Who is it speaks of defeat? I tell you a cause

like ours; Is greater than defeat can know-

It is the power of powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round, As surely as the glorious sun

Brings the great world moon-wave, Must our Cause be

won!

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

Edited by Jim Larkin.

No. 9.—Vol. I.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 22nd, 1911.

[ONE PENNY.

Clearing the Decks.

By JAMES FINTAN LALOR.

(From the "Irish Felon," July 22nd, 1848.)

It is never the mass of a people that forms its real and efficient might. It is the men by whom that mass is moved and managed. All the great acts of history have been done by a very few men. Take half a dozen names out of any revolution upon record, and what would have been the result.

Not Scotland, but Wallace, barred and baffled Edward. Not England, but Cromwell, struck a king from his seat. Not America, but six or eight American men, put stripes and stars on the banner of a nation. To quote examples, however, is needless; they must strike at once on every mind.

If Ireland be conquered now—or what would be worse—if she fails to fight, it will certainly not be the fault of the people at large, of those who form the rank and file of the nation. The failure and fault will be that of those who have assumed to take the office of commanding and conducting the march of a people for liberty, without, perhaps, having any commission from nature to do so, or natural right, or acquired requisite. The general population of this island are ready to find and furnish everything which can be demanded from the mass of a people—the numbers, the physical strength, the animal daring, the health, hardihood, and endurance. No population on earth of equal amount would furnish a more effective military conscription. We want only competent leaders—men of courage and capacity men whom nature meant and made for leaders, not the praters and pretenders, and bustling botherbys of the old agitation. These leaders are vet to be found.

Can Ireland furnish them? It would be a sheer and absurd blasphemy against nature to doubt it. The first blow will bring them out. But very many of our present prominent leaders must retire or be dismissed. These men must be got rid of utterly. They must. There is nothing else for it. They are stopping our way, clinging round our arms, giving us up to our enemies. Many of them came into this business from the mere desire of gaining little personal distinctions on safe terms, and at a cheap and easy rate of obtaining petty honours and offices-of making a small Dublin reputation—of creating a parish fame or a tea-table fame. They will never suffer the national movement to swell beyond the petty dimensions which they are able themselves to manage and command; and are, therefore a source not of strength, but of weakness, and the source of all our weakness. But for them we could walk down the

utmost force of England in one month.

In a movement of the nature which has been going on for years in this country, it was impossible to prevent the intrusion into offices of command of that class of men who mar success instead of making it. Indeed it was into their hands those offices have been almost exclusively confided up to the present hour. This can hardly be called a mistake, for it was unavoidable. The movement, naturally and of necessity, belonged to them. It was of the mock-heroic order, the machinery of which none but mean hands could undertake or be competent to manage. The class of men who make Revolutions, and who doubtless exist here as elsewhere, have been altogether disgusted and driven away from the service of their country by the peculiar character of that sort of "struggle for freedom," the system of "moral agitation" which Ireland thought fit to adopt; and from which their pride of manhood and pride of country revolted. The staff of leaders which that system created, and has left behind it, is composed of men utterly unfit and unwilling to take charge of a military struggle, and who ought at once to be superseded and replaced. For two generations—may history forget to mention them-those men have been working to do this—the best work that was ever done for tyranny—to take from the people the terror of their name and make popular movement a mockery. And what now are they working to do? To hold Ireland down, hand and foot, while her chains are being locked and double-locked, and her four noble prisoners sent fettered and handcuffed to a penal colony of England—hear it, O Earth and hear it, O God !-- for saying that Ireland should suffer famine no more. Oh! worse for us than the foreign tyrant is the native traitor; and worse

than the open traitor in the enemy's ranks

our own. Away with them! They must quit at once or be quashed. One man, and every man, of those now in the prison of Newgate, is worth a host of the dastards and drivellers who are bidding you stand by and "bide your time," while your best and bravest are being transported as felons in the face of your city, in the sight of two islands, and in view of all earth.

But how are you to know them, those menials of England in the green livery of their country? By this shall ye know them. Any man who objects to every plan of armed resistance that is proposed, while he produces none or no better one of his own. Or any man who tells you that an act of armed resistance—even if made so soon as to-morrow—even if offered by ten men only—even if offered by men armed only with stones—any man who tells you that such an act of resistance would be premature, imprudent, or dangerous-any and every such man should at once be spurned and spat at. For, remark you this and recollect it, that somewhere, and somehow, and by somebody, a beginning must be made; and that the first act of resistance is always, and must be ever, premature, imprudent, and dangerous. Lexington was premature, Bunker's Hill was imprudent, and even Trenton was dangerous.

There are men who speak much to you of prudence and caution, and very little of any virtue beside. But every vice may call itself by the name of some one virtue or other; and of prudence there are many sorts. Cowardice may call itself, and readily pass for, caution; and of those who preach prudence it behoves to inquire what kind of prudence it is they speak of, and to what class of prudent persons they belong themselves. There is a prudence the virtue of the wisest and bravestthe virtue of the wisest and braxest Manufacturing a Famine. out a precarious existence there is a prudence the virtue of beggars Manufacturing a Famine. pelled to exist under the and slaves. What class do those belong to who are prating now for prudence and against premature insurrection, while rejecting every proceeding and plan for preparation?

Against the advice of those men, and all men such as they, I declare my own.

In the case of Ireland now there is but one fact to deal with, and one question to be considered. The fact is this—that there are at present in occupation of our country some 40,000 armed men, in the livery and service of England; and the question is—how best and soonest to kill and capture those 40,000 men.

If required to state my own individual opinion, and allowed to choose my own time. I certainly would take the time when the full harvest of Ireland shall be stacked in the haggards. But not infrequently. God selects and sends His own seasons and occasions; and oftimes, too, an enemy is able to force the necessity of either fighting or failing. In the one case, we ought not, in the other we surely cannot. attempt waiting for our harvest-home. If opportunity offers, we must dash at that opportunity—if driven to the wall, we must wheel for resistance. Wherefore, let us fight in September, if we may-but sooner, if we must.

Meanwhile, however, remember thisthat somewhere, and somehow, and by somebody, a beginning must be made. Who strikes the first blow for Ireland? Who draws first blood for Ireland? Who wins a wreath that will be green for

The "Irish Felon" was suppressed by the Government after the appearance of the above article.

Smith O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue had just been sentenced to transporta-tion.—En.

WORLD'S FAIR 62d. BAZAAR,

30 HENRY ST., DUBLIN.

Established over 20 years. Everything possible for 64d.; Cheap and Good.

Encourage Irish Work GET PHOTOGRAPHED

Finnerly's, ESTD. 1903, Studios:

46 HENRY ST. and 77 AUNGIER ST., DUBLIN.

Best Work-Lowest Prices. is the vile trickster and the base craven in This Coupon entitles you to 20 per cent. of List Prices. See our Stall at all Basears and Public Felex.

Our Defiance.

By THOMAS F. O'REILLY.

As changeless as the mountain stream, Still onward ever rushing, Young Liberty's pure sacred beam Each Irish heart is flushing; We never knew the word despair, Nor hid our chains in garlands, Although to bask in freedom's air Some sought a home in far lands. We never bowed to England's wrong; Ourselves our sole reliance-By word and pen, in prose and song, We hurled her back defiance.

Unceasingly we toiled for bread With manly, brave endeavour, Although a ray of hope was shed Upon our efforts never: We sowed the seed, who reaped the grain Left nothing but the stubble, Our bondage one long night of pain, Our lives one endless trouble. We never bowed to England's wrong; Ourselves our sole reliance-By word and pen, in prose and song, We hurled her back defiance.

But now, thank God, our native land, Raised up like broken column, Contains a faithful, fearless band, With pupose firm and solemn, Who'll never bow a slavish head To tryant's vile dictation, But freedom's light more widely spread, And free our Irish nation, While we bow not to England's wrong; Ourselves our sole reliance, By word and pen, in prose and song, We'll hurl her back defiance.

There is likely to be an advance in the prices of many things this week or next. In fact coal and bacon have gone up to an extraordinary figure. It is not because there is any shortage in either of these articles that we are now paying more for them, but because an attempt is being made to create an artificial famine in Dublin, for the purpose of starving the men into submission who are on strike, or who are locked out by the employers. There is absolutely no necessity for running up the retail prices of food at present as there is no shortage in the country. The whole thing is a dodge between the employers and the wholesale merchants. American bacon could be imported at the same rates as hitherto and the shipping companies would still make a profit on it, even if the employees were paid the advance in wages they are asking for. The same applies to coal.

Instead of taking advantage of the temporary scarcity of American bacon to run the Irish up to famine prices, one would think the Irish firms would try to secure the market for themselves by supplying the shopkeepers with their own goods. There has been no advance in railway rates and there is no reason why the Irish firms could not meet the present demand. They should aim at increasing their output rather than their prices, and they would find it pay better in the long run. But they are too shortsighted and unenterprising to do anything like this.

Coal boats are still running and should be well able to meet any demand that is likely to be made at this season. There would be some justification for the increased price if it was later in the year; but now there is none. As we said in the beginning, it is only an attempt to create an artificial famine, and will help, rather than hinder us, by showing up the methods adopted by the shipping companies to starve the men into working for starvation wages.

Bear in mind it is the shipping companies who are responsible for the increased prices of food and coal, not the men who are on strike.

Workers !- Fall into line! Join the Transport Workers' Union-not an English branch affair, but a Union of Irishmen, governed by Irishmen-and doing good

Workers! Remember, to be free, yourselves must strike the blow!

For MEN'S BOOTS. Chrome, Box Calf or Glace Rid, AT 6/11. 78b Talbot Street.

A Plea for the Children.

Now that the workers have come to know their own value, both intellectually and physically, and to realise that they are the source from which the wealth of the country is derived, that the shipping business, industrial, and agricultural worlds, in fact all the fields of labour in every capacity, would suddenly collapse, without the brains and labour of the great army of workers, they must remember that they owe a duty, not only to themselves, but also to all those who bear a heavier burden, to those whom we might term the destitute, but more particularly to the children belonging to this poor down-trodden class. It is these children who are demanding immediate attention from you workers. The children of the workers who receive what is termed a fair wage, but with which we are not satisfied. have some chance in their coming conflict with the world, in as much as they are able to get at least proper food to help to build up the physical system, clothing which helps them to preserve a right amount of respect in their personal appearance, and, we hope, as good an education as their parents can give them. It is encouraging to find, now that parents have awakened to the fact, that a good education is most essential to the future welfare of their children. No doubt those parents have to sacrifice a great deal to do all this, but it is a sacrifice in the right direction. So much for the outlook of these children.

But now, how about the children who

belong to that portion of society who are unable to get constant employment, or memployment of any kind, and have to eke out a precarious existence, and are comdegrading conditions. It is these children from the under-world, who must be rescued from the terrible future that looms in front of them. If things are allowed to go on as they are going, then it is for them a future of the utmost sordidness, a future of hunger, ill-health, uncleanliness, lack of education, and what is to my mind a most degrading aspect, a future of systematic begging. One would almost think that alms-asking had become a recognised institution here in Dublin. It is only necessary to pass up the principal streets of this city to see to what a terrible pitch this begging has come. Now, we cannot blame these children, semi-starvation they are used to, but wholesale starvation is more than even these poor waifs can face. They must have food in some way, and as they cannot procure it in a legitimate way, they are compelled to resort to one of the worst forms of procuring it, by begging. Just think of ityoung children, of the same flesh and blood, not a bit better nor worse than those pampered, over-fed, over-dressed. off-spring of what is termed the "upper ten," have to creep out to beg and implore the passers-by to give them coppers, to procure something in the shape of food to keep them from starvation. And then we are supposed to be living in an enlightened and Christian age-the absurdity of such a statement, as though true Christians, in the real acceptance of the word, would allow such a state of affairs to exist. Now, you workers have it in your power to put a stop to scandalous wrongs of this kind. In the first place you must see to it, that you become one great organised body, united and firm, so that the employers would have reason to fear you, and therefore your just demands will

be recognised and granted. Then, as an organised, powerful community, you must make it your positive duty to see that the unemployed are granted the right to work, and not only to work, but also to receive a proper return for their work—that is, sufficient wages to make it possible for them to live. Then we will have some hope for the future of these helpless children. It is a glaring crime—a crime committed against the weak and helpless; against a class who are powerless to fight for their rights, and who have no one to fight their cause only you, workers. Therefore, you must get ready, and be determined that they shall not be allowed to sink into this awful state of despondency and begging. Just think for a moment what such a life must be-hunger and its accompanying wees

Hurling and Pootball seems visiting Dublin should patronise

-KXYS! Douglas Fotel and Restaurant. I I EDEN QUAY. Shilling Dinners and Teas. Bedrooms, 2s. Open on Sundays,

terests, a future too awful to contemplate: such is the existence human beings are compelled to live. Far too long has such a state of affairs existed. There must be an end to it. During three days of supposed gaiety and dissipation in honour of what was termed the Royal Visit, I myself saw numerous instances of this alms-asking, but two struck me as somewhat worse than the others. The first instance was on the Sunday previous to the departure of the King of England. Two navy men belonging to the English Fleet were trying to make their way down Cavendish Row, but owing to the amount of liquor they had on board, their progress was slow and unsteady. Following them were a group of young children, to judge from appearances, ranging in ages from 6 to 10 years, begging the men in the most cringing tones to give them coppers. Things have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when we must become eye-witnesses to such degrading scenes. To think that poverty has got such a grip on our people, that little Irish boys and girls, who ought to be enjoying a happy, healthy, child-life, are compelled through force of circumstances to come in contact in their

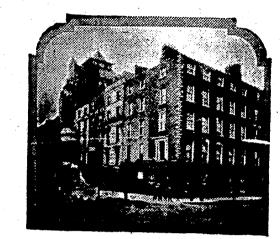
in the past, hopelessness in the present;

and if something is not done in their in-

earliest years with the vice of drunkenness. Then again, on the following Tuesday evening, I had occasion to pass up O'Connell street at a rather late hour, when I saw a scene which annoyed and disgusted me. Two half-drunken soldiers, a girl about 12 years of age asking them for alms, which they were giving her, accompanied by some drunken, jesting words. passed on, thinking deeply and sadly, that here in this city of Dublin thousands of pounds were heing spent in lighting up inanimate objects, such as shops, banks, Post-Office, &c., while human beings had to go out at such an hour at night to implore passers-by to give them help. Surely anyone with sense of justice in them at all must see the absolute wrong of actions of this kind, and also the necessity for you, workers to realise your responsibilities. In the time of Oliver Cromwell the English soldiery considered it their duty to send the younger generation of Irish into eternity by the brutal use of pikes and swords. The years have passed by, and we now find them dispensing coppers to the poor, helpless boys and girls of the same race—the irony of it! Alas, that such things should be. Surely death by the sword or pike were preferable to the degradation of alms from such a quarter. Have the writings, teachings, imprisonments and cruel deaths of our dead and

gone great men of Ireland to go for nothing; are their sufferings and trials to sink into oblivion; surely not. Surely you workers cannot and will not forget the teachings of these men, and therefore you must realise you have a duty to perform, a duty that will not wait nor be put off, a duty to yourselves and your people. I am leaving out altogether the monied class, who stand for nothing in the cause of Labour and Nationality. Labour is to them simply the source of their wealth, whereby they may get every luxury, comfort and gaiety. Nation is to them a myth, and which they would sell and forfeit any day for a paltry title. No, it is to you, the workers, we appeal, and I am suie not in vain. It is you who are the backbone of the country, you have the brains, strength, and numbers, and in your heart of hearts you have true Nationality, and a dominant desire to be free both from the foreign yoke and the oppression of the employer. 'Tis to you, then, alone, we look for the wiping out of the gross wrongs that are to be seen in our streets. 'Tis to you alone we look for the uplifting of the nation and the people. Tis with you the training and bettering of the helpless children rest. You must always remember that they are the future men and women of Ireland, and things must not be allowed to happen that degrade them or instil into them a cringing spirit, they mu ' be taught to preserve their National independence and freedom, which belongs to them by right of race. 'Tis a hard battle to face, but nothing worth having was ever yet got on easy terms; all worthy objects and attainments have had to be fought for, and fought hardly, but it is a battle worthy of you. Think of and remember all it means to you and yours, and if you do your hearts will not fail, nor your courage desert you, and in the near. future you will have the satisfaction of knowing that it was through the courage, perseverance, and steadfast attitude of the workers that this Ireland will be a presperous, healthy, and self-respecting nation.

. . . . D. L.



The above represents the Spacious Premises of

Hopkins & Hopkins Jewellers, DUBLIN,

Who employ 50 skilled men in the Manufacture of Gold, Gem-Jewellery, Medals, &c., &c.

THEY ARE REALLY MANUFACTURERS.

We made Badges for the Irish Transport Workers' Union, Corporation Workmen's Trade Union, and many others.

American Comment on the Strike.

The following extract from "Solidarity." the Eastern organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, will be read with interest :--

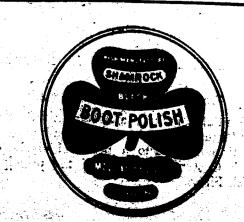
The strike of sailors and dock workers, though by no means international in scope, is nevertheless big enough to have caused no end of consternation in and around the ports of England and Ireland, where practically every steamship line is reported to have been put out of commission during the past week. The dock workers, who were the last to strike, appear to be the backbone of the movement. Although many of the shipowners have offered to yield and grant all the demands, the dock workers refuse "until all the lines give in," thus maintaining the solidarity of the workers against their masters.

The social effects of this strike of water transportation workers leave no doubt in the minds of intelligent observers that the economic field is the place where lies the power of labour. The masters cannot run their own ships; neither can the "Government" step in and compel the marine workers to run them. And because the slaves refuse to run them, "business" is paralysed, and all classes of people are affected. This strike shows that a greater power than the State and the employers combined rests with the workers when the latter learn how to use it.

What is evident from a partial strike of the marine transportation workers is seen to be but a fraction of what is possible when the workers shall be ready for similar action in every great industry. Shipowners and other employers' associations, as well as political States, will melt like wax before the world-wide industrial organisation of the working class.

"We are coming, Father Abraham."

We see it stated in the daily papers that the Women's National Health Association will benefit by over £1,000 from the Ui Breasail Exhibition. ——The Allfor-Ishbel League gets the cash-Ireland gets the all for Ishbels. (Will our late correspondent, "R.J.S." please make a note of above?).



Mutual Trading Stamp System.

Having come across the above system, which we consider is a great help to the careful housewife, we are wondering how many of our readers are taking advantage of this system and reaping the benefit. To the wives of weekly wage earners this money saving system is one which should not be treated lightly, bringing, as it does, discount on all purchases made. When you are paying cash for your goods you are just as much entitled to a discount on your purchase as any of the people who buy their necessaries from large stores. Well, here is a very simple way for the poor man who has a large family, and whose wages is not too large, to furnish and beautify his home: buy your necessaries of life from the trader who gives mutual trading stamps. You get exactly the same value for your money as from any other trader, and you are allowed as well a certain number of stamps to each purchase. The stamps cost you absolutely nothing. You will be supplied with a collecting-book, wherein you affix your stamps. When you have a quarter book, a half, or full book, as the case may be, bring it to the showrooms of the Irish Mutual Trading Stamp Company, and you will be given any useful article you select for the required number of stamps, absolutely free of cost. From their abundant stock we certainly do not see why the poorer classes do not take full advantage of this system, and help to furnish their homes for nothing, the same as the "upper class" insist on getting a discount when buying for cash at the stores in which they deal.

[See advertisement next week.]

Aeridheacht at Dolphin's Barn.

The promoters of Sunday's Ou door Entertainment at Dolphin's Barn are sparing no effort to make the event worthy of public support. The musical items will be rendered by Glencree Band, and the vocalists include Miss Sighle ni Bhrom, Miss A. Treacy, Miss Una O'Moore, Messrs. Cuffe, Morgan, M'Carthy, Canavan, O'Donohoe and Hogan. Dance items will form a strong feature in the programme, and will be contributed by the Sisters Murtagh, Miss Kathleen O'Toole, Miss T. Perry and Mr. MacGabhann. Choral items are entrusted to Francis Street Prize Choir, and some part songs to the Brian Boru Quartette. Recitations will be given by Messrs. R. MacGabhann and P. O'Ceallachan. A short address will be given in the interval by the Hon. J. M. Sullivan, New York.

An Interesting Item.

To-morrow the Freeman's Journal Staff Sports will be brought off at Jones's road, when many important athletic and cycling events will be contested. These sports have assumed international importance, and we are sure those who can find M'Cormick. I wonder what Mr. Robert it convenient to witness the contests will Tedcastle thinks of the game, a man who athletes will be present.

Great Attractions this Year. Magnificent Pageant

ROTUNDA GARDENS. "A Feis at Ancient Tara."

JULY 29th, AUGUST 2nd, 5th & 7th.

HURLING AND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, Jones's Road, July 30th. Leading Teams will compete.

LANGUAGE, SINGING AND DANCING COMPETITIONS. On August 1st & 2nd, in the Rotunda.

AUGUST 1st, LECTURE ON IRISH FOLK MUSIC,

By Tomar Mac Tomnaill. Illustrated by leading Irish Artistes.

AUGUST 3rd, GRAND CONCERT OF IRISH, SCOTCH AND BRETON MUSIC.

Oration by A11 TATAIR MAC OUIDIR. Recitation of Oireachtas Ode. Reception of Foreign Delegates.

TULY 31st, A New Drama by máire ni cinneroe.

"cois abann arastainn."

AUGUST 4th, Revival of "seasan na szuab,"

"An Tinnceir 7 An-TSIDEOS." Produced by Oireachtas Special Dramatic Company.

AUGUST 5th, TWO NEW COM-PETITION PLAYS, Produced by Chaob na 5Cúis 5Cuisi.

Industrial Exhibition in Rotunda

From July 29th to August 4th. Will also include a Special Art Section for Pictures by Irish Artists, and another Section devoted to a beautiful display of Irish Costumes by some of the principal Irish Firms.

To Our Masters.

Ye call us rebels and traitors, Who spurn all your honeyed advice, Because our hearts bleed for the working And we speak words that seemeth not

> "nice," CALL AWAY.

"Agitators" "mob leaders" and "upstarts," Ye nickname the souls from the ranks, Who hear the low wail of the anguished

Or servility's chain as it clanks,

And the end of it all; What of it? Coin more words venom barbed with a

No blood-imbrued "hero" more proud of

Than we, who no epithets fear, CALL AWAY.

We tell you all this without boasting; Our feet have been set to the road; Ever old, ever new, is the vision in view, Of the workers who aye bore the load, CALL AWAY.

And the end of it all; What of it? It is writ in the spirit that's rife In the murmuring swell which will banish

And bring Heaven, to the workers, in Life, CALL AWAY.

RIGHT BOWER.

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

Irish Worker

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Edited by JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weeklyprice One Penny-and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 10 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 3421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 3d. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous

Dublin, Saturday, 22nd July, 1911.

The Lock-Out.

THE MEN'S CASE.

Now, as to the alleged lock-out, which has turned out to be the greatest fizzle on record. Out of all the coal firms in Dublin only four carried out the resolution to bluff their men. First comes Tedcastle, amply rewarded, as many famous when he had charge of his own steamers and coal depot was always prepared to treat with his men. Now they who pull the strings ignore him. He, like others, is but a pawn on the board. His accumulated money is to be the ammunition used against the men who made it for him: and some of the men who are playing ducks and drakes with his business have taken good care they themselves are secure. Then we have Wallace Bros., the chairman of which company is a great Irish Irelander, I don't think! great on Irish industrial development and sweated labour; Thos. Heaton & Co, J. Carroll & Co., who got his big trade during the big strike of 1890 by granting the men what they demanded. Before this fight closes he will be sorry he ever attempted to do Heiton's dirty work, and Mr. Robinson, who no later than Friday evening told me himself in answer to a question that he was not going to take any part in the struggle but was going on with his work. This Mr. Robinson actually got a contractor named Binns, of Clontarf, to write explaining and apoligising for having interfered in the Brooks Thomas fight. He is also Government contractor both to Post Office, War Office, and Board of Trade; and this gentleman, who gave his word on Friday, finds no scruples in breaking it on Saturday morning. Again, Mr. Wallace during the dispute with Brooks Thomas when his attention was called to the fact that one of his foremen had sent coal to the aforementioned firm who then had a dispute with their workmen, ordered the coal back and promised not to interfere in the dispute. And the secretary of this monopoly, which has kept up the price of coal in Dublin for years, and done more than any other body to kill local manufactures, this secretary, Mr. M'Donald, when challenged why he was' supplying Mrs. Inglis, of Westland Row, confectioner, with coal, on Carroll's order, said no, he would not do any of Carroll's work nor assist Carroll in any way, and offered to show his books to me to prove that they (M'Donald) always supplied Mrs. Inglis with coals. This is the man who denied he had any communication with the Union or recognised the Union in any way. This is the man who, a few months ago, signed a bond to employ trade union labour and pay the wages fixed by the trade union. Upon these conditions he got the Pembroke Council contracts and Richmond Asylum contracts. These are the kind of employers men have to deal with. Does it require any further argument for the need of a trade union and trade union officials to speak on behalf of the men employed by them? Neither the word nor the signed bond of

some of these men can be relied on. These

are the individuals who are flaunting an

alleged agreement, which was supposed to

be signed on behalf of the Dublin workers

in 1908. The agreement was signed by a

Mr. James Sexton on behalf of the National

Union of Dock Labourers, which agreement the men in the port repudiated, and it was because of that agreement, made against their interests, that the men threw over the National Union. There has been no members of the National Union of Dock Labourers in Dublin-nay, in Ireland. except Derry-since November, 1908, and Mr. M'Cormick knows that better than any man. Publicly and privately that agreement was repudiated. They might as well say that the silent dead in Glasnevin acquiesced in the present government of this country, and their acquiesence binds the living men of this town. No! The living men of this town are going to have their union. They claimed the right to appoint their own chairman and secretaries, just inasmuch as Tedcastle, M'Cor mick claimed to appoint Mr. M'Cormick as chairman to speak on behalf of the shareholders—that and no more, and no less. The firms named below are blackleg firms, and are unable to supply coals to any person or firm, they having locked-out their

BLACK LIST

TEDCASTLE, M'CORMICK. HEITON & Co. J. J. CARROLL. FLOWER, M'DONALD. S. N. ROBINSON,

who are also trading as the Coal & Steamship Co., and the Arley Coal Co., Burgh

If you want coals or salt get them from the following trade union firms, who can supply all classes of coal, and who pay the union rate of wages :-

UNION LIST.

DUBLIN GENERAL STEAMSHIP-PING CO., Beresford place. Telephone-336 and 102.

W. W. ROBINSON & SON, 19 Westland row. Telephone-1599.

NUZUM BROS., Great Brunswick street Telephone-32 JOHN M'CARTHY, Mount street. Tele-

phone—2852. -2304.

street. Telephone-2930. DICKSON. Telephone-2164 and 2509. P. MURPHY, Hanover quay. Telephone —477 and 2793.

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If you want to ship general cargo or live stock ring up

BRISTOL STEAMERS. MRS. DICKSON. HENRY M'DERMOTT. PATRICK O'CARROLL, Inchicore. MICHAEL MURPHY, Shipowners, CARDIFF STEAMERS.

GALE LINE OF STEAMERS. MANCHESTER LINE OF STEAMERS. who all pay union wages and recognise union conditions.

STRIKE!

The position is as follows:-The Burns Line struggling along, scabs working boats across, very little cargo passing through. Laird Line, practically tied up. City of Dublin boats, all tied up, no cargo moving. Tedcastle Line, both cargo and coal boats, tied up. Manchester boats, paying and recognising union wages and conditions. This, by the way, is somewhat unique. Mr. Watson, Chairman of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, refuses to recognise the union and will not employ members of a trade union; but Sir Watson, of that ilk, as agent for Dublin and Manchester Steamship Company in Dublin, has not only agreed to pay union rates of wages, but has also agreed to recognise the Union and carry Union Sailors and Firemen. This is a regular Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde existence, Further, as a director of the Cunard Co., he has also recognised the union in Liverpool, all men working aboard Cunard boats, either as sailors, firemen, or cooks, butchers, bakers, or stewards, have to be union men and wear the union badge.

We, therefore, ask the commercial people, consignees, and cattle salesmen, how much longer are you going to allow Watson to use your needs and necessities, that he, the mighty one, may play the game of beggar-my-neighbour? His interests are bound up with the development of foreign transit, and he is not concerned with the development of Irish Trade. Where are the statesmen who control the destiny of the Irish cattle trade? Why don't they charter boats to carry their goods and not allow this gentleman. Sir Watson, to humbug them any longer? And may we ask the Irish Party why this silence? What howling there was a few years ago when there was a possibility of the City of Dublin Company losing the mails. The Irish Party fought tooth and nail for the retention of the contract for the City of Dublin Company. Will the Irish Party do as much for the Irish worker? We'll wait and see.

According to the terms of the contract the Company are bound to pay the recognised standard rate of wages and observe fair conditions of labour. When Sir, then Mr, Watson, wanted the mails he did not scruple in seeking the assistance of the Irish Workers. Let this question be distinctly understood by that school of patriots who are always decrying the Irish Workers for asking for some share of the wealth they create. What have we to say to Watson and his type? men who agree to pay and recognise union conditions in Boards which are engaged in competing with Ireland's commerce? Here, on the other hand, is a company owned in Ireland and controlled by Irishmen (I refer to the Palgrave Murphy steamers), who not only pay pnion wages, but who are always pre-



them we will starve their women and children.

DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, D'Olier THE WORKERS .- Hold hard Mr. J. J. Carroll, Mr. Thos. Heiton, Mr. McCormick. Mr. M'Donald, Messrs. S. N. Robinson and Capt. Donnelly. We are going to take a hand in this. Boys who are fighting must get ammunition, and we will send our money on to help the women and children.

> uared to hear any complaints from their their case. Why don't they ask for somemen, and if genuine, redress them. Why cannot those shippers both general produce and cattle, also manufacturers, come together as the Manchester shippers and merchants did, and say to their servants. the shipowners, either meet your men and discuss terms, or we will get boats of our own to carry our goods?

Challenge To Mr. Edward Watson —WZD-

Mr. Samuel M'Cormick.

On Saturday evening, July 15th, a message was delivered to me by Superintendent Whittaker that the Under-Secretary for Ireland desired to see me with reference to the present dispute. That interview took place, it being distinctly understood that whatever negotiations took place would be of a private character. Certain suggestions were put before usthat is, Councillor Michael M'Keown and myself, as representing the men. On Monday Tom Mann, arriving in Dublin, we invoked him to accompany us to the Castle. Certain proposals and suggestions were set down in writing as a basis of settlement. It was understood that all such matters were strictly private. Nothing having transpired, and no settlement having been come to, the workers' representatives agreed that no documents nor any of the suggestions made were to be published. That suggestion has been rigidly adhered to by us. We felt-as we still feel—that we had no right to publish an exparte statement. Notwithstanding, we could have had a scoop in a journalistic sense, for mark, all of the documents were in our possession. And yet here we have men who talk about objecting to the men's present advisers, and speak about not being able to rely on any agreements entered into, who publish what they state to be a report of the proceedings. Well, we repeat again, we are but common labourers, and we now challenge either of the gentlemen named above to make good their assertionsfirst, that we refused to treat with the employers; secondly, that we have interfered with the men's liberty of action. They talk of the Union stopping the men from returning to work. Why don't they de-fine their terms. What do they mean by Union? If they mean certain individuals let them say so. If they mean to suggest that I am stopping any men from returning to work, they are stating what they know to be untrue, and as a means of settling that point let them call a meeting of the men in the Antient Concert Rooms or other hall-Mr. M'Cormick and Mr. Watson to attend, state their case, and make the offer put before us, and at that meeting ask the men to appoint a representative or representatives to act for the men in dispute. I will abide the result. They can suggest who should be the men's advisers, and the vote can be taken by ballet. Now, Mr. M'Cormick, like Dooley, I admire a good enemy. I believe you are game enough, and I further suggest that I be allowed to address the organised employers on same terms. We notice the friends of the workers—that is, the editors of the advertising and betting sheets, which masquerade as newspapers in this

monopoly and privilege in this country, and to write down as a scoundrel any and every man who tries to do his duty to his country. Yes, Mr. M'Peake, Catholic and Home Ruler, I, too, could sell my principles at a price and advocate intolerance, bigotry and disloyalty, but I am not Mr. M'Peake, and as for those other gentlemen who guide the destinies of the Murphy organs (mouth organs)—well, there we leave it at that. Perhaps I may be wrong, but even the Irish Party have had to point out that the Murphy tin-whistle brigade (the "Evening Herald" and "Independent") are both lying and malicious rags; and, as for the poor creatures who are running the "Freeman" and "Evening Telegraph" on the rocks of bankruptcy, no sane person minds them. Even our friend Moran, of the "Leader," has given them up in despair. They are neither flesh, fowl, nor good herring. We have had occasion to read reports in magisterial and other courts, but the exhibition we have witnessed this week of vindictiveness and class-prejudice from the bench in Dublin gives us best. That eminent law authority, Mr. Drury, has again been letting himself go, but Mr. Drury, and creatures of his kidney, are doing more to disgust the people and to make them determined, that there must be an alteration. Listen to this Solomon. I (the great Drury) know men with large families, respectable men, who only get 9s. per week, and never go out on strike." No, Solomon! The thing who would work for 9s. a week is not a man. And further, I don't think that any man who thinks himself a man would care to know you with your £16 a weekor £800 a year. If you were treated properly 9s. a week would be too good for you. Well, you have to go before a Judge some day. Oh! let it be soon, and then may I be there to bear witness against you. (A magistrate—" Boy, spread some chloride of lime around the ward, seems to have polluted the atmosphere.") And then the College-bred gentleman, John Joseph Carroll, appears on the scene, takes the oath, and swears that his men have no grievance—that he (J. J.) pays them £2 a week. What Jays he must think we are. Well, it is too true, J. J., that there are too many Jays; and you and creatures like you are helping us to open their eyes. And then, truthful J. J., you tell your friend that the strike leaders get extra pay during a strike. Well, you are just as truthful and as honest in making that statement as you are in selling coal. Your men have no complaints, eh! Well, we hold a meeting of your men on Sunday. Will you attend? Oh! but you cannot. You are going to worship your Maker, eh! Well, don't forget you appeared in a police-court this week and gave evidence. You took a sacred oath to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth-and I say you are the vilest liar

one to tell them how their grandmothers

should suck eggs. I don't think we will

worry about the editor of the "Evening

Mail." We think that gentleman, is

paid to state the case for the gang of

Owing to the great pressure on our time we found it impossible to continue publishing our Evening "Lock-Out" Edition after Monday last. The little paper was much appreciated, and we were sorry for having to disappoint so many friends, who will excuse us under the circumstances. city, are crying out for the men to state

are another Pigott.

that ever stood in the witness-box. You

Seamen's Strike.

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER

SIR-The statement appearing in the Dublin Press re above is certainly, in my judgment, not in keeping with the actual position as set out by the Executive

of the Seamen's Union. 1. On wages we ask in all monthly ves-

sels 10s. advance all round. 2. Coasting vessels, 32s. 6d. weekly, A.B.'s and firemen.

3. Recognition of the Union, and this includes the settlement of all Union matters by the representatives of the Union and employers respectively.

These terms have practically been accepted by employers and employed in Liverpool, and these same conditions we ask shall be applicable to the port of l)ublin, such conditions being accepted by the seamen when all other sections of transport workers are equally agreed upon their working conditions.

(Signed), D. J. KENNY, Mersey Dist. Sec., National Sailors' and Firemen's Union.

CORK.

Here is the evidence—if evidence were needed—of the necessity of organisation. When the Irish Transport Workers' Union was in full swing in Cork the labour conditions on the docks of the city were the best in Great Britain and Ireland. The old order of things changed—the stevedores were the representatives of the men. elected by the members of the union; the wages were considerably increased; the men got the best legal advice in cases of compensation, and victimisation was absosolutely wiped out. The old order returned in the disorganisation of the men, and, worse still, the local men who fought the men's fight have had to stand idle whilst others took their work. But now that the men have made a start we hope to soon be in the position of winning for the workers a fair share of the fruits of their toil. A spirit of independence is evidenced by the workers, and this spirit is fortified by the knowledge that the workers at this side of the Channel are refusing to work the ships manned or laden by "scab" labour. Evidence of determination to stand by their fellows is forthcoming. The men are clamouring for a visit from Jim Larkin, and we are in hopes that in the very near future Cork will take its rightful place in the ranks of the Irish labour movement. Already a series of meetings have been held, and the men, whilst loyally abiding by the decision of the union, are anxious to give an earnest of that courage which has ever been an attribute of the Old City by the Lee—that courage which earned for them the soubriquet of "Rebel Cork."

P. T. DALY.

BELFAST.

While prosecuting our mission boldly and candidly, it is not our purpose to make invidious distinctions, but considering the circumstances in the case of Belfast, we are constrained to do what may seem a departure from the rule we have set down for our guidance in dealing with the questions which affect the general interests of our class. We cannot forget the glorious fight for social emancipation made by the men of Belfast four years ago; the recollection of it will never fade from the memory of the humblest participants in it, nor can the historian of the future afford to pass it over unnoticed. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary concern we have learned that the men who bore the brunt of the battle in the memorable struggle of 1907 are again asserting themselves by striking in sympathy with the sailors and firemen.

We know from long experience that the Low dockmen are not cowards nor traitors to their class; and we know also that their seeming backwardness in the present international, as well as national, struggle was due to causes which might well deter even heroes, such as they are, from taking more than a sympathetic interest in it.

Treachery and trickery, allied with the Shipping Federation, deprived them of their only weapon of defence, and for more than two weary years they have been at the mercy of the so-called Labour Bureau, hounded on and harassed by the shipowners and stevedore bosses, and watch a like thieves by Dards and his fellow spies. Knowing them as we do, we car imagine the joy with which they have embraced the present opportunity of again emancipating themselves from the thraldom of their taskmasters and their spies and minions, and we hail them with a "cead mille failte" as orothers in the fight that we have been waging successfully for the past four weeks; and we promise them that so far as the Head Liners, the stronghold of the Bureau, are concerned, we will deal with them effectually the first time they reach the port of Dublin. And no matter where the ship belongs to we will see to it hat if she carries a scab crew or has been loaded by scabs, she will not be discharged in Dublin. So good luck, boys; stick together with your accustomed pertinacity and courage, and victory will be yours, as we know it will be ours, in a very short space of time. M. M'K.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

The following unsolicited Subscriptions towards the Strike Funds have been

Lightermen and Jettymen, Guinness's Brewery, £3 6s.; Mr. Horan, Grocer and Provision Merchant, Gt. Brunswick street, £3; Mr. L. Healy, stevedore, Dublin General Steam Shipping Co., 10s.; Mr. Roche, 24 North Strand, £1.

United Corporation Workmen of Dublin Trades Union.

HALF-YEARLY BALANCE SHEET, From 1st January to June, 30th, 1911. INCOME.

£ s. d. Balance Credit Jan. 1st., Total Income for half-year e. ii. z 30th June, 1911 972 19 1 £2.591 4 113 Tetal lassare ... Tetal Expenditure 748 16 8

Balance to Credit of Union £1,842 8 31

In the greation 31 Stock 1,101 18 7
In Park ... 700 0 0
In Treasurer's Hands ... 40 9 81 ... $40 \ 9 \ 8\frac{1}{2}$ £1,812 8 $3\frac{1}{2}$ Total

Expenditure. M = my11-57 12Secretary's Salary 52 0De to Salary $33 \ 0 \ 0$ Bart Frant ... 26 0 0 12 0 0 President Petition Geronal Frants 17 5 Same ov and Printing ... There is Light and Fittings 16 1 1 11 4 6 15 19 Filter Axperses, &c. ... Assess Secretary 15 0 Careta, et ... 13 17 Amns Leeds ... Der a states and Canvassing

Affiliadon fees Trades Council Labour Representative 6 17 6 Cana Dec ry Bills 1 12 6 Electen Expenses Meeting at Mansion House and Trades Hall

10 0 0

Three Pelegates to Galway

Treasurer's Salary

Chairman ... Advertisements Newstaters ... 0 10 Repairs Grant to Schools Caretaker's clothes Furniture £748 16 8 Total

MICHAEL CANTY, Secretary. FRANCIS O'HANLON, Treasurer. W. CROKER, JOHN KANE, Auditors.

A raceherse has died in Britain and the news has been cabled out to the "Dominions beyond the seas." The animal, when alive, was valued at £20,000. That is to say, it was worth more than 20,000 workers there are millions of workers in Ireland to-day who wouldn't fetch a pound apiece. Carlyle pointed out half a century ago that an able-bodied horse was sure of leard and lodgings at least, an able-lodied man was not. The State, then, as now, could afford to pay the unemployed a good round sum if they would engage to go and hang themselves. This is civilisation.

Freeman's Journal Staff SPORTS SUNDAY, 23rd JULY, 1911.

Five Mile Flat Championship of Ireland WILL DALY DEFEAT HARRIS?

See GIONGO, the Italian Champion, in the sprints, and CASTEREGNA in the Half Mile and Mile Hard. Come and see who is Ireland's Six Mile lice le Champion.

ST. FULLS'S BRASS AND REED BAND. St. Lauren a O'Toole's Pipers' Band will also attend. ADMISSION - Is. & 6d.

BOYS! BOOK AUGUST 27th, 1911.

TRADES SPORTS, JONES'S ROAD.

WE WILL ALL BE THERE. Quarter Mile Bicycle Championship of Ireland, ALSO

5 Mile Bicycle Championship of Leinster.

ALL THE CRACKS WILL COMPETE. have first about the weather. Bring herself, themselves, yourself and myself will be there.

SAVE MONEY! The Ball of Blue

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

Come and see; you will be surprised.

Corner of RUTLAND SQUARE, West.

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

-THE-

Mutual Window Cleaning Co.

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

Gaelic Games.

Last Sunday's Matches in Dublin.

[Special Reports to The Irish Worker.]

LEINSTER CHAMPIONSHIPS.

On Sunday at Jones's road two matches ... 1,618 5 101 in the 1911 Leinster Senior Football Championship were brought off between Meath and Queen's Co., and Kildare and Wicklow in presence of a fairly large attendance of spectators. The competing teams, accompanied by a large following, travelled by special trains to Dublin. The matches were not up to the standard of Championships contests, but all the same they furnished an interesting two hours sport. The match between Meath and Queen's Co. developed into a dull affair, in which the former were victorious. The contest between Kildare and Wicklow was a livelier affair, some good football being witnessed. The Kildare Co. turned out practically a new team, compared with that of some years ago, when the famous "All-Whites" won the All-Ireland Championship. Yesterday's team was mainly composed of Junior players, nearly all of the old players having emigrated. Wicklow players, and this had a disheartening effect on the team, who played pluckily up to within ten minutes of full time, when the "short-grass" boys had matters all their own way. Judging by yesterday's play, Kildare have no chance of winning this year's Leinster Championship. Their form yesterday was a disappointment to their many supporters. The Meath team was composed of players from Castletown, Bohermeen, and Kells clubs, the Kildare. team of players from Rosebery, Clane, Monastrevan, and Rathmore clubs, and the Wicklow team of Rathnew, Carnew, Wicklow and Avondale clubs. Details:— MEATH v. LEIX (Queen's Co.).

This match started shortly after the advertised time. Both teams turned out neatly attired—the Meath men dressed in yellow and black jerseys, while the Queen's Co. men wore red and green. Meath played to the canal gcal, and after about five minute's play Fox was responsible for a major score for the Royal County. Play became dull after this for some minutes, until Timmon made a run down field for Meath, but the forwards were well beaten by the Leix backs. After some poor play the Leix men got up field, and after some exciting passages the equaliser was sent through the nets, per Delaney. The Leix men kept up the pressure, and after more fast play they increased the score by a point, which was quickly followed by another. This was soon after succeeded by another minor after the half-time whistle sounded with the scores reading—

.. 1 goal and 3 points. Leix Meath ... 1 goal.

On restarting the Meath men broke away, and before the Leix men could get to their places Fox had a point up. The Leix men were called on to defend on delivery, but Hughes got through, and another point went to the Royal County Lively play followed, and the Meath men got close again. Fennelly got in a good kick which struck the goal post, but Wallace, who was near the goal mouth, came to the rescue and sent through the nets, which left the Meath men leading by 2 points. Vigorous play ensued, the Leix men got down field, but they were quickly stopped by the Meath men, and play was sent to centre field. Killeen next brought off a fine save in goal mouth for the Leix men. Fouls became frequent in the succeeding play. Leix got a free close to goal mouth, but Ward brought off a splendid save. The Leix men fought hard for a score, but their efforts were unrewarded, as the Meath backs were on the alert. Uninteresting play was the order until the final whistle sounded, when the scores

... 2 goals and 2 points. Meath ... 1 goals and 3 points. Leix

Mr. Maurice Collins, Dublin Geraldines,

KILDARE v. WICKLOW. Kildare turned out in their usual familiar colours, all white; while the Wicklow men were neatly attired in blue jerseys and white knicks. Wicklow played to the canal goal, and on the throw in the Wicklow men made a great burst down field, and Kavanagh kicking to Gray, the latter sent through a grand goal, completely mesmerising the "short grass' men. The goal kick favoured Kildare, until Kavanagh and Fortune cleared, and play was in Kildare territory. Kildare next made an attack on Wicklow's goal, which ended fruitlessly. Wing play was next the order, until Carroll and Byrne were called on to clear for Wicklow. Even play was the rule until a Kildare forward sent in a point, per Carey. The Cillemantan goal man next brought off two fine saves. Kildare were awarded a free within a couple of yards of the Wicklow goal, a point resulting, per Kennedy. Wicklow were kept defending for some minutes, and right well did the backs respond. Kavanagh and Jordan cleared for Wicklow, and play was transferred. Fast play followed. Wicklow were awarded a free, and Tom Kavanagh had little difficulty in securing a point. Kildare retaliated on delivery, Carey scoring a point. Play was next of a fast order, and with a great running kick Dowling sent well up to the Wicklow goal. The custodian, in endeavouring to save, left his place, and Joyce was enabled to put in an easy goal. Kavanagh and Carroll next came to Wicklow's rescue, and a free put them in Kildare territory, Jordan sending wide.

Immediately after the half time whistle sounded with the scores reading-

Kildare ... 1 goal and 3 points. Wicklow ... 1 goal and 2 points.

After the usual "refresher" the teams lined up again. On the throw in Kavanagh was fouled and the free put Wicklow up field. The forwards attacked with determination, but the Kildare custodian was reliable. Twice did Wicklow get close, but the forwards lacked combination. They kept up the pressure, and J. J. Dovle, after some nice passing, scored the equaliser. The Wicklow men played up with great determination, but failed to score. A free by Kavanagh was sent wide by Fortune. Kildare changed play. After this a free changed matters in Wicklow's favour, but Burrowes sent wide. The delivery favoured Kildare, who were awarded a free right in the mouth of the Kildare goal, which was grandly saved by the Wicklow men. Kildare returned to the attack, and Carey put them a point ahead. The Wicklow men had several chances in the ensuing , play, but the forwards, Doyle and Jordan, sent wide by inches. From a free Kildare sent well down, and an easy goal was the result, the goal man failing miserably in his attempt to save. This score was followed up by a point, which was quickly followed travelled up without several of their best by another. A minute after the long whistle sounded, leaving the "short grass" winners on the following score:-

Kildare ... 2 goals and 6 points. Wicklow ... 1 goal and 3 points. Mr. M. F. Crowe, Hon. Sec. Co. Dublin

Football League Ties at the Thatch, Drumcondra.

Board, G.A.A, refereed.

Ideal weather favoured the Football League at the Thatch on yesterday, when they brought off two important ties in their competitions. At 12.15 the Bray Emmetts and James's Gate senior teams lined out in the semi final. The Brewery men were on the heavy side, and the ground favoured them to a great extent. The game was not long in progress when it could be seen that the light team from the seaside would have a hard tussle to wrest the laurels from their hardy opponents, and although they fought out manfully, they could not withstand the heavy onslaughts of the "Gate," who won four points.

Malachy Doyle and M. Byrne played a hard game for the Emmetts in the back division, and it was owing to their splendid defence that the score was so small. Brazil of the "Gate" played a marvellous game, and scemed to be all over the field, always in the right place. His play was a revelation to the spectators. The second match listed was befrom a free, per Dunne. Immediately tween Parnells and Kickhams, but the latter not turning out the Parnells were awarded a walk over by Mr. A M'Keogh, who also refereed the Emmets v. James's Gate match with his usual ability. We understand that the walk over to the Parnell Team means the League Championship. Why the Kickhams did not turn out is a matter which the League will have under consideration at their next meeting, as it is rumoured that they went on an excursion to the County Wicklow on yesterday. Certainly an explanation is required from the Kickhams.

The third match on the programme lay between the St. Patrick's and James's Gate in the Final of the Minor League. Much interest was taken in this match as it was well known that both clubs would field a clever seventeen. When they had lined up it was seen that they were equal in stature, with the exception of one or two of the "Gate" backs who were a little on the heavy side, while at the same time juvenile in appearance. Weight, how-ever, is a great asset in the Thatch ground.

On the throw in the Brewery boys immediately became the aggressors, their left wing catching the ball, and instead of kicking it in the usual Gaelic style, he dropped it on the ground and tried soccer tactics, which, however, did not succeed, as the Patricks got on to the ball and carried it to the other end, where their right wing narrowly missed a scoré with a swift cross shot. Midfield play ensued for a few minutes, when the left wing of the "Gate" got possession, and instead of the soccor tactics adopted in that part of the field in the opening of the match, the ball was passed in good style to John Byrne, who gave Clarke, the goal-keeper of the Saints, no chance with a swift low shot. On kick out the Tolka youngsters reached the polition, and with good, determined play, brought the leather to the other end, where a score seemed eminent, but was spoiled by a foul. The Saints were now playing with great determination, and were deserving of a score, which was not long delayed, as a splendid past from the right wing raised the white flag. On kick out the Brewery Minors carried the leather to the city end, and their forwards narrowly missed scoring. A free 15 yards from goal was taken by John Byrne, who scored a goal with a lightning snot right under the cross-bar. Half time.

James's Gate, 2 goals. St. Patricks, 1 point.

With the sun behind them the Gate Seniors commences the second period on good terms with themselves. On throwin the Patricks looked like scoring, but the right back of the Gate relieves with a nice kick. A fifty yards' kick to St. Patrick was badly taken, but they kept up the pressure and scored a point. Midfield play was followed for a few minutes: when the Gate boys tried their hand (or rather their foot) at scoring, but did not succeed. The play of the Saints at this point was not up to their usual standard, as they seemed to be nervous in catching the ball, which their opponents seemed to be adepts in. A foul against "Gate" looked Gray made up for this by scoring a point.

dangerous, which eventually turned out People's Bands not good enough to be so as the kick, splendidly taken by McGowran, was sent over the crossbar for a goal. The "Gate" backs now asserted themselves and placed the leather in the hands of their forwards, who, after manœuvering, scored a point. The time was now waning short and the Patricks forwards made a fine effort with a swift shot which went a few feet outside the upright. The Tolka boys now seemed to be all over the "Gates," but the latters' backs presented a stone wall defence, and held out to the end. Result-

James' Gate, 2 goals 1 pt. St. Patricks, 1, 2 pt.

Mr. George Byrne referced and gave every satisfaction.

DUBLIN FOOTBALL LEAGUE. Mr. K. O'Loughlin presided at the weekly council meeting of the above body Monday evening at 68 Upper O'Connell street. Also present-Messrs. F. Jaldritt, T. Geraghty, M. J. Little, Thomas Stanley, J. M'Grath, H. Morris, Thomas C. Murphy, George Byrne, M. Murphy, M. Byrne, Robert Page, J Stapleton, W. Crawford, and Lorcan O'Toole, hon. sec.

The Hon. Sec. read the referees' reports of Sunday's games at the Thatch, and arising out of the report of the Minor Final between St. Patricks and James's Gate, the referee reported four players of James's Gate team and one of St. Patricks as being over age. They were ordered to attend next meeting. Arising out of the Senior Tie between Bray Emmets and James's Gate, a player of each team was reported and also ordered to attend next meeting.

The following fixtures—which will wind up this season's League—were made for Sunday next, at the Thatch ground, Drumcondra.

Intermediate Final — Thomas Davis (Tallaght) v. Rossus, 12.30. Mr. A. M'Keogh, referee. Senior-Kickhams v. James's Gate, 12.45. Mr. George Byrne,

The following fixtures were made for Clondalkin Tournament on Sunday, July 30th—Grattans (Inchicore) v. Emmets (Fox and Geese); Thomas Davis (Tallaght) v. Round Towers (Clondalkin); Saints United (Rathcoole) v. Irish Harpers (Hazelhatch). It was arranged to hold the annual general meeting of the League on Sunday, August 13th.

DUBLIN SATURDAY H. AND F. LEAGUE.

The usual weekly meeting was held at 68 Upper O'Connell street on Monday evening, Mr. John Kirwin presiding. Also present-Messrs. O'Loughlin, Aldritt, Hobbs, Murphy, Whelan, Furlong, Atkins, Stanley (for Keely), and Doheny, hon. sec.

FIXTURES FOR JULY 22nd. HURLING GROUND.—Junior Hurling— Albert College v. Fianna, 4 o'c., J. Furlong. Junior Hurling-Crokes v. O'Mahonys, 5 o'c., T. Atkins.

No. 1 Ground,—Minor Hurling — Uolmcille v. Davis, 4 o'c., K. O'Loughlin. Junior Football-O'Tooles v. Geraldines, 5 o'c., F. Aldritt.

No. 2 GROUND.-Minor Hurling-St. Andrews v. Kevins, 430 o'c., T. Doheny.

LAST SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

Out of five matches fixed for last Saturday only one was played, that between Albert College and St. Kevins, Junior strings. The game was very fast all through. Some good hurling being witnessed at periods of the game. When the long whistle went Albert College were winners by 3 goals to 2 goals for Kevins. Mr. John Kirwin, Pres dent Saturday League, refereed.

Those having books of tickets for the above League are requested to remit cash and blocks on or before next Monday. Draw takes place on 31st inst.

GAELS AND "THE IRISH WORKER." The special "Lock - Out" edition of THE IRISH WORKER," issued last Monday, was eagerly bought up from the newsboys in the streets by hundreds of players and followers of Gaelic games, and one and all expressed admiration at the special extensive reports of Sunday's matches which appeared in it. An idea of the way the National pastimes of the country are ignored by the two so-called 'National" dailies may be gleamed from the fact that the "Independent" dealt with the matches in about a dozen lines, while the "Freeman" went one better, and let them down in a couple of dozen lines Those National papers, bless the mark, have special correspondents for reporting Rugby and "Soccer" games, but a mere Gaelic match is not in their line.

CAMOGMDHEACHT.

A very interesting Camogmdheacht or ladies' hurling match, was played at Lusk on Sunday last between the St. Margarets (Finglas) and Kevins (Dublin). Keen interest was evinced in the game, which was witnessed by a very large crowd. The result was a victory for Kevins by 6 goals

Another ladies' hurling match was played at Richmond Hill, Rathmines, in connection with the Open Air Irish Concert, promoted by the Croke Club. The teams consisted of picked players from North and South Dublin. The game was a splendid exhibition and resulted in a draw—the scores being one goal each.

FANAGAN'S Funeral Establishment,

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for People's Parks.

The following has been sent us, and we are glad to publish it as civilian bands do not get anything like fair play. We should make a point of pressing the claims of our own bands in every park, bazaar, &c., where bands are required.—

TO THE EDITOR IRISH WORKER.

DEAR SIR-Enclosed is the reply received by the Secretary of Ireland's Own Band, in answer to an application for an engagement to play in the "People's Park," Blackrock:--28th June, 1911.

DEAR SIR-Adverting to your letter of 15th inst., I beg to inform you that the Council have made arrangements for bands for Tuesday evenings during the season—but if your band would care to give a performance in the People's Park on Friday evenings the Council would give them the use of the park free of charge and allow them to make the usual charge for admission, and to keep the gate money, and give them the use of the turnstiles, and to facilitate them in every way. Yours faithfully,

R. FINLAY HERON, Town Clerk.

The Secretary, Ireland's Own Band.

York street.

Now, I want to know if the military bands who play there on Tuesday evenings do so on the terms offered to us. I hardly think they do. I would also like to to know if the semi-aristocracy who pay to hear a military band or the mere "people," who would be satisfied to listen to our band, are the owners of this socalled "People's Park." Our band have played yearly at all the principal athletic meetings in Ball's Bridge, and even at exhibitions there. People who are satisfied to engage and listen to us there, are, I am sure, as good judges as the Blackrock U.D.C., or even the Blackrock aristocracy.

If it becomes a question of merit our band last October went into competition with the best bands in England at the Crystal Palace, London, and got third place, and then only two marks separated us from the winners (a military band).

However, when the people start owning their own parks, perhaps civilian bands will receive the recognition they deserve. Yours.

THOS. IRWIN.

United Labourers of Dublin Trade Union.

On Thursday night the Management Committee of the above met at their Hall, 3 High street. William Johnston presided and the following members of committee attended: -Joe Cullen, Wm. Reilly, Joe Nolan, J. Carroll, P. McLoughlin, P. Maguire; T. Lewis and P. Kavanagh, trustees; and T. McCullagh, secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which 4 accident claims were paid. After much discussion the committee unanimously decided that none of their members must under any circumstances participate in the transfering of any goods from the Quays of Dublin till further notice be given them. It was also made an instruction to the members that they must not seek employment in jobs affected by the present strike.

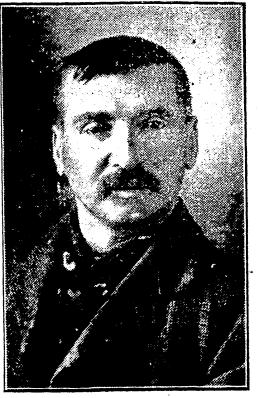
State Insurance Bill. IRISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS PARLIA-MENTARY COMMITTEE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arranged to meet the deputation from the Irish Trades Congress on Thursday next. Messrs. O'Lehane (Chairman) and P. T. Duly (Secretary) are the representatives appointed to represent the Committee. Mr. Thos. Murphy (President) has been appointed to represent the Dublin Trades Council. Belfast Trades Council has also appointed a representative. The P.C. are desirous of giving facilities to have various labour hodies in Ireland represented. Unions desirous of representation are requested to communicate with P. T. Daly, Trades Hall, Dublin. The deputation will also interview the Irish Parliamentary Party's Committee and the Labour Party on Wednesday next.

Madam Melba, having become famous all over the world as a singer, undertook to lecture an audience in London the other day, but when the time came she was unable to say anything. --- It is customary nowadays for everybody who has become notorious in any way to attempt to lecture people on all kinds of subjects. There used to be a proverb about the advisability of the cobbler sticking to his last. What?

Bravery Unrewarded.

We gave an account last week of a gallant rescue from drowning at Butt Bridge on Sunday, July 9th. A boy named Thomas Kelly, 17 Marlborough street, fell into the river, and although two policemen were standing by looking on, he would certainly have been drowned were it not for the promptness and bravery of a man who was passing, and whose photo we reproduce. Without waiting to divest himself of cap or coat, Edward



FINNERTY, Henry St.

Harney, of 4 South King street, dived into the river and succeeded in bringing tho half drowned boy ashore.

We have been told that it is contrary to their instructions for the police to go into the water, even for the purpose of effecting a rescue. We do not know how much truth there is in this, but if they are forbidden, it seems an extraordinary thing. It may be for fear of spoiling their uniforms, that they are told to stand idly by while a little child is struggling for life in the waters below them. Edward Harney did not think more of his clothes than of another's life, but then Harney's clothes were not so good as the clothes of the police, even though he earned them harder. 131E and 113E were so bashful during the past week that we have been unable to secure a photo of them. We hope this will come under the notice of the people who administer some of the hero funds. If ever man deserved reward Edward Harney does; and as he is in very poor circumstances, we are anxious to see something done for him.

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see something that would open their eyes.

men and women in this town working for

Workers' Mass Meeting.

Big Gathering in Beresford Place.

ADDRESS BY THOS. FORAN, JAMES CONNOLLY, P. T. DALY, HARRY HOPKINS, PRESIDENT GOVAN TRADES COUNCIL; COUNCILLOR MICHAEL M'KEOWN, AND JIM LARKIN.

A meeting of the workers was held yesterday in Beresford place in connection with the lock-out in the coal trade. The gathering was extremely large, and was held under the auspices of the Transport Workers' Union. Contingents were present from the various branches. Two bands attended, the Transport Union and the O'Connell Band, City quay, and made a parade through portion of the city prior to the meeting. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Thos. Foran, President of the Executive of the Transport Workers' Union; James Connolly, North of Ireland. organiser; P. T. Daly, Southern organiser; Harry Hopkins, President Govan Trades Council; Councillor M'Keown, Secretary, Belfast; and Jim Larkin. As usual there was a force of police present, larger in numbers than at any meeting previously, but as customary they had no other business at the meeting than to listen to the

Mr. Thos. Foran, who was moved to the chair, said they had a host of speakers who would deal ably with the situation, and he first called on Mr. Connolly, organiser North of Ireland, to address

them. Mr. Connolly, who was received with cheers, said-I am glad of such a large gathering, and I am more glad because of the purpose for which it has been called together. It makes it clear to me what for a long time I have been saying, that whatever else may be said about Dublin people, there is one thing they are prepared to do, and that is to stand straight and true to the working classes. Now, I want to call your attention to some peculiar features of this strike or lock-out which marks it off from all previous fights we have had in the shipping industry. As you remember, this is by no means the first fight there has been in the shipping industry of this and other countries. If you go back a little while you will remember there has been enormous struggles fought by the dockers and seamen of these countries before. You remember the great strike in London, which was practically the beginning of the organising of what is called unskilled labour. You remember we have had strikes in Liverpool, Glasgow, and Newcastle; and you remember the great strike in Hull, in which the dockers went out on strike some 20 years ago. Mr. C. H. Wilson, the proprietor of the Wilson Line, said he was prepared to spend a quarter of a million of money money wrung from the sweat of the dockers, to smash if possible the dockers of the city of Hull. The feeling at that time in Hull became so great that they had not merely the police and military, but they had some gunboats brought up the river. Still, despite the quarter of a million of money and all the forces they did not succeed in smashing the dockers, and I much mistake that they will succeed in smashing the workers of Ireland now when they did not succeed in smashing our English brethren. You remember the dock strike in Hamburg also. Now, in all these strikes there was one feature distinguishing men which neither runs through nor distinguishes the present struggle. Then they had as much heroism and as much self-sacrifice as to-day, and as regards heroism and self-sacrifice let me say this. Some persons who have never been in a strike, those who are only lookers on, are perhaps inclined to sneer at the rough ways of the dockers. Yet there was never a war in which there was more heroism, more self-sacrifice and more humanity, more intense love of fellows, and more capacity for sacrifice shown, than is shown by the working classes during strikes (cheers). They have shown lessons in heroism and martyrdom that might well be copied by some of the frock-coated and top-hatted people who criticise them so rudely. Now, in all these strikes hitherto there was one feature—a distressing feature—which is not present to-day, and that was that while they had the sailors out they had the dockers in, or while the dockers were out the sailors were in-in fact, while one body was out they had the other scabbing on them. We, of the Irish transport industries, have learned a lesson from all that, and that is to fight in an organised, sensible, and orderly manner. Hitherto the seamen have been in a union by themselves, and the dockers were in another; and when the seamen and firemen were out on strike the dockers were workingand when the sailors were out a scab crew would manage the ship and bring it into port. All the sections were working against each other, and the master class were able to employ one section to smash and destroy the other. It reminded him of what he had seen in various parts of the world, how the master class, wise in their generation, employed one body of workmen to get advantage of the other. He remembered in the big copper mine at Butte, in North America, how Marcus Daly, the owner, used to pit Limerick men, and Tipperary men, and Dublin men, and Kildare men against each other. He would go to the Tipperary men and say, "I always heard you were stoneflyers, were good workmen, but look at those Wexford fellows-are you going to let yellow-bellies like them get the better of you?" Again, he said to the Cork men, who came from God's own town, and were the Devil's own people, "were they

going to allow those Kildare fellows from

the short-grass country to get the better

of them?" In this way he put one county against the other, and in the evening they fought each other in the saloons, and Marcus Daly was killing himself laughing at the way the workmen were killing themselves for his benefit. The men were acting singly, each county against the other, and thus Marcus got the best of them. They did not realise the importance of acting together, and thus get the better of Marcus. Now, we to-day in this great strike have all learned the lesson of acting together. Henceforward, when the sailors quit, it will be a sign for the dockers to quit, too (applause). And when the dockers quit working it will be a sign for the sailors to walk ashore also. We have learned the leason of acting together. They had seen at Liverpool recently how the men on the great liners, having got their increased wages and the recognition of their union, took up their kits and walked ashore because the dockers would not get the rights they were looking for. If, therefore, it was good for Englishmen and Scotchmen to fight together, why should it not be good for Irishmen also? Were we going to be the scabs of the international battle-field of the present time? ("no, no"). Well, the Transport Workers' Union is here now, and we say that the more Irishmen we are the more it is our duty to act the part of men in this international struggle of the working classes, and by so doing we are going to bring this fight to a successful issue. We appeal to you to recognise what it is we are fighting for. We are fighting primarily for the right to organise. Our point is that labour should have the same right to organise as the other class. After that we place our rights in regard to wages and hours and conditions of work. But we place this question of the right of organising first, and also that the union must be recognised. By proceeding on these lines we will build up our organisation and get higher wages and better conditions of employment in the future. In building up the union we are raising Ireland up. By means of this organisation the people will be given a better chance of living—they will be given better wages and better house accommodation, instead of living in the slums. In Belfast the workers were not as strong as they were in Dublin, because the old policy of dividing the workers is in progress in Belfast. In some places in the past it was union against union; but to-day in Belfast it was religion against religion. But we of the working classes are getting slowly and gradually into our own heads that so long as the masters make no distinction as to who they will employ, be they Catholic or Protestant—but were quite ready to make profit out of them—we will refuse to allow religion to divide us in our unions. I don't care where a man worships, but I do care where he works, and I do care where he gets his pay on a Saturday night. I don't care how a man worships, but I do care that he has a man's rights allowed to him, and that he is a man standing along with his fellows in the common battle for the uplifting of the human race (cheers).

Mr. P. T. DALY'S SPEECH.

If Mr. Connolly has come from the North, I have come from the South, and I bring a message from the men working in Cork that they are with you heart and soul. I have been hearing it for a long time that your employers are charitable men, and are very anxious to show their philanthropy to the men standing out for the masses of the workers, who claim for them the fruits of their labour. But in Cork, where the men who stood for what is best for their class and sought to get recognition of that class, so as to get the fruits of their labour for them, they have been denied a living in the city of Cork (shame). As I came to the station in Cork on Saturday night to travel up to Dublin by the night mail. there was a body of men there, in appearance humble, but in hearts noble, who said, "those men have sacrificed themselves for us, and now we are going to throw or reelves into the battle of the wage earners the world over " (applause). Mr. Connolly has told you some of the things that came to his knowledge in the United States and in Glasgow, to show how, when employers want to defeat the men, they set them against each other. He has told you about Marcus Daly, of Butte, and how he put county against county; but he should have added that when the men were done work there was no saloon they could go to but Daly's, for he owned all the saloons in the place. So that, after sweating them by day, if they wanted to wet their whistle at night to do a little more for him, they should go to Marcus's saloons (laughter). Now, I need not say to you "stand together," and you are bound to win. You are standing together, and your example is a noble one for the workers all over Ireland. When we started out in this work of the Transport Union some people said "we were foolish," and that "we were very young, but when we get bald we would have sense" (laughter). But I have lived to see that these people have been disappointed. We have educated the working classes in this country to the necessity of building up in Ireland an educational movement on labour, and the necessity then of taking our stand in the international movement and standing up for the rights of labour the world over. A great deal has yet to be done. I am living in the hope that this organisation is going to be extended North and South, East and West. It will not only take in every man engaged in the transport 'trade, but the agricultural labourers and the men working on the land in Ireland (cheers), because, as Mr. Connolly said. when you are only united in sections you might be attacked, one section after another, but when you are all united as one. and when we have all sections organised in one body, it will not be so easy to attack us. That is the policy of the Irish Trans-

port Workers' Union, and it is the noblest policy ever put before the country (cheers). Let them recognise that their duty is to stand together. Let them recognise the necessity for organisation and the necessity for self-reliance and self-respect, and the sooner they would have done their duty to their country. What is our country? Is it not all that affects Ireland? Who are the people of this country? Are they the men who drive in motor cars and live on the fruits of the labour of the working classes? No. It is the men who work the sol of Ireland—the men who are working in the docks and the factories—these are the people of Ireland (cheers), and to these might be added the great proportion of those who had to fly from Ireland because the conditions that obtained there were not of the kind that would enable them to live in comfort at home. There may be many panaceas suggested to remedy that state of affairs, but the one they had to live up to is—to make the condition of the working classes and of the workers in the cities such that they can be self-respecting, and that by the education they receive in the labour movement recognise their duty to the country and their duty to each other and to their own class. Let them become class conscious—patriotic men, working for the uplifting of their fellow-men, and, in my opinion, the man who works for the uplifting of the masses in this country is the greatest patriot. You are only in the beginning of this fight, make no mistake about it. You are showing the workers the world over how to fight, and how to win. It is not the first time that men said to be unskilled workers have had to show the skilled workers how to fight. You are showing the masters that even though they might accede to all that you demand for yourselves you are not going to "scab" it upon your brothers, and that you are going to see that they get what also they in reason demand for themselves, and above all this must be the watchword in this battle that there must be no parley about going in or coming to terms without the first condition being the recognition of the men's trade union the recognition of your organisation, and in recognising your organisation they recognise your strength. Five or ten men in a body is small, a hundred is a little more; but when it comes to thousands you are strong, and now when your organisation has mounted up into hundreds of thousands you are an army marching for progress, and the demands of which cannot be denied. I can tell you the men in Cork are as full of fight as in the old days when they made a good fight at the initiation of the Transport Workers' Union. I need not tell you the history of the movement in Cork. The men who were betrayed, and basely betrayed, at that period have now opened their eyes and have begun to see that the greatest enemy they have is the man who "scabs" upon his class, and they are determined that in the future they will not be led astray by any man, or section of men, and are determined to take their stand in this fight in order to better the conditions of the workers. Their numbers are small, but it is not because they are small that I despair; they are good stuff, and there are men in Cork just as ready to face the same trial as before and through the same punishment. They told me when I was coming up here to tell you that their eyes were centred upon you on your fight in Dublin, and they are willing to do whatever your leaders in this movement direct you to do. But I told them that they were to do just exactly as they were bid and nothing more, and they were just waiting for orders (cheers). In conclusion, Mr. Daly said—I am glad to see such a large number attending this meeting. I think in a short time we won't be meeting in connection with a struggle to better the condition of the workers; but, without claiming to be a prophet. I think I may say that

Mr. Harry Hopkins, President Govan Trades Council, who was warmly received, next addressed the meeting, and said :-Irishmen have gained a reputation for eloquence the world over, but they have got the other characteristic as well—the blarney (laughter). Now, you have listened to quite enough of the blarney. What we want is hard common sense. All over the country the workers are recognising more and more the need for organisation. The times are changing. At one time in the history of industrialism the employer worked at the bench alongside of his worker, and they had the same interest in common with all that bound all in human sympathy or feeling in coming in contact with one another. The employer understood how things were when Bill got married. He understood things when Bill's wife was ailing and when Bill's child fell sick. But the times have changed. Our employers now know nothing of Bill or his wife or children, and what's more they don't want to know. What they only want to know is when their annual meeting comes round what the annual dividend is to be. I remember a parson on the north side in Glasgow delivering a sermon, in which he pointed with the accusing finger at the smug respectability of the congregation, composed largely of the middle classes. He said-"Mark well my word, you can't hide yourselves from the all-seeing eye of Almighty God in your limited liability company (laughter). We live in the ages now of limited liability companies, but they can't hide themselves from the All-seeing eye themselves from the working classes. But of Ca'canny, and take the work easy. It for one thing, we are putting on the screws and the times have changed. It reminds me of a story I heard once. A friend taking a walk called to see a companion who was engaged in the fruiterer's busi-

in the near future we will be holding a

meeting to celebrate the great victory

labour has attained (cheers).

ness. His friend was packing a barrel with apples. Lo, and behold! he put all the large apples in the bottom, and gradually put in the smaller ones on the top. The friend said—" I think you are making a great mistake in the packing of that barrel. Why, bless you, when they open that blooming barrel they will see all the small apples." "Ah, my friend," said the other, "the times are changed; the individual I sell these apples to opens the barrel at the bottom" (great laughter). Now, my friends, the times have changed The sooner you get to understand that the better for yourselves, your wives and little ones. Never mind your charitable philanthropist, and I understand that in Dublin you have quite a number of them (laughter). Never mind those people, for after all their fairy tales and stories you will find they have their hands in your pockets if you have not your eyes upon them. Their object, as Mr. Connolly said, is to keep you divided and to keep you unconscious of the admirable trickery that is being resorted to for the purpose of keeping you in subjection, but also trickery resorted to for the purpose of keeping you divided. Well while you are divided you are a mob, but collectively. you are an organisation of workers that has to be reckoned with. When I go back to Scotland and tell them about the beauties of Ireland, there is one thing that I must not omit to tell them, and that is that one of the most inspiring sights I witnessed is this enthusiastic meeting assembled at the Custom House here on this Sunday afternoon. You are, as Mr. Daly has said, winning the first victory for industrial organisation. But don't fall asleep again. Keep to it and recognise that though you win on this occasion, your enemies will adopt other ways and means in the hope of beating

you at some future day. Councillor M'Keown, Belfast, said—I saw it announced in the placard of a

newspaper this morning that 800 coal workers have been locked out by the masters in Dublin, and previous to that there were many others also out. Now, looking at this great multitude around me, I might ask a question that was asked four years ago in Belfast, when matters ele in a similar position, and that question; is—Are you down-hearted (no, no). This meeting does not look like it. It does not look as if the coal workers who have been locked out are down-hearted. Now, this is a matter of a struggle between two parties—the party on the one side is the Shipping Federation, and on the other side is the organised workers of Dublin. Mr. Connolly, who came from Belfast, has referred to that city. I know something

of it. I happen to be one of its first citizens (laughter). I know something of the difficulties that men in my position have had to face for a number of years. Three and twenty years ago or thereabouts some of my friends and myself made an effort to do what is being done here successfully in Dublin, that is, to estabsh an organisation of Irish workers that would embrace the whole of the workers of Ireland. We failed, and I am beginning to see that the cause of our failure lay in the fact that the movement was not started in the right place, because it is an undeniable fact that there is a spirit in Belfast which has kept the workers asunder. Mr. Connolly says it is the spirit of religion. It is quite the contrary. It is the spirit of irreligion, of make-believe,

spirit of Christianity they will come together, because the true spirit of Christianity is the love of one another, and not attacking each other with paving stones. The latter was the spirit that existed. It is not so rampant now for some time; but undoubtedly if the employers could they would revive it. It is due to the fact that Larkin and others have kept that fell spirit down, that it is not so rampant to-day as in the past. Now, so far as our position went, we claim the right to form ourselves into a company as well as the masters, and I say that the company henceforward that

we belong to in Dublin and others in

and of hypocrisy, and not of religion.

That is the spirit that is keeping the

workers of the north of Ireland asunder.

When they come to understand the true

Belfast and Cork belong to, and that the Boys of Wexford also belong to (cheers) is called by the name of The Irish Transport and General Workers Unliability Company (applause), and that company is to go on organising until it embraces every worker worth his salt within the four seas of Ireland (cheers). Another thing that streck me, looking at this meeting, was where were the employers going to get men to supply the places of the 800 they have locked out I don't know. I don't think they will within the four seas of Ireland get a better body of men than

those they have locked out. They may ransack the slums and doss-houses for scallywags, but these could not give them the same satisfaction as the workers of Dublin have given them in the past. You have given them too much in the past. Mr. Connolly has told you how the employers pitted one section against the other and one county against the other; but the workers had now learned a lesson from all that, and what was more they were determined on getting the value of their labour. The man who had to sell the labour of his hands, who has to sweat and toil and

exert his energy, that man was entitled to a wages consistent with the labour he was prepared to give, and, just as a shopkeeper will put before you an inferior article, if you are not prepared to pay a higher price for a dearer one, so, if an employer does not pay his workers what they are of the Almighty, though they could hide entitled to, they should adopt the policy

> was the Divine law that every man should JOHN CARROLL, support and decently bring up his children good citizens, but if the wages he is getting for his labour will not support that, then it is his bounden duty to try to and save money !

of Despond went down O'Connell street get more so as to do his duty to himself at twelve o'clock at night, they would and his family. If their demand was a fair and reasonable one, and considering how things stood, they would have to go a long way before their demands reached anything unreasonable; but if they did succeed in getting what would be a just equivalent for their labour, they were bound to exercise the right of giving their employers only just such labour as was sufficient for the money he pays. Now, the workers in Dublin, he was glad to be able to say, were united; but the workers in Belfast—the unskilled workers—were not. But there was a class in Dublin that could keep the workers in Dublin from getting what they should get. That was the shoddy class, belonging to what was called snobs—snobocracy was rampant in Dublin. Wherever that spirit was manifested they were sure to have alongside it extreme poverty and want. That was to be found in Dublin more so than in Belfast. They had their faults and failings in Belfast, but, as a man who has lived there for over 20 years I must say I never witnessed anything like the snobbery I witnessed in Dublin during the past week' You are not responsible for that. You are only responsible to those who depend on you and to discharge your duty to them. If you discharge your duty faithfully as citizens of Dublin, if you carry on your work, notwithstanding the snobbery amongst you, you will be able to go on to victory and to say to those men, "very well, you have locked us out, but before we go in again you will be sorry for it."

JIM LARKIN'S SPEECH.

Jim Larkin, who was received with cheers, next addressed the meeting. He said—God's bright sun is shining on us, and I hope it will continue and be the sunshine of success. I am sorry that our friend Connolly, in illustrating the benefits of industrial organisation, left out one link in the organising of the working classes. He did not refer to that large aggregation of men engaged in the transport of goods along the railway line. I want to emphasize the fact that they are again absent. They are not absent in England. In Ireland they are playing a game of waiting. There are some of them in this meeting. These men are as good trade unionists as any class of workers in the community. I want to know how long are they going to keep standing aloof—to

be apathetic—to play the fool?

A Voice-When we get our rights. Jim Larkin-The man will get his rights who fights for his rights. The man who is not prepared to adopt that will get nothing. He will get only insults from the men who exploit him. Now, they had on the one side the organised employersthe master class—the class who demand that you should be exploited. They are a unified body. There is a solidity amongst them that is not amongst the workers. On the other hand, they had the organised working classes, but apart from that they had what McKeown referred to as the snobocracy. Well, my friends, let me tell you snobocracy is rampant amongst our classes. We have men in this countrythere are men even in this crowd who despise the docker men who don't recognise themselves as of the same blend as the sailors and fireman, who think themselves a little above the ordinary worker, and who sometimes get very less wages and have far worse conditions of work. Snobocracy cannot exist if the working classes are true to themselves. It is built upon a peculiar basis and not like a building on well laid foundation. It is built upon an apex instead of upon a base, and must accordingly come tumbling down. They had first the little gang of place hunters and their servants, then they had the middle class, the shopkeepers, and then the skilled worker and the semi-skilled worker, while the men who were outside the pale of society were the workers and the labourers. You can't live without them. Who is going to load ships and railway trains, or what will you put in them if you have not the fellows who work the land. They cannot be done without, but nobody cares about them, because these men do not consider themselves; they are apathetic, they are ill-educated, they are unorganised; they are a prey to every demagogue, whether labour or political; they are a prey to every sycophantic person in the country. Then when a strike occurs they are brought in to do the scab on their fellow workers, just as Wallace is going, if he can, to bring men from Rathnew to scab on the dockers, the same as men were brought from Ballybricken to scab on the coal heavers of the Dublin South Eastern railway. It is, my friends, all your own fault. These men, when they come to Dublin, know nothing at all about your conditions; they know nothing about Dublin: when they come they see you in your good clothes on a Sunday; they go back and tell their countrymen that Dublin is a fine place, you get lashings of everything up there (laughter). The others are therefore longing to go up to Dublin. What is wanted is that someone would open their eyes to the facts that prevail there, and bring them to the Coombe or some of the other slums that are a disgrace to Christianity. Let them know about the men that are working in this town for 13s. a week, men working for 90 hours a week, and women for 111 hours. That keeps them and other women from something worse than death and makes them take to drink to forget their misery in drunkenness. If the men who claim to be leading us out of the Slough

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magistrates at 2s. 6d. per week, and who are docked in their wages if they are late in the morning. Commenting on the effects of low wages, both in regard to men and women, he pointed out how even these people were not given an opportunity of adoring God in a proper manner. There are thousands in the city who do not attend their religious duty because of their bad clothing. The women were in a wretched ill-clad condition—below the level of humanity; and little children were brought up in surroundings of sin and misery. I know what slum life is. and I know the cause of emigrationmisery and vice-which is the low wages that people are compelled to work for. Our aim is to change those conditions—to improve the lot of the toilers-and I do not know of any organisation in the world that in its time has done so much in the same period to improve the workers' conditions as the Irish Transport Union. I challenge you to name any other Irish movement, political or industrial, that has done so much for the workers. There is no point on which, through the Transport Union, that they made attack but they have succeeded. We may for a time be beaten back, but we have ultimately succeeded. Employers that would not recognise the union have been obliged to recognise it. Shipping companies that would not recognise it have come to recognise it. The Manchester Line, which would not recognise the union, now recognises it. Through its Dublin agent, the great Watson-the man who above all others in this town owes most to the workingmen—has refused to recognise the union in connection with his City of Dublin Company, though he recognises it in connection with his Manchester Com-Some of these employers have issued a manifesto about an agreement in 1908. We don't recognise that agreement. This (Sunday) morning I was speaking to a certain man in Dublin. I told him our position, which is that we have a right to organise in our own union, to be conducted by our own managers as a registered friendly society. It is not the increase of wages that is troubling those employers. They would give the advance asked for in the morning, but they went trembling because the workers were now all acting in an organised body. It only remained then for the workers to be true to themselves, and not to scab or blackleg on their fellows. Everything promised success. Let them therefore be true men, but let them act like the men who went before them, and Ireland would one day thank God that she produced the men who stood around him that day (applause). They had so far asked nobody in town for assistance financially in this fight. They had been distributing their own money. The first week they paid out £470; last week they paid £450, and last Saturday £600; that shows that we have safeguarded your money all along, and used it wisely. The employers have put out the story that there has been a

THE SENTENCE ON CARPENTER.

half crown levy on men in the Union.

You know that is not true. The men

voted a levy of 6d. per man, and it is

quite voluntary on any man to contribute

it or not, and any who does not like to

give it need not do so (applause).

Jim Larkin, before concluding the meeting, said—I wish to call attention to the outrageous sentence passed on the Englishman, Carpenter, who was arrested on Friday night. He was telling the truth. It was admitted by those who arrested him, yet they swore that the man said things that were against the law. They took him to Store Street Station, where they made no charge against him for three hours. They then charged him with inciting to a breach of the peace, and the following morning they put on another charge. The sentence of two months passed on him is an outrage. They said that his language was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Was that true? (No. no). Poor Carpenter is not strong in health. I want to ask you was there any disorder at the meeting when he spoke on Friday night (no, no). We protest against the sentence passed upon him and sympathise with him.

The meeting then concluded.

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