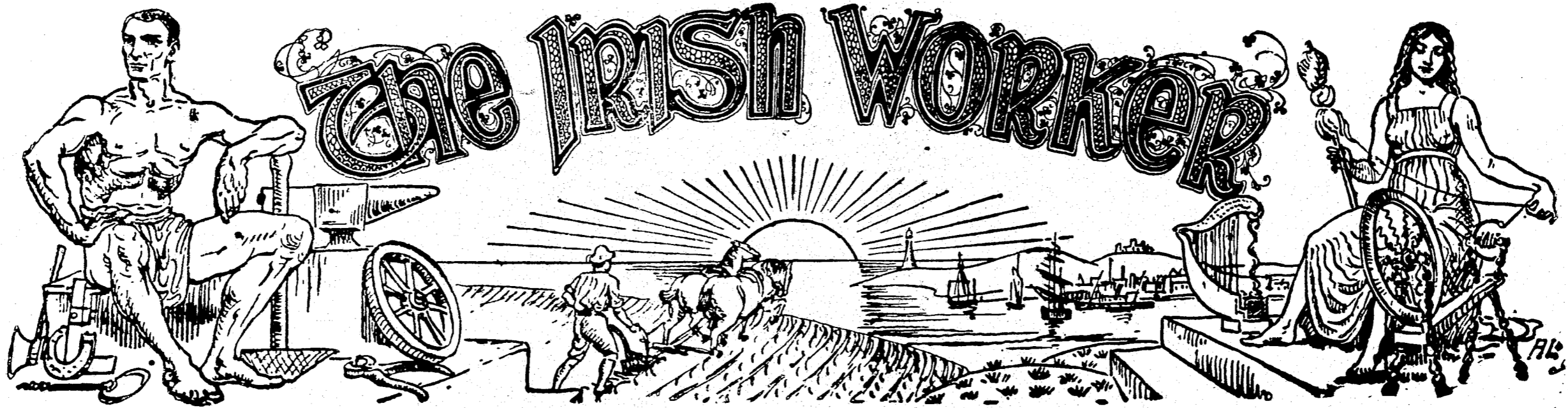


"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is:—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Fintan Lalor.



Edited by JIM LARKIN.

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

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

Will Put Millions Out of Work.

A large proportion of the men who are at present swelling the ranks of the unemployed lost their jobs through the introduction of labour-saving machinery or more efficient systems of manufacture. Their employers have advised them to try elsewhere. This "elsewhere" has been so much sought after the past few years that its discoverer would confer an everlasting favour to four million Americans by publishing geographical location, care, fare, &c. Some optimists, better posted on baseball scores than on the history of mechanical development, have stated that the introduction of new machinery brings with it such increased trade that the number of men put out of work is more than balanced by those required to take care of the new volume of business. Reference to cases analysed by Marx and others prove conclusively that this optimistic belief is entirely unjustified. It is pointed out that three men working one year are able to create a machine which supplants fifty men for a period of ten years or more, depending on the life of the machine. Just where the other forty-seven men fit in is a question which the optimists dodge and do not try to answer. The answer is, that they are "unfit," the four million who have no place in the present system of society, even though they be the very men who produced the new machinery.

The coming of automatic machinery has sounded the crack of doom to thousands of machinists, weavers and other hand-workers. There remain thousands that believe their jobs secure. They are labouring under the delusion that the mechanical operations which they perform are beyond the powers of a machine. For their benefit I will present a description of a new system of mechanical production, adaptable to all sorts of manufacture with very few changes in the existing machines.

This system has been in the minds of inventors for some time, but its practical application is a recent matter. The germ of the idea lay in the records used to operate player-pianos. These records are now made by a pianist whose music is reproduced on the paper strip while he is playing the instrument. The record may be transferred to another piano and it will continue to reproduce the exact playing of the master until the paper wears out.

A little reflection will bear home to the man who knows anything about machines, the fact that this principle can be applied to other machines besides pianos. There are few mechanical operations so complicated as the playing a piece of music. The records used in the Jacquard loom, for example, are simple in comparison, are also the records used on the Monotype composing machine.

Henry Harrison Suplee, a noted inventor and engineer, has done considerable writing in the technical press, indicating the possibilities of manufacturing under the new system. It is pointed out by Suplee and others that in place of, say one hundred men employed in a machine shop doing various standard jobs on lathes, milling machines, &c., there will be one master workman operating dummy machines which make nothing but records. These will be prepared with great care, the worker corresponding to an expert toolmaker in the present system.

THE YEAR OF THE BLUE MOON.

Ireland had enjoyed astounding blessings during the first few months of this now historic year. Even Jim Larkin, the redoubtable ex-leader of the Labour-Socialist-Syndicalist-Semi-Anarchistic-Jesuit-and-All-Kind-of-Cranks-Unto-all-Other-Cranks-Party, admitted in one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven separate interviews that matters might be much worse, that the politicians were brightening up, that even the press had cultivated the unusual habit of providing news in place of opinions. Ah! fair seemed the aspect of our land in those days. High she stood among the nations of the globe. Far and wide travelled her name and fame as a true and good mother to her children. Men and women worked joyously in her fields, her workshops and her cities. The sufferings of children no longer provided capital to sly folk who slipped insidiously up the sleeves of theologians. Lawyers loaded their brains no more with facts and lumber—useful only in enabling them to swindle their fellow-creatures. Gone were the blandishments and threatenings and stupidities of those in high places. Existence gave way to Life, Famine to Plenty, Diplomacy to Truth.

A tearful remnant of the old brigade, that is to say the survivors of the gallant Transport Workers' and Women Workers' Unions trudged sorrowfully behind the hearses of William Martin Murphy, G. N. Jacobs, Shackleton, and poor Harrington of the "Irish Independent," on the sorrowful, weary route to Glasnevin. The speech of Arthur Griffith, delivered to the vast assembly when the last clods had filled the dark pits of death and His Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin had read the funeral service and recited the short, moving funeral prayers of the Church—was charged with genius and passion and tears, one of those few bursts of personal eloquence that guide the student of history to a knowledge and appreciation of the life and trend of his epoch.

"Men and women of Ireland," he commenced, "to-day my eyes are moist. The voice of my enemies in bye-gone times charged me with indifference and misunderstanding. They told you I loved the capitalist and turned a deaf ear to the wrongs of the poor man. In dark days and fair days I had fought the great blight of English government—the terrible disease of Anglicisation that nearly killed the soul of the nation with cowardice and filth, and apathy to our ancient high traditions. At times men called me the new Parnell, again the new Mitchell, but I was Arthur Griffith all the time—an Irishman determined never to bow his head to England's flag, though having a grudge for certain Kings, Lords and Commons, long since in the museum.

"The noise of my Big Drum drowned the voices of many fools. The voices of some I thought fools survived. They showed me my fault. I stood up for the poor man and flayed his foes. I alarmed Jim Larkin—so stern was my wrath. I killed the English Labour Party, with my abuse of jellyfish.

"To-day my heart is wrung with anguish. Why? These men whose clay is beneath our feet lived to repent a grave wrong done to their fellowmen and women.

"Coming through Hell, they died as they caught a glimpse of the stars. Yet in justice be it said, in their declining years, they were ornaments to their country. William Murphy gave the organising ability, the experience he possessed to the service of the common weal. He turned his stubborn will, his tenacity, against Mother Nature in her battle with men. Kindly was Murphy to the last, when old age crushed his once agile frame. Touching a sight it was to see Brother Larkin help the feeble, gentle old man along. And Jacobs and Shackleton? Good, too, was the later record of these two men. They were true to the old Quaker spirit—they went back to the tradition of Brotherhood, even as Quakers once went among the wretched victims of the Famine year. And poor Harrington! Does it need repetition; shall I but weary you when I recall how the "Independent" sprang into the first rank as a paper with a mission, an ideal, free, truthful, clean and inspiring?

"Enough! We have lived to see a nation. And at the risk of being unduly egotistic, may I plead in the hour of our sorrow and gladness—a modest remem-

brance for the modest but constant exploits and teachings of 'Stun Fein'?"

The Archbishop blessed the thronged multitude. "I am pleased to bless such thorough Christians," he said simply. He turned and pinched the cheek of James Connolly, who stood by with a twinkle in his eye. "Brother," said the Archbishop, "wise were your words to the Socialist brethren, that Mother Church would not line up on the exploiter's side sternly and dramatically the day of the final struggle. You knew the spirit of our Church better than did the Scribes and Pharisees. God bless you. Here is a special blessing for Brother Larkin too. Where is he?"

Where was he? In a secluded and remote corner of the cemetery, listening patiently to the questions of one long in exile from his motherland. "How did this change come?" Jim Larkin was heard answering. "The explanation is plain. We of the Irish working class had good faith. We went right on. While

others talked, we worked. When we called a spade a spade, panic seized many who should have known better. We fought. We conquered. That is all, and if you do want the details you'll find them in a thousand volumes in the National Library."

Thus faded the race of Cuchulainn and Emer and Tone and Davis in the year of the Blue Moon. Yet one shadow lay heavy upon them—the memory of the men and women of the people who had suffered thanklessly and bitterly to bring solace and happiness to their children, the despair of brave spirits who had called in the listless ears of generations to strive for a brighter day. But nothing morbid entered into that heavy grief.

Too well they knew that in this sad world of ours, every amelioration is brought only by the lives and sufferings of a sturdy few, who "have good faith and go right on."

GRANVILLE.

The Ould Cobbler.

By GORDON JOHNSTONE.

Ould Tim had a shop on a little side street,  
And he kept it as clean and as tidy and neat  
As the wife does the kettle, the pan and the floor  
(With a bit o' sweet ivy growing over the door);  
And all the ould buckeens would come there and sit  
For an evening o' talk and a sprinkling o' wit;  
And many the argument passed between them,  
But no word at all could they get from Ould Tim.

Ould Tim had a weakness for we ones alone,  
Though sorry the chick that he had o' his own;  
But any bright day o' the week, och, ye'd see  
Thim climbing his shoulders and riding his knee;  
And tying wild blossoms as sweet, in his hair,  
As the newly-made bride o' a buck at the fair;  
And he'd hammer and hammer and hammer away,  
With the eyes o' him laughing at thim and their play.

Ould Tim had a sweetheart—or so the tale goes  
('Tis many the sorrow a summer wind blows),  
For roving she went ere their love was half told,  
To a land they be saying is covered with gold;  
And Tim waited long for the sweet little bird,  
But she never came back and she never sent word,  
And the hope o' him died as our fond drames depart,  
And Tim pegged away with the grief in his heart.

But sorrow ne'er conquers, and brave men can't lose;  
There were feet in the world that were needing o' shoes;  
For the little ould mother must have her warm shawl,  
For the winds would be blowing the winter and all;  
And the shop would be bitter and lonely awhile,  
But he'd weather it best as he could with a smile;  
If he'd lost a colleen and the dame-childer blest,  
Then he'd take all the bairns o' the world to his breast.

The A.O.H. Exposed.

All Catholics, who are acquainted with the actions of the B.O.E. Hibernians since the late John Crilly of the Falls Road brought them into existence, some twenty-five years ago, must resent their hypocritical claim to be considered champions of religion. Until quite recently the Scotch section was actually under the ban of the Church, and its members refused absolution. At the present moment, the entire Order is merely "tolerated" by the ecclesiastical authorities, and is, in the language of the police court, actually bailed out on its own recognizance for its future good behaviour. This probationary position accounts for the desperate efforts of its members to pose as Defenders of the Faith, brimming over with what Kit Kulkan would call "holy compunction." Its origin and growth, however, have been wholly political, and of a low-down pot-house type of politics at that. Its existence began with the termination of a rivalry for the position of President of the A.O.H. between James Morgan and John Crilly by the election of Morgan and the expulsion of Crilly. The expelled candidate brought out with him a handful of members, who set themselves up as a rival Order, named Board of Erin A.O.H. For several years their number never exceeded thirty. During these years Joseph Devlin, who was

assistant in a whiskey shop belonging to Sam Young, M.P., gained some notoriety by the fierceness of his scurrilous attacks upon Parnell, and by the skill with which he could organise a public demonstration. Devlin's method of organising, like all works of genius, was quite simple in its operation. He collected from the purlieus of Belfast a huge crowd of street rowdies and porter sharks, upon whom he conferred the pompous title of "stewards." Each "steward" was presented with a complimentary ticket of admission to the proposed monster demonstration organised to welcome Dillon, O'Brien, T.P., or any of the great leaders. These complimentary tickets had two perforated lines, which divided each ticket into three "scrips." On presentation of a scrip at the appointed public-house the thirsty "steward" received a "foamy" pint of Guinness. The publican afterwards received twopence from the League funds for every scrip he produced. These demonstrations were always thronged to overflowing, and the enthusiasm increased as the main portion of the audience parted with the instalments of their complimentary "stewards" tickets. Anxious to preserve for the benefit of future generations, this masterpiece of organising methods, Devlin took advantage of Crilly's new Order of Hibernians. Into the ranks marched these squads of rowdy porter sharks, until

the B.O.E. Hibernians became a compact organised body, ready, with military precision, to hound a bishop to death, to bring bludgeons to keep order at a Mansion House Convention, or to rival in organised hypocrisy their great patron and prototype, Kit Kulkan.

Once established, its extension through the country was facilitated by the foundation of the United Irish League. While the League was confined to Connaught, John O'Donnell, ex-M.P., acted as secretary. When Wm. O'Brien, however, decided to make his United Irish League the National Organisation, Devlin saw his opportunity. He succeeded in ousting O'Donnell from the secretaryship and, once fixed in the position, he managed to have his leading "Hibernian stewards" of "demonstration" fame, appointed organisers. Paid out of the National Party funds these organisers went forth to organise branches of the League; but, like Goldsmith's "chest of drawers," they had a "double debt to pay." They became organisers of the Board of Erin at the expense of the U.I.L. funds and established a "Division" of the Order, side by side with a "Branch" of the League. Care was always taken to select as members of the Order the type of character that the glamour of mysterious signs and passwords could influence, and whose readiness to do work of a rowdy character could not be questioned. Sheriffs' bailiffs, public house roughs, bookies' touts, and general ne'er-do-wells were in special demand, so as to ensure that the League members, who might be more refined members of the community could be bullied into submission. This, in short, is a brief review of the rise and progress of the B.O.E. Hibernians. Posing as friends of the Irish Parliamentary Party they stand out, bound together by secret sign and password, organised, to browbeat and dominate—wherever possible, the official organisation of that Party. For Convention purposes they can secretly create "Divisions" of the Order, to any number, and manufacture delegates—in sufficient number, to outvote the constitutionally elected delegates of the official organisation which supplies the funds. Posing as champions of religion they have maintained, for seven years at a stretch a more vindictive campaign of fiendish ferocity against a Bishop and his clergy than is recorded in the whole annals of the "dark and evil days of religious persecution" they rant so much about.

They have sneered at our Holy Father the Pope for indicting his encyclicals in "a vein of egotism"; they have accused a bishop of the Catholic Church of "calumniating behind backs both his priests and his people"; of "showing a vindictive spirit" and using "coarse epithets" in his public pronouncements; of "availing himself of fallacious reasoning in his Lenten Pastoral"; of "going about among his flock amenable to no discipline and brandishing his crozier in Donnybrook fashion"; they declare that a Catholic Bishop of an Irish Diocese "has degraded his high and holy office and brought it down to the dust and has branded himself as a heartless tyrant," and they can loftily declare that "they care no more for the scowls of Dr. Henry (an Irish Catholic bishop) than they do for the disdain of a farmyard peacock." It is hoped the rev. clergy of Dublin and many sincere but mesmerised Catholics will consider the "crime" for which this torture of seven years, until death released him, was meted out to a Catholic bishop by Bro. Joseph Devlin, M.P., and his Hibernian subjects, simply because the Bishop refused to humbly seek instructions for the administration of his parish and diocese from the B.O.E. This body of organised terrorists, led by Bro. Devlin, M.P., and by that eminent theologian, Bro. J. T. Donovan, known as "stargazer," whom even John Redmond, with all his influence, could not force upon North Monaghan, publicly asserted their claim to control the entire administration of a bishop in his diocese, and even to direct his private correspondence with his clergy. In the "Northern Star" of January 7th, 1907, we find the following opinions, in true Hibernian style, on the religious question, with truly Hibernian-esque instructions to the clergy:—

"The fight locally waged is not one of individuals. It does not concern religion except in so far as Dr. Henry and a section of priests—mostly curates—drag in and improperly utilise the name and influence of religion. The Bishop and his agents

CAUTION.

The Pillar House,  
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—IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE—  
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No fancy prices; honest value only.

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairing  
A SPECIALITY.

spurn the people and trade on their religious scruples to further their selfish ends. We specially warn clerics of the type of Father McKinlay of St. Patrick's, if they come into the wards this year, and behave as they did in the past, we shall not spare them. We tell these priests straight that if they interfere on the present occasion they are likely to figure in court proceedings."

The B.O.E. members are known to each other by means of a system of signs and passwords, but the outside public are beginning to know them by their style of language. Slander and calumny is the stock in trade of their conversation, and their method in Dublin of fighting an opponent. They are constantly communicating in whispers and in the greatest confidence, terrible secrets about some opponent, which, on investigation is found to be gross calumny. And they prate all the time of christian charity. At a recent election, many votes were influenced by the skilful circulation of a rumour that the opposing candidate was separated from his wife and living with another woman. A priest, on hearing this statement about a man whom he knew to be a model Catholic, was so dumfounded that he has fought very shy of B.O.E. christian charity ever since.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.  
EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIIPS.

A Competitive Examination for Five Clerkships (age 17 to 21) will be held on the 10th and 20th February, 1914. Application for permission to compete must be made on the Form provided, which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned. Applications will be received up to, but not later, than 3 p.m. on Thursday, 12th February. Nomination by a member of the Corporation is necessary. All further information can be had on application at the Office of the City Treasurer, Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill.

[By Order]  
EDMUND W. EYRE,  
City Treasurer.  
14th January, 1914.

Strikes as a Revolutionary Weapon.

The above will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by the Countess Markievicz on the premises of the Dolphin's Barn National Club, 43 Dolphin's Barn street, on Wednesday next 21st inst. Several prominent speakers will attend. Chair at 8 o'clock sharp.

Twinem Brothers' MINERAL WATERS.

The Workingman's Beverage.

TWINEM BROTHERS' Dolphin Sauce  
The Workingman's Relish.

Factory—66 S.C. Road, and 31 Lower  
Clanbrassill Street. Phone 2658.

Every Workingman SHOULD JOIN

St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society,  
RINGSSEND.

Large Divid. at Christm. Mortality  
Benefit. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'clock.  
One Penny per Week. Estd. 52 Years.

TRADE UNIONISM IN AUSTRALIA. ITS DEVELOPMENT.

In Australia industrial unionism paved the way for industrial legislation. Conditions of employment were on the whole favourable to the investigation of industrial problems; and experimental legislation was possible because of the simplicity and directness of the aim of those engaged in industrial occupations. Moreover, the fact of the non-existence of the complex problems and organisations of older countries rendered initial legislation comparatively easy. Hence rapid changes in laws regulating industry occur and are likely to occur.

To a great extent the Trade Unions were responsible for these laws. They steadily and continuously urged an amelioration of the conditions of the workman, and by organisation and discipline they presented a united front to opposing forces, and attained many advantages by a recognition of the principle that unity is strength. Their efforts have resulted in improved conditions, particularly short hours, a healthier mode of life, and safeguarding against accident.

One aim of present-day industrial legislation has been said to be to extend "the reasonable comforts of a civilised community" to those engaged in every branch of industry. The standard of wages must therefore be maintained at a satisfactory level. Large organisations have been able to attain their ends by force of numbers, and in the case of the great bulk of the artisan and similar classes, through the solidarity of their unions.

The smaller and less perfectly organised industries, unable to maintain an effectual struggle without hope of success, are now receiving, by legislative enactment the benefits already gained by the Trade Unions. Industrial organisation by means of unions now tends to embrace all classes of wage-earners.

Whilst the demands of the early unionists have almost in their entirety been conceded by the employer, unionism nevertheless continues. Industrial legislation aims at restricting industrial warfare by a satisfactory adjustment of industrial differences, without derangement of the economic system, but it has not yet reached the stage when conflicts between employer and employed cease.

Each State of the Commonwealth has enacted, with considerable elaboration, legislation respecting Trade Unions and respecting the regulation of the conditions of industrial life, particularly those of factory and shop employment. Machinery for the regulation of wages and other matters connected with employment has also been established by legislation.

At the present time there is an obvious tendency to adjust such matters throughout Australia on uniform lines. The industrial condition of any State of the Commonwealth naturally reacts quickly on any other State. This is one of the consequences of a unified tariff, and of the fact that the general economic conditions of one part of the Commonwealth must necessarily affect very intimately every other part.

An expression of the intimacy of these economic and industrial relations of different parts was seen, for example, when the Arbitration Court in New South Wales refused to fix wages in the boot trade in the State at a higher rate than that fixed by the Wages Board in Victoria, because of the additional burden which such a rate would place on local manufacturers. Collective bargaining is encouraged, through the medium of legal tribunals, where necessary, argument and diplomacy taking the part of open strife. Legislation gives legal form and status to the unions, and allots to them legal responsibility. The workman is encouraged, and in some cases compelled, to treat with his employer through his union, and in some cases the industrial courts are authorised to direct that preference be given to unionists.

The following table shows for the years specified the total number of Trade Unions in the Commonwealth, and the number and membership of those unions for which returns are available. The estimated total membership of all unions is shown in the last line. The number of unions specified is the sum of the number of separate unions represented in the several States, no deduction having been made for interstate excess.

The figures given do not include particulars of comparatively small and unimportant unions which were in existence prior to the year 1912, but which, by that year, had either become amalgamated with other unions, or had been disbanded, or become defunct. Particulars for the more important unions in existence prior to 1912, but not in existence in that year, have, however, been included in all cases where possible. The actual returns received at this bureau from Trade Unions have, in some instances where memberships for past years were not given, been supplemented from particulars published by the State Registrars of Trade Unions.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN COMMONWEALTH, 1891 TO 1912.

Table with 5 columns: Year, Total number of unions, No. of unions for which returns available, Membership of those unions, Estimated total membership of all unions.

These figures show that while the number of unions in 1912 was just over five times the number in 1891, the estimated membership during the same period increased nearly eight times. During the last six

years the estimated annual increase in membership was greatest in the year 1912, when it amounted to no less than 68,492.

The present tendency of the Trade Union movement in Australia is towards "closer unionism," generally by the organisation of the workers in two or more States into interstate or federated unions, and by the grouping together of trades or industries more or less closely allied.

Notice to all Workers in DISPUTE!

A MASS MEETING

Of all men affected by present Dispute, will be held on SUNDAY NEXT, at 12.30,

IN CROYDON PARK.

To consider present situation and take such action as may be considered necessary. All members are earnestly urged to attend. Admission by Union Card only.

(Signed) THOS. Mac ARTLIN, Chairman. WM. O'BRIEN, Secretary. JIM LARKIN.

"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... All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Belford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421.

DUBLIN, Sat., Jan. 17th 1914.

AFTER THE BATTLE

The noise and turmoil has ceased for a time. Labour's ranks have been broken, and we have been compelled to withdraw to our base. If the election had been fought in November last, instead of holding our own, losing one seat and gaining one, we would have had the satisfaction of chronicling not less than eight victories. Our opponents are loudly proclaiming the fact that LARKINISM IS ROUTED. If that had been true, how is it that in every Ward we fought we have increased our vote by hundreds; and you have to remember that we had massed against us every section of the employing class and every political party in the city. The Press were united in this fight. The pulpits without an exception were used as a platform to denounce us. The police as usual acted like jackals. The vilest and most filthy invectives were printed and circulated, every public-house was a committee room for our opponents. Every public official with a few brilliant exceptions were abusing their offices in acting in a prejudiced and partial manner on behalf of our enemies. Practically two-thirds of the Corporation officials and staff were working for the chief wirepuller in Mountjoy Ward. Mr Flood accompanied by his Lordship and Mr Campbell, Town Clerk, was very energetic in taking the number of the motor car in which we were visiting the Wards. Very kind of Mr Flood to advise his Lordship. We can see visions of an increase of salary in the office. We wonder who gave orders to the Corporation officials to go over to Mountjoy Ward and persecute the staff votes at four o'clock. We wonder why Mr Condon is always selected for these special elections. We wonder why Sherlock canvassed for Farrell on the day of the election. What was Farrell's threat? And M. X. Y. Z (Coghlan) was very prominent and the great I Ham with all the stuffs, all the personators, all the pubs, slum landlords, scabs, prostitutes, bullies, decent women, and others; the hired gang who run the City Hall, all the bums, the bogus register Hibs.; Orange-men, Temperance humbugs, and porter sharks; not forgetting the Mountjoy U.I.L. and Employers' Federation and their tools, beat an unknown man who entered the fight on nomination day without money, without any organisation in the Ward. Sherlock, the political pick-pocket, wins by less than a thousand votes on his own stuffed register. What a Pyrrhic victory! Farrell, ex-Lord Mayor, beat a practically unknown man in Arthur Murphy by two hundred votes. What a disgrace to those who masquerade as Nationalists; but what a disgrace to all the women and men in the Ward that this Farrell creature, who has been false to every promise and principle in the past, should again be elected, it speaks volumes for the purity and honesty of the Mountjoy Ward electorate. In North Dock all the forces that are degrading the public life of Dublin, poisoning the wells of public health, destroying the young and innocent, strengthening the forces that make for evil and civic death, combined to return a creature whose very breath means contamination. What a fine thing it must be to vote against

Labour! See the nice, clean ladies and gentlemen (outwardly, but foul within), who masquerade at Christmas, rubbing shoulders with and assisting the very vilest of the scum who pollute this city. What a shame the Unionist, the Orangeman, the Hibernian, the independent gentlemen, the shopkeeper, the slum-owner, the brothel-keeper, the white slave trafficker, the beast who thrives and fattens on this vile trade—the slum publican, and the parson, who in his snug unctuous manner thanks God he is not like unto other men, yet as hypocrite enough to circulate his Church members and persuade them to come and help to smash Larkinism; every employer working like a very devil. Every employer's tool who has something to gain by the present system and body and soul destruction of his fellows rallied to scotch Larkinism. What a combination! And they won by votes, some of them bona fide, many of them bogus. They beat Larkinism by votes; but they can never beat Larkinism by reason, by fact, by principles. They may delay the advent of the coming time; but delay is not always dangerous to the newer idea. It merely proves that the people are not worthy of better conditions. I would suggest to those who pretend to look after the morals and the uplifting of the people to pass the Verdon Bar, Talbot street, to-day, I hope they have the courage to go in and shake hands with the brothers and sisters who associate there. Why should not the Freeman, the leaseholders, and those who call themselves respectable shopkeepers, and all those nice ladies who come up dressed in the newer fashions—why not all of you join your worthy alderman in the debauch which is now proceeding day and night? Why not join with Enright, the procurer, the brothel-keeper, and his victims, in the celebration of the rout of Larkinism? Why not invite the ghoul Murder Murphy, Messrs. Drury and Swift, Harrel, and Ross, Trynor, the scab, who shot an innocent girl or the brutes who murdered Byrne and Nolan. Jirrell and the scabs who masquerade as trade unionists. Kelso, Strong, Milliner, Richardson, McIntyre, Green. Why not have a love feast, or better still, why not sacrifice as Abraham did by fire on an altar. Why not burn Larkin with prayer and incense, but don't forget the refreshing and stimulating porter which is the best friend the sweater, the slum-landlord, and the politician can call upon. But, friends, Larkinism is not routed. Friend Murphy and "herlock," in the words of Asquith—wait and see!

The Irish Worker, EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE PATERSON STRIKE AND AFTER. By PATRICK L. QUINLAN.

[Comrade Quinlan, a leader in the Paterson strike, is out on 5,000 dols. bail, pending an appeal from a sentence of seven years for inciting to riot.]

It is entirely natural that the general bourgeois public, including certain groups of radicals and intellectuals, should be unable to imagine the possibility of a great rebellion of the workers without a John Brown, a Mother Jones or a "Bill" Haywood leading and directing. For they seldom look below the surface. To them the leader is the movement, the rank and file his pawns. It is the dramatic side of these incidents of the class struggle that appeals to the general public, and the Haywoods are regarded as essential as the Prince of Denmark did to the play of "Hamlet."

But even for those whose chief interest in a great strike centers in its economic and political aspects, the heat of conflict and the glare of fiery headlines too often tend to throw into the shade the economic causes and the net results. Due to the almost inevitable persecution of leaders, personalities take on a fictitious value and shine for a moment in the light of publicity.

The effect of this is doubly unfortunate, for on the one hand it leads to hero worship, and on the other it creates a belief in the mind of any but a great leader of men that he himself is the most important element in the combat. And for the same reasons it is often almost impossible to determine accurately the causes or to appraise justly the results of industrial conflicts until passions have subsided and personalities have lost their glamour. The lapse of time restores to events their true proportions.

To a certain extent the above holds true of the recent strike of the silk workers of Paterson, although to a less degree than in the case of other struggles within the last year or so. For despite the newspaper froth and magnification of the personalities of the so-called leaders, no one at all familiar with the facts could have maintained for a moment that any man or group of men were the essential factors. The economic causes were too apparent to allow any to be deceived save those who were unwilling to know the truth. Of course the same general economic conditions that cause all big strikes were responsible for the Paterson conflict. Low wages and the high cost of living are the universal agents of industrial war. But nevertheless there were certain conditions peculiar to the silk industry and to Paterson in particular. During the last twenty years the process of manufacturing silk has been revolutionized. New machinery has been invented that is so nearly automatic that it can be operated by youthful and entirely unskilled labour. While the productivity of the machines has increased tenfold the weaver's art has become unnecessary. In some branches of the trade the operation of the loom became so simple that the employers decided that the weavers, especially the broad silk weavers, could run four looms instead of two without an equivalent advance in compensation. From the very beginning the silk weavers

resisted this attempt of the manufacturers to double and quadruple production at the expense of the workers. They realised that it would result in a glut of the labour market of the trade and a consequent reduction of wages. For a time the resistance was partially successful; but as there was no concerted effort, each shop fighting only for its own interests, defeats became more frequent. Another of the factors leading up to the general struggle, and to the silk workers the sorest and most aggravating of all, was the inhumanly long work-day demanded by the manufacturers. Some of the mills were operated on a ten-hour basis, others had an eleven-hour schedule, while in still others twelve hours of work were exacted.

The workers finally became so restless under these intolerable conditions that in November, 1912, four months before the general strike was declared, a league was formed to create a sentiment among the silk workers that would make possible a concerted movement for an eight-hour day. This may be regarded as the actual beginning of the subsequent general movement.

However, this preliminary agitation for an eight-hour day, since it had no news value at the time nor presented any dramatic features, was entirely overlooked by those who later attempted to make the Paterson strike illustrate preconceived ideas, and the tendency was to blame the leaders of the I. W. W. for the successful struggle for an eight-hour day. But the movement had begun before they came on the scene, and they were neither responsible for its initiation nor to blame for its failure.

The league conducted its propaganda by means of leaflets spread broadcast among the silk workers. The local Socialist paper lent its columns to those agitating the movement.

Finally, in order to concentrate energies and prevent confusion the Eight-Hour League was merged with the local section of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The seed which had been sown began to bear fruit. It was not long before large meetings were being held at which the speakers and orators centred their talks upon denunciations of the four-loom system. This agitation grew in strength during November and December, the organisation constantly gaining recruits as a result of it.

In the first week of 1913 the growing spirit of rebellion was aided by an unexpected event. The broad silk weavers of the Doherty mill declared a strike. These workers had been organised by and were at the time affiliated with the Detroit faction of the I. W. W. About nine months previously they had struck, had failed to win their demands, and had returned to work after a very brief struggle. But the four-loom system and other working conditions proved unalterable. These weavers, about 1,200 in all, broke from their former affiliations, joined the Chicago I. W. W. and declared a second strike.

The demand for the abolition of the four-loom system was made the centre of the fight, although the question of the eight-hour work day was by no means abandoned.

The method of fighting resembled guerilla warfare. The workers remained out for about a week, then returned for a few days and again refused to work. This continued until the end of the month.

In the early part of February the Doherty workers began to realise that their fight could not be won alone, and that, if they were to win, the strike must be made general throughout the trade. This met with the approval of the local No. 152 of the I. W. W. and an agitation for a general strike began, the argument advanced being that unless the Doherty workers should win their demands the four-loom system would be introduced in all the silk mills of Paterson.

The broad silk weavers as a whole were swept into line, and with them the workers in the ribbon mills and dye houses. A general strike was proclaimed on February 25th, and all the crafts of the silk industry responded to the call with the exception of the loom fixers, who were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The story of the general strike, at least the more dramatic events, is familiar to every one. The arrests of the outside agitators, the closing of the strikers' meeting halls, the co-operation of the Socialist party, the arrest of the editor of the Socialist organ and the confiscation of the Passic "Issue"—all these are too recent occurrences to have been forgotten. The brutality of the authorities and police of Paterson has become a by-word, and their utter disregard of law and justice will not be forgotten for many years to come. Still fresher in the memory of the workers of the country are the later events, the sentencing of Alexander Scott to fifteen years' imprisonment for "inciting hostility to the government" in the person of the brutal Bimson, the conviction of the present writer and his sentence to seven years in state's prison on the charge of inciting to riot.

The strikers held firmly to their demands in the face of hunger and brutal and unlawful persecution, and it was not until the early part of July that any signs of weakening were apparent. But then the relief store was obliged to close for lack of funds. Hundreds of the strikers were in jail, children were starving and general ruin threatened the city of Paterson.

The dyers were the first to break under the pressure. A week later they were followed by the broad silk weavers. The ribbon weavers held out for a week or so longer, trying to secure some sort of favourable terms. But the beginning of August saw the I. W. W. at majority back at work and the strike was officially declared off.

When the strike was over the Socialist papers of the country were inundated

with a flood of discussion on the merits, demerits and methods and tactics of the I. W. W. But the greater part of it was far beside the mark. For nothing new in tactics or methods had been tried or discovered. Sabotage, advocated by one or two of the agitators, is by no means new, nor is mass picketing. The idea of paying no rent to the landlords during the strike, in an attempt to force them to side with the strikers, was advocated by the writer, but was an imitation of the methods used by the Irish peasantry many years ago. Although a few agitators were brought into momentary prominence by the persecution to which they were subjected, no new leader was really produced by the struggle.

To be sure, the withholding of rent was the source of much trouble to the middle class and petty capitalists. They felt its efforts worse than they did the direct results of the strike. Had they been at all capable of defending their own interests, it must have forced the owners of land and houses to exert pressure upon the governments of city and county, or perhaps the state might have felt impelled to force an investigation and settlement of the trouble. But although losing financially to a greater extent than any other class, the impotence of this house-owning section of the community was such that its members could do nothing but stand aside and whine over their losses. It gave no sign of energy or vitality and amply proved the Socialist contention that it has outlived its usefulness and is now in the parasitic stage.

In one respect the Paterson strike was an exception to the general rule in industrial struggles, namely, that defeat brings discouragement and demoralisation. There may have been a little nervousness on the part of some, but as a whole the body of workers went back to the mills with courage unimpaired and with heads erect. As if claiming the major portion of the honours of war, the workers entered the mills without lamenting their losses and wailing over their past hardships, but swearing to renew the combat at the first opportunity.

That this was no vain threat is proved by the fact that since the ending of the general strike there have been seven or eight smaller struggles. These were caused as a rule by the retention or re-employment of workers who during the protracted fight had acted as strikebreakers or special police. In every instance that this was discovered, the weavers stopped work as one man. In some cases a few hours was sufficient to cause the removal of the objectionable individual, while in others a day or so of stoppage of work was required to convince the employers that the workers were in earnest. But in every case it was the workers who came out victorious.

In nine or ten mills the wages of the workers were increased, that of the weavers about ten per cent., in one mill twenty-five per cent. A gain is also to be recorded in the matter of working hours. The ten-hour system is now the rule, although there are six or seven mills of fair size where the nine-hour day was won. But the feeling of strength and solidarity among the ribbon weavers is such that they are making preparations to insist upon the nine-hour day in all the mills of the city.

It is evident from the above that the end of the strike was by no means a rout of the workers, as has been claimed in some quarters, nor that the strike won no material benefits. What was won may not have been all that was demanded, but still it is a fact that since the strike the working conditions have been improved to a considerable extent and that the weavers, at least, have forced upon the employers in the shape of higher wages some of their immense losses incurred by the strike. And the feeling of solidarity and of combined strength gained in the long struggle is not at all a passing thing, it is as evident to-day as it was during the height of the strike.

A review of the results of the strike would be incomplete without some mention of its effect upon the political complexion of Paterson.

Before the strike the Socialist party received in the last presidential election a higher vote than it had ever before received in Paterson. The Socialist votes cast at the time totalled 1,650. At the municipal election last November the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Paterson polled 5,155 votes, running only 2,215 votes behind the successful nominee, the candidate of the fused Republicans and Progressives. And the adjoining boroughs showed a gain that was very nearly as surprising as that of the city of Paterson. Passaic, with no municipal ticket to elect, increased its Socialist vote by nearly 500. The Borough of Haledon was captured completely by the Socialists and North Haledon elected three members of the working class to its borough council.

A careful analysis of the votes cast for the Socialist candidates shows plainly that their greatest support came from the workers in the silk industry. The brutality of the Republican Chief of Police and the callous indifference of the Democratic Mayor toward the lawless conduct of his subordinate had opened their eyes in a political sense. In addition the Socialist party was the only party that did not fear to espouse openly the cause of the strikers and to bankrupt itself in lending active support. This bore its natural fruit on election day. The action was made all the more striking by reason

of the fact that the Socialist party's candidate for Mayor was a member of the American Federation of Labour, while the silk workers themselves are affiliated with the I. W. W. There is but one conclusion to be drawn from this, and that is that the silk workers had learned the lesson of class solidarity and the necessity of carrying that solidarity into the political field.

But if the silk workers cast their votes almost solidly for the Socialist candidate, why was he not elected? He most certainly would have been elected Mayor of Paterson had he been supported by the workers outside of the silk industry as well. Unpleasant as it is to record the truth is that the workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labour refused to vote for one of their own members, although he represented the only working class ticket in the field, and divided their votes between the two capitalist parties. A strange spectacle indeed. Members of an organization professing socialist principles giving political support to a member of a rival labour organization, and the members of that other organization ignoring their own class interests and knifing politically their own representative.

The I. W. Writes, so heartily despised by some of the ignorant, and in some quarters blamed for the universal slump in the Socialist membership and vote, taught a sharp lesson of class solidarity to the members of the older and conservative unions. They showed that the lack of class spirit was alone responsible for the failure of the workers to win control of the city government. It is improbable that anything but dense ignorance was responsible for the craft unionists' throwing away of their votes, for after the event many of them expressed regret at their failure to vote the Socialist ticket, saying: "We had no idea that the Socialists could poll so many votes."

To be sure, several hundred workers voted the Democratic ticket because the President of the A. F. of L. Trades Council, a brewery worker, had been nominated on that ticket as a candidate for the assembly. Others voted for the Republican candidates, a number of whom were prominent in the same Trades Council. That these men were placed on the Republican and Democratic tickets was, of course, no accident. They were there for the sole purpose of attracting the votes of the members of the A. F. of L. but the plan would have failed miserably had not these members been too ignorant to understand this old political trick. Unless they plead guilty to ignorance, they stand self-condemned of betrayal of their own class in the hour of its need. For it was they who lost the election to the working class of Paterson.

Others who must share a certain portion of the blame for the loss of the election are the members of the Socialist party of both the city and the state. Their fault was lack of faith. They failed to grasp the splendid opportunity, and at the moment when the entire resources of the state organization should have been thrown into the Paterson fight they stood apathetically on one side and left it to the silk workers to demonstrate their fine class solidarity and intelligence.

Nevertheless the failure to capture the municipal government of Paterson cannot be regarded as a calamity, for the reason that the lesson taught by the result to the ignorant and half-hearted is certain to be of lasting benefit. Never again can any member of the working class of that city, whatever may be his union affiliation, excuse himself for not having voted the working class ticket because he did not believe that victory was possible, did not want to throw away his vote. The worker at Paterson who at the next election fails to vote the Socialist ticket deserves to live forever under the yoke of the capitalist.

NOTICE.

All contributors, without exception, are requested to note that all literary matter intended for the "Irish Worker" must be sent direct to the Editor, Liberty Hall, and not to the printer.

EDITOR.

When You Want Anything, Don't forget to go for it to the WIDOW REILLY'S LITTLE SHOP, 24 Lr. Sheriff Street

SMALL PROFIT STORE FOR MEN'S BOOTS. Real Hand-Pegged Bluchers, nailed and un-nailed, 4/11. Real Cheeses, Box Calf & Glass Kid Boots, 6/11. Small Profit Store, 78 Talbot St.

MADE BY TRADE UNION BAKERS. EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD. SWEETEST AND BEST, THE IRISH WORKERS' BAKER.

A PEECE OF FLANNEL.

(From the "Wheatseaf," the Organ of the Co-operative Movement, showing what the Workers can do of themselves.) A though sheep seem to have been unknown in Europe in the long ago, the most ancient records tell of shepherd kings of Asia, and nowhere is there better evidence of it than in the Old Testament. The sports of war in those days often consisted of sheep. Job and Abraham were shepherd kings. David kept his father's sheep. The very possession of large flocks of sheep, implied other purposes than a supply of mutton. And so we may take it that the manufacture of woollen garments is among the oldest industries in the world. In the Book of Job man's life is compared to a weaver's shuttle. In Leviticus mention is made of the warp and woof of wool, while in the familiar story of Goliath of Gath we read that the shaft of his spear was like a weaver's beam. In Shakespeare's "Bottom the Weaver" did not live in the days of the past, he was at least a contemporary of the poet, and it was a boy in "Henry IV," who compared the rubicund visage of Bardolph to red flannel. To-day the first part of the story of a piece of flannel begins on vast Colonial sheep farms, under Southern skies. In Lancashire factory land we reach the second stage in the wool warehouse of a typical flannel mill. The Hare Hill Mill at Littleborough was not started by the C.W.S. After being worked for twenty-four years by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Productive Society, it was taken over by the federation in 1898. Thus for forty years it has filled a useful place in providing for co-operatives' needs. It is often true that the uses of flannel to-day are restricted. Knitted undergarments have largely taken the place of the old-fashioned material, and so the demand is limited, and the C.W.S. Flannel Mill does not progress at the bewildering pace sometimes known elsewhere. Yet there is plenty to do at Littleborough, and the big stock of wool in the extended warehouse speaks for itself. Whatever superiority the growths or live stock of our British climate may possess, they cannot provide more than a small part of the wool suitable for a flannel mill. These huge bales come from all parts, chiefly New Zealand, Australia, Africa, and South America. The first process of the manufacture is the blending of the wool. This process is as necessary for good results as the blending of tea. After the blending the wool is taken to a room, where it is first sprinkled with oil (without which it would not be workable), and then passed through the "devil" or "fearnaught," where it is pulled to pieces by steel spikes, all the grit cast out, and restored to daylight clean, light, and feathery. In the carding-room begins the transformation of this raw material by means of a wonderful dual or triple machine. Into a box or trough is tipped the feathery wool. Here for the time being the machinery is left to do the work. We may watch the wool coming down the automatic feeder into the weigher, which empties itself at the balancing point. It is now caught up by the "taker-in," and passed along to several twin rollers, armed with contrary-working teeth, upper and lower, set at the needful distance apart, which carry out the rough tangle until it emerges in the form of a six-inch strip. This is then carried across by a travelling band to the third section of the machine, the condenser. Here the flat span of wool is again rolled to impart strength to the fibre, and finally it reaches a ringed roller, from which the separated threads emerge to be wound automatically into bobbins. In the spinning-room we find further development. The whole length of this room is filled with two machines known as "mules." One side of each machine consists of a row of bobbins, the other of spindles. Shut in beneath the spindles is a revolving iron roller, extending from end to end of the machine, and from two separate bands for each spindle (of which there are about 500 on each machine) supply a humming motion. And what is the motion for? Looking closely, we may soon see. The whole of the spindle is continually joining hands, as it were, by means of a travelling carriage, in a kind of dance with what is known as the mule. As the carriage retreats each spindle takes with it a fresh length of yarn. Halfway the supply is locked, and as the backward journey continues the yarn at one end, the same time is lengthened by stretching and strengthened by twisting. The spinning, the locking for stretching, and the travelling to and fro is all automatic. Sometimes the strain on the strand is too severe and it breaks. Then the "piecer (a boy or girl), comes to the rescuer. Both warp and weft are made here. The weft being of softer nature, it needs less twist than the warp. The weft is now ready for use, but not so the warp. It is as yet on the warping mill. This consists of a huge wheel, upon which the yarn is wound. This process gives it a further twist, and thus adds to its strength. The presence of the familiar blue stripe in flannel is here explained by the introduction of a special dye of blue yarn among the white. After leaving the warping mill every length of yarn is systematically checked by the warper, who passes on a ticket of particulars with each length. In the form of great banks the yarn is now conveyed to the sizing-room. Here it is soaked in an alkaline solution which removes the oil that was sprinkled on the raw wool and has now fulfilled its purpose. After the needful soaking the banks are attached to a line and passed through rollers and into the size-bath. Unlike the sizing of cotton cloth, here there is no objection to weighing the material. The sizing is necessary for the process of weaving, and is all taken out

again in the finishing. The sizing complete, the yarn is taken to the balloon, a revolving rack, where it is dried under a hot-air process. Warp and weft are still at the very basis of all weaving, and now we find that the weavers' beam, to which Gullath's spear was likened, is still an important feature in weaving. We reach the beaming room, where the yarn is being wound ready for the loom. Before winding each thread is made fast through a loop. A one side a girl passes the thread through, and on the other a man receives it and makes it fast, and when all is ready the beam revolves and winds the yarn—like a reel of twine, but a great reel of as many lengths as there are looms. And now the beam is full, it is ready for the loom, and is laid in its place. Each strand is brought forward and attached to the machine. The shuttle, shaped like a fairy canoe of eighteen inches and loaded with the weft, is placed in position and the loom is started. The thousand threads of the warp are drawn taut, and the machine begins to work. As the warp threads slowly unroll, the swift shuttle flies to and fro in its journey between upper and lower threads. The cloth begins to grow, and then at length our piece of flannel, 200 yards long, is woven. In all there are seventy-four looms in this mill. It must not be supposed that the flannel we have seen in the making is all of one kind. Change of process gives different textures, and various shades are made. The piece complete, it is taken to the "cut-lookers," who lay one end over a frame, drawing it steadily over as they look out for flaws. The cloth is then ready for despatch to a finishing mill—a separate and distinct industry—where the oil and size are removed and the material shrunk. In the stockroom we find it after its return in rolls of various shades and grades, ready for the factory or the store—"Navy," "Army," "Natural," and "Baby" flannel. There are about a hundred workers in the C.W.S. Flannel Mill—boys, girls, and adults—and although the standard of wages is scarcely as high as that of the cotton mill, good wages are earned, and the lot of the workers is of a far happier kind than that of those flannel weavers of Toad Lane renown. The above proves what the workers can do when they try.

Pass the Hat.

Mr. John Sibthorpe's Appeal for Help. (Incidentally explaining Larkinism.) Speaking at a meeting held in Glasgow recently, Mr. John Sibthorpe, of Dublin, said that he felt particularly happy in this being privileged to meet members of an association which represented the building trades of Glasgow, because he believed that he would be able to secure in a larger measure than had been hitherto possible their practical sympathy. Proceeding to details, the speaker then pointed out that of the 25,000 men employed in Dublin 15,000 were connected with the building associations. What had brought all that about? One word would explain it—Larkinism. He would like to explain at some length what Larkinism was, Larkinism, as described, by its author and its figurehead, was summed up in the sentence, "To hell with contracts." The programme which Larkinism represented was one which, if carried out to its ultimate and natural result, would extinguish employers from the map. Employers were being represented as an amoral body, and they were represented as fattening on the toil, the ill-requited toil of honest workmen. But when this representation became manifested in deeds and those deeds took the shape of perpetually worrying small employers, of single employers, always, so long as it could be carried out, then they could see Larkinism being actually proscribed, and to a certain extent, with a promise of result, it had been said by some that Larkinism was now an exploded force, that he was a pricked balloon, and that he had been found out. That might be so, and he hoped it was so, but he had nevertheless succeeded in gaining from the English trade unions over £60,000 in cash, and he had managed so successfully to engineer a system of food supplies that at the present moment, despite the fact that there were over 25,000 breadwinners out of employment, there was less destitution in Dublin than twelve months ago. So long as the Unions had such supplies there was no chance of starving out the strike. If the hot-headed men of the trade unions over here were not able to secure a victory as in Dublin, they would assume the controlling influence in trade unionism all over the country, and the employers would be put in the position they in Dublin were now in, with their backs to the wall fighting for their life. That was what they recognised, the struggle to be—a fight for leave to carry on their business and direct their workmen as they thought fit. A victory for Larkin would be a danger to the trade generally. Now, I am speaking for builders, and for builders only, continues Mr. Sibthorpe. I do not know whether here in Glasgow you have such people so some builders; small employers in building trade, we have heard of them in Dublin; men who are in a small line of business, men who have only a small capital, and men who at times work themselves. Now, it would be a shame to the big master builders in Dublin if their men through their absolute uniform loyalty, and I speak with enthusiasm of the loyalty, with which they have stuck to the fight—were brought to bankruptcy. It would be an absolute disgrace to the other employers, and it would be such a feather in the cap of the strikers that their hope of the employers maintaining the battle would be almost blasted. Therefore, we have come to this: the action is mainly

before you of the building trade of Glasgow. We do not ask you to do what we are not prepared to do ourselves. We have had to bear a good deal of loss ourselves; but of that we say nothing. We ask you to put your hand in your pocket, to pay the hat for your credit's sake, and pay, pay, pay. Do not desert them in the day of their distress; do not allow those heroes of your trade—for they are heroes in every sense of the word—to lose in the fight; and, believe me, that if the day comes when you yourselves have similar trouble you will not find us lacking in help.—Journal of Decorative Art, January, 1914.

Cork Notes.

The Elections.

Before these notes are in type the elections for the municipal representatives will be over and done with for the next three years, which, judged by the calibre of the candidates, means that Cork (Rebel Cork, as it used to be) will have for representatives as fine a collection of rats and cattle rats as ever snaked from the sewers of Dublin Castle. A few there are amongst them who mean well; but it is hardly likely if they will have any weight against the crawling assassins from the B.O.E. and the following slaves from Emmet place Club, who like, will continue, as heretofore, to vie with each other in their flunkey, sham Nationalism. Somehow Cork is fated to be cursed, and even those who see practical that they will vote against King's addresses are, when it comes to the point, as bad as the rest, and I suppose it will be the same with the new crowd.

Bug Abroad.

So much cheap porter has been available that the publicans must have been giving away porter at less than cost price. It is a pity to see the way in which even some members of the Transport Union so forget themselves as to take porter from men who have been denouncing Larkin for all they are worth. Indeed, to see the way in which men, and I am sorry to say, women, have been following the political parties, begging and loafing for cheap porter, makes one wish that it were legal to growl at those soul-selling whelps. We badly want Jim Larkin in Cork to put some backbone into these skunks who call themselves workmen, but who are only a class for the chance to sell their rights and their wits for a swill of beer. I feel like publishing some of their names, but will not. In future I shall keep my eyes open for those O'Brien and Redmond meetings, and those who I see looking for cheap drink will catch it. If you will go to those meetings, go like men, and listen and cheer if you like; but don't demean yourselves by looking for their porter. Porter never was freedom; on the contrary, never was once in Ireland's story "was drunk that brought us down."

The Vincent De Paul Shelter.

The new shelter opened by the Vincent de Paul Society may be well intended. There may be nothing in the complaint that the employers have subscribed to open this as an opposition to the Transport Union; but it is none the less a fact that men who have no necessity of availing of the shelter spend their time there and never come near Liberty Hall. It is a very well to have a refuge like this, one lately opened, but if it is going to turn out a scab refuge, I shall have more to say to the matter. The Vincent De Paul Society in Cork is too aristocratic to properly understand the people whom they are trying to help. As a result the funds of the society very often go to help those who should not be helped at all from such a source.

The B.O.E. and the Gaelic League.

"On behalf of the cause I represent," the doctor which the B.O.E. imported from Middleton to Ballyvaughan thanked the Guardians of the Macroom Union for electing him to a position in which he will not understand the language spoken by the patients he is supposed to look after. The election is looked on by the Mollies as a great victory for the B.O.E., and shouts of "up the Mollies" rang through the Boardroom when the result was declared. The B.O.E. are fast creating history. Jobs from Dublin Castle test their annual spirit, while every tradition is being trampled under their feet. What wonder when those who read the Gaelic League are handed in gloves with the Parliamentary Party, who are of course under the heel of the B.O.E., and the latter have evidently the Gaelic League in their control also. Easy ways have we heard so little about the latest job of the B.O.E?

BLACK HAND.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Fordsburg Branch.

Box 165, Fordsburg, Transvaal, S. Africa, December 21st, 1913.

Mr. Jim Larkin.

Dear Comrade,—I am instructed by the above branch to convey to you and your fellow-workers in Dublin our approval and admiration of the gallant fight you are putting up in Dublin against such fearful odds, and we here trust that the great sacrifices will not be in vain, and the noble stand and noble self-sacrifice of our fellow-workers in Dublin are making in this great cause commands the admiration of the workers of the world; and we earnestly hope you will be successful in the fight, which we realise is our fight, too. Good luck to you all, brothers; we are marching to victory.—Yours for the Revolt.

R. G. Watt, Secretary.

Toe-rags and Loungers.


The foregoing heading to one of the news columns in the "Freemans Journal," of Thursday, 15th inst., made me curious to glance through the printed matter and see what gave rise to the abusive epithet, and made them so palpably acceptable to the highly respectable and truly Irish Catholic and National organ. And lo and behold I found that a discussion which ensued from the reading of a few letters regarding the coal contracts of the North Dublin Union so aroused the virtuous indignation of Mr. John Kavanagh, P.L.G. and horse-shoer, that quite suddenly and unexpectedly he surprised his greatest admirers, by the eloquence and elegance of his siege-hammer oratory. But after all, when one considers the case, calmly and dispassionately it is not at all wonderful, for John is a master in the use of the sledge, and the sledge is an engine as well as a sledge, and a master in the use of it requires little, if any commendation for being impressed and imbued with the things that surrounds his every day life. Of course, it is the suddenness of his first outburst of elegant eloquence that surprised his friends and admirers so much. When they come to study the facts set forth in the foregoing they will, I am sure, come to the same conclusions that I have come to, viz., that it is quite natural, and therefore not at all wonderful, that John Kavanagh, P.L.G. and horse-shoer, should some day, when the psychological moment came, suddenly exhibit the latent qualities so intimately associated with his elegant and eloquent calling. His knowledge, like his eloquence, seems somewhat diversified, for he has an intimate acquaintance with "toe-rags" and "loungers." Loungers, we believe, are people who lounge in the luxury of resting their lazy limbs on lounges, the most luxurious kinds of couch. But far be it from me to suggest that a horse-shoer indulges very much in any such luxury. It is the vivid imagination of the man that induces him to revel in the thought of such indulgence; and it may be in anticipation of the time when Larkinism will be wiped out, and Murphyism again hold sway in Dublin, John Kavanagh, P.L.G. and horse-shoer, is inspired with the fond hope of ranking among the loungers himself. But, I'm somewhat in doubt as to what he means by toe-rags—whether it is rags of tow, which is the coarse part of flax, he means, or rags for toes suffering from corns, bunions, blisters, or do I suggest by enumerating those several afflictions of the nerf-limb of suffering humanity, that a P.L.G. and horse-shoer suffers more from such ailments as easy, graceful, and expeditious locomotion than Alderman, T.C., or Transport Workers, or any other grade or class of men. No, I would scorn to make any such suggestion, so perish even the thought of it. Still I am suspicious that there is something in the word tow (toe), without the rag, that bears some affinity to the horse-shoer P.L.G. in his role of censor of Larkin and Liberty Hall, and the strikers who refused to handle scab coal for the North Dublin Union. I have said that tow is the coarse part of flax. Now, flax was at one time extensively grown in the neighbourhood of the mountain I take my name from, and hence it is that some wise men who flourished at that time gave expression to philosophic dissertations by using flax and tow as their symbols. The one that is present to my mind, and seems to me fit for the "horse-shoer P.L.G." had its origin in the effort of one of said wise men who was also a man of means, to make a "rags" lady of a somewhat uncouth member of his family; and when he had done all that his ample means enabled him to do to make his fair daughter a suitable companion for a gentleman of good manners and position. A suitor of that class came by invitation to ask her hand in marriage. The deportment of the fair lady was such, however, that the suitor fled from her face in disgust, never more to return. The ambitious, but disappointed, parent seeing the hopes of his ambition had fled for ever, gave vent to his disappointment in the following sage, though inelegant, couplet:—

If tow was most finely spun and wrought in silken gear, in spite of all the art, the tow would still appear.

And so it is with the "horse-shoer P.L.G." in spite of his elevation to a public position and his aplomb at so-called high social ideals, the uncouth, uncultured and unculturable master of the sledge hammer gives vent to his mean and ignorant spleen against men whose boots he is unworthy to blacken, and by his deportment exhibits himself in his true colours—the unmistakable hue of the scab. And he is seconded by a master scab, the organiser of one scab union and the backer of another. John Dillon Nugent, T.C. and P.L.G., General Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, erstwhile bum-bailiff and process server, and would-be Lord Mayor of Dublin, the capital city of Ireland, in this year of grace 1914, when Irishmen all the world over have faith and hope that the right to manage their own affairs will be conceded to their country. This is the kind of creature who aspires to the office of Chief Magistrate of Ireland's capital in such a year. How low have the mighty fallen when a man with such credentials can have even the shred of a hope to aspire to any position in the gift of supposed patriotic Irishmen. Fairer game.

SLIAY, GLEN.

The Man who Stemmed the Tide!



COUNCILLOR DONNELLY, New Kilmainham Ward.

Paragraphs by Partridge.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor boasted in the City Council that he would beat his opponent by 1500. Well the election is over. A young man—a stranger in the Ward—having of no public record faced his Lordship, and notwithstanding the wholesale personation by Corporation officials and others, notwithstanding the wholehearted efforts of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayor. Notwithstanding that alleged ladies in furs came up and voted as companions of tenants, his Lordship's estimation was 548 over the mark. Alderman J. J. Farrell, who obeyed the command of J. E. Redmond, M.P., when he crawled to the English King, and then became a martyr to screen his leader, and even suffered to be episcopised by Sherlock in the City Council. But Sherlock was out canvassing for Alderman Farrell on Thursday, soiling his fringed, as a personal compliment to support the man, he publicly repudiated. Loran, you are all I said you were during the election, and your return to the City Council does not alter a single word I have spoken in respect of you.

Loran Sherlock and "Wee Alf" both took command of the police on Thursday, and utilised them in clearing the streets, so that any Corporation employees who may have come to personate for them had no difficulty in carrying out their purpose. Alf's return proves the power of the punt. His has been a "signal" success, for he works the punt.

"Skully" in his district was aided by his friends of the Distress, and he had a stiff fight; for it is alleged he worked the "suffs" for what they are worth. It is now undecided whether "Skully" represents Merchants Quay or Glasnevin; but no matter what ward he represents, "Skully" may be relied on to look after himself.

New Kilmainham Ward repudiated Gleeson, M.L.S., Kelly and Co., notwithstanding the vile misrepresentations and secret canvass that was conducted against DONNELLY. The retained solicitor of the National Union of Railwaymen (the conduct of whose head officials we complained of at the commencement and all through the dispute) may be approved of in his opposition to the Labour candidate by these same officials; but it will not be sanctioned by local trade unionists.

The first work for Councillor Donnelly will be to negotiate for the return of his shopmates to the local tramway factory; and we wish him well in his work. Donnelly was one of the two men dismissed, and his triumphant return to the City Council displays the widespread disapproval of his dismissal. Well done, Donnelly! Well done, Kilmainham! The man is worthy of the ward and the ward is worthy of the man.

W. P. PARTRIDGE.

Dublin Trades Council.

The following resolution was passed at the Dublin Trades Council:—

"That this, the Dublin Trades Council, gives its hearty thanks to Mr. Handel Booth, M.P., for his manly attitude in connection with the police brutality towards Dublin citizens on the 31st August last, at the same time expresses its sympathy with him in the truculent way he has been treated at the bogus inquiry by a Unionist lawyer in the pay of the Government, and at the foul language employed towards him."

Suffragette Meeting.

Next Tuesday, January 20th, at 8 p.m., the Irish Women's Franchise League will hold its weekly meeting. Mr. Bridgeman, B.L., will open a debate on "The League and the Irish Party." All those interested in learning about Votes for Irishwomen are invited to attend and discuss if they wish. The Irish Party has done its duty by this great question. Admission free.

To Enjoy Your Meals

AND

STILL HAVE MONEY TO SPARE

CALL TO

MURPHY'S, 6 Church St., North Wall,

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

DON'T FORGET

Meeting, Croydon Park, To-morrow, Sunday, at 12.30

Deeds that Won the Empire;

OR,

How Dublin Castle was Saved from Annihilation.

England has been accused of cowardice, but she has been vindicated through the bravery and genius of our champions of the peace, the D.M.P. Orders have been issued by Sir John Ross of Fife-shire for the award of medals for the constables who "did at great personal risk arrest one plottter against her Majesty's Government in Ireland." The facts are as follows:—

On Thursday night, the 15th instant, a "crying, cowardly, cringing crowd of children" surrounded the premises (licensed) of John Scully, Esq., T.G., O.S.D.U., Hangman, Hugh Sherrie, "Light Weight" Champion, situate in the vicinity of Dolphin's Barn. This night, it may be remembered, was the eventful time of the magnificent victory of the High Sheriff over Andrew Breslan. The crowd (to quote the evidence given in the present force) "was very threatening." Some raffish, more daring than the rest, had actually the impudence to hold a meeting in favour of Mr. Breslan or the speaker (a scoundrel aged 8), addressing the meeting at the junction of two streets, viz: Dolphin's Barn street and the "Back of the Pipers" (called for want, St. James's Walk).

Now, the D.M.P. had a very strenuous hour's work in ordering the people to "move on," and were it not that Mrs. Scully, with her usual kindness, had placed some refreshments (?) at the disposal of the four peelers, this incident would not have occurred. Upon seeing this "sedition and unlawful meeting," the "peelers" after due deliberation, decided to storm the crowd. Now, the bravery of these men is put to the test. With almost superhuman courage they scatter the angry crowd, some of which flee along the "Back of the Pipers" Constable 100A sounds the charge, i.e., he blows his nose. With 182A closely following and Sergeant 13A in the rear, to prevent the crowd attacking from behind, they chase the scoundrels. After an absence of 7½ minutes (by 13A's turnip) they return. Cheers greet them; for have they not caught a prisoner, and a low-bred ruffian at that? Pride, glory, and self-satisfaction illumine the noble brow of 182A. He caught him. Sergeant 13A pats him on the back. They escort the prisoner, aged 6, down the street to his parents' residence, take his name and address (address) and return once more to Scully's "mug," there to be recompensed by XX + H2O (water). The Barn breathes freely once more. They have been saved from a terrible calamity. Is England afraid of Germany? Nonsense; she's the D.M.P.

THE GOAT.

THE P.S.—The medals are to be presented to the constables on the event of John Scully being elected Lord Mayor of Gramin. Cheer up. We'll all be there.—THE GOAT.

Some of the invitations issued by the Alderman:—

FRANCIS VANE, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—If you will attend on 15th to-day and use your vote in my favour it will be the final blow to Larkinism, hoping to have the pleasure of your kind support.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED BYRNE.

This card was supposed to be sent by Dr. Burke, of Wexford, to Mr. Roche. A lot of literature was sent out from the Mansion House:—

With Dr. Burke's Compliments.

To Mr. MICHAEL ROCHE

Asking support for his friend

COUNCILLOR BYRNE

at the forthcoming Election on

January the 15th.

Please vote early.

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Bakery Branch—164 Church Road.

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G. S. & W. R. INCHICORE WORKS. EMPLOYEES ALLIED TRADES AND LABOUR COMMITTEE. THE DUBLIN LOCK-OUT.

The above Committee inaugurated a Fund which we are pleased to record has been generously subscribed to, as it must be noted that the 15 weekly collections made by the delegates of the different societies were voluntary and independent of any fixed levies or local funds organised in support of the locked-out men.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Amount, Total. Includes U. K. S. Coach Builders, A. S. Engineers, United Smiths, Iron Moulders, etc.

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Murphy leads Hewat, Good, and Jacob by the neck.

DUBLIN DISPUTE. REPORT

of the Conference with Employers held at Shelbourne Hotel, December 18, 19, 20; with Appendix of Questions and Answers as submitted to and ratified by Employers.

The conference with the Dublin Employers' Executive, which had been arranged for through the instrumentality of the Joint Board Delegates, acting on the instructions of the National Conference held in London on December 9th, re-opened in the Shelbourne Hotel on December 18th.

Previous to the re-opening of the delegates of the National Executive and of the Unions affected locally, met in conference in the Trades' Hall, Capel street, and after two sittings decided unanimously to present the following as embodying the minimum statement of the position of the members:

THE MINIMUM. Dublin Dispute.—That the Employers of the city and county of Dublin agree to withdraw the circulars, posters and forms of agreement (known as the Employers' Agreement) presented to their employees, embodying conditions governing their employment in the several firms as from July 19th, 1913.

That the Unions affected agree as a condition of the withdrawal of such conditions and forms of agreement governing employment in the firms affected, to abstain from any form of sympathetic strike pending a Board of Wages and Conditions of Employment being set up by March 17th, 1914.

And the Conference also agrees that in restoring relations no member of any trade union shall be refused employment on the grounds of his or her association with the dispute, and that no new workers shall be engaged until all the members have been re-employed.

All cases of old workers not re-employed on February 1st, 1914, shall be considered at a Conference to be held not later than February 15th, 1914.

EMPLOYERS' CONTENTION. Upon the Conference meeting on Thursday morning the workers were informed that the Employers considered that the Conference was a resumption of the previous one which broke up on Sunday morning, December 7th, and therefore stipulated that the immediate business in hand was the discussion of the question upon which the previous Conference had broken off, viz., the question of reinstatement.

See Appendix A. The Labour delegates did not entirely agree that this interpretation of the position was the correct one, but rather than peril the negotiations, consented to make an effort to proceed upon the lines indicated.

Several efforts were made to obtain from the Employers an indication of what they meant by the phrase "that they will make a bona fide effort to find employment for as many as possible and as soon as they can, and that they will take on as many of their former employees as they can make room for."

MR. MURPHY'S STATEMENT. The Employers' Committee was asked to state the firms that could not give re-instatement or the proportion in which re-instatement could be given immediately, but no information could be elicited.

Reference was made to the statement of Mr. Murphy in the Press that all but 5 per cent. of men could go back to work immediately, and the Labour representatives asked was this any indication of the extent to which immediate re-instatement could be made now.

QUESTION C.—VICTIMISATION. This meant that Mr. Murphy was determined that even five per cent. of the men whose places were not yet filled would be victimised, and is a fair indication of the vindictive spirit of the employers.

day. This was done on Saturday and the document was handed in by Mr. Larkin at the request of the delegation. Upon it being handed in the chairman of the employers asked Mr. Henderson if Mr. Larkin was speaking on behalf of both labour bodies, and was assured by that gentleman that Mr. Larkin spoke with full and unanimous endorsement of the whole National Conference and all its constituent parts.

MR. GOOD'S COMMUNICATION. The Committee observe that the proposals put forward through Mr. Larkin this morning as the same as those presented on Thursday morning, and bring us back to the position in which we then stood.

WORKERS' DEDUCTIONS. On behalf of representatives of the workers we wish to draw attention to the fact that the question of reinstatement should be left absolutely in the hands of the employers, that we should trust entirely to their goodness and generosity.

AGREEMENTS RE UNION LABOUR. We also wish to draw the attention of the public to the fact that many of the trade unions involved had for some considerable time past agreed with the employers stipulating for the exclusive employment of trades union labour, and that all such agreements would be completely destroyed by the acceptance of the employers' proposals.

ANOTHER CHARGE. In the building trades, for instance, the rules call for three months' notice before such agreements can be altered, yet the employers are now striving to undermine this trade union position without any notice at all, and these are the men who prate of breaches of agreement.

MUST GO ON. The workers' proposals gave the employers full time, and only stipulated that within a certain period another Congress should be held to consider the question of the workers still unemployed. No fairer proposal could be given.

APPENDIX B.—EMPLOYERS' ANSWER. The committee cannot possibly give or get the information asked for. The employers' statement in clause five as amended, that they will make a bona-fide effort to find employment for as many as possible, and as soon as they can, very clearly expresses their intention in this matter.

APPENDIX B.—EMPLOYERS' ANSWER. In the event of a satisfactory settlement the committee will advise employers to withdraw any clause or clauses in any agreement so far as they relate to any ban on any union.

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Under these circumstances the fight must go on. Signed, THOMAS MACPARTLIN, Chairman, Workers' Representatives.

Appendix A. Whereas the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union has for some years past, by breaches of agreement, strikes without notice without consulting the men, and by harassing methods generally, made the conduct of business by Dublin Employers impossible, and

Whereas many Employers have in consequence required, as a condition of employment, that unskilled labourers should sign an agreement repudiating the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and Whereas the Representatives of the Joint Labour Board of Great Britain have been supporting the workers of Dublin on strike or locked out during the past three months on the ground that they consider the action of the Employers herein referred to, an attack upon the principles of Trade Unionism, and

Whereas six Representatives of the Joint Labour Board are empowered and prepared to pledge the whole machinery of Trade Unionism of Great Britain to secure the carrying out of any agreements now entered into, and to sign same, the Executive Committee of Employers will meet in joint conference on the following basis:— 1. The abandonment of the sympathetic strike, and of the refusal to handle "tainted goods" as recently and at present in force in Dublin, the Employers undertaking, when the present dispute is over, to confer with the Representatives of the Workers with a view to framing a scheme or schemes for the prevention and settlement of future disputes.

2. Every Employer shall conduct his business in any way he may consider advantageous in all details of management, not infringing the individual liberty of the workers who will obey all lawful orders and work amicably with all other employees. 3. No strike or lock-out to be entered upon without a month's notice on either side, and no strike shall take place without a ballot having first been taken, and the resolution carried by a majority of the workers affected.

4. That the Representatives of the Joint Labour Board, and the Representatives of all the Dublin Trade Unions undertake on behalf of the Unions they represent, that their policy and methods shall be conducted on proper and recognised trade union lines; and that agreements made with the Employers shall be kept by the Unions and their Officials. Any union or official failing to comply with the foregoing conditions will be repudiated by the Joint Labour Board and all other Unions, and will receive no assistance financial or otherwise from them.

5. As to reinstatement: While the Employers will not undertake to dismiss men who have been employed during the strike, they will re-employ such men as are required as soon as possible; it being understood that owing to the disorganised condition of Trade, many firms will be unable to employ a full staff immediately. 6. This agreement to apply to all workers, skilled and unskilled affected by the present labour dispute in the City and County of Dublin.

That the Employers regret that any misunderstanding should have arisen as to the procedure to be adopted when the Conference re-opened and are desirous of impressing on the Joint Board and the local Representatives that they understood that the Conference was to be continued on the basis previously arrived at. The Conference broke up on the subject of re-instatement and to avoid further delay the employers are of opinion that an agreement on this clause is essential before discussing any of the other clauses.

The Employers have, therefore, carefully considered the counter proposal as handed in by the President of the Trades Council this morning, in conjunction with the amended Clause 5 which they put forward at the last meeting. The Employers, while they cannot agree to dismiss men taken on who have been found suitable, will agree that as far as their business permits, they will take on as many of their former employees as they can make room for and in the operation of their business at once will make a bona fide effort to find employment for as many as possible and as soon as they can.

The Employers would be prepared, with the object of assisting towards a settlement to add the following to the foregoing clause: "No worker shall be refused employment on the ground that he is a member of any particular Union." Unless some further suggestions for the amendment of this Clause are put forward of which the Employers can approve they regret that they cannot see their way to depart from the decision which they have already come to and must therefore reluctantly request that this clause be agreed to before proceeding further.

December 18th, 1913. APPENDIX B.—WORKERS' QUESTION. We agree that the clause governing re-instatement is essential to a settlement of this dispute, and with a view to that end we would be thankful if the employers would clarify their position to the extent that they—the employers—would provide us with a statement of the firms who claim they cannot re-instate the number of workers so affected, and the proportion of workers said firms claim they can immediately make room for if a settlement is arrived at.

APPENDIX B.—EMPLOYERS' ANSWER. The committee cannot possibly give or get the information asked for. The employers' statement in clause five as amended, that they will make a bona-fide effort to find employment for as many as possible, and as soon as they can, very clearly expresses their intention in this matter. It is quite impossible to foresee how soon the disorganised trade of Dublin can or will resume its normal conditions, especially in view of the serious injury caused to many of its industries; but it is obvious that the longer the dispute continues the greater will be the injury to trade and the greater the difficulty to find employment for their workers.

APPENDIX B.—EMPLOYERS' ANSWER. In the event of a satisfactory settlement the committee will advise employers to withdraw any clause or clauses in any agreement so far as they relate to any ban on any union. Signed J. GOOD.

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APPENDIX C.—WORKERS' QUESTION. In view of the statement that the employers agree to make a bona-fide effort to find employment for as many as possible and as soon as they can, the workers' representatives feel that this does not give them sufficient data to go upon and further wish to enquire if the statement of Mr. Murphy in the Press that all but five per cent. can return immediately is any indication to the extent to which immediate reinstatement can be guaranteed now.

APPENDIX C.—EMPLOYERS' ANSWER. On the subject of the numbers for whom employment can be found the committee for the reasons already given cannot give any data of the number that may be re-employed. With regard to Mr. Murphy's statement, in the Press on the 15th of November, "now more than a month ago" it referred only to those men out of employment, whose places were not filled up and is not an index. To the extent to which immediate reinstatement can be guaranteed now.

The Committee have very carefully considered the question put forward this morning on behalf of the representatives of the workers, viz.: "That the Committee should furnish a statement of the percentage of workers who will be reinstated." The Committee replied to this question very clearly and fully on yesterday, and they further point out that the present dispute has been going on for more than four months, that it has affected every trade and nearly every employment in the city, working under varying conditions.

It must be obvious, therefore, that the Committee could not answer this question as to the percentage of men who could be taken back, and they can only repeat their assurance that the Employers will make a bona fide effort to find employment for as many as possible and as soon as they can. The Committee trust that the representatives of the men will accept this assurance on the part of the employers to act fairly towards their former employees.

APPENDIX E.—PUT ORALLY TO THE EMPLOYERS. Seeing that in case of a settlement and consequent resumption of work, the employers must know what labour they would require immediately, they can give in our opinion, a detailed list of what men and women workers—numbers and capacity—they require to attend at their places of business, and feeling such information is essential to our discussion of the documents submitted by the employers in reply to ours of yesterday morning, we again press for the information asked for.

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