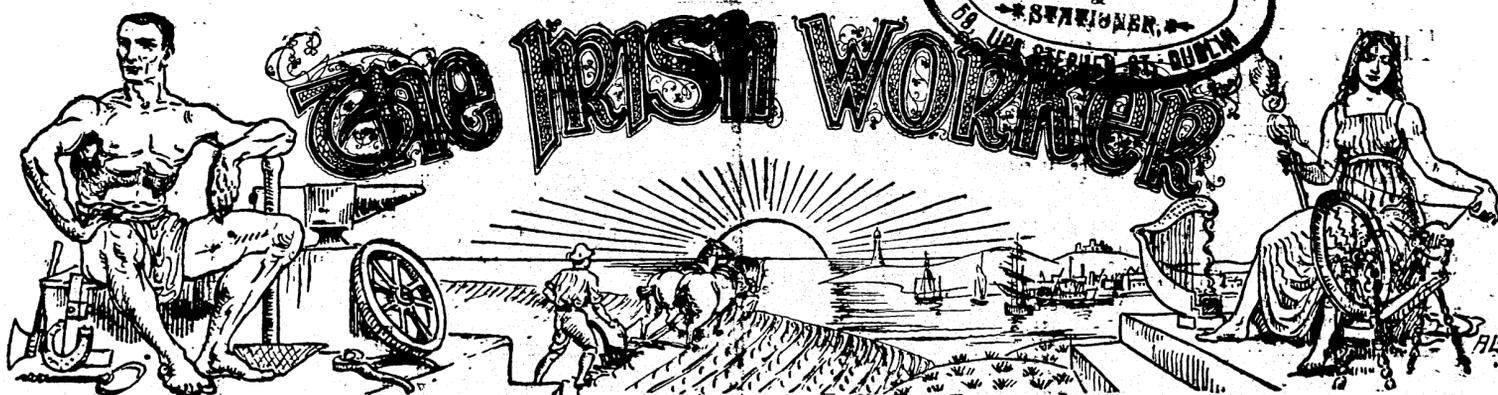


"The principle I stand upon is—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Finlan Labor.



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

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

No. 13 —Vol. III.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16th 1913.

ONE PENNY.]

"STRIFE."

John Galsworthy's Famous Labour Play.

By "EUCHAN."

The first production of "Strife" took place in London in March, 1909. It is being produced in Dublin for the first time this week.

The most biting criticism of the state of decadence to which the drama has fallen in Dublin is just to record that fact.

That "Strife" is a masterpiece of dramatic literature goes without saying. It reads well—it plays better. It is in its own particular way a classic, and yet Dublin has had to wait over four years before it has had the luxury of seeing it. That is surely a most extraordinary and lamentable fact particularly in a city which prides itself upon its taste and artistic judgment as Dublin does.

During the lapse of these four years "Strife" has grown a little out of date. I don't mean that it has become a literary backnumber—it will never do that—but as a social document it records labour methods of warfare that have become to a great extent superseded—perhaps more so in Dublin than in any other city in the United Kingdom.

Briefly and roughly the story and lesson of the play is as follows:—

The men of the Trenartha Tin Plate Works, on the borders of England and Wales have gone on strike. It is the month of February when the play opens and the men have been on strike all the winter. The fight is a three-cornered one between the men, the Masters and the Union. The Union have withdrawn their support from the men because the strikers have demanded higher terms for the engineers and furnacemen than are given in other places and the Union is afraid of the men belonging to other firms coming out also.

It is just upon this point that the play is a little behind. It was quite true of the state of affairs in 1909 but it is not so true of 1913. More of this anon, however.

The three leaders in the fight are John Anthony, Chairman of the Company, David Roberts, the men's leader, and Simon Harness, an official of the Central Union.

It is the clash of these three men, or rather of the things they stand for, that causes the strife. John Anthony is the visualised embodiment of Capital, hard and unrelenting; David Roberts is the spirit of Labour unrest, seeking and pressing on for justice, made manifest; Simon Harness is the voice of compromise, an official of the old trade union type more anxious to accumulate funds than to fight.

Harness tells the men "to cut their demands to pattern and the union shall support them"—that is to say they must desert their comrades, the engineers and furnacemen, although their demand for more wages is quite as legitimate as the other men's.

Roberts says in effect that the men know no pattern—that they never can know any pattern until liberty is won, and that can only be achieved by fighting Capital to a finish. It is a fight, he says, "of the country's body and blood against a blood-sucker; the fight of those who spend themselves with every blow they strike and every breath they draw, against a thing that fattens on them and grows and grows—that thing is Capital! A thing that buys the sweat of men's brows and the tortures of their brains, at its own price. . . . It is a thing that will take as much and give you as little as it can. That's Capital!"

There is no ambiguity about Roberts. "Labour must kill this monster or be killed," he says, and it is a clear invitation to combat which Anthony, the Capitalist, understands: It shall be war to an end—there shall be no quarter or mercy shown—he has smashed the men four times already, and he is willing to smash them again. "There is only one way of treating men," he says, "with the iron hand," and he will use it ruthlessly.

Labour and Capital are at one another's throats in the shape of these two men. They have no use for compromise—they have no use for gloves—they have the blood-lust upon them, and one of them must die. Which is it to be?

Compromise says that neither of them shall die. Compromise points out the diminishing capital to the directors of the company; it shows them the panicky state of the stock market, it paints the wrath of the shareholders, until these directors other than Anthony, are ready to go on their

knees and clamour for peace. Then Compromise gets at the men themselves through the women and children and through their bellies.

The men throw over Roberts: The directors chuck their Chairman, Capital and Labour are hauled from one another's throats and Compromise enters the ring and claims the victory for himself.

That is my conception of the play and I believe it is Galsworthy's. It is not a play, as some of the Dublin critics have laboured to show, which points out the futility of industrial strife, but it points with scathing logic to the folly of Compromise. Labour and Capital have got to fight it out to an end sometime and though Compromise may delay the final issue it will never prevent it.

Labour has learned a few lessons since 1909. The fitters and furnacemen of the Trenartha Tin Plate Works had to return to work with their just claims ungranted through the desertion of their mates and at the dictation of Compromise.

That was the usual ending to sectional strikes a few years ago—compromise and dissatisfaction. To-day Labour has begun to know the value of concerted action. It would not be one company's men that would be affected to-day, for the whole tinplate industry would be "stopped" till the claims of the men were granted. The federal scheme of organisation was hardly thought of when Galsworthy wrote "Strife," but nowadays it is making great headway and Labour is fast kicking the Simon Harness's and the Jimmy Sexton's and all the rest of those lovers of compromise out of the industrial drill-ground. It is that fact that makes "Strife" a little out of date as a social document, but nothing can ever detract from its greatness as a play.

It is to the enterprise of the Dublin Repertory Company that we owe this production in the Gaiety.

I have never had the pleasure of seeing this company before, but if they continue giving us productions up to the excellent standard set by Monday night's performance, then we need not give up all hope of the drama in Dublin just yet awhile.

I learn from the programme that Mr. Evelyn Ashley was the producer. He deserves all praise for the excellent way in which he has done his work which must, to say the least of it, have been strenuous. The acting of the large cast was of a quality and equality that would be hard to beat. The study of John Anthony by Mr. G. H. Fitzgerald was masterly, particularly in the last act where he is stricken down. Mr. J. C. O'Brien as David Roberts was a trifle unequal at times but taken all through gave a powerful reading of an extremely difficult role. The voice of Compromise, Simon Harness, found a very good exponent in Mr. Gerald Doyle. A rare bit of character acting was contributed by Mr. Frank MacShulagh as Henry Thomas, his speech to the men in the second scene of Act II. being particularly well done. Miss Lily Bailey gave a very fine interpretation of Anthony's daughter swaying between her pious sympathy for the strikers and her whole hearted devotion to her old father. Miss Flora McDonnell and Miss Una O'Connor gave two splendid characteristic studies of Madge Thomas and Annie Roberts respectively. The whole cast were good and I look forward with interest to see the Repertory Company again.

I would suggest one thing to the management. The gallery was practically empty. Boiled shirts in the circle are very useful in making the "house" look pretty no doubt, but still the gallery is an asset which the orthodox theatrical company seeks to cultivate, and why shouldn't a Repertory Company? I know of no effort that has been made in Dublin to interest the workers in the Repertory movement. There are no more discriminating students of the drama than the working classes. I commend them then to the attention of the Dublin Repertory Theatre. Let them draw up their production programme for the season and issue reduced price blocks of tickets for all parts of the house. There is no reason why a non-commercial theatrical company should not be business-like. If the Dublin Repertory Company remember that fact, then there are great days ahead for them.

Song of the Field Labourer.

Come, learn the lesson of the earth—
Be patient and endure,
For harvest comes, the time of mirth,
When promise is made sure;
So we who long have learned to wait
With toil and suffering,
Like earth would claim that happier state,
Completed work should bring.

CHORUS.

Of Plenty speaks our Flag unfurled,
Of Hope our winged Plough;
We sow the Seed that feeds the world
And claim our harvest now.

Come, learn the lesson of the sun—
Arise! give life and light!
And we who long have given the one,
Now ask for both by right.
Abundant life, too long denied,
And in the sun a place,
So shall our toil be glorified,
And health attend our race.

CHORUS.

Of plenty speaks, etc.

Come, learn the lesson of the plough—
Uphoal everywhere,
Traditions, customs, all must bow
As weeds before the share;
Cast out old clods of earth that stay
The onward march of fate,
For Liberty prepare the way,
And make the furrow straight.

CHORUS.

Of Plenty speaks, etc.

Come, learn the lesson of the flowers—
The need of loveliness,
Hide not in-dross those latent powers
The soul must needs express;
Art, music, all creative joy,
The roses of the soul,
Such things does slavery destroy,
And we would have the whole.

CHORUS.

Of Plenty speaks, etc.

Come, learn the lesson of the hills—
The majesty of strength,
The uncaged liberty that fills
Those mountains length on length,
For thus the land, unhedged, unclaimed,
Was set for great and small,
That Nature by man's labour tamed
Might share her gifts with all.

CHORUS.

Of Plenty speaks our Flag unfurled,
Of Hope our winged Plough;
We sow the Seed that feeds the world
And claim our harvest now.

ROSE E. SHARLAND.

The Workers' Cycle

KELLY SPECIAL AND ARIELS,
2/6 WEEKLY. No Deposit.

Write or call for Order Forms—
J. J. KELLY & CO.
(Kelly for Bikes),
2 LR. ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN

Oh! Where's the Slave So Lowly

WHO WON'T BUY
Pure Irish Butter
At 10d., 11d., and 1/- per lb.
Not Foreign Rubbish.

Patk. J. Whelan, 82 Queen St.
DUBLIN.

Don't forget Women
Workers' Excursion, 31st August.

The Agrarian Struggle. FARMER V. LABOURER.

Another phase of this all-important question, which has its root in the soil is the present position of the farmer and labourer and their dependence upon each other. The farmer has a God given right to hold the land for the benefit of the community at large who are depending upon him for their supplies and in so far as he complies with that decree he is entitled to consideration. Should he fail in this, his first duty, to cultivate to the fullest possible extent the lands which a Divine Providence has entrusted to his care, then it is the duty of the community in which he lives to rid themselves of such an incubus. The bees who represent industry in the natural and consequently the highest possible sense of the word drive out by force the drone, and nature, following the Divine decrees in everything, gets rid of its useless appendages, so should the community and the nation rid itself of everything unnecessary to its welfare.

"The labourer is worthy of his hire," and it is by the cultivation of the land he must live and support by the sweat of his brow those depending upon him. Wealth lies dormant in the soil. The land created to make it an asset? The land in itself is of no value to the community unless its God given qualities are brought forth by intense cultivation, and accordingly the labourer becomes a most valuable agent in the laws of production, and consequently it is in the interests of the community at large that he should be contented with his lot and be accorded the God-given right to live. How far he can do this at the present day rate of wages can be readily gauged by spending a few hours in his family circle. What are your first impressions? The house in which he lives and tries to bring up his family is, in the majority of cases, one of those miserable hovels unfit for human habitation which stud the country in every direction. His lucky neighbours who inhabit the labourers' cottages and plots belonging to the various Rural Councils unfortunately are in the minority. Again, you see his family badly clothed and fed owing to the increased cost of living, and he himself is discontented with his lot, having no security as regards employment, which is growing less every year owing to the selfishness of the farmer, who is ever anxious to increase his profits at the expense of his employees, who after all, are the true wealth producers, having withstood storm, rain, and heat; so that the farmer who sits at his fireside in comfort may be made still more comfortable. Truly, "there is no room in the universe for an idle man." Therefore there is no room for the farmer who leaves his land uncultivated, nor for the labourer who refuses under reasonable conditions to carry out the noble work, always bearing in mind the maxim the labourer is worthy of his hire.

This brings us Mr. Editor, to the consideration of the question which is at present convulsing rural and urban life the world over—the question of production and its cost and the proper division of the profits between the employer and employee. Therein lies the problem which is now ripe for solution. The successful solving of this great problem depends upon two very important factors a true spirit of unselfishness, actuated by a genuine spirit of patriotism in the farmer and employer, and an intelligent, fair-minded, and unprejudiced consideration of all matters bearing thereon by the labourer and employee.

The farmer should take into consideration that he owes his present position of independence and opulence to the cordial co-operation of the labourer in the agitation for his present security of tenure and reduced rents. If he dwells on this sufficiently long he will find that the claim now made by the labourer in so many ways differs from the claim he made upon the landlord in pre Land League days.

Therefore, why the objection to the labourer organising, and presenting his demands in the same way? Without laying down any hard and fast rule governing the question of wages in settlement of this matter, if the various parties concerned approach the question in a spirit of mutual toleration and with due consideration of past alliances the problem should be solved without any difficulty and a regular standard of wages be fixed in accordance with the rate of living in the different districts. Uniformity should be aimed at so that the same rate of wages would be paid by all employers in the same district.

Now, fellow-workers, what do you say to this Union of your OWN. I say it would be a death-trap to destroy the man with the mighty Red Hand, if established, but Wm. Martin's little scheme has failed, and I am sure he is pondering what he will do with his faithful 27. Well, I will tell you. There are a few of the old guards alive yet. For instance, what about old Jackson, the man that Mickey got a pension so as to get shut of him, as he (Mickey) was tired of his lying gabbling. Oh, yes, he has a son somewhere who would make a fine motorman—what say you, William Martin? Oh, yes, you may be able to make fifty officers and men for the repetition of that memorable battle, Waterloo.

My mind cannot rest till I say a few words about Nugent. When I was a member of the Hibernians, I understood we were fighting for Faith and Fatherland, and to practice true Christian charity. Are you doing that, Mr. Nugent? I wonder does the Hon. Member for West Belfast know of the hostile feelings you have for the Tramwaymen of Dublin of whom 95 per cent. are Catholics and Nationalists; moreover, some of whom are Hibernians. I believe that Nugent's action may lead to chaos if he does not withdraw his vain efforts to form a scab union of Tramwaymen.

In conclusion, I must ask the handful of men now already holders of the Red Hand

William Martin Murphy and his Allies.

To the Editor, "Irish Worker."

Dublin, 11th August, 1913.
DEAR SIR,—I am an old worker who has seen some service in the Tramway Co. under the management of C. W. Gordon, who took up his post some fourteen years ago. No doubt at that time he was a generous, kind-hearted man, who, if he had his own way, would have made himself known to his subordinates as a true friend.

He spoke to the men of Clontarf in the spring of 1900, regarding their wages and hours, and promised them he would endeavour to obtain better conditions for them.

On a later date he gave a short speech to the men in Ballsbridge.

As a man of his word, he remarked at the directors' meeting that the men of the traffic department should get something in the way of shorter hours and an increase in wages, but, of course, Wm. Martin acted in the title role of Napoleon. Napoleon, by the way, is getting ready for his Waterloo, as we see a few of the old guards getting ready for the front (of the car).

But Charlie driven to despair by the mighty hand of the commander, had to join in with the persecutors. Thus, our kind-hearted and worthy general, has been made as bad as themselves.

Some few years after, a prominent member of our Corporation, spoke on behalf of the men at several of the shareholders' meetings, but, Wm. Martin's lash was in readiness for the first hand member of the present Corporation.

The old motormen and conductors can verify my statements regarding these two incidents also that the men at that time received their day off, from the time they came into the service. So let the spare men remember that they have only got what their seniors were robbed of. Fellow-workers, you were asked at that Boveril meeting held in the Antient Concert Rooms, to form a Union of your own and have nothing to do with such a man as Jim Larkin. Well I every man has his own ideas to guide him. The world is made up of different opinions. But before you choose which is the best inducement, Murphy's or Larkin's, let me ask you a few questions:—

1.—Why did not the Company, (who say they are always willing to listen to any grievances put forward by the men), treat favourably the memorials sent forward by the men of Dolphin's Barn, Kingsbridge and several other Roads in the Company's system?

2.—Why have two cars been taken off the Palmerston Park line?

3.—Why does the Company, who state publicly that they will not recognise any Union controlled by outsiders, but, are willing to let the men get up a Union of their own. Why, I ask, do they (the Company) go back on that and recognise a Union controlled by outsiders? Yes! they have done that for they have given the skunks and place-hunters early cars to attend the meetings held at 1 Mountjoy Square, by J. D. Nugent, the alleged Home-Ruler.

Now, fellow-workers, what do you say to this Union of your OWN. I say it would be a death-trap to destroy the man with the mighty Red Hand, if established, but Wm. Martin's little scheme has failed, and I am sure he is pondering what he will do with his faithful 27. Well, I will tell you. There are a few of the old guards alive yet. For instance, what about old Jackson, the man that Mickey got a pension so as to get shut of him, as he (Mickey) was tired of his lying gabbling. Oh, yes, he has a son somewhere who would make a fine motorman—what say you, William Martin? Oh, yes, you may be able to make fifty officers and men for the repetition of that memorable battle, Waterloo.

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In conclusion, I must ask the handful of men now already holders of the Red Hand

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 Repair!
A SPECIALITY.

to enlist in the army of men who are endeavouring to obtain fair wages, and who are willing to fight their battle like true soldiers.

You have been asked during the last few days by your fellow-workers to go to Liberty Hall, but you have made such excuses as "my wife is sick," "I felt too tired," &c. Well, let me tell you, Jim Larkin does not believe such stories, as he knows their meaning, viz.—"I will wait and see; it is better to put it off for a while." For goodness sake get these ideas out of your heads. Go down and be men! I know too well some of you are like the weather-cock. For example—There is a man in the Cabra Dept. who six years ago when that great dictator, Pat Murphy, had the men in his clutches, went around Kingsbridge asking the men to pay ten shillings each out of the double week's wages they got for their slavery during William Martin Murphy's Exhibition, to strengthen the funds of the bogus society. I might say this man did not know how that society would terminate.

Now, this very man states that he will resign before he joins Larkin's Union, Yes! I will fight to the bitter end, he says. What a bold soldier, he would make beside Captain Craig and Sir Edward Carson, at the present moment, but he belongs to the weather-cock type.

Unfortunately there are nine or ten more like him, who I am sure will be begging to obtain admission very soon.

My final words to all conductors and motormen in the Tramways, I must borrow from that world-famed poet Goldsmith:—

Ye friends of truth, ye statesmen who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's
decay,
Tis years to judge how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land.
Proud swells the tide with loads of freighted
ore,

And shouting folly hails them from her
shore;
Hoards e'er beyond the miser's wish abound,
And rich men flock from all the world around,
Yet count our game. This wealth is but
a name

This leaves our useful products still
the same.
Not so the loss. The man of wealth and
pride
Takes up a space that many poor supplied.

Yours faithfully,
FOR FREEDOM'S SAKE.

Kenna Brothers,
Provision Market,
58 Lower Sheriff Street,
Best Quality Goods,
Lowest Prices.
DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Workers! Workers! Workers!

STOP AT
M. O'GORMAN'S,
107 BRIDE ST., DUBLIN,
For Good Breakfasts
Dinners and Teas.

Established 1851.

For Reliable Provisions!

LEIGH'S, of Bishop St.

STILL LEAD!

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

M. Murty, of Ratified Chocolate fame, never held a very high place in our opinion...

At the beginning of the dispute water was found to have been put into the chocolate...

It is an old saying "Honesty among thieves," but even that quality is dead among scabs...

We have been given to understand that he was leaving Clarendon street, as the premises have been condemned...

- This week we publish the names and addresses of the female scabs now employed in the Ratified Chocolate Co. — Maud Pally, 25 Charlemont Mall...

Women Workers' Excursion. All ticket money for above excursion must be in the hands of the Committee by the 23rd of August.

National Sailors' and Fishermen's Union. A Special District Committee Meeting was held at Belfast, on Wednesday...

Comrad na Saoirse, Craob Contúimíle

GREAT GAELIC RALLY Sunday, 17th August, At Towerfield, Dolphin's Barn, Commencing at 3.30.

Glencree Band, Fintan Lalor Pipers' Band, Jacob's Choir; Brian O'Higgins, J. Connolly, Patrick Greeish, Ennis; Sisters Murtagh, &c. Address by the Very Rev. Father Augustine, O.S.F.C.

Admission only Threepence. Workers! Attend in your Thousands.

DON'T FORGET CROYDON PARK, To-Morrow, Sunday, Aeridheacht and Band. Grounds Open from 2 o'clock.

Everybody made welcome and happy. Refreshments to be had in the Grounds.

TUG-OF-WAR. Admission—Adults 2d.; Children 1d.

Tug of War! Tug of War! Tug of War!

The promoters of the St. Enda Aeridheacht, to be held at the College Grounds, Rathfarnham, on Sunday, 24th August, at 3 p.m., invite entries for great Tug of War contest to take place on above date.

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

The Irish Worker, EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had by any newsagent. Ask for it and you get it.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, Aug. 16th, 1915

WORKERS' UNREST.

Are the Workers' Claims Justified?

DURING the last few weeks economic necessity has compelled the workers to put forward certain claims for amelioration of their conditions of servitude.

In the other firms referred to the men were advanced from 4s. to 6s. per week. By the way, we hear some of the shopkeepers are grumbling because the manufacturers are charging 9d. per dozen for minerals.

At Towerfield, Dolphin's Barn, Commencing at 3.30. Glencree Band, Fintan Lalor Pipers' Band, Jacob's Choir; Brian O'Higgins, J. Connolly, Patrick Greeish, Ennis; Sisters Murtagh, &c. Address by the Very Rev. Father Augustine, O.S.F.C. Admission only Threepence. Workers! Attend in your Thousands.

to Larkin's Union? If so, no employment then. "Will you ever join Larkin's Union?" If so no employment. Well, Mr. Wm. M. Murphy will know—I hope to his and Alderman Cotton, M.P.'s, satisfaction and the shareholders' benefit—who is in Larkin's Union and who will have to be in it.

IN MEMORIAM. BEBEL, Leader of German Social Democratic Party. VALE! VALE!

Congratulations to the youngest and the best, most heroic and truest, James Keir Hardie on his birthday—57 years not out 57 years of honest endeavour; no place-hunter or sycophant. Here's to you!

Meetings in Liberty Hall.

Meetings of all Sections of Newspaper Men, Printing Machinemen, Warehousemen, Despatch Men, and Shoppers, Van Drivers, motor or horse drawn; Motor men, Taxi, business or private, on Sunday morning, 12.30.

Grocers' Porters will meet on Sunday evening at 5.30. Any one under influence of drink will not be allowed in Hall.

All Porters, Vanmen, &c., employed in Cery's, Brown Thomas's, to meet on Monday night, 9.30.

Belfast Excursion.

As our readers must have learned from the daily Press, the second annual excursion of our Belfast Branches was attended with some little rowdiness and other brutalities on the part of the Orange mobs of that city.

The strike of farm labourers which occurred on the farm of Mr. Gerald Begg, J.P., T.C., at Crumlin, County Dublin, has been satisfactorily settled, and the men and women who struck work returned this morning.

The whole incident illustrates the difficulty at present encompassing the work of organising labour in the North.

Agricultural Labour Campaign in the County Dublin.

Battle in Full Swing.—The Labour Organisation in Pursuit of the "Grouching" Army.—Farmers Capitulate.—Kelly-Tighe in Tears.—Squire O'Neill and his Cousin William in a Panic.—Richard O'Malley, J.P., Signs the Pledge.—Councillor Gerald Begg Gives Way.

"Send the Lord the Lord of Egypt's dark sea, Jehovah has triumphed, His people are free."

That the trumpet once more sounds the note of Victory. That some time the ways of justice and fair play are slow, but it is a very old maxim that they are very sure.

That on Thursday, 30th July, the so-called Farmers' Association unanimously decided to HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH LARKIN, Larkin six weeks before having made a reasonable request for an interview to discuss the question of the Agricultural Labourer.

That the echo of the insult to Larkin, and, through him, to the vast body of labourers in the County, had scarcely died away when the rumour went abroad that Gerald Begg's men were out.

That it is with no light heart a strike is undertaken by the workers, and it is not with a feeling of joy that the Labour Leaders commend it, but what alternative is there when an Organisation supposed to represent the farming community absolutely refuse to open up negotiations.

That arising out of the strike of farm labourers at Begg's, Larkin was approached, and a conference suggested, and some of the very men who a few days before at the farmers' meeting issued the command "to have nothing to do with Larkin," with cap in hand, now sought his influence, and stretched their legs under the same mahogany in the Hotel Metropole, O'Connell Street, Dublin.

That another conference took place on Tuesday between Alderman Flanagan and the Chief, with L. O'Neill, T.C., as a kind of bottle holder in the same hotel. That Alderman Flanagan, to his credit be it said, agreed to the Chief's terms, and, moreover, undertook to get all the kitchen gardeners in his district to fall into line, so that all trouble and turmoil should be avoided in this part of the country, and "Eye" certainly think Alderman Flanagan is acting well his part as a public representative in doing so.

That if the agricultural labourers stand loyally together it follows that at last they will be taken out of the land of bondage and placed in the position which Larkin promised them but two short months ago.

That if any other man had the temerity to promise what Larkin had outlined he would be looked upon as a fool, and, in language more eloquent than polite, told that there was a vacancy awaiting him either in Portland or Richmond.

DUBLIN FARM STRIKE SETTLED.—THE MEN BACK AT WORK. The strike of farm labourers which occurred on the farm of Mr. Gerald Begg, J.P., T.C., at Crumlin, County Dublin, has been satisfactorily settled, and the men and women who struck work returned this morning.

That the foregoing was taken from the "Evening Herald" of last week, and what gall and wormwood it must be for the owners of this paper to swallow, particularly as long "interviews" were published as having taken place with Gerald Begg, and in which it was given out that "he could not understand the trouble with his men," but, upon my word, he and the capitalist newspapers know what it was all about by this time.

That Begg's workers deserve the thanks of their fellows throughout the County Dublin in coming out when the command was given, as this was a test case, and the arrangements come to at the Conference in the Metropole Hotel will govern the relations between the farmers and their workers, male and female, in the county.

That few people can fully realise this great victory for Larkin and organisation—a large increase in the workers' weekly wages, shorter hours, and a half-holiday on Saturday.

That the daintiest subject for a cinematograph picture that has occurred to me for a considerable time was that presented by a scene which I witnessed at the Custom House, on Tuesday, at the hour of noon. Two very solemn looking individuals with downcast eyes

and modest mien—on this occasion only—could be seen slowly wending their way across Beresford place. Suddenly, as if seized by an inspiration, their gait quickened and a dash was made for Liberty Hall.

That I was so surprised by this apparition that I involuntarily rubbed my eyes and cried out: "Is it possible that Joseph O'Neill, Esq., J.P., C.C., Squire of Kinsealy Hall, Malahide, and his cousin, William O'Neill, are seeking the shelter of Liberty Hall?"

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That the Squire and his cousin Bill signed the pledge without demur, and at one fell blow all the high falutin' in which the Squire indulged over the change of the Hay and Straw Market from Saturday to Friday and his attempt to misrepresent the action of other public men were rained down his rusty throat.

That we were constantly hearing from the lips of the Squire such tall talk as this: "I will not give my men a half holiday on Saturday under any circumstances"; but, on Tuesday last, with a sort of deathbed repentance, he agreed in Liberty Hall with the dreaded Larkin at his elbow to do so.

That the Squire is, I understand, very much disturbed as to who is "Ireland's Eye." In fact, he had the audacity to ask the question of Larkin. He is, however, surmising still; but, perhaps, with the help of his son, "Little Larry," the Castle authorities might give them a helping hand to solve the puzzle.

That another of the "die-hards," grab-all Kelly-Tighe, appeared at Liberty Hall also, and following in the footsteps of his mentor, the Squire told "dear Mr. Larkin" he was quite willing to sign any pledge put before him, "but for heaven's sake don't take out my men." The BULLY SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

What cowardly, cringing creatures some of these farmers are, to be sure. One day the Almighty is not in it with them, and the next day the slimiest worm that crawls the earth has more pluck.

That Kelly Tighe, like the Squire, is most anxious to find out who is "Ireland's Eye."

That no matter how much the Squire may grunt or Kelly-Tighe may swear, "Ireland's Eye" shall continue, as he has begun, to do what he can in his own small, quiet, and humble way, to give a helping hand towards the regeneration of the Agricultural Labourers in the County Dublin, among whom he has lived all his life.

Ha! ha! ha! Why, it is enough to make a cat laugh? The County Dublin Farmers' Association held a special meeting on Wednesday, M. Grane, of Tallaght, in the chair, and passed a resolution asking Mr. Larkin to meet them to discuss the situation.

That at first the Chief was inclined to ignore this "facing both ways" Association owing to their contemptible action of the week before, but Larkin, being a very soft-hearted and forgiving sort of man, and having concluded that the farmers had seen the error of their ways, and in order to teach them a lesson in good breeding and good manners, and to show them how one organisation should treat another, decided to grant the interview asked for.

That owing to the space at my disposal I must defer dealing with the decision arrived at until next issue, when I shall also refer to the magnificent meeting at Croydon Park on Sunday last and other items of interest concerning the battle which is raging in the County Dublin.

Cork City Notes.

Quite a number of inquiries are being made as to who is "All for Labour," and even some are indignant that I should criticise our local Labour leaders (moryah) for their doings. Well, I offer no apology. I have "bought my shovel" as early as either Mick Egan or Paddy Lynch and before Jerry Kelleher became an employer. Further, I have never addressed a political meeting on a Sunday and on the following Thursday evening gone up to the Mechanics' Hall and espoused the cause of the workman.

I have never been on a public platform, except at a meeting of workmen, and I never intend to throw up the cause for a job either from the Redmondites or the O'Brienites.

No matter how much it may disturb some people, I will continue to criticise the public actions of men who are trying to hoodwink the workers. To start with, I will take Alderman Kelleher's action at the two last meetings of the Harbour Board. An apprentice was required for the engineering trade and the position was advertised. There were several applicants and they were put through some kind of an examination by the engineer. A young man named Walsh received the highest number of marks—75. This great friend of the workers [Alderman Kelleher] actually proposed that the third on the list be appointed, although he only received about forty marks, and, of course, he was elected. One or two members of the Board protested; but what did Jerry care? He had done another turn for his friend, Sir James Long, or possibly for one of his own customers. The Secretary of one of the Trades Councils [we have got two Councils in Cork—one for the O'Brienites and the other for the Redmondites] wrote protesting, and when the letter was read out my brave Jerry put the intelligent question: How many of them stood for a competitive examination in their own trades?

taken first place and No. 3 on the list was elected? But I am forgetting myself. The two sons you have in the Harbour Board were not appointed through a competitive examination; they got the job, to use a common phrase, "through influence," as also did "Fitzzy's" son. However, the latter is a "star turn," and I will reserve it for a future occasion.

Referring to the recent victory of the men comprising the Union of House Furnishers, I must say that they carried out their propaganda of picketing, both the workshops and the residences of the eight who joined the "Order of Judas," in an honourable and fearless manner. They assembled in sections at the residences of the scabs in time to escort them to work in the morning, picketed the shops for the whole day, and when evening time arrived escorted those parasites to their homes. These traitors to their fellow-workers were, although under police protection, assailed by the jeers and sneers of every honourable man and woman as they passed along the streets.

The dispute was brought to an amicable finish at the week-end. The men and Employer's Federation representatives met in conference and brought it to a speedy termination by agreeing to 33s 6d per week, the men's demand being for 34s. I must congratulate the men on having such staunch and fearless trade unionists as officers in the persons of Tom Murray, Secretary, Jack Manning, President, and Dan Kenny, member of Committee. Their next and noble task will be to compel those eight scabs to return to the ranks of Trade Unionism as they cannot work with them. The Society Cabinetmakers cannot pass on their work to a scab upholsterer or polisher. I will publish the names of the scabs if they do not join the Union.

I am on the warpath regarding the wages paid to Printers' Labourers and female workers in printing offices, also the accursed system of fines. It has come to my knowledge that the piece hands in one printing firm are fined if they are three minutes late in the morning. How any manager can victimise in such a way helpless young wren, whose wages do not exceed 6s. or 7s. per week, is beyond the comprehension of any person professing Christianity. By joining the Transport Union you will be enabled to teach those gentlemen (?) Christianity as well as improving the conditions of yourself and your class.

The following is a revised list of the skilled workers' joined up to date of the Transport Union:—Engineers, Body-makers, Masons, Shipwrights, Ship Painters, Compositors, Stone Polishers, and Tailors. Members of the National Union of Railway Workers and several others have also joined.

Forty new Women Workers have joined the Women's Section this week, and I would like to point out the necessity of still further increasing their membership, for the women workers of Cork are treated in a worse fashion than any place in Ireland.

Kindly note that the inaugural meeting of the Cork Branch of the Independent Labour Party of Ireland will be held at 4 Merchant's Quay on Sunday, August 4th, at 1 p.m. All are welcome. It is not necessary to be a member of the Transport Union. A'd disgusted with the present so called Labour Party invited.

A new and complete set of instruments for a file and drum band have arrived. All intending members of the band are requested to send in their names at once, as we want to have our band the premier one during the forthcoming Municipal Elections, in which we hope to take an important part. CALL FOR LABOUR.

The designs of Mr. Edwin Lutzens for the proposed Art Gallery are now on view at 17 Harcourt Street, where the pictures presented by artists, the Trust Pictures, and the works of art already made an absolute gift to the public by Sir Hugh Lane, are on view as usual.

To the Editor "Irish Worker." Sir,—There is much misunderstanding as to the burden on the ratepayers implied by the Municipal Gallery of paintings. It is supposed by many that in some way the acceptance of the river site and the housing in a suitable gallery of Sir Hugh Lane's additional and conditional gift (valued by Sir Walter Armstrong at more than £57,000) will in some way increase the Municipal rate in the future. This is not so. At present, and for the last two years, a half-penny rate for the maintenance of the Gallery is levied. If the Corporation decide not to continue the half-penny rate in future the present exhibition in Harcourt Street would have to be closed, and the pictures returned to the trustees for the donors. No more is now demanded for the river site Gallery—enriched as it will be with the fine additional gift of Sir Hugh Lane. Should this additional gift not be won by adherence to Sir Hugh Lane's conditions the Corporation will have its Gallery to build and maintain (and it must be long erect a suitable and safe building, as at present the pictures are housed in a private house quite unadapted for a picture Gallery), and the Corporation will have lost the large sum of £1,830 already collected by the Gallery Committee, and the further sum which this Committee will earnestly endeavour to collect.

The £22,000 proposed to be borrowed and to be spent on the erection of the Gallery by the Corporation will be provided out of the half-penny rate without any other charge on the ratepayers, as sufficient amount is provided in the half-penny rate to pay interest and sinking fund on the £22,000, as well as providing for the permanent maintenance of the Gallery.

Now, Alderman Kelleher, how would you like it if one of your own sons had

Now, Alderman Kelleher, how would you like it if one of your own sons had

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS. EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD.

Hardware, China and Glass Workers

Must send two delegates from each shop to arrange business for Meeting on Thursday next. Delegates to meet Secretary on Wednesday next at 8.30.

By order, J. LARKIN.

NOTICE!

All Transport Union Men KEEP AWAY FROM GLEESON'S BUNGERY, L.R. BAGGOT STREET, As he keeps on Selling SAVOY Scab and "Ratified" COCOA.

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

Fellow Citizens—We the members of the Boot and Shoe Trade Union in this city, have opened 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.

Hand-Sewn Work a Speciality. All Work done under Trade Union conditions.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

But no danger from stones or clinkers by purchasing your COALS FROM

ANDREW S CLARKIN, COAL OFFICE— 7 TARA STREET. Telephone No. 2769.

Support the Trades Unionist and secure a good fire!

To Enjoy Your Meals AND

WILL HAVE MONEY TO SPARE CALL TO MURPHY'S, 6 Church St., North Wall,

The Workers' Home, where you will get all Provisions at Lowest Prices.

Twinn Brothers' MINERAL WATER

The Workingman's Beverage. TWINN BROTHERS' Dolphin Sauce The Workingman's Relish.

Factory—86 S.C. Road, and 31 Lower Glasnevin Street. Phone 2658.

INDUSTRIAL Co-operative Society

(DUBLIN), LTD. Bakers, Grocers & General Merchants.

Owned and controlled by the working class, who divide the profits quarterly. Payment of 1s. Entitles you to Membership.

Grocery Branches—17 Turlough Terrace, Fairview; 82s Lower Dorset Street, 165 Church Road. vy Branch—164 Church Road.

BELTON & CO.'S Great Summer SALE NOW ON.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Join the crowd and see for yourself. No one pressed to buy. We want your business, and if you appreciate value, civility and attention, we must get it. No time like the present! Come to-day and you won't regret it. Remember—The Cheapest People in the Trade are holding Dublin's Biggest Bargain Sale.

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

Wexford Notes

Heaven protect us from some of the alleged Labour men in the Wexford Corporation. They showed their worth on Wednesday night last when they voted for Nick Byrne to represent them on the Harbour Board, but after all when they are employers' tools they must do as they are told.

His WORSHIP, Jimmy Mahoney, promised to vote for Corish, but when the election came on he had to toe the line with his masters. Joe Doyle, another "Labour" man (we don't think) also lived up to his reputation as an employer. Mick Browne also voted against Labour, but of course nobody minds him, as he generally goes with the wind.

Byrne's supporters canvassed like trojans. They even went for Ffrench, who had not been in the Council for months previous, to vote against Labour.

John J. Kehoe was foremost in the fray, and could be seen on the day of the election speaking to all the Corporation members in turn, but then of course he is only practising for January, as I believe we are to have a soft thing in at least in one of the wards.

Well there is this much about it at any rate, if they were looking for a bigger "mug" in town to represent them it would not be possible to get him. But there, that is what they want down here, voting machines—people who will vote when they get a nod from Joe Kelly, or some of the boys.

We are not a bit surprised at the result, as we knew from the first that the Labour candidate had no chance, nor will he ever have until the rank and file of the workers will weed out these weak-kneed individuals from the Council and put in men of their own class, who are not afraid to either vote or speak as their conscience tells them.

In our minds this thing has done more for the Labour cause in Wexford than all the writing and preaching it would be possible to do on the matter, as the workers can now see for themselves the men who are misrepresenting the working classes, and we hope that when the time comes it will be remembered to them. Joe Doyle, one of the alleged Labour men, goes out in January.

It is really laughable to hear Mahoney, J.P., always running down countrymen, and the moment he gets a chance to out one of them he votes for him in preference to a Labour representative. Writing of this matter reminds me of a certain song wherein it says:

"They've got to leave their brains outside And vote just as their bosses tell them."

We are informed that Billy Doyle has written to Mr. Davison, in Glasgow, telling him that Phil McGuire (who has left Billy and gone over to Davison) owed him some money, and would he stop it out of his wages and send it to him. It appears Phil did owe him a few shillings, and when Mr. Davison showed him Doyle's letter he sent him on the money. Billy then wrote, we are told, to Mr. Davison, telling him to sack McGuire, which, of course, he would not do, to the chagrin of "Tim Pot."

So poor Jack Carley, the scab, is sacked from Stafford's. Oh, dear, oh dear! Isn't it terrible, after all he done for the cabbage man! The poor fellow will have to leave the town if he does not get back, as there is not a man in Wexford would work with him.

This is the boy who was not content with scabbing on the weighmaster, but also scabbed on the masons and painters.

"Spread-the-Light," T.C. [which stands for town car] had an old woman lodging with him the last few months, and because she refused to give him money or go out and beg money for him to drink, he is alleged to have beaten her most brutally; and, worse than that, we are told that he went to the Relieving Officer and stopped her out door relief. This is a nice Labour man, whose objects are to lift up the poor.

WE HEAR—

That Pat Horan, the Secretary of the Harbour Board, refused to give nomination papers to anybody who might be opposing his uncle Joe, outgoing, from the Harbour Board. Wonderful the cleanliness of public life in Wexford.

That you must be worth £500 to be elected as a member of the Harbour Board.

That people are anxious to know if Ben Kerr is worth that amount. If so, why make a "from door to door collection" for him some time ago.

Meehan, the Bloodsucker.

83 Bath avenue, Sandymount, 12th August, 1913.

To the Editor "Irish Worker."

DEAR SIR,—Please kindly pardon me troubling you. I would feel for ever grateful to you if you will read over the facts of this case.

On the 4th May, 1912, I received goods to the value of £6 7s. 9d., agreeing to pay 2s. 6d. per week, which was paid regular, as you will see by receipts in book. Then little difficulties arose, and it was paid and accepted up to March 15th, 1913.

On March 22nd payment of 1s. was refused; on March 26th all goods were seized on and taken back, there then being paid £4 15s. 3d. My husband then went to Mr. James Brady, solicitor, to ascertain were these people justified in taking back goods without warrant or giving us notice. His reply was: "Yes; but if you pay me 5s. I will write to them and tell them to replace your goods." My husband let the matter drop; he did not pay him anything.

I then went to another solicitor, who wrote to Sinn Fein Co. and received back our written agreement. This solicitor handed me the agreement and told me to get out of them as easy as possible. I then went with the balance of money to get my goods. I was told some of them were sold, and as the directors would have to be seen about this to call back. For eight weeks I was brought backward and forward without any satisfaction.

On May 17th, 1913, I called in and saw Mr. Meehan, who arranged to send back goods, with the exception of a small piece of oilcloth, of no value, for the stairs, by paying a deposit of 10s. Goods were returned on May 23rd, 1913, and on examining them I discovered only £3 15s. worth was returned, we having then paid £5 5s. 3d. I wrote to Mr. Meehan explaining this and saying no more money would be paid except he returned all goods taken from us. Enclosed, please, find his reply.

On 8th August, 1913, Mr. Meehan sent three men, same as before, to take the goods back. I said the police would be sent for if they touched one thing. Then my husband said he would call in to Mr. Meehan himself, and they said they would be back on Monday morning if a settlement was not come to. We then went to you. Many thanks for the kind manner in which you received us. I felt extremely sorry it was not you had the interview with Mr. Meehan instead of your delegate.

The second transaction I did not acquaint any solicitor about. I went straight to you. Mr. Meehan could inform us we had been with Mr. J. Brady, solicitor. How did he find this out? Not from us. Yet Mr. Brady said he would write to them for 5s. Then he could inform the Sinn Fein Co. we had called on him. From the depths of a grateful heart I offer to you my sincerest thanks.—Respectfully yours, MARY JOSEPHINE MASTERSON.

P.S.—During the eight weeks they kept our furniture from us we had to pay 5s. per week for use of bed and other furniture.—M.J.M.

Addressed to my husband's employment:—

Mr. P. Masterson, Baker, c/o Boland's, Ltd., Grand Canal St., City.

64 Lower Camden Street, Dublin, 25th June, 1913.

To Mr. P. Masterson.

DEAR SIR,—Balance, £1 2s. 9d. I was away on Saturday last, and now that I am back I wish to know whether or not you propose paying above balance. If not, I intend proceeding for recovery of same. Your wife came in here a month ago, and I must say, to say the very least, that her attitude was anything but nice. At any rate, she adopted a very different one to that of her previous visit, when she was in such an awful state to get the goods.—Yours faithfully, J. MEEHAN

[P.S.—I will be here on Saturday night up to 10 o'clock, p.m.—P.J.M.]

64 Lower Camden Street, Dublin, May 25th, 1913.

DEAR MADAM,—I am much surprised at the tone of your letter of the 23rd inst., and I particularly asked you if you had anything to say to come and do so to my face, and not be taking advantage or doing those nasty under-hand tricks. If I were to act as I could have done towards you, I either would not give you back the stuff at all, or if

I did, I could have insisted on the full amount down.

Now if you put me to it, I will just show you what I can do. When I enter into an agreement I keep it, and I expect you to do the same, or at least your husband.

If the balance of the instalment due—22. 9d.—is not paid without further trouble or correspondence, I have my remedy, and I will apply it. If necessary, I will go and see Mr. Thomas Sexton about the whole transaction, as I happen to know him.—Yours faithfully, J. MEEHAN.

Merchants' Quay Ward Notes.

Inigorated by the health-giving breezes of the Atlantic, "Liberty Boy" returns to the task of creating a sound, public opinion in Merchants' Quay Ward that will drive from office and power the vile gang that are exploiting the working classes for their own selfish ends.

And what an example of sordid avarice and ineffable meanness is displayed in the jobbery connected with the appointment of "Deadhead" O'Connor's daughter to the position of typist in the South Dublin Union, to which I referred last week.

Here we find a wealthy man (O'Connor) a land owner in the Co. Wexford, owner of considerable property in the city, and a public to boot, securing for his daughter a position that should have been given to some workingman's child.

"Deadhead" had already obtained jobs for his sons in the Corporation, and not satisfied with having those duflers provided for out of the rates, he uses his position as P.L.G. to grasp a job for his daughter.

May I ask why the position was not advertised and the workingmen's daughters given a chance to compete?

The Local Government Board must answer, and nothing less than the exposure and punishment of the jobbers will satisfy public opinion.

I should like while I am dealing with the master of the "glue pot" to remind the foreman of that drunkey that in future he must not act as helper to bricklayers, plasterers, or other tradesmen who may be doing jobs on the premises. Also that it does not look well to see O'Connor's son, the 75s. a week electrician, lading out porter during his spare hours.

Some of the loud-mouthed trades unionists that resort St. Kevin's Hall would perhaps give the "glue pot" a wide berth if they were only to put their professions into practice.

The ex-Sergeant McLoughlin testimonial is "scotched." The promoters are considering whether they will write "also ran" across the subscription list.

There are some of the "Graball" fraternity working in Guinness's brewery to whom I would like to give a friendly warning.

They should remember that "one man one job" is the motto of the Transport Union.

And that wearing the "Red Hand" badge does not permit them to disregard that maxim.

And that some of the "Graballs" to whom I allude are in receipt of pensions as well as fairly good wages and should, therefore, be satisfied with what they have got and leave a little for their less fortunate brothers.

These remarks apply with particular force to an individual employed in Tyrrell's of the Harbour. This person has a weakness for seeing his name in half-a-dozen places on the voters' list.

Liberty Boy hopes he will not have to refer to these matters or people again. If he has to, it will be very disagreeable for someone. Pat Ryan of "the clock" Themas Street in his lucid moments sits in his drawingroom window and grins very provokingly at his neighbour at the opposite side, "Wobbling" Woodcock.

Pat does not like to be reminded that he was one of the Jury that mulcted Jim Larkin some time ago.

It will take an extra nip or two to stifle the remorse created by that reminder.

The "light-weight champion" has been spending lavishly lately.

The tills of the "respectable" Mr. White of the Coombe have been replenished as a result of Scully's hospitality to all and sundry.

I should like to ask the Cleansing Committee of the Corporation how it is that the space around and between the "glue pot and footy Jimmy's" drunkey is watered and swept with such regularity and attention every morning while the other portions of the Ward are a most always in a filthy and neglected condition.

The man that saw "the face at the window" is suffering from insomnia.

Dick Nelson is not going to support Scully next January, although he helped "Nosey Doyle" last year.

This should satisfy the curiosity of the "Meath Street Fresh Air Club."

The Allingham Buildings were erected to accommodate the very poor.

How many families that could be properly designated by that title are at present residing there?

How many of the tenants are employees of Guinness's Brewery?

If the agent for the property, ex-police-man Dunn, exercised more discrimination and spent less time displaying his hatred of the labour cause, none but the people for whom dwellings were built would be in occupation.

LIBERTY BOY. Dublin United Trades Club, CAPEL STREET.

Half-yearly Meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, 19th inst. All members requested to attend. Business important. Chair at 9 p.m. sharp.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Secretary

PEMBROKE NOTES.

Our reference last week to the doings of the members of the "Chamber of Horrors" caused some commotion.

The Black Chad, or, as he is now known the "Tame Snake," has been making enquiries as to the writer. There was a heated argument during the week between himself and two of the members, as to how the information was received and from whom.

The Tame Snake (gE) was very much annoyed at reference being made to his doings and especially on account of the hint given to the boys, not to give him any information. Again I give the same hint and hope it will be taken seriously. Give no information to any member of the "Chamber of Horrors."

Some of the shopkeepers might take the hint as well as the boys. I notice several of the prominent shopkeepers in deep conversation nightly, especially after the public-houses are closed. I wonder if they carry out drink to them?

In our note last week in connection with the largely (?) attended meeting of the Ringsend U.I.L., Jay Jay and "Bottle of Lager" says the place of meeting was omitted. It should have been stated that it was held in the "Crag of the Ringsend Twister's Drunkey," the headquarters of the U.I.L. in Ringsend.

In a report which appeared in one of the evening lyles, the Donybrook Branch U.I.L. calls on all aspirants for honours at coming elections, to do so under the U.I.L. Well, should that Branch be managed anything like the Ringsend Branch I say DON'T.

It is the intention of the writer to pay a visit to Donybrook at a "not far distant date," and then we shall see.

The Society of Scabs is in a bit of a mix-up at present especially amongst the Militia element. "General Boddered Jimmy and his lieutenant "The Navy," have set themselves the task of drilling (a la Carson) the other six die-hards. They declare they will hold the Bridge against any attempt of invasion by the Irish Transport Workers' Union.

Another of the Scabs "The Piebald Gullyman" detests the name of the I.T.W.U. Enquiries are being made regarding this boy and his connection with a recent strike. He now declares that he will not join even if his wife and children were to starve. Perhaps they are in training, certainly they do not look like being over-fed.

An attempt is being made by the brotherhood to start an organisation for boys in the district in spite of the fact that there is a branch of the Fianna in existence.

What is the object? Are the boys receiving too much attention from those who know the "game" that is being played by the Brudders and "The Girl from the Park?"

In connection with the arbitration of the Housing Scheme, which is to be held next week, we would like to draw the attention of the ratepayers in Sandymount to the manner in which they have been treated in this matter.

It was the original intention of the Council to build on the large field (4 or 5 acres) in front of Dromard Terrace.

Had this site been gone on with it would have proved a real benefit to the working class of Sandymount. A secret petition was got up by the hungry army of shoneens resident on the terrace in opposition, and it is believed was backed up by Haypoth-o'-Tay, who owns some property there.

A site (1 acre) was selected instead, on which they intend to build houses at a rent beyond the reach of the working class.

This is a matter which affects all residents of Sandymount, and we hope the result will be that at the coming election a more suitable candidate than the present one will be selected who will have the interest of all ratepayers at heart and not his own.

THE BOGUS CRIMINAL LIBEL CASE.

Notwithstanding the sensational headings in the hostile Press, and the statements industriously circulated by a certain clique, there was no withdrawal of any statement published by me in these columns. There was no apology for any charge made by me against either of the two parties acting as plaintiffs in this case. There was no receding of a single inch from the attitude taken by us at the first commencement of a case that monopolised my time for some weeks past, tested the loyalty of my friends, and proved the viciousness of my foes.

When I published Jimmy Brady's literary effort in the columns of "The Irish Worker," and commented thereon, I wrote exactly what I meant, and I meant only what I wrote. In the Police Courts the able counsel on the other side insisted on interpreting my language in a manner never intended by me at the time the words were written. My counsel, Mr. Lynch, protested in the Police Courts against the meaning read into my article by the other side, and stated that the suggestions of immorality were neither made or intended in the article complained of. Still the case was returned for trial.

In Green Street on Monday last the prosecution came into court in an exceedingly mild manner. As far as Cooke was concerned the fat was all in the fire. The Crown had refused to take up the prosecution, and the judge had charged the Grand Jury when sending up the private bills in a manner very unfavourable for the plaintiffs, but exceedingly fair and impartial, having regard for the facts of the case. Mr. Hanna, K.C., whose name is identified with the Shipping Federation, made in his able statement certain remarks that were wholly unfounded on facts.

LIBERTY BOY.

Never in my conversations with either Mrs. Tait or Sanitary Sub-Officer Cooke did I apologise in word or deed for my action in what I conceive to be my duty to the public as a member of the Public Health Committee. I did promise both to withdraw the statements made by me on the strength of Mrs. Tait's husband's complaints if the latter failed to supply the written charge required by the Public Health Committee, but the word "apologise" I never made use of. The proceedings under the criminal law deprived me of the right to give evidence personally in my own defence.

Neither did I express to either plaintiffs regret for having interfered in the matter. At no period of the proceedings did I regret my action. And had the effort succeeded in placing me in gaol I would still be fortified by the belief that I had done only my plain duty. I make these explanations solely because the enemies of the Labour Movement are seeking to explain the collapse of the case in a manner calculated to injure the prestige of the Party to which I belong.

When we refused to fall into the trap by seeking to justify a charge we had not made in the letter complained of, Mr. Hanna, K.C., asked in effect for what had already been stated in the Police Courts at the commencement of the proceedings; and when Mr. Lynch, K.C., referred back to that fact, the prosecutor beat a dignified retreat. The allegations made only by themselves were withdrawn. Cooke and company were exonerated from charges emanating only from their own Counsel, and the jury by direction returned a verdict of not guilty.

To my solicitor, Mr. Michael Corrigan, of Corrigan Brothers, Andrew street, I shall ever remain indebted for the time and devotion he gave so generously to my case. To my able Counsel, Mr. P. Lynch, K.C., I express also my grateful acknowledgment of his masterly handling of a case made so difficult by my clumsy use of the King's English. Had my life depended on the issue I would still have felt perfectly secure in the hands of two such earnest and able advocates; and if the prosecution did no more than to introduce these two gentlemen to the Labour movement of Ireland, they have accomplished much for the workers of Ireland and for Ireland itself.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Lord Saturnus Sherlock, of Mountjoy; to Councillor William Richardson, of Mabbot street; Councillor Saturnus Kelly, of Kilmainham, and to "Scully" of the Barn, and the remainder of the gang I send my condolence for the non-success of the well-considered effort to cage the "Partridge." I do not suggest that either of the gentlemen (?) named were concerned in the recent case; but I can safely assume that neither of them would have shed many tears had I gone under.

To my many friends who kindly send congratulations I return my heartfelt thanks, and trust my future efforts will in a sense merit the appreciation expressed in their letters. I shall strive to live up to the high reputation they have so generously bestowed upon me, and in so doing can pursue no surer course than follow in the footsteps of our faithful Chief, who, despite lying misrepresentations and soulless intrigues, is safely leading the toiling masses of our countrymen to true liberty.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

J. J. Cooke v. W. P. Partridge, T.C. 17B Bride Street. 13 August, 1913.

SIR,—In above case I wish to correct certain statements made by Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff.

Firstly,—It is asserted that my permission was given in writing to J. J. Cooke to employ my wife as Food agent when she first entered on Food Duties. I emphatically deny this statement.

Secondly,—It is asserted that with my approval my wife went to act as housekeeper for this man. This also is an utter falsehood.

Thirdly,—It is stated that my wife had me prosecuted and fined for cruelty. This also I emphatically deny.

By giving publicity to the foregoing I shall deem it a great favour.—I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient Servant, JOSEPH TAIT.

W. P. Partridge, T.C.

South Co. Dublin Notes.

"Badges," "Tuppenny Hammer," and others will want to stop consorting with the other J.P.'s (judges of porter) at the Black Lion.

Cokeley, of Hazelhatch, is bringing cheap scab labour from Howth and providing it with bicycles. We will deal with this nice kind man in a day or two.

Kynochs, Ltd., are only stopping gaps with men at Clondalkin. They are losing money right and left, of course, but it doesn't find its way into the pockets of the workers by any chance.

One of our J.P.'s has been telling his men not to join that blackguard Larkin's Union on any account. He is one of the clique who are supporting the scab publication. At the same time, all his men have joined the Union. Interesting, isn't it?

Why don't the farm women labourers find their way down to any of the offices and join the Women Workers' Union. They could find their way to Crumlin when they heard that there was some money to be got. Can't they find their way out to Crumlin on Saturday evening and join us? I will be in Clondalkin on Friday evening; Lucan, Sunday morning (bandwagon); Hazelhatch, Tuesday evening; Crumlin, Saturday evening.

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DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.
Dispute in M'Goughlin's—Federation of Building Trades—The Dublin Press and the Labour Movement—Extension of Medical Benefits.

The usual Fortnightly Meeting was held on Monday last at the Trades Hall, Capel street, Mr. Thomas MacPartlin, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of delegates, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings. The minutes of last meeting and of last two Executive meetings were read and confirmed.

The correspondence included letters from Mr. J. Gibson, Secretary Master Builders' Association, in reference to the dispute at present existing in Messrs. M'Goughlin's Engineering Works, and which stated that the Association would try to reach a settlement, provided the men returned to work.

Mr. W. J. Murphy (Whitesmiths) said in these letters from the Master Builders' Association they had pointed out the reason why they would not receive a deputation.

Chairman—It is not a deputation; it is the representatives of those in the dispute. They say they are still desirous of settling this dispute.

Mr. Murphy—We should find out definitely if they mean to send back the man whom they dismissed. If we write to them the Master Builders' Association would let us know immediately.

Chairman—In connection with this letter, I do not think it should be discussed here. They seem to take it for granted that this Council can order the societies to do what it likes. That's not at all the case. This is only an Advisory Council to try and do its best for the affiliated societies. There is nothing in the rules to order any trade to do anything. I think we should send this letter to the Executive with a recommendation from this Council. I think that is the furthest we can go with it.

Mr. John Farren (Tinsmiths)—I was going to propose a resolution. This letter is, in my opinion, a vague one. My opinion is that this man Devlin was dismissed, and they only want to get the other men back to work. He then proposed: "That Messrs M'Goughlin should reinstate the man Devlin dismissed on 4th July; that all the men resume work as a basis on which negotiations be opened up between the Association and the Irish Transport Union, who would settle the question of hours and wages."

Mr. Nolan (Bookbinders) thought if the Transport Union went back to work before the man Devlin who was dismissed was reinstated, they would stultify the position they took up in the beginning.

Mr. Murphy—If they reinstate the man dismissed it won't make the least difference with regard to the negotiations. After some further discussion Mr. Metcalfe (Transport Workers) moved an amendment that the letters be sent to the Transport Union to be dealt with.

Mr. John Lalor, P.L.G. [Cab and Car Owners] seconded.

Mr. J. Farren—I don't know myself that the Transport Workers are well satisfied with this resolution, if adopted.

Mr. Murphy—That was endorsed at last meeting.

Mr. Farren—It is only the same resolution that was passed here this night fortnight, and surely if we sent a resolution this night fortnight there is no harm in sending it now. I think it should be sent on to them as a reply to their letter.

A division was then taken on the amendment, and there voted for 13; against 15. The amendment was declared lost and the motion was then put and carried unanimously.

FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES.
This item was down on the agenda in the name of Mr. Richard O'Carroll, T.C., but being unable to attend, the matter was dealt with by the Chairman.

The Chairman said the correspondence of the Master Builders, which they had just been dealing with, showed the federation they had to meet, and if they had to meet a federation of employers, it was necessary that they also should be federated. From the tone of that correspondence the Masters' Federation took that Council to be a regular federation. There had been several attempts made to secure better conditions by different societies recently, but all moved in an isolated fashion. Some of them were even pushed on by the employers themselves. In his own society it was agreed among themselves to start a federation, but they thought it would be better if it came from the Trades Council, and there was nothing to prevent the Council starting it. He proposed that the Secretary be instructed to write to the different societies in the building trades to confer on the desirability of at once establishing such a federation.

Mr. Cullenon (General Union of Carpenters) seconded. He said they had got the views of the members of his society up to six months ago, and it was very favourably received, and he thought if the delegates representing the different building trades brought it before their societies it would be favourably received, and then it could be formed.

Mr. Lyons (Bricklayers) had great pleasure in supporting the resolution. It was a foolish thing, he said, for a lot of sensible men without a Federation to try and combat the Masters' Association after they opening up their ranks for all sorts of employers. It behooved them as workers to bind up their ranks for all trades in the building

line. Both sections of the labourer's society should be written to form a part of the Federation. Unfortunately there were sections amongst the labourers, and if they could get them together they might be able to adjust their differences.

Mr. Johnston (Builders' Labourers) supported the proposition on behalf of the society to which he belonged. He was sure every member of that society would welcome that move of the Council.

Mr. Nolan (Bookbinders) said as one not in any way identified with the building trades, but knowing a little about Federation, he thought they should congratulate themselves on bringing forward that grand principle, because under the circumstances they would not win their battles without it. It was absolutely impossible to compete against the combination against them. He referred to the manner in which bricklayers worked when carpenters went on strike and vice versa, and said they were only helping the employer in his fight against the workers.

Councillor Partridge here entered the hall fresh from his victory in the courts, and was greeted with deafening applause.

The Chairman congratulated the worthy Councillor, and invited him to address the meeting.

Councillor Partridge delivered a very brief address, in which he referred to the misleading reports which had appeared in the Press. He stated that he did not withdraw anything. Everything he said and wrote he meant. If it was necessary to go to gaol he would have gone. The case was now in the hands of the Public Health Committee, and they would be there to deal with it [applause].

Reverting to the proposed Federation, Mr. Sutton [Plasterers] supported the proposal on behalf of his society.

Mr. Larkin, who had by this time arrived, referred to the letter of the Master Builders' Association in reference to M'Goughlin, and said as a matter of courtesy it should have been delayed until he came in. He was engaged in another society when he came to the Hall earlier in the evening, and he thought it should have been delayed for a moment.

Chairman—We didn't know you were coming here at all to-night. A resolution and an amendment were proposed here, and some of your delegates discussed. Mr. Metcalfe was one, I think. There is no use in opening it up now. The resolution passed was on the same terms as the one this night fortnight.

Mr. Larkin—Well, if the Council is satisfied I'm satisfied. I have information on the matter, and it affects every trade in the room. I was there, but I was taken away by the Coachbuilders' Society.

Chairman—Well, I didn't see you, but it can't be raised now.

The Council then resumed its discussion of the Federation.

Mr. W. J. Murphy supported the motion, and after some further discussion, the Chairman's motion was put to the meeting, and passed unanimously.

THE DUBLIN PRESS AND THE LABOUR MOVEMENT.
Mr. James Lyons [Bricklayers] said anybody, when a strike occurred convenient to the city, who read the Dublin Press, would read that the men struck work without giving any notice to their employers. That was one of the things they always did. The next thing they saw was that the paper had sent its representative to interview the employer who was greatly taken by surprise by the action of the men. He didn't know they had any grievance. He referred to the advertisements of some of the Trade Societies which appeared in these papers, and proposed a resolution calling on the Trade Unionists of Dublin to withdraw their support from them.

Mr. Sutton [Plasterers] seconded the resolution.

Other delegates supported, and Councillor Partridge said there was no use in blaming the Press, when the reports misrepresenting the Trade Union movement were actually set up and printed by Trade Unionists.

Mr. Gorman [United Labourers] said until there was a Labour daily paper they would have to buy the present newspapers. Some effort should be made to transform the "Irish Worker" into a daily paper.

Mr. Nolan, referring to Councillor Partridge's observations, said it was placing the members of the printing trade in a peculiar position. How were they to know whether the reports were true or false. Under those circumstances it would be an impossible thing to tell a man not to print these reports.

A Delegate (representative of the stereotypers) agreed with the remarks of Mr. Nolan. There should be some other means adopted to get at the question.

Mr. Larkin said he agreed that no matter what was sent in the printers had to set it up. The whole responsibility lay with the editors. He referred to the "Herald" and "Telegraph" which are supposed to be opposed to each other, and stated that Mr. Purcell, Chairman of the "Telegraph," lately bought up Brown Thomas's Haberdashery House in Grafton street in his own name but with Mr. William Martin Murphy's money. With regard to the "Irish Worker," he said there were not very many of them sold in Mr. Gorman's hall in High street. Half of them would not read the "Worker," and some of them would burn it. There was not an employer, he continued, in Dublin, who did not buy the "Worker." He went into an office once in the city and he saw it there while it was marked in red in Dublin Castle. The "Worker" was a reflex of working class opinion in Dublin, and it had the biggest sale of any weekly paper published in the city. He could get the paper published in England on foreign paper by Trade

Union labour at half the cost. One thing the "Worker" won—not one strike, but more than one strike. It was produced by Union labour, and it was the only Labour paper in the British Isles that ever made a profit. With the assistance of the workers of Dublin they would be able to make it a better and more readable paper; but he could sell it whether they liked or not. He could get the employers to buy it for curiosity, yet some respectable trade unionists would not read it. The "Worker" dealt with many sides of the Labour question, but from a purely national standpoint, and always with an international connection. He believed the Labour movement should be built upon a national basis. That might not suit some delegates, but he would make a point of it while he owned the paper.

The Chairman said since the Press left the Council they found the Trade Union movement with the help of the "Worker" made far greater progress within the last six months than they ever did before within the same period. They thought it a good thing to keep that before the Council, because in the Council they had some weaklings, as they had in every other place. He said that some of the men who came there went to the Press and asked them to come back again to the Trades Council. With regard to societies sending reports and advertisements into the Press, he knew for a fact that many men bought the evening papers for that alone. With regard to the foreign news it was the same old news dressed up again to make it look like new.

After some further discussion the resolution was carried unanimously.

EXTENSION OF MEDICAL BENEFITS.
Mr. Thomas Farren (Stonecutters) said this matter was up at the Executive and he was asked to bring it before the Council. Unfortunately he had written no resolution on the matter, but he thought it desirable that the Council should again give expression to its opinion on the question of the Medical Benefits. Last week and the week before he read of the amending Bill to the Insurance Act, and the question was again raised but nothing done in the matter. He thought when the Bill was being amended that was the time to extend the Medical Benefits to Ireland. He referred to the suggestion that the Medical Benefits be extended to the boroughs, but he thought that would only leave the matter worse. When men would go to the country to work for a few weeks the whole thing would go topsy turvey. He believed the explanation of the action of the Irish Party was that some one was pulling the wires on behalf of the Poor Law Medical Officers of Ireland.

Mr. Larkin said he was over in London some weeks ago to meet the English Labour Party, and he found that they do not give a damn for the Irish worker. They made the assertion there that no matter what the Irish Party said they would vote and work for the extension of the Medical Benefits and the Feeding of School Children. Mr. O'Grady moved that the clause be extended to Ireland. Mr. Masterman said he was waiting for the report of the Commission on the subject. Well, he told them months before what the finding of that Commission would be. Mr. Joe Devlin then got up and made a statement about his love for the democracy and then voted with the Government and his colleagues against the extension of the Medical Benefits to Ireland. He went on to say that the Labour Party, in order to keep the Liberal Party in power, after making their promise to him deliberately went and broke it.

The resolution which was proposed emphatically protested against the action of the Government in refusing to extend the Medical Benefits to Ireland, and place on record its condemnation of the English Labour Party in not compelling the Government to extend the clause to Ireland.

A long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Murphy, M'Manus, and Kelly took part, all of whom condemned the actions of the Government, the Irish Party and the Labour Party for betraying the interests of the Irish workers.

The Chairman said he agreed with the resolution put forward by the Irish Party and the Labour Party had betrayed the interests of the Irish working class. He did not believe the Irish Party deserved as much blame as the Labour Party from the working classes of this country. The Irish Party was a capitalistic Party, but Irish workers paid the levy to the Labour Party up to the Osborne Judgment, and since then a good many paid voluntarily, but he could now see that it was only for English workers, and that it did not care for Irish workers. He was over in England for some weeks, and he was surprised to find that a good many Labour men in England did not know there was an Irish Labour Party or an Irish Trades Congress. Some of them did not believe there was one or other in Ireland.

The Chairman then put the resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

THE CONCILIATION BOARD.
The question of electing six delegates to the Conciliation Board was next considered, and it evoked considerable discussion.

The Chairman said when the matter came before the Executive it was decided that the best course to adopt was to elect the six delegates from the Trades Council.

Mr. Larkin said he thought the resolution of the Executive was out of order. He was of the opinion that the delegates should be representative of six different groups of industry.

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Mr. Thomas Farren proposed that the election be held as recommended by the Executive.

Mr. Larkin proposed as an amendment that they be elected from six different branches of industry under the following headings—Productive, Manufacturing, Building Trades, Engineering, Distributive, and Transport.

Mr. Murphy seconded.

After a brisk discussion there voted—
For the amendment 18. Against—18.
The Chairman refused to give a casting vote, as he believed no man had a right to vote twice.

He then put the resolution of the Executive, and it was defeated by 20 votes to 18.

It was decided to leave the matter over to the Executive for further consideration.

The Council then adjourned.

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Keeps your Hair from getting Grey.
Shilling Bottles. (Made in Ireland.)
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Workers! Support the Old Reliable Boot Warehouse.



NOLAN'S,
Little Mary Street.
The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dublin.
Irish-Made Bluchers a Speciality.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

A REPLY TO "NIX."
To the Editor "Irish Worker."
Ringsend, 11th August, 1913.

DEAR JIM,—In your issue of the 2nd inst. "Nix," the writer of Pembroke Notes, has something to say about me being a political hypocrite. I wish to inform him that I am a Trades Unionist first of all, and I have always been one, and also that I have never been a spouter at any election, nor doesn't intend to be. Perhaps he could tell your readers who it was that done all the heavy work at the revision before the last Pembroke Election, and also at the election itself, and if it is not true that some hold