things that the wonder of it is to me that the latter did not decline to bear the burden long ago. Well, that consummation is surely to be brought about, and the Labour Co-operative movement is the means by which light will be let into the lives of the workers in these shops. With Liberty Hall for its emporium, the workers in the Patchem and Stitchems, the faded and fading women who occupy the workrooms of many noises and little cheer, and whose mission in life it has been to teed, maintain, clothe, and educate on a standard far above their own the principals of the firm and their families, and also to provide them with the means of preserving their respectable and important positions in the religious life of their towns, as law-makers, counsellors, business men, and lay preachers, as well as to keep their brass-bound plateglass windows stocked with hats and dresses, with mantles and lingerie, at prices, that according to the tickets, are

These workers, I say, will in refusing any longer to contribute to the useless expenditure of their labour and strength, will also by their new Labour movement, and with the aid of "D.L." and the "In h Worker" to champion their cause, save themselves from much of the risk and danger they have had to encounter in the past, when through the conditions then obtaining so many young lives and so many bright hopes have been swept into that horrible nameless vortex of sorrow or submerged in a bottomless sea of tears.

ridiculously low-the sweated worker

# **●3333**33 ● ●333333 € To Enjoy Your Meals

STILL HAVE MONEY TO SPARE

CALL TO

## MURPHY'S, 6 Church Street, North Wall.

The Workers' House where you will get all Provisions at Lowest Frices.

crete case. Lady Sackville-why she

the eyes of those members of

the working class who in the past

believed what they were told about these

so called better classes. Lady Sackville,

we repeat, has done more than fifty-

two issues of "The Worker" could

accomplish. This "Lady," who stated

on oath that £6000 a year was little

## WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN. SAVOY DISPUTE,

### RATS IN CHOGOLATE. SOOT TO COLOUR SWEETS.

Last week startling revelations of how c'acco ate is made were printed in the I ISH WORKER. The fact that rats were fou d every morning in the liquid chocola has caused consternation all over Ir land. One of our friends has suggested that for the short time that ch colate will be made in the Savoy, it wou'd be as well to change the name of it from "Savov" chocolate to "Rat-ified chocolate." M'Murty is a most ingenious rascal, and is not above giving the public more for their money than they are entitled to but whether the public are grateful for this or not remains to be seen, particularly when they learn the nature of the extras given them. Not content with giving them rats in chocolate, and the superfluous dirt off the floor, he goes further and makes them a special present of the soot out of the chimney, and in this manner: One day while making "black-current" pastilles, he had no black current jelly, but this made no difference to M'Murty. He procured a much cheaper substitutesoot—to colour the pastilles, and a little essence to flavour them.

Well M'Murty is beat, in spite of all the help given to him by "scab workers" and "scab firms," and there is not a sorrier man in Ireland to day; but we have not finished with him or his helpers et. Among the lady scabs is one named M Dermott, who went into the Savoy in tle locked-out girls' place. We have met many samples of scabs, and have heard many reasons why people have scabbed; but the reason this young lady gives is the most novel and up to date. When she was appealed to by the lockedout girls not to act the blackleg, she was most indignant that she should be spoken to, and answered them thus: "You needn't be saying anything to me. I only went in to earn enough to pay for music lessons." Well we can promise her this much—that, as she is a "flat" enough to scab, she won't be "sharp" enough to escape the consequences. Girls are locked out and deprived of the means of earning the necessaries of life. and a music-loving blackleg goes in to take their place. We ask our friends not to forget the name and address of this young lady. M'Dermott, and her relatives with whom she lives keep a newsagent's shop on the North Strand, and they also sell "rat-ified" chocolate. Gleeson, the scab van driver, son of a

reduced sergeant, now an ex-policeman, was forced to stop driving the van. M Murty then went to the scab motor firm, Waytes, Lemon-street, and hired a taxi, and Gleeson was kept on to help his brother scab, the taxi driver. But Gleeson is now knocked out of action, having injured his hand with the motor. We feel sure his "many friends" send their sympathy.

Waytes, the scab motor firm, are supplying M'Murty with taxis. What an amount of money M'Murty must have made out of "Rat-ified" chocolate and the foolish Irish when he can afford to hire taxis to draw coal. He is compelled to get the coal sent by train from Bray to Dublin, and then must send down a taxi to draw it from Harcourt street Station to his condemned premises. But we are going to deal with Waytes and make them understand that it won't pay to interfere in a dispute.

Having said so much about those who are helping M'Murty, it is time to speak of our friends, and they are

There are the unemployed at the Labour Exchange who have refused to go and drive M'Murty's van, although he offered 25s. per week. Then the hackney cardrivers, who have refused to deliver his order or hire their cars to drive the blacklegs to their houses. The clerks in the goods office refused

to receive the parcels from the Savoy. Parcels sent out from the Savoy and put on the trams were kicked off into the street.

Carters pass the Savoy as though it were a place in which the plague was

patronising the Savoy Cafe, and some of them have gone so far as to distribute the handbills explaining the dispute. Although we felt sure of this help and

support, we feel bound to give our best thanks to all friends and supporters. We desire to point out that M'Murty

locks out competent workers because they refuse to work for reduced wages, but he can supply lady scabs with strawberries, and foreign scabs with taxi-cabs in which to drive home. But M'Murty is going to be taught the meaning of "justice" and "fair-dealing."

### SOMERSET-SWEATER.

Some few weeks ago we drew public attention to Somerset's sweating den, Golden Lane. The whole of the working women of Dublin, without exception, are sweated, but in no case have we met anything to equal the sweating in Somerset's. One girl received od. for three weeks' work, another 11d for 12 days' work, and another 6d for a week. On Monday three girls refused to go back because of the amount they had earned for a morning's work—namely, 1d. There are three classes of workers engaged in this sweating den—embroid-erers, clippers, and plain sewers. All these girls are really skilled workers, and the miserable coppers they receive in re-turn for their labour are a disgrace to any firm.

A correspondent of ours wrote a excellent letter I cannot possibly better classes that they cannot afford to

agree with, and that is the part that sets out to defend such sweaters as Somersets. Under no conditions and for no reasons could I allow any sweating den to be defended; neither the smallness of a firm nor the greatness of a firm carries with it the privilege to sweat women, and such an argument cannot be tolerated. Take, for example, the case of O'Reilly, Poolbeg street. cardboard box-makers. This firm started some ten years ago in a small way. At the present time the owners can live in one of the largest houses in Ranelagh. own one of the smartest motor cars, open a new premises, and all on what?-on the sweat and degradation of Irish women and girls. These are crimes of the foulest description, and no defence can wipe them out. The sweating of the women of Ireland is the blackest blot on Ireland's fame.

But to return to Somerset. This man, not content with the existing arranged system of sweating in his firm, goes further, and informs those embroiderers that he intends to reduce their already miserable wage by making them embroider a dozen cushion covers with three different colours for 2 d. a dozen. Sweated slaves as they are, the girls refused to agree to this new arrangement, and came out on strike. These poor girls are not members of the women's organisation; but we are going to stand by them and give them all the assistance we can.

The following lines were suggested by an article written by "D L." in the Women's Column, and are very applicable at the present time:—

> THE BELL. A bell rang out from the tower, Over the sleeping plain, Telling of force and power, Murder and rape and pain. The tocsin wakened the land, Calling men to the wars; Obeying the Master hand, Under the evening stars.

A bell rings out in the murk, Where the enomes of hunger play, Calling the slaves to work And the sweat of another day. Lords of the nether name, Where did ye cast the bell? Out of the slag of shame, Down in the Pits of Hell. GERALD J. LIVELY.

#### IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION, (Head Office-Liberty Hall:)

Entrance Fee - 6d. and 3d. Contributions - 1d. & 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.

Irish Dancing Wednesday and Friday

Don't forget the Sunday Evening Socials commencing at 7 p.m. Small charge for admission.

All communications for this column to be addressed to-

" D.L." 18 Beresford place.



Is Coming! WHERE?

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION GRAND ANNUAL

## Excursion

Look out for full particulars in next week's issue of "Irish Worker."

Farm Labourers!! 

DON'T FORGET Sunday, 6th July, 1913,

WILL BE HELD

In Swords. At I o'clock, The elite of Grafton street are not slaves of the countryside, the men and

slaves of the countryside, the men and women labourers.

We Invite you to attend.

An injury to One is the concern of All."

---THE----

### Irish Worker, EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice one penny-and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it. All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, July 5th, 1913

### **OUR BETTERS?**

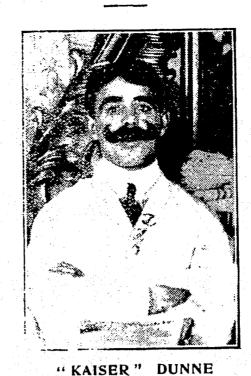
### THE MORALS OF THE STOCKYARD.

WE are compelled to draw your attention to certain matters appearing in the daily Press concerning our betters, moryah!—the people we are taught to look up to by those who are the apologists for this corrupt condition of society. We lengthy letter the other week, but are tired and aweary of listening to the there was one part of that most moaning and whining of the so-called

enough for her—the intelligent, moral, well-educated woman of the world-to exist on. £6,000 a year! This baggage, this strumpet, who never did a useful day's work in her life, claims £6,000 a year from the hard-won labour of the workers. And the poor girl slaves in Somerset's, of Golden Lane-who do the embroidery work for Roberts, of Grafton Street-embroidered work which Lady Sackville and other creatures like her use or wear-receive as wages seven pence halfpenny for slaving for a week! This Lady Sackville-the blue blooded Lady Sackville-who thought nothing wrong of men making love to her, though she claims to be a married woman with daughter of marriagable age ! What kind of morals must these blueblooded ladies and their men practise? If we read some of the papers owned and controlled by these £6,000-a-year ladies and the men who keep them, we are treated to alleged humorous articles on the morals of the working classes. If 'Arry and 'Arriet exchange hats or indulge in harmless by-plav once a year, these blue-blooded ladies and their keepers hold up their manicured hands in horror. Think of this Lady Sackville travelling with this Sir John Scott! We pray you mark, Sir Knight! who of course did not run a harem-we being a Christian people He (Sir John) had a platonic affection for a middle aged married woman, and out of the kindness of his big loving heart, and well filled bank book, paid this lady's expenses, railway, hotel and-other expenses What a pity all the wage-slaves of Somerset's were not born ladies and of the peerage; they need not slave for twopence a week. And in the intervals between looking after John Scott's comfort and stopping his brother Walter from pressing her knees Lady Sackville was arranging the king's dinner table and all questions of precedence-who should sit under the salt and who above it. Lady Sackville, having a most complete knowledge of "Who's Who" and "What's What," being a woman of the world; and this lady, who thought nothing wrong in being kept by a foolish old dotard, with more money than sense, who could leave her husband when she choose to run another man's establishment, etc.; this Lady Sackville had a most accommodating husband and Sir John Scott a most accommodating platonic friend in Lady Sackville. Talk about the morals of the pigstye! Why should we libel the pig? And then a word about that other sprig of the blue-blooded aristocracy. the Marquis of Northampton, and the lad "Glad Eye Girl" | What 1001s we workers are to provide an idiot like this Marquis with such an aggregation of wealth that he could buy off the "Glad Eye" lady for £50,000. £50,000 in Dublin would mend many a broken heart; £50,000 in Dublin would cure many of our social sores. £50,000 would help us to solve the white Slave traffic business. And forget not that the people who are responsible for the continuance of this blot on Christianity and present society—this cancer which is destroying life—the White Slave Traffic business is the result of sweating and exploitation. Whilst girls are compelled to work for such wages as offered by Somerset and other sweaters; while Lady Sackville and the Marquis of Northampton can waste thousands a year in idling away their time, you are going to have the White Slave Traffic and all its foul concomitants. The sweater and waster are part of the whole. It is full time that all men and women who object to the desecration of God's handiwork should combine together to wipe out our modern disgrace—a vicious, rich, idle class, and those who batten on them. We know a gentleman in this city who moves in so-called good society who receives excessive rents from certain properties knowing that such rents are the profits from this unmentionable traffics This man can mix with decent people. His tools go before a magistrate and get six months' imprisonment. Such is the law. The rich criminal and wastrel is belauded and honoured; the poor criminal, who in many cases is the victim of bad social conditions, is punished. Lady Sackville and the Marquis of Northampton, we thank you, You are what are known on the temperance platform as the terrible examples. from friends with reference to the regrettable incident in Capel street. I desire to

With reference to all the kind inquiries thank all friends and to assure them that, apart from a little lameness and the loss of some superfluous hair, I am all right, my chief regret being that poor Fields lost his life; and I want to express my admiration of the conduct of the workers who were present. especially the man who passed the women out through the back window, who, I understand, is named Callaghan; my personal friend, Verdon, engineer, but for whom I might be but a memory now; Joe Byrne, young Mac-Namara, son of John MacNamara. tinsmith, and the two youths who assisted and accompanied me on the back roof; Jack Hand, of III Capel-street, and John Reilly, of 24 Marlborough street, Each and all did their best. I regret I cannot concur with the constable's evidence, and I would suggest that a closer attention ought to be paid to the construction of

live owing to the demands of the workers these buildings. I have also to thank the gentlemen of the Press and editorial for better wages. Let us study a constaffs of the daily papers of this city for the very full and sympathetic references is called a "lady" we fail to under-stand—has done more to open to those who tried to do their duty.



(Of Ferguson's, Hairdressers, Lower Abbey Street). Is he a Scab? All decent men say "Yes."

### PEMBROKE NOTES.

Forsythaphobia has spread to the Society of Scabs. The contagion was carried in a letter received by the Secretary, and which was read to the meeting held during the week.

Up till recently this disease was confined to the Town Hall and the Electric Station. However it is not dangerous, and hopes are entertained that after January next it will be completely wiped out, and never be heard of again in Pembroke.

A "deal" was made recently between Hayporth-o'-Tay and the Electric Twister (Forsyth) on the one hand, and Charles I. of Pembroke on the other. A certain gentleman was to get a job and in return the above were to receive a certain amount of the conservative vote next January. The "job" came off, but the vote—not yet.

Hayporth and Charles, both of you ought to know by this time that promises, like piecrusts, are made to be broken

A record is being kept of the "deals' and "jobs", and many other things too numerous to mention, which have been carried on since the "Twelve Apostles" and the Three "Fallen Angels" were elected, and certainly does not not reflect much credit on them.

Since the last election a new spirit has sprung up in the people of the township, and the drunken crawls of the U.I.L. who are only heard of at election time, are to be cast aside. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists

over the way a certain National Insurance Society carries on the business for which it was established. The people of the township were in-

formed that they would receive all the benefits possible should they send their cards to the Brudderhood. A case recently came under the notice

of the writer of a poor man, who contracted sickness and was kept for nearly a month without getting any of the benefits to which he was entitled, although he had a clear card. This man had a wife and seven chil-

dren depending on him. It has been stated that the money is being invested for the purpose of purchasing "Lodges" for the Brudders.

Another case where a book was sent at the end of three consecutive quarters for marking up the number of weeks paid in each quarter and was returned on each occasion without an entry being

It would be advisable, should cases like above again occur, with any person insured with the Brudders, that the Book be forwarded to the Commissioner. That the 'Phone at the S. D. U., which

is the property of the Ratepayers, is almost worn out transacting business for which it was not erected-i.e., the Brudderhood Insurance.

That the person responsible for this cannot be doing the work he is paid for in the S.D.U. That the Clerk of the Union should

insist on business connected with the Union only be transacted over the wires. That Hayporth-o'-Tay's purchase for the Council is on the mend, and will soon be ready for the hose

That we wonder if he has yet received his travelling expenses to and from Kil-

That " Jerry the Tramp" is a bit of a flirt, as the nursemaids of the Township who visit the Park receive a great amount of attention from him. That "Mary of the Curling Knott"

was given the First Prize as a reward for services rendered to the Mothers' That we hope to publish a full list of

Irish Transport and General Workers'

the prizewinners next week,

Union,

NO, I BRANCH.

July 3rd, 19131 At the usual weekly meeting held at Liberty Hall on Wednesday night, July and, the following resolution was proposed by T. Foran, and seconded by S. Redmond :-"That we tender to our respected

comrade, James Gannon, our deepest sympathy on the death of his esteemed mother. Passed in silence, all present standing.

## **Koles from the South.**

The weather here in the South is glorious at present-ideal weather for outside propaganda work; and we are pleased to see Mr. P. Larkin is making hay while the sun shines.

Several excellent meetings have been held in Cork, and the quayside workers are nobly responding to call of organisation. The strength of the I.T.U. branch is building up splendidly

Sunday last a fine meeting was held at Parnell place, and Mr. Larkin held forth to an enthusiastic audience the great benefits to be derived from organisation, and pointed out that the conditions of labour which prevailed in Cork —the low wages, long hours, brutal treatment by the bosses, the sweating of women and girls in factories-was all due to their lack of an organisation to protect them; and exhorted them, if they wished to abolish this state of affairs, to join the Irish Transport Union. He was pleased to be able to tell them that local societies were linking up with the I.T.W.U., whose strength in Cork was running into several hundreds.

Mr J. Dowling, who was well received, said he had been enjoying a brief respite from work that afternoon on the sea coast, and what had struck him as most peculiar while out there was that he saw no carters, dockers, or coal porters enjoying themselves there; but rather the idle rich—those people who they the workers, were keeping in affluence by their toil. He said it was the workers who were entitled to leisure and enjoyment as it was only by their labour these things were possible, and not the idle parasites who were enjoying

Mr. E. Lynch also addressed the meeting, and pointed out it was only by industrial organisation in the factories and on the quays that they could hope to better their conditions. He said in the North the Unionist employers tried to disunite the workers on politics and religion, but advised them in Cork not to be rent asunder by scheming politicians, as Unionists, All for Irelanders, and the Redmond Party were employers' representatives, and all opposed to the workers; but when the time came they—the workers-should elect men from their own class to represent them. He also advised them to read the "Irish Worker," the only Labour paper in Ireland. The local papers, the "Cork Examiner" and "Free Press," were controlled by the bosses, and misrepresented them in their trials, troubles, and tribulations.

We understand Mr. B. Tillet is to be invited to establish a branch of the Dock. Wharf, and Riverside Workers' Union in Cork. One would imagine if those responsible for this were interested in bettering the condition of the unskilled workers, they would assist the Organisation already there, and push forward the completion of the work they have so long neglected themselves.

However, we have too much faith in the honesty and integrity of Mr. B. Tillet to think he would allow himself or his Organisation to be used to serve the unscrupulous ends of a clique, or to do anything prejudicial to the good work going forward there now. To cause trouble in Cork now would delight the hearts of some individuals, not necessarily belonging to the Federation.

We are surprised that Mr. Hanbridge and the Passage Workers' Union have lent themselves to be a party in this despicable game.

Once again our Queentown "trickies" are at work. The old question of encroaching on trade by a labourer has taken place in the work controlled by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The last man to push this question was Mr. John Dowling, but he suffered for his trade unionism and integrity.

The case in question is—a labourer. John Buckley, Works Department, Haulbowline, who is doing blacksmith's work for a considerable period, but has now become so proficient as to be able to do fitter's work, put up shafts and wall shafts and wall brackets. In the first case—Oct. 19, 1912—cer-

tain members of the A.S.E. tried to get him removed from this work and also from the Trades Council, of which he was the President; but their efforts completely failed owing to the strong protection he received from Mr. Halloran and the Hibernians of the A.S.E. Buckley being a "brudder" Hibernian, they fought for him tooth and nail, and allowed him to continue and sap and undermine their own society. In the present case he is encroaching

directly on Mr. O'Halloran's own trade. and we wonder if he will take up the case against him, or will his Hibernianism again predominate his Trade Unionism. We have good reason to think his political tendency will again come to the aid of Mr. Buckley. The only hope the fitters have now is

the progressive and determined action of the Steam Engine Makers' Society, who are resolved to see justice done to the men of their trade; but we think they will have a hard job to catch the elusive Mr. O'Halloran. In fact, last Monday a

conference of the two local Fitters' Committees was to be held; but Mr. O'Halloran preferred to go vote-hunting to the Passage Branch of the ASE in favour of his newly acquired tool, Mr. Quealy. who was, owing to Molly support, running against old and more experienced men for Secretary of District Committee.

This furnishes another incident of his interest in Trade Unionism, when he complacently allows a labourer to scab upon bis Union. All he is interested in is getting positions for his youthful tools, so he shall be able to control the whole district machinery. The Executive, however, discualified Mr. Quealy, because he was not long enough a Trade Unionist.

Mr. P. Keely was accorded the position; but he refused to accept it owing to the dirty political methods adopted by O'Halloran and his Hibernian gang, Passage has always been exemplary for its clean Trade Unionism, and it decided to abolish the District Committee alto-

We are loth to believe that the Hibernian Executive will tolerate this, for it must be a travesty of its constitution to interfere and use its influence in Trade Union matters, or else Queenstown must be alone and unique in this respect.

Well, this will only last as long as the workers tolerate it, and the somer they recognise its damning and deteriorating influence in the Trade Union movement. the better for themselves.

KED HAND.

#### The Wolfe Tone Memorial Committee. Delegates from all affiliated clubs are

reminded that the quarterly meeting will be held on Friday, July 25, at 8.30. A full and punctual attendance is requested. In next month's issue of "Irish Freedom" another suggested design for the Memorial will be published, and another suggestion is in course of prepa-

The following additions have been made to the Fund :-

Collected at Jones' Road, June 20th. £7 15s. 11d. Sale of postcards presented by M. Caomhaineach, it os. 2d. S.O.N. 5s.

Anyone desirous of helping the work of the Committee will receive all information upon application to the Secretary. 41 Parnell Square.

#### Independent Labour Party of Ireland. Open-air propaganda meetings will be

held on Sunday, at 12 noon, in Phoenix Park, (near Band Stand). Subject: "The Condition of the Working Classes by Pope Leo XIII—a Criticism" (con.) Speaker Tom Kennedy; at 8.30 p.m. in Foster Place, and on Wednesday next in Foster Place at 8.30. Speaker-Walter Carpenter. Subject-"Is Drink the Cause of Poverty,' Questions invited.

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DUBLIN. Sailors' and Firemen's Union,

DUBLIN BRANCH.

The Entrance Fee to the Union from Monday, the 23rd June, 1913, will be 10/-, made up as follows-Entrance Fee, 5/-; Book, 6d.; Parliamentary Levy, 1/-; Defence Fund, 1/-; Emergency Fund, 2/6.

By Order of Committee, GEO. BURKE, Sec. Liberty Hall, Dublin,

WORKERS! ATTENTION!

COMRADE CLARK (Socialist Labour Party, Glasgow

Branch) IS COMING!

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## Mr. W. M. MURPHY'S SUNSET.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER. SIR.—Mr. W. M. Murphy has set himself a strange task, and his method of carrying it out is more extraordinary still. His task is nothing less than to persuade the Corporation and the people of Dublin that the rare collection of pictures and the £11,000 subscribed already by the public to help to house these, is not worth their acceptance. To prove this he has pointed out the superior value of a sunset view, even with a foreground of blatant advertisements

This idyllic thought has a rare charm, coming from the lips of this too well-known financier, and it put a distinguished Architect on his metal to design a building fit foreground for so precious a sunset. The design is completed and it is unanimously agreed by all who have seen the drawings, now on view at the City Hall, that it is worthy of a position dear to the hearts of all Dubliners—and more than this they cannot say.

Harmony prevails, and the Municipal Council meets to discuss ways and means. Mr. Murphy, however; appears still unsatisfied—his emissaries are there looking gloomy, and uneasiness prevails. There was a matter of some £7,000 to find to complete the cost of the building estimated at £43,000, a figure that includes the site or structure ters, plasterers and painters. They provided by the public (£11,000), the £22,000 provided from the ½d. rate; £3,000 to be further collected by the Mansion House Committee, and this £7,000 which it was suggested the Council could provide, as the design includes a free footbridge in place of the present Metal Toll Bridge. At this suggestion matters got serious, and it is decided to refer the questions at issue to consideration in private by a Committee of the Whole

On the morning of the second meeting on Monday last another astonishingly inaccurate letter from Mr. Murphy appears, which I examine below. The meeting gathers and the word goes round that Mr. Murphy's men are out to kill the scheme altegether. It was hard to imagine what excuse could be found now the sunset is safe, but Councillor Beattie rose at once to raise one difficulty after another. The discussion of a contribution of £7,000 from the bridge tax in consideration of the free footbridge, or the alternative scheme of a traffic bridge in place of the present Metal Bridge, at least revealed the true situation-Councillor Beattie announcing that there would be no need for the Corporation to spend a penny on a new bridge, as he could assure them money would be forthcoming for the purpose, in fact, it was now ready, if

The secret is out! Is this the practical thought that has gilded the sunset beams to the eye of that altruistic citizen, Mr. W. M. Murphy? There is no doubt how the meeting received the suggestion so delicately conveyed-it was with unfeigned displeasure, growls of 'syndicate" were heard, and the Lord Mayor said the idea of another paying bridge was out of date, that the citizens would not stand it and should

I think it is due to the public that they should know these facts, that they may be able to appreciate duly the character and object of the man who has organised the opposition to the Art Gallery for months past.

Now, as to his method. I will compare a few of the grossest misstatements, contained in his last letter, with the facts.

(1) "What moved me to write to the Press in the first instance was the extraordinary proceeding of a special meeting of the Corporation, at a few days' notice, to vote away a large sum of ratepayers' money for a project which was never before the public, and of which very few people had ever heard. It had all the appearance of a well-organised attempt to rush the City Treasury - an attempt which for the time being was successful, as far as a resolution of the Council could make it so."

(2) And yet £18,000 of the ratepayers' money was placed at the disposal of an irresponsible body, provided they supplied £4,000 and a free site."

(3) "The resolution regarding the site materially altered the situation, for, whereas the city was to be only contributory for a fixed sum under the previous resolution, the resolution adopting the river site, if it was to be effective, would saddle the whole cost of the structure on the ratepayers, for, even if the Corporation have power themselves to build over the river, which I do not believe, they certainly have no power to authorise anyone else to do so."

(4) "'The gallery at any price,' men were prepared . . . . to burden the city with liability for work estimated at £43,000, but which, according to all experiences of such estimates, would probably run into twice as much."

(5) "I repeat that the public have no knowledge, or any means of knowing, what pictures Sir Hugh Lane proposes to leave, and what he can remove from the Harcourt Street Gallery if his preposterous demands are not compiled with. ...

· · · · . . There is no sign or label on any of them to distinguish them from other foreign pictures in the Gallery, nor to show those that are to be taken away and those that are to be left if Sir Hugh Lane is gracious."

(6) "It is quite clear that this scheme increased rate will produce, and the Corporation can be restrained from proceeding with a scheme which could be shown part of the expenditure would be on a halfpenny rate. bridge is a mere blind."

This referers to the special meeting of the Council on the 20th January summoned in accordance with an undertaking given by the Lord Mayor to the overflowing and widely representative meeting held at the Mansion House on the 29th November, 1912, with the view of safeguarding the gift of pictures which had to be secured before the 31st of January. Mr. Murphy knew all about the public meeting and promised a subscription to the building fund at that time.

This is untrue in every particular. The sum promised from half of the ½d. rate was £22,000; the sum to be collected by the Mansion House Committee was the cost of a site plus "about £3,000 to augment the building fund; and all money rate-raised or subscribed was, and is to be, spent by the Corporation alone."

This is entirely untrue, and there is no shadow of excuse for such a deliberate misstatement.

The city is burdened exactly to the amount of £22,000 for the building. The Mansion House Committee have collected £11,000 and promise to collect about £3,000 more. There is still, therefore, £7,000 required to help to defray cost of

This is also not the fact. Sir Hugh Lane's gift is clearly labelled "Lane gift" on each picture. His conditional gift is labelled "Lane Collection." The Corporation authorities have also lists of all the pictures, given or promised, which have now been printed.

The expenditure incurred annually for over the river will greatly exceed what the upkeep, insurance, and for the building will be, roughly speaking, between £1,800 and £1,000, but will decrease yearly as the loans are automatically paid off. At to have this result. The suggestion that its highest it is just under the limit of the

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It will be seen from the above that the language used by the President of the Royal Hibernian Academy at the Council Meeting to characterise Mr. Murphy's statements, was accurate, if regrettably unparliamentary.-Yours faithfully,

(Signed) S. C. HARRISON,

Hon. Sec. Mansion House Municipal Art Gallery Building Committee.

Great Summer SALE NOW

14 North Frederick Street, 2nd July, 1913.

### Trades Council.

(Continued).

The Chairman assured Mr. Compton in his own name and the names of the delegates that they wished the coachmakers every success in their movement, and said they were only too happy to be at the disposal of the coachmakers.

DEPUTATION TO JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD. Mr. Thomas Farren (Stonecutters) said in company with Mr. Grogan, he waited on the Joint Hospital Board in reference to the Crooksling contract. That day week they appeared before the Management Committee and introduced the grievances of three trades, the carpenpointed out that in accordance with the terms of this contract that local labour should be employed, and that this employer should pay the Dublin rate of wages. They pointed out that men were working there, but were not getting the Dublin rate of wages, nor were they getting country money, although it was eight miles from Dublin. They took care to point out that they did not object to men being brought from Dundalk, but, seeing that the contract was paid for out of the rates of Dublin, Dublin workingmen should get a preference. Before they went into the meeting they had a consultation with the architect, Mr. M'Namara, and he promised personally to go down to Crooksling and remedy the grievances.

Mr. Grogan endorsed the report of Mr. Farren, which was considered satisfactory.

CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE STORE. Mr. M'Cormack, of the Boot and Shoe Operatives, informed the Council that they had gone beyond the usual stage of trade unionism in starting on co-operative lines a boot and shoe repairing industry in the Corn Market. He appealed to the various trades represented to give them their support, and if they were properly supported he promised they would tender for any boot making contracts that might arise. The primary object of the undertaking was to provide employment for the unemployed members.

Mr. Larkin seconded, and said that he felt sure that if any member of the Union he belonged to wanted boots repaired he would take them up to Cornmarket. He would undertake to give them a room free in Liberty Hall if they wished to open there, and said they could also put up an advertisement as big as the hall itself. He did not see why the tailors should not have their co-operative society also. If it was done on business lines and that men were given a standard rate of wages and a standard rate of hours the profits could be used to bring more into the union. If it was going to be a mutual admiration society it was going to die a natural death.

necessity of supporting Irish manufacture when produced under fair condi-

The Chairman referred to the late co-operative tailoring society, and said they adopted the plan of appointing the most popular man irrespective of his ability. One failure should not daunt them. Any co-operative enterprise could be made a success if the workers supported it.

DISPUTE AT HICKEY'S DRAPERY ESTAB-LISHMENT

Mr Hayes said this dispute had been settled, and they had got the terms they asked for (hear, hear).

The Chairman said he was sure they were all pleased to hear the news. He was surprised Mr. Hayes did not dwell more on it, as he looked upon it as one of the most important victories the Drapers' Assistants' Organisation ever

Mr. Lyons [Bricklayers] also coagratulated the drapers' Assistants on their success.

WAGES OF BUILDERS' LABOURERS. The Chairman said this matter had engaged the attention of the delegates for a considerable time. Three or four meetings had been devoted to it. He would ask the secretary to read the minutes of the Executive so as to bring the matter to their notice, and then they would have a discussion.

Mr. Burke [Sailors and Firemen] thought it would suffice to read the decision of the Executive.

Mr. Johnston (Builders' Labourers) said it was quite immaterial whether the minutes were read or not.

Mr. Larkin said he was very glad this matter had been brought before the pub-Thep had been submitting to a state of things at the hands of the Builders' Labourers' Society which by the way he found to be a brewery workers'

Mr. Gorman It is a recognised Trades Union.

Mr. Larkin—If I am going to be interrupted I am going to ask that the rules of this Council be carried out.

The Chairman said he would ask the

visitors to keep quiet or retire. Mr. Larkin went on to say that they were affiliated to the Council in 1908 and as far as he knew they never had occasion to be ashamed of any act of theirs in the Trade Union movement in Dublin. They had always assisted any body that needed it, both with money and advice. This was a matter of importance to every builders' labourer in Dublin, and he hoped such action would be taken as would prevent a repetition of this matter in the future. Now when he came to Dublin the Trade Union movement was passing through a very acute crisis, but since then it had grown by leaps and bounds. Every worker, skilled and un-skilled, knew the great work that was being done, and he could claim that he had done one man's share in that work. Du lin was the best organised city in the world. The builders' labourers were practically defunct at the time; but now they had grown numerically and financially, and he claimed he had something to do with that. They had been paying through the nose for this, and they never received anything from anybody, except one hundred pounds that was sent them by the Corporation labourers, and which would have been larger only for some of the officials there. At any rate they were fighting these people's battle. On the Fish street job they fought the people there for eleven weeks, and they had to give strike pay to the members of the Builders' Labourers' Union there when it was refused to them by their own Society on a technical point. They never complained of the suffering and injury of this strike; but a week after they found the delegate of the Builders' Labourers' Union, who up to that time had never taken any interest in the matter, asking the firm to take all their men on. Mr. Larkin went on to accuse the officials' of the Builders' Labourers' Union with selling all the other builders' labourers of Dublin for a price when they took an increase of a tarthing per hour without first consulting the other Labour Unions of the city. That price was that nobody was to be employed by the builders of Dublin but members of the Builders' Labourers'. This agreement, he maintained was come to without the knowledge of the majority of the members of the Union. He would prove at the Executive that the vote was taken when half the members were not present, and that they were told to vote for the masters' terms. There was no check at the ballot, although Mr. Johnston stated there would be two members of the Trades Council attend-Mr. Sheerin supported the idea of ing. Well, the Council never heard of such co-operative society, and dwelt on the a thing. The majority for accepting the employers' conditions was alleged to be 290. Less than 400 men voted. Com-

> They never took a man of them until a fortnight ago, but now they were going to have a great trek, and any man who did not join they would make him join.
>
> Mr. Gorman said there was a deputation formed at Mr. Larkin's request to meet the employers with regard to this question, but owing to Mr, Larkin being sick the deputation did not act. They went into the matter themselves, as they were pressed for an answer, and now Mr. Larkin waited until the clock struck twelve, and wanted

mittee men marked ballot papers

for men. They had never inter-

fered with this Union. They did not

want to conflict with anybody, but he

thought the time had come to have an

understanding, and if the Trades Coun-

cil wouldn't do their duty they were

determined that their union would

do it. Several hundred of these

men had applied to join their

umon, but they absolutely refused.

to discuss the matter, seeing that the Transport Union failed to meet them. Mr. O'Flanagan [Stationery Engine Drivers said that the builders' labourers had been scabbing on his society.

them to push back the hands. He

thought the Trades Council had no right

Mr. Heiferon denied the allegation, and stated that in this particular instance he removed the man when he had been

complained of. The discussion continued in a very animated fashion, and

Mr. Johnston said he would not attempt to make a defence, seeing that the daily Press was not present. Mr. Larkin said the deputation alluded

to by Mr. Gorman had been formed three weeks after the builders' labourers had accepted the masters' terms. Messrs. Daly, Partridge, O'Carroll, and

Murphy also spoke. Finally the latter proposed a conference of the Transport Union and the Builders' Labourers' Union, but on the

the building trades. Mr. Larkin disavowed any intention of participating in the proposed conference.

suggestion of Mr. Sheerin included all

Mr. Sheerin thought that was not fair to the Trades Council. Finally the motion was put; and there voted for its adoption 17 against 16.

Mr. Larkin was about to propose an Write or call for Order Formsamendment, when the Chairman ruled it out of order. He then left the

Council. The other items on the agenda were you won't regret it. Remember—The Cheapest People in the Trade are holding Dublin's Biggest

Bargain Sale,—— adjourned.

#### WEXFORD NOTES.

Wexford sends its congratulations to Jim Larkin for the display of indomitable courage which he displayed on Monday night last by rushing into a burning house in Capel-street from which he rescued two helpless women.

We were glad to notice that the jury (at the inquest on the unfortunate victim who lost his life in the flames) strongly commended Larkin's action. If it had been a policeman or anybody but Larkin there would have been half a column of a heading to the report, and it's a question of whether there would have been any report at all about it only that it would have come out at the inquest.

We noticed at a meeting of the Wexford Harbour Board, held on Tuesday last. that the question of filling up the Crescent was raised again. It was mentioned that it was a great danger to motor cars coming around the Bank of Ireland corner, and then by way of hoodwinking the public we were told that it was a menace to the public health. " Wonderful" the public health of the town of Wexford was not worth considering until Jem Stafford got a motor car.

We wonder if they were to try hard could they do a thing straight sometime. When Stafford is done filling up Synnot's Lane he will probably start filling the Crescent.

About a fortnight ago there was a par. in the Green un pointing out to the general community that a shipping strike had been averted, and that two large companies had given the same terms to their men as the City of Dublin Company's men had fought for and won.

But there was not a word about Larkin in the report, although he it was who had got the increase for the men, but if it had been a strike the paper would not have been half big enough to hold all they would have to say about

Of course the people in Dublin understand the position, but it is only right that the people's eyes should be opened here in Wexford.

Well, Peter Ffrench's (member for South Wexford) letter to Runciman last week was about the limit. He runs down Wexford bar and harbour for all he is worth in order to get a boat to ply to and from Ballygeary in the cattle trade for his own convenience and his farmer f iends in the Barony of Forth.

We have been informed that the principal reason for the withdrawal of the cattle boat from the Wexford station is because of the fact that Spite Richards and another of the boyos did not keep their words.

As to Ffrench's statement about the cattle having to be taken out of a boat at the bar might we ask him how long ago is it since that happened. We have been informed that it is 32 years. If the people in the town of Wex'ord

allow Peter Ffrench to misrepresent them in this matter, to suit the farmers in the Barony of Forth, it beats all. Of course we know that all the M P.'s are farmers' representatives.

The Mollies here have made another shift. They are now in the Custom House in Anne-street. Probably the next shift will be up to the Militia Bar-

We have heard a lot this last two years about Larkin having ruined Pierce's trade in Wexford. If that be so why do they keep their men working on Sundays?

WE HEAR That P. T. Daly was in Wexford last week, and expressed himself as being pleased with the position the Union

holds on the quay.
That the one and only Jim Larkin will be in Wexford next week, on his way to London.

That George Stafford, like a sensible man, has come to terms with the Union. That Billy Rush em is on the beer. That Spread is out of the infirmary,

and says that he was not pretending to

Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union (Oublin Branch). 22 UPPER ORMOND OUAY.

NOTICE.

Dear Sir-You and other members who

work with you are requested to attend a General Meeting to be held in the Trades Hall, Capel street, on Sunday next, 6th July, for the election of Officers and to transact other important business. Admission by card only. Chair to be

taken at 12 o'clock sharp, By Order,

John Barry, Secretary, pro tem.

The Workers' Cycle KELLY SPECIAL AND ARIELS.

MERKLY. No Deposit

J. J. KELLY & CO. (Kelly for Bikes),

2 LR. ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

# TWINEM BROTHERS' WINERAL WATER

The Workingman's Beverage.

TWINEM BROTHERS' Delphin Sauce, The Workingman's Relish.

Factory-60 S.C. Road, and 31 Lower Claubrassil Street, 'Prown 2653

**0+0+0 +0+ 0+0+0** § FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

But no danger from stones or

clinkers by purchasing your COALS

ANDREW S. CLARKIN,

COAL OFFICE-7 TARA STREET. Telephone No 2760

Support the Trades Unionist and secure a good fire!

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

## THE BOOT & SHOE Co-Operative Society NO 6 CORNMARKET, DUBLIN.

Fellow itizens-We the members of the Boot and Shoe Trade Union in this city. have decided to open the above establishment for the manufacture and repairing of Boots and Shoes, with the object of improving our status as a Trade Union, and also to provide work for our members who are out of employment.

Now, Citizens, we, as Trade Unionists, earnestly solicit your Support.

The Way to Support Us is by having your footwear made or repaired with us, and in return for your support we guarantee the fullest satisfaction possible. Our Prices Are-

Men's, Soled and Heeled - - 2 Women's " Children's Boots made at a Reasonable Price. All Work done under Trade Union

Conditions.

- DUBLIN -**COAL FACTORS'** 

ASSOCIATION.

Registered 301. Liberty Hall. Beresford Place.

Current Price List. Best Orrell ... 26/- per Ton. Arley ... 25/-

... 24/-

P. Wigan. ... 23/-Orrell Slack 20/-Above Prices are for Cash

Wigan

on Delivery Only. Trades Unionists!

SUPPORT YOUR FRIENDS.

Special General Meeting of above Association for amendment and alteration of rules postponed until further notice.

Industrial Co-ope ative 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; 82s Lower Dorset Street, 165 Church Road. Bakery Branch-164 Church Road,

الماسية والأسارية

BOOTS FOR THE WORKERS. Men's Bisichers, 3/114 and 4/11; as sold elsewhere

Men's Box Calf and hrome, Stitched and Screwed At. 11d.; weigh Sa. 11d. Women's Box-Calf and Glace Kid Boots, 4s 11d. worth 6s, 6d. The Best Range of Children's Boots in Dublin

TALBOT STREET.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CYCLE! CYCLE! CYCLE!

174 Nth. Strand Road, Agust for Lauraia, Arial and Floot Cycles Hoor Payments from 2/- Weekly.

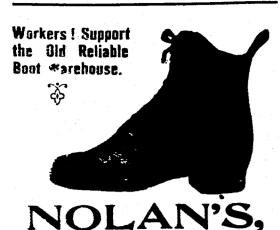
meries kept in stock. Receive

BELTON & CO., DRAPERS, THOMAS ST. AND GT. BRUNSWICK ST.

Made by Trade Union Bakers.

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN St. Brigid's Christian Buria. Society,

RINGSEND. Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Pensfits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'c. One Penny ser Week. Está 52 Years.



# Little Mary Street.

The Oldest Root Warehouse in Dublir. Islah-Made Bluchers a Speciality.

TREMPROUMS 1256 AND 59Y.

## PAT KAVANAGH, PROVISIONS. -

Beef, Mutton and Perk. GOOD QUALITY. JAIR PRICES.

74 to 78 Combe: 37 Wexford Street; 71 and 72 New Street; 1 Dean Street, DUBLIN.

## Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, AT CONWAY'S.

31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungier St. [Opposite Jacob's Branch I.T.U.] Established 1894. Good Value and Courtesy our motto.

You Can't Afford to Look Old !

Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland.

LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS .9 Narth Earl Street and \$8 Heary Street, Dublin.

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

# THE IRISH CINEMA

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

Prices, 3d., 4d., 6d.

Change of Pictures-Monday, Thursday, and Sunday.

Go to

# **MURRAY'S**

Sheriff Street,

FOR GOOD VALUE in PROVISIONS : AND GROCERIES. ::

### Don't forget LARKIN'S

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



MacKenzie & Macken,

54 Bolton Street, Dublin.

Every Instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Everything relating to the War Pipe kept in stock. Save the Middleman's Profit by purchasing direct from our Workshop.

All information necessary for starting Bands, &c., free on application. Note Address.

# The Workers' Hairdresser,

34 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN. An Up-to-date Establishment, Trade Union Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort. Antiseptics used. Success to the Workers' Cause.

N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco 39 AUNGIER STREET (Opposite Jacob's) FOR IRISH PLUG & ROLL.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor "Irish Worker." The County Dublin County Council employ a temporary staff each year to do the extra work in connection with the preparation of Rate Books, Franchise, &c. The members of this staff are appointed by the secretary, Mr. Blackburne, on the recommendation of the members of the Council. The persons generally employed on this portion of the staff are those who are out of employment, and to which this work is looked forward to annually as a means of keeping the wolf from the door of their starving dependents. That such a staff exists at all apparently preys on the perves of the Chief Accountant, Mr. Clancy who has lately, after many unsuccessful efforts, inspired a move amongst the Councillors in hopes of getting those unfortunate employees knocked off work. As I write I understand the move has been successful, as they are all under notice to quit from Thursday, the date of the next meeting of the County Council, as the secretary, who is rather a weakling, fears the powers that be, be being one of the weak minority. The Chief Accountant rules the roost, he being a s n of Mr J. J. Clancy, K C., M.P., the patriotic member for North County Dublin who also has another son in the service of the County Council, and yet another in the Dublin Corporation drawing between them salaries rgaregati g to over fr oco per annum, not bad compensation for his patriotic service to the cause, Mr. Editor, you will agree. However, that is not here nor there. The Chief Accountant of the Dublin County Council wishing to have a rap at some person or persons who are perhaps stronger than himself, vents his anger on the unfortunate members of the Temporary Staff, as he says there is not work for them. Perhaps he means to do the work himself in the spare time at his disposal, which at present seems to hang very heavily on his hands, as he can be seen printing photographs at his office window any day you care to pay a visit to the County Council office between 10.15 a.m. and I p m., or between 4 and 5 p m., that is if the weather is suitable. Between the hours from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. he can be seen at the Catholic Club or some of the other hostels in the vicinity. as during these hours he adjourns for lunch. &c. This gentleman draws a salary of £300 per annum out of the pockets of the ratepayers, some of whom even have been members of the same temporary staff which he in his great desire for economy wishes to get rid of, so that he may be better able to calculate on a large increase in his salary next January after his arduous year's work.

Now, fellow-workers, it is time such games as these were played out, and the members of the County Council seeking re-election n xt June should be asked the question why they allow themselves their officials, even though they may happen to have a father or other relative in the British House of Commons! This gentleman has such an exalted opinion of himself that he has vowed that he will not so demean himself as to sign the Staff Attendance Book kept for the ordinary members of the Staff. Of course, by adopting this attitude he is better able to keep the record of his attendance from the prying eyes of the

Workers, there is no room in this country for the drones and the official bloodsuckers. Away with them, and away with the people that encourage them. Organise yourselves, and prepare to purify your representative Institutions at the next elections by sending workers to represent you on the various Boards in the County Dublin.

Let your motto be-Up with the Red Hand, or the old cry of the O Donnell's, Lamh Dearg Abu, the Red Hand to Vic-

" RED HUGH."

### HAIRBRESSERS' STRIKE.

Now that the dispute in "Fergusson's." Lower Abbey street, has entered on its fourth week, it would be well for the public to learn a few more facts relating to same. The cause of the strike is not really due to the question of "tips," but is as follows .- The old rate of wages was 23s. per week; but Mr. Connolly had a system of compelling a man to take a day off, for which he stopped 3s. 1od., which brought the man's wages down to 19s. 2d. He had a staff of ten, and two men were out each day, from Monday to Friday, the whole staff being in on the extra busy day, Saturday,

Now, any other employer requiring an extra hand for the busy day, Saturday, would have to pay ros., so Mr. Connolly by his system saved the couple of extra ros., and at the same time saved ten days' pay at 3s. 10d. per day (£1 18s. 4d.), or two men's wages at 19s. 2d. per week.

When the Society sent out the circular to the employers, requesting an increase of 2s., which brought the wages up to 25s., made up as follows—10s. Saturday and 3s. every other day—they mentioned that any man compelled to take a day off, the amount to be stopped by the employer was not to exceed 3s., for 3s. T. P. ROCHE was all the assistant got for every day, and the Society solong with Saturday; and the Society knew that no employer would compel his man to take a day off on the busy day, Saturday. All the other employers conceded the demand, and Mr. Connolly was asked for no more than the smallest employer in the city. But when he got the circular he started the grumble. He wanted to stop 4s. 2d. for the compul-sory day off. The men would not have that, so Mr. Connolly gave in, as he had a bad argument to go before the public with But at the end of the first week, after paying the new rate, he told his men that they need not turn in the next week galy under his terms. When saked he

the men what they were, he said he was going to abolish the "tipping." The men said all right; but what compensation was he going to allow them? So he said he would give them 30s, per week. Asked if that still meant the day off, he said, "Oh, certainly," which brought it down to 25s. The men told him that would not pay them for the work they did, and told him they

were going to stop out. Mr. Connolly wrote to the Secretary of the Union, to the effect that his men had gone on strike. An interview ensued, in the course of which Mr. Connolly sa'd that, if the men insisted on the tipping, he would put a box in front of the pay office, with "Gratuities for Assistants" written on it, and any customer desiring to tip could drop it in the box. He al o said he would give the full week for about four months in the year, but would have to dispense with two men. The full time was to be from about May to August; a day off the rest of the

The men saw him and told him he was contradicting himself, as first he said he was determined to put down tipping, and now he was going to ask the customers to tip by placing a box under their eyes at the pay office. Anyway they declined to have it, as it looked too much like a charity box.

He then advertised for a new staff at 30s. per week, got no replies; then he raised it to 32s, in the advertisement, at which such sum he has secured four scabs--- wo pieces of silver more than the founder of their sect. Judas.

Mr. Connolly's 32s. offer looks a very good argument against the men; but he does not give the true facts, which really are-That he saw the men, by getting the increase of wares, were taking a few shillings of his profits which he made by the tipping system; and when he saw the system was of no further use to him he tries to gull the public by saying it is in their interest he is stopping tips

It is a big jump from 19s. 2d. to the doubtful 32s., and even that would not compensate the men for the work they do. It is wrong for him to say that the men are fighting to continue getting tips, for Mr. Connolly knew from the men that he had the liberty in his own establishment to put up a notice against tipping. But when asked by the men what would be the con equences if a customer offered a tip, and the assistant (not to be rude to the customer) accepted it, Mr. Connolly said he would dismiss the assistant. There is no one would be better pleased than the assistant that tips should be abolished and a decent wage given; but some difficulty would be entailed in getting all the employers to raise their prices on the public, which would necessarily have to be done.

One of the scabs is Joe Dunne (the "Kaiser"), who was acting as foreman for 193. 2d. Connolly would not even give him the full week. It shows what he thought of him. The previous forefor holding out; but when the meetings were over he was down giving Connolly all the information, so the Society threw him out; and, to prove what he was he went back with the other three scabs-Demangeat, a Frenchman, late of Kingstown and now of Blackrock; Ned Forsythe, has or had a shop in Patrick street. Kingstown; and another by the name of Butler, who goes home by the Harold's Cross tram under police protection. They must feel proud having the police to escort them home.

Another Journeyman.

## Scully and St. Catherine's Club.

His Latest Game Spoiled. That the "light-weight" champion is

becoming very anxious about his prospects at the coming Municipal Elections in January next is evident from the prolonged conferences which are almost daily taking place between himself and "Deadhead" O'Connor, Alderman, and proprietor of the "Glue Pot," New street; "Footy" Jimmy Vaughan, and "Twister" Crimmins. Whenever anything very tricky or shaky is contemplated "Footy" Jimmy and his satellites are consulted, " Deadhead " O'Connor not counting for much, except for some ability in procuring jobs in the Corporation for his [O Connor's] brilliant The vagaries of Crimmins must be

passed over for the present, as they require a special article, and will be dealt with on another occasion. Scully has, however, decided to leave no trick untried that would help him in January, and accordingly, after careful consideration, it was resolved to use St. Catherine's Catholic Club, Thomas street, as one of the pawns in the Municipal Election game, to be played in Merchants' Quay Ward in January and the Poor Law Election game in the month of June following.

St. Catherine's Catholic Club, it may be stated, is non-political, and I am sorry to state, almost non-national. The vast majority of the members reside in Merchants' Quay or Usher's Quay Wards. It has for some time been the rendezvous of the local publicans with a penchant for a game of nap. The ruling element in the club are bitterly opposed to the Labour Party and its programme of social reforms, and this fact alone should make Scully squirm if the ordinary sensitiveness of human nature is part of his composition. I am inclined, however, to think Scully's feelings are too blunted to be upset by the rebuff he has had in seeking admission to St. Catherine's Catholic Club. Scully and Vaughan were proposed for membership by Hugh Kelly, publican, James's street, a great friend of Patrick Ryan and Sam Woodlock, of Thomas street, who worked so hard to return "Nosey" Doyle at

the last election in Usher's Quay Ward. Scully's and Vaughan's name came before the Committee of the club in the ordinary course. It was never dreamt of by those who knew the personnel of the Committee but that the names would be passed by at least a two to one majority. But Scully's game of trying with the aid of his publican friends to turn the club into an electioneering machine was detected and denounced by members of the Committee whom he and his friend reckoned as being the most favourable to the candidature of himself and Jimmy Vaughan. It seems that only one member of the Committee was in favour of admitting Scully, and the fact that this invertebrate did not know that a good Catholic and a "light weight" champion are nor synonymous terms at once explains his denseness or oblique mental and moral vision. Thanks, however, to the foresight and courage of the others, even this member was made to realise that his duty to the Club demanded the unanimous rejection of Scully and Vaughan, and the exposure of the plot to exploit the Club in the interest of Scully, by the unscrupulous gang who represent all that is unworthy in ward

The Committee manfully did its duty, refused admittance to the pair of tricksters, and at the same time saved the Club from the internal wrangles and miserable intrigues that were sure to follow their admission. The Club, innocuous as it is from a national or democratic point of view, deserved a better fate than to fall under the influence or power of those who would use it for retrograde or corrupt purposes. I am glad that the base attempt at its subversion has failed. Scully has been made a sadder and wiser, but not more upright man, and Jimmy Vaughan's lower jaw dropped to such an extent when he heard the news, that his better half, of Distress Committee fame, at once sent for a doctor to ascertain if Jimmy was suffering from an acute attack of tetanus.

politics.

LIBERTY BOY. More anon.

### INCHICORE ITEMS.

Tram, tram, tram, the boys are marching. The Dublin United Tramway Company is to be congratulated upon the excellent manner in which they carried out their part of the arrangements for the successful holding of Saturday night's meeting in Liberty Hall.

The Company very kindly provided four of their magnificent cars to convey the men to and from the meeting, and sent no fewer than three Inspectors to superintend the successful carrying out of the arrangements made. By an oversight Inchicore was not provided for. But Messrs. Corrigan and Son came to the rescue by supplying the popular long car to do the needful.

The meeting was a great success. P. T. is back to his old fighting form. man had fi 6s per week Dunne came The Red Hand is sweeping all before it to be dragged at the heels of any of out along with the men, and at the At 2.45 a.m. we drove round to the Society meetings was one of the loudest Pillar to see the boys off, and as the cars departed amidst the cheers Ould Nelson on top of the column was observed to rub his eyes in astonishment. He is not the only old fossil that's wakening up to the fact that Larkin stands for Labour. The day is coming when Trade Union-

ists will ride only in cars driven by Trade Unionists, and on which the conductor will be a Trade Unionist. The days of tyranny and slavery are gone. William Martin's recent letter in the "Independent" displayed a healthy interest in the well-being of the workers. When that interest is followed up by actions we shall give Mr. Murphy credit. But not till then.

Congratulations to the members of the U.K S upon skilful negotiations and success of same Our moderate request for a minimum wage of £1 per week for all adult labourers is receiving favourable consideration from all sensible employers. We may have to teach the brainless ones a lesson. They shall find themselves a penny wise and a pound foolish.

On the 7th August, 1912, I was dismissed from the service of the Great Southern and Western Railway; on the 8th August, 1913, a jury of my countrymen will be called on to decide my fate. Eleven months ago the above company turned me adrift because I fought for justice. The gates of every factory in Dublin, if not Ireland, were closed against me. Emigration or the workhouse stood before my wife, my family. and myself. The "Red Hand" gave the only help

I got in my one man fight against a powerful, unscrupulous company, and to day I am up against that company stronger than ever. Dent and his £72 per week has vanished. Mauns Il did a bad day's work for the shareholders when he recommended the dismissal of a man who pleaded as much in their interest as in that of his class.

But when Maunsell recommends the directors to ignore the demand of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union he is simply courting disaster and displaying his incompetency to fulfil the duties of his exalted position.

I told my friends before-I repeat it now-that I shall be vindicated in the boardroom of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and that day will bring Sir William Goulding more honour and more credit than the building of an engine by sweated labour, to be named after him; and that day is coming rapidly.

My readers have all read of the "ratified" goods manufactured by the Savoy, and I trust they have decided to give their financial and moral support to the women workers struggling to improve their conditions. Male and female workers must unite to help those who are almost helpless.

W. P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmeinham Ward.

## DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Monday evening last. In the ab ence of the President, who wrote regretting his inability to be present owing to having to attend a conference of his society in Manchester, Mr. William O'Brien, Vicepresident, occupied the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

IMPORTED JOINERY. A letter was read from Mr. James Delaney, of the Carpenters' Society, with reference to the importation of foreign joinery for the Dublin Granary Company, the contract being held by an English firm, Messrs. Spencer. He said insult had been added to injury by importing foreign millwrights to fix the Mr. J. Sheerin, of the Carpenters' So-

ciety, said he wished to draw the attention of the Council to that communication. It seemed very strange that this country was being exploited by foreigners. He thought it would be the duty of the Council, and he would move, if it was in order, that a deputation be formed to wait on those people, and ask them why they did not give Irishmen a chance in their own country. While they had men walking their streets he thought it very unfair to bring men into this country to do work that Irishmen were able to do and had done. An Irishman never got a chance like that at all. When he went to England he had got to run the gauntlet and get a job as best he could. He would not object to an Englishman or a Scotchman coming over here in this manner, but he did object, and emphatically, to men being imported into this country to do work that Irishmen were capable of doing, no matter what it was such as a sanatorium. Mr Larkin-Hear, hear.

Mr. Sheerin-People come here to exploit this country and its sickness and all the rest, and anything they do to obviate these things they import foreigners to carry out. And anything that is made by it is made by healthy foreigners.

Mr. Connaughton [General Union of Carpenters seconded.

Mr. Verdon [Engineers] claimed that the millwright's job belonged to their trade. He knew carpenters in the city who had been doing that work.

The Chairman said they were discussing the question of men being imported to do certain work, and they would discuss no other matter there.

Mr. O'Carroll, T.C., thought the complaint was in order. Chairman—If there is a complaint

made against another trade let it be made at the Executive. Mr. Verdon-I make the claim that our organisation and not the carpenters

should do this work, and I move that the letter be sent to the Executive. Mr. Larkin thought if there was a question of a line of demarcation it was for the carpenters and the engineers to decide themselves. The question at the present moment was that work was being done by imported labour which was objectionable to both societies. He referred to a job that was being done by the same firm at the Pigeon House. They fought this particular firm in that particular job for II weeks, and it cost them £275 to make it a good Union job for labourers, and they afterwards found that they tried to stuff other men into it until they stopped it. But that could not be done if the other trades quarrelled in the face of the enemy. If they

settled at the Executive. Mr. Verdon withdrew his amendment and the motion was passed unanimously, Messrs. Sheerin and Verdon being appointed to accompany Mr. J. Delaney to the firm in question.

meant to see about the matter the ques-

tion of who was to do the job could be

THE COACHMAKERS' DISPUTE. Mr. Milner moved the suspension of the Standing Orders in order to bring the matter of their dispute before the Council.

The request having been granted. Mr. Milner referred to the manner in which some of the motor builders and the van builders had sunk their differences and joined together in opposition to the men's demand. The progress they had made up to date was such that they would only feel its effects in a day or two. He was glad to say that all their men had not come out. In the Tramway employment men were in a peculiar position. It was different altogether from the private employers. They were superior in many ways to the men employed in private shops. Therefore they made a compromise that was not possible in any other shop in town. Mr. Joseph Compton, Organiser of the

United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers, said they had three hundred men out while sixteen firms had given way and conceded the demands they originally asked for (hear, hear). Now, it had been said by some of the employers that the strike was conducted from certain quarters far removed from Dublin. Well, he would put the position before them. They were a democratic organisation. When their men asked their Executive Committee for what they wanted if they were going forward then that Executive Committee would give its sanction, and not only the Executive but the whole of the United Kingdom Society if they were backed up unanimously in their demand for what they were seeking (hear, hear). Now, it had been said that their funds were not available for a Dublin strike and an Irish strike. Well. they did not happen to have too much money, and none for throwing away; but he might tell them candidly and honestly that they would spend every farthing on behalf of their members in Scotland, En; land, or Ireland, anywhere where they had a branch, and give their members some real benefit. If they were any

thing they were a fighting organisation, and they were going to fight for the men of Dublin and every other part of the country, and they were going to spend the last farthing to win. But they had no scruples about it. It was only a minor matter When they saw that sixteen firms had given way, the fight was half won, Another point that had been made was that many of the men were receiving more than they were asking for. Well they were fighting for a minimum wage of 30s. a week. That was what they were out for, and they were determined not to go back until they got it. Mr. Compton then went into the development of the trade, from the horse drawn vehicle to the motor, and, continuing said one thing they could not do, and that was go back on the sixteen employers who had conceded their demands; but they were going to fight to a finish the other employers. It was said that 150 coachmakers were on their way to take the place of the men on strike. Well, in the whole of Britain the employers could not get 150 men to come to Dublin, because there were none to be had They were out fighting, and it was only a waste of time for the employers to resist. The weapons were in their hands, and, though they had chosen the most barbarous weapons to be found they had those weapons. They had their own time, and they were fighting a winning battle, and they were going to win before many days were over. (Hear. hear.) What they asked now was not financial support. They happened to be in a position not to require financial support . but he asked for their moral support, and in the near future the Coach. makers would give it to them if they needed it, because they knew that the battle of one was the battle of all, (Hear, hear.) He could assure them that it was a pleasure to them to come there and address the Dublin Trades Council. and he hoped in the near future to come back and be received in the same manner; and anything he could do, in any part of the country, for any organisation represented there, he would and they would always have his wholehearted support. He would always be only too pleased to render any assistance to any body represented at that Council. (Hear, hear.) (Continued on page 3).

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