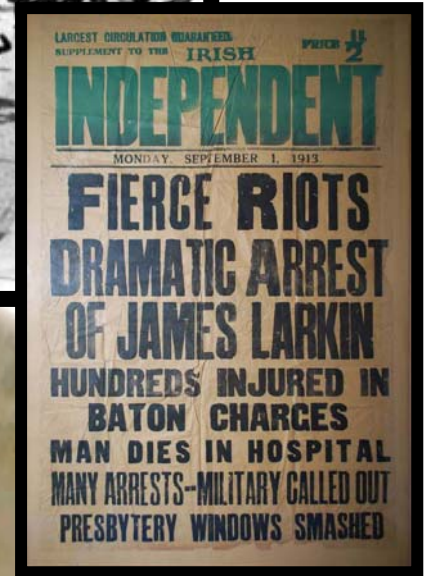
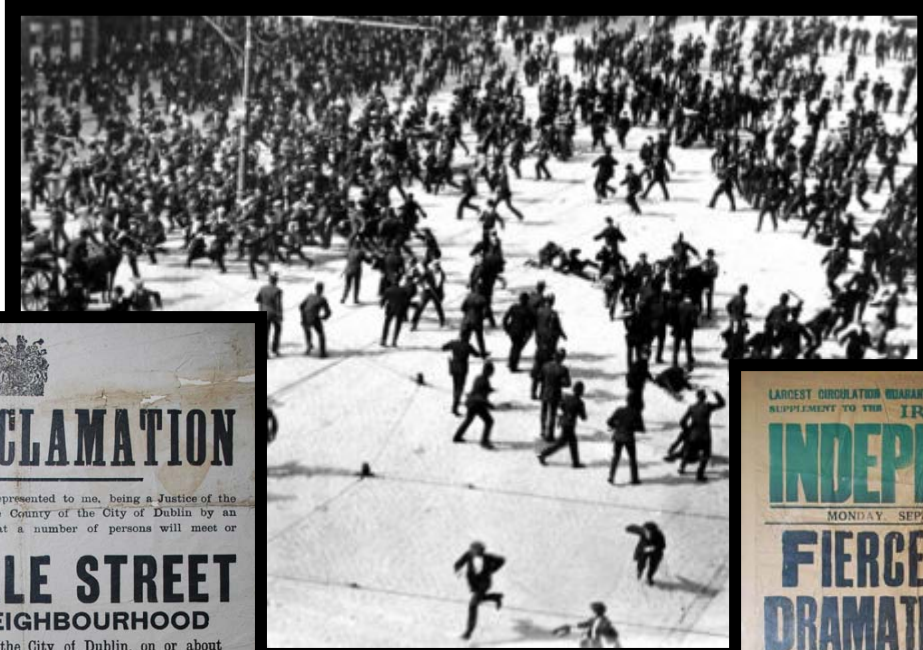


1913



LOCKOUT

Where? What? When? Who? Why? How?

Some hard stuff explained!

Lockout:

A lockout happens when the owner of a business has a disagreement with the company's employees, resulting in the business being locked up. As a result, the workers can't do their day's work and don't get paid by their employer.

Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP):

In 1913 there were two police forces in Ireland. The DMP (Dublin Metropolitan Police) were located, as you would expect, in Dublin. The rest of the country was policed by the RIC (the Royal Irish Constabulary).

The difference between the two forces is important – the Dublin police, like today's Garda, were not armed. The RIC, throughout the rest of Ireland, were allowed to carry handguns and rifles.

Money:

In 1913, and all the way up until 1971, money was more complicated than it is today. Back then, there were Pounds, Shillings and Pence (Pennies). The symbol for pounds was “£”, for shillings, “s” and pence was “d”

Today, we all know there are 100 cents in a Euro. Back then, there were 240 pence in a pound, and 12 pence in a shilling!

So a label in a shop would read “£1-2-6d” which was “One pound, two shillings and sixpence”. To calculate the number of pennies: $240 + 12 + 12 + 6 = 270$ pence.

ITGWU (Irish Transport and General Workers' Union):

A union (or Trade Union) is a collection of people who come together to make sure their working conditions and pay are protected. The ITGWU was formed in 1909 by Jim Larkin and was at the centre of the events of the 1913 lockout when tram drivers were forbidden to join the union, and were forced to sign forms promising they wouldn't join.

“Tainted Goods”:

The word “Tainted” means dirty. Tainted Goods, in 1913, were items that had been made by, or carried by, companies who bullied their workers into leaving the union. Workers sometimes refused to handle these Tainted Goods in support of union members who had been fired. If you had a job and refused to handle these goods you were likely to be fired yourself.

Scab:

An insulting name for someone who takes over a job from a person who is on strike.

Liberty Hall:

Liberty Hall today is the third tallest building in Dublin, and stands beside the Liffey near the railway bridge. However the 1913 Liberty Hall was a much smaller building which was originally a hotel. It stood on the same site as today's Liberty Hall.

“Sympathetic Strike”:

A strike is called when an employer treats employees unfairly by, for instance, reducing pay, taking away benefits or making working conditions worse. So if a bus company goes on strike, only the workers in the bus company are affected and they can refuse to work.

However if railway workers, for instance, heard of the bus strike and went on strike to support the bus drivers, this would be called a “Sympathetic Strike”.

Jim Larkin agreed with sympathetic strikes.

Socialist:

A socialist believes that property and wealth should be owned or controlled by the public or the state for the benefit of everybody, and not owned and controlled by big companies for profit.

Capitalist:

A capitalist believes in a free market. This is where individuals and large companies are free to own property and wealth in order to make profit for themselves.

Suffragette:

The word “Suffrage” means the right to vote for the government of your country. Because at that time only men were allowed to vote, a group of women known as Suffragettes was formed in the early 1900s to protest against men-only voting. Their protests involved chaining themselves to railings, burning the contents of postboxes, smashing windows and sometimes bombing. British women were only given voting rights equal to men's in 1928. Irish women got equal voting rights six years earlier.

Tenement:

A tenement was a three storey house with a basement which would have been home to a rich family in the 1700s and 1800s. By 1913, whole streets of these houses were in very poor condition and were owned by landlords who rented them out to poor families. Each family had only one room to live in, with no running water or toilet.

Timeline - Facts and Dates

26 August 1913. The strike begins; Tram workers leave their trams blocking the streets in protest when William Martin Murphy stops them from joining a union. This happens during one of the biggest events of the year in Dublin, the Horse Show in Ballsbridge.

28 August. Jim Larkin is arrested for speaking in a way that could cause trouble, and for making speeches against the Government. He is later released.

29 August. The authorities learn that Larkin is going to speak in support of the strike to a huge crowd in O'Connell St (then called Sackville St) and put up posters warning Dubliners that it would be illegal to gather in Sackville Street; the meeting is banned.

30 August. The Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP) go looking for Larkin again, accusing him of encouraging people to riot. Fighting does take place, and the police run after rioters, beating them with batons. Many people are injured including some who are innocent. James Nolan, a member of Larkin's union the ITGWU, is caught in the riots and dies from injuries received from the police attack. After an investigation, it is found that he died from being hit by a police baton, but no police were ever found guilty of his killing.

31st August. Jim Larkin appears in the window of the Imperial Hotel (which is owned by William Martin Murphy the tramway owner)

2 September. The Dublin Coal Merchants' Association locks out members of the ITGWU because they won't leave the union. Two tenement houses collapse in Church Street, causing the immediate death of seven persons and serious injury to others.

3 September. William Martin Murphy addresses a meeting of about 400 employers, and persuades them to act against the ITGWU. The employers draw up an agreement that pledges not to employ members of the ITGWU, and to fire those who refuse to accept this decision. 8000 people attend the funeral of James Nolan, killed by police, many wearing the union's badge: a red hand made of metal.

4 September. Another man, a 55 year old labourer and ITGWU member named John Byrne, dies from his injuries received during the rioting on Saturday night, 30 August. Before he dies, he tells his wife he was hit by a police baton.

5 September. A meeting is held between employers, workers, and English trade unionists to try to resolve the dispute. This is unsuccessful.

7 September. The British Trade Union organisation, the TUC organise a huge meeting in O'Connell Street in support of the Dublin workers. Several British Labour Party politicians speak at the meeting, giving their support for Dublin workers' right to be in a union. The jury at the investigation into the death of John Byrne decide that the cause of death was a fracture of the skull, but there wasn't enough evidence to decide how his injury was caused.

9 September. The Dublin Building Trades Employers' Federation decides not to employ members of the ITGWU, and fires workers who are members.

12 September. The strike causes more problems when farmers in Co. Dublin, and members of the Dublin Carriers' Association (involved in transporting goods), tell their workers that they must promise not to join the ITGWU union or, if they already are members, they must leave. They fire any workers who refuse to handle 'tainted' goods.

15 September. Another conference takes place between employers, workers, and English trade unionists, but ends in failure.

16 September. Serious rioting breaks out in Finglas village when a "scab" is served a drink in a pub. Finglas at that time is policed by the armed R.I.C. who try to stop rioters taking over the pub by shooting at them. 17 year old, Patrick Daly is shot in the back during the disturbance, but later recovers from his injuries.

21 September. Strikers march from Liberty Hall and try to go down O'Connell Street, but are stopped by police. They march away and another riot starts when a policeman on a horse is hit with a brick. The police again run through the crowd beating them with batons and 40 people end up in hospital.

Timeline - Facts and Dates

25 September. British Army soldiers are brought in to help. They shovel and deliver coal to government departments.

26 September. The Government Board of Trade bring in George Askwith who is given the job of trying to find a solution to the strikes and violence, as more and more employers fire people for being in the union.

27 September. The first food ship arrives from England with food aid for striking workers.

29 September. George Askwith begins his investigation into the causes of the Lockout.

2 & 3 October. Employers give evidence to the investigation. They say that they are not against unions as such, but they are against the ITGWU because that union allows workers to go on strike with other workers in totally separate organisations – “Sympathetic Strikes”.

4 October. Workers give evidence to the investigation, and state that they will return to work only if Employers lift their ban on the ITGWU, and give striking workers their jobs back.

6 October. Askwith's investigation ends. He recommends that in future workers and employers should meet and talk to try to resolve problems before a strike or lockout happens. Employers don't agree and reject Askwith's suggestion.

8 October. Serious rioting takes place in Swords when striking workers try to stop farmers bringing cattle to market.

14 October. In response to Askwith's report, the employers announce that they would end the Lockout only if the ITGWU is completely reorganised, with a new leader to replace Larkin. They also say that they will not give all the strikers their jobs back because their jobs were given to other people (scabs) who are not union members.

16 October. A crowd of about 4000 striking workers march through Dublin to protest at the employers' response.

20 October. The Catholic Church protests against a plan called "Save the Kiddies" which aims to send the mostly Catholic children of the strikers to England to give them a break from the poverty in Dublin. The plan was made by a writer and Suffragette (a woman who wanted votes for women) named Dora Montefiore. The church is unhappy with Catholic children spending time in Protestant homes. Dora Montefiore is arrested for kidnapping, but is later released.

21 October. The first group of children sets sail for England. An angry crowd protests on the docks as they go to depart. The dockers in Dublin Port come out on strike.

28 October Rumours start that a solution to the strikes and lockouts is almost in place. The "Save the Kiddies" campaign is stopped.

18 December. Workers and employers meet again to try to reach agreement but discussions end two days later because the employers still will not give back the jobs of workers who have been on strike.

January 21 1914. The British union, the TUC tells Larkin and the Dublin strike leaders that no further food aid will be sent to Dublin. This makes starvation a real possibility for strikers and their families. The continuation of the Lockout is now in doubt.

February 1914. The Lockout gradually ends with the employers looking like they have beaten the unions, but the start of the First World War on August 4th, 1914, and the fact that thousands of men join up to fight, means that there is an extreme shortage of men who are badly needed for work at home. This puts the unions in a strong position and membership of the ITGWU increases from 24,135 in January 1913 to 120,000 by 1920, two years after the war ended.

Jim Larkin



Jim Larkin (1874-1947) was born in Liverpool of Irish parents. In 1907 he came to Ireland as an organiser for the National Union of Dock Labourers.

He organised dock workers and carters (men who drove horse drawn carts and delivered goods) in Belfast, and helped them get better pay and conditions.

He later organised dock workers in Dublin, Wexford, and Cork. He was a powerful speechmaker and was very successful in encouraging workers to unite and stand up for themselves, however not everyone was happy with his sometimes aggressive ways of doing things, and in 1908 he was fired for paying strikers without getting official permission.

He set up his own union, the Irish Transport and General Workers Union (ITGWU), and moved into an old hotel on Eden Quay in Dublin, making it his headquarters. He renamed the old hotel "Liberty Hall". This building was destroyed in the 1916 Rising, and the present Liberty Hall, headquarters of SIPTU, stands on the same site.



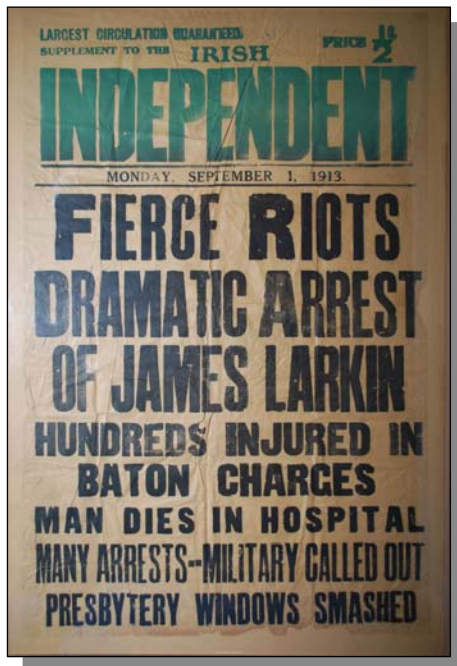
Liberty Hall after 1916



Liberty Hall today

Larkin's union became very popular, and had the slogan "An Injury to One is the Concern of All".

Larkin was a socialist who believed the wealth of the country should belong to the people. He also believed that by building a single big union the workers could overthrow capitalism and establish a Workers' Republic.



Newspaper poster, September 1913
(Courtesy Irish Labour History Museum)

Larkin's efforts to get better pay and conditions were successful, but in mid-1913 employers started making life difficult for people who were members of unions, insisting that they should leave the unions or face being fired. There were many public protests by workers, and these were broken up by the police who beat people up with batons.



Irish Citizen Army uniform button
(Courtesy Irish Labour History Museum)

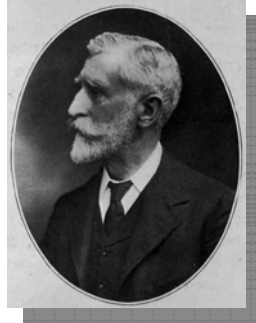
On 19 November, 1913 Jim Larkin helped establish the Irish Citizen Army as a force to protect workers from the police.

This army was allowed to use weapons and march in Dublin streets.

In early 1914 he tried to get unions in Britain to strike along with the Irish union. This was not a popular move and he was unsuccessful. By this time the Lockout had ended and people gradually were allowed back to work.

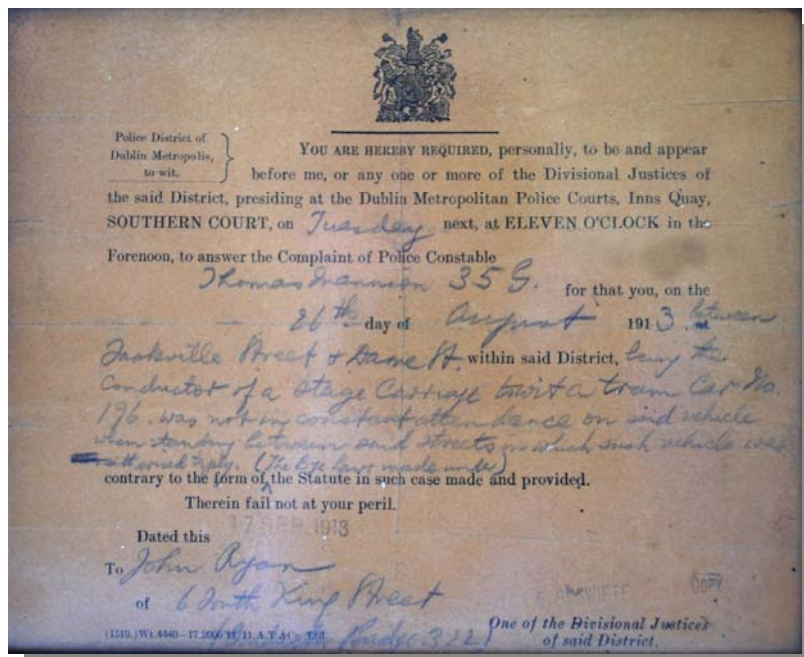
After the Lockout he toured the United States campaigning for workers' rights. He returned to Ireland and continued to fight for workers' rights right up to the time of his death in 1947

William Martin Murphy



William Martin Murphy was a well-known businessman who, as well as owning companies in Britain, Africa and South America, owned the Dublin United Tramways Company, Clery's department store, the Imperial Hotel and the *Irish Independent* newspaper group. Because of his position as an employer in all of these important companies, he played a big role in the events leading up to the strikes in 1913, and in many cases his actions made the crisis much worse. In newspaper cartoons at the time he was represented as a vulture or a vampire.

He hated Jim Larkin and believed that Larkin's efforts to encourage the tram drivers and newspaper workers to join his union would destroy both his tram system and Independent Newspapers. By August 1913 he had fired 600 low-paid tram workers, leaving only 200 men to run the trams.



Police ticket given to Thomas Mannion, instructing him to go to court. Mannion left his tram, no. 196, blocking O'Connell Street during the tram strike. (Courtesy of the Irish Labour History Society)

Larkin advised members not to come out on strike, but they said they would leave the union if he did not bring them out. Larkin had no choice, so on Tuesday, August 26th they went on strike and pinned the Red Hand badge of the union on their uniforms.



William Martin Murphy had replacement tram drivers ready and they quickly had the trams running again. However, angry crowds blocked the tram lines and threw rocks at the trams. By the weekend widespread rioting had broken out in Dublin.

Fighting also happened around Jacob's biscuit factory where hundreds of women in the union were not allowed into work by management because they were wearing the Red Hand badge of the ITGWU.

Jim Larkin's union put pressure on workers in Eason's book shop not to sell the *Irish Independent* newspaper.

The *Independent* sold 50,000 copies every week. Jim Larkin had his own newspaper called the *Irish Worker* which sold 20,000 copies. Newspaper boys preferred to sell Larkin's *Irish Worker* than any other paper because he paid them half an old penny for each one they sold. Murphy's *Independent* only earned them a quarter of a penny (called a farthing) per copy.

To keep newspaperboys on his side and not Larkin's, Murphy set up the "Belvedere Newsboys Club" which is still around – it's now called "Belvedere Youth Club".

On September 3rd, 1913, two tenement houses collapsed in Church Street in Dublin killing seven people, including four children aged between two and six years old. The next day William Martin Murphy showed no pity as he organised a meeting with employers, and 400 of them agreed to lock out members of the unions as well as people who refused to sign a document promising not to join the union. Thousands of people refused to sign and before the end of September 15,000 workers were locked out. A further 10,000 were laid off as a result of the dispute. Overall, at least 100,000 citizens of Dublin were seriously affected.

Murphy later made himself unpopular again during the 1916 Rising when the *Irish Independent* insisted that the British Government should execute two of the leaders, Sean MacDermott and James Connolly – this was at the same time as Irish people began to have sympathy with the rebels.

Six years after the 1913 Lockout, William Martin Murphy died. The *Independent* Newspaper continued to be owned by his family right up to the early 1970s.

Children of 1913

Dublin was a very dangerous place for children in 1913. A baby born to a richer family had a 22 times better chance of reaching its first birthday than a baby born in a third class tenement.

In 1913, the number of infant deaths in Dublin was the highest in Britain. For every 1,000 children born in Dublin, 165 died.

Children often skipped school, sometimes to beg. During the Lockout some families sent them out to beg. Others were employed as street traders; boys usually sold newspapers and girls sold matches or shoe laces.

Children trading in the street had to have a licence and badge, which they usually wore on their sleeves. Boys and girls could only sell goods outside school hours. They were not allowed to sell after dark or to sell on the more dangerous streets.

If they were caught by the police or Corporation inspectors breaking trading rules, their parents were called to appear in court and children who were frequently arrested could end up in industrial schools. These schools were where young boys were sent as a punishment, but were also taught woodwork and shoe making skills as well as other trade skills.

Childhood ended at 14, when most children went to work.

During the Lockout many families were dependent on food and fuel sent over by the British Trade Union Congress to help workers and their families. Liberty Hall fed 3,000 people a day in its basement kitchens where one of the helpers was Countess Markievicz, who would later take part in the Easter Rising. Religious charities also fed people, and the Mayoress (female mayor) of Dublin, seeing so much poverty, started a fund to help feed and clothe children of people who had been locked out.



(Photo: Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland)

Thinking that not enough was being done, an English woman named Dora Montefiore (a Suffragette) arrived in Dublin. She wrote of her experiences:

“At night little girls of 11 and 12 crowd round taxis and cabs, thrusting in their thin hands and begging for coppers...”

“In the gutter in front of our hotel in the main street of Dublin there stood this morning three garbage tins, and each tin was being searched... rapidly by ragged kiddies, age four or five, who... wolfed the pieces of broken bread and meat they found among the garbage.”

With the agreement of Jim Larkin, she came up with a plan called “Save the Kiddies”. Her idea was to remove children from their families (with the parents’ permission) and send them to families in Britain until the strikes were over. The Catholic Archbishop, William Walsh, was unhappy with her plan as he feared they would lose their faith because they would be likely to end up with Protestant families. As the children were being brought to the ship, a crowd had gathered on the docks to protest, and some of the women involved in “Save the Kiddies” were later arrested for kidnapping. They were later released.



Photo: Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland

Housing

Dublin in the early 20th century had some of the worst living conditions in Europe. A third of the city's population lived in tenements, others lived in smaller cottages.

A tenement was a three storey house with a basement which would have been home to a rich family in the 1700s and 1800s. By 1913, whole streets of these houses were in very poor condition and were owned by landlords who rented them out to poor families, but in many cases each family had only one room to live in, with no running water or toilet. The only running water was a single tap out the back and a single filthy outside toilet.

A government report at the time stated: *"There are many tenement houses with seven or eight rooms that house a family in each room, and contain a population of between forty and fifty souls. We have visited one house that we found to be occupied by 98 persons..."* 70 to 80 men, women and children in each house was quite common.

Even though there was extreme poverty, people tried their best to keep their living spaces clean. The inspectors' report also says: *"...an effort is made by the occupants to keep their rooms tidy and the walls are often decorated with pictures, and when making some of our inspections after Christmas we frequently noticed an attempt to decorate for the season of the year".*



Waste ground and ruins at corner of Railway Street and Lower Gloucester Street.

Tenement Houses

Photo: *Housing Conditions of the Working Classes* report

The living conditions in the smaller cottages were no better than in the tenements as can be seen in the picture below:



Rear of dwelling in Faddle's Alley, off Dowker's Lane.

Photo: Housing Conditions of the Working Classes report

Cottages were described as being First Class, Second Class and Third Class. A Third Class cottage would have been no more than a shelter, and like the tenements, there would be a single tap and outdoor toilet for a group of cottages.

When two tenement houses collapsed in Church Street, Dublin, on September 2nd seven people were killed, of whom four were children. One of the three 'adults' was 17 year old Eugene Salmon, who died trying to rescue his six year old sister Elizabeth. Eight other tenants were seriously injured and 11 families were left homeless. Something had to be done, and the tragedy led to a Government investigation into Housing Conditions in Dublin.

Gradually, over many years, the tenements were demolished and by the 1960s modern flats had been put up in the same streets that were previously famous for their poor living conditions.

Social conditions

Dublin city centre was a very overcrowded city; 70 to 80 men, women and children in a three-storey house with no running water was common. Water had to be carried in buckets up six to eight flights of stairs.

The lack of washing facilities, along with the fact that people lived very close to each other, meant that diseases such as Tuberculosis (TB) could spread very rapidly; although they can treat TB nowadays, there was no cure in 1913. It was spread when people sneezed or coughed. It destroyed the lungs causing the infected person to cough up blood, rapidly lose weight and eventually killed the victim.

One writer, a Mr. D.A. Chart, describes visiting a tenement room at the time:

[I visited]... a “front drawingroom” on a hot sultry day in August. A child lay ill with whooping-cough and was lying exhausted on the bed after a fit of coughing. Flies were numerous in the room (it was a hot summer) and were passing... from the food on the table to the face and body of the sick child.



(Courtesy of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland)

It wasn't just disease the people had to cope with. Dublin (unlike cities in other parts of Britain) had no big industries except brewing and distilling. This resulted in the majority of men being employed as unskilled labourers,

performing work like unloading ships, loading coal, transporting goods etc. These jobs were not permanent, so the men turned up and hoped to be picked out for the day's work, with no guarantee that they would be working the next day. Unemployment was sometimes as high as 20%. With such competition for jobs, unskilled workers were in a very weak position to demand more pay and better conditions.

Unskilled men could expect to earn between 15 and 18 shillings a week (180 – 216 old pence) the average woman earned about half that. Women might have had jobs in factories like Jacob's biscuit factory, other women who worked were servants in the homes of the wealthy.

Rent for a family living in a single room in a tenement would be 2 to 3 shillings (24 – 36 old pence) a week.

The appalling living conditions caused serious social problems. Alcohol played a very large role in the lives of many. It offered an easy escape from the dreary everyday troubles of life in the tenements. Workers who drank had little or no money to spend on their families. The problem was made worse by the custom, in some areas, of paying workers their wages in pubs making it easy for the men to immediately start spending their money.



Courtesy of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland

After the collapse of two tenement houses in Church Street, where seven people were killed including four children, the Dublin Corporation started clearing the most dangerous of these buildings. However, because they hadn't got round to building new houses, this made the living conditions of the poor worse because there were fewer houses available.

Working conditions

Over 25 per cent of all male workers in Dublin in 1913 were unskilled. These ranged from 14 year old messengers, through to dockers, carters and coal heavers to night security men too old and worn down by a hard life to do heavier work. The old age pension had only been introduced by the British government in 1911 and you had to be 70 to claim it. Ninety per cent of working people died in the workhouse.

Girls might work in Jacob's biscuit factory, Savoy Chocolates or a clothing factory. Some got jobs as maids in big houses, but these positions were mostly filled by girls from the country. Jobs such as nursing and teaching were usually done by girls from better off families.

Average wages for male factory workers, carpenters etc. were between 18 and 25 Shillings (216 to 300 old pence) a week. Men usually started work at 6am and finished at 6pm, Monday to Friday, and 6am to 4pm on Saturdays. Women often worked part-time and usually stopped working when they married. Earnings could be as little as 2s 6d a week (30 old pence), up to 9s (108 old pence) as a supervisor in a factory such as Jacob's Biscuits.

This is from a 1913 book, and shows the cost of some basic needs:

Indeed, when the rent has been paid and the four or five hungry mouths fed for the week, there is little over to provide clothes, furniture, fuel and the like. The way of spending the money varies, of course, with different individuals, but a typical budget would perhaps be as follows :—		
	s.	d.
Rent,	2	6
Fuel and Light,	2	0
Bread,	4	0
Tea,	0	9
Sugar,	0	8
Milk (usually condensed),	0	6
Butter (dripping, margarine),	1	6
Potatoes or other vegetables,	1	0
Meat, Fish, Bacon, etc.,	2	0
Total,	14	11
Balance,	3	1
Wages for week,	18	0

You can see that after food, fuel and rent there was just over three shillings left for clothes, transport, medical expenses and other "extras" for the whole family.

Many unskilled workers joined the British Army and afterwards joined the Army Reserve. This paid them 7s (84 old pence) a week in return for being available for military service if war broke out. When the First World War broke out all these men were called back into the army.



A modern cent (centre) compared with half pennies and larger pennies. These old coins were used in 1913.

-9-

Meet the People: Two tenements and the people who lived there

Mr. D.A. Chart published a book in March 1914 about the working classes in Dublin. In his book, he takes a random example of two tenement houses and describes people's living conditions, and their employment.

The Houses:

1914.]

By D. A. Chart, Esq.

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TYPICAL DUBLIN TENEMENT HOUSES.

(The two houses shown above are described in detail on pp. 164-167.)

Note the number of people outside!



House No. 7

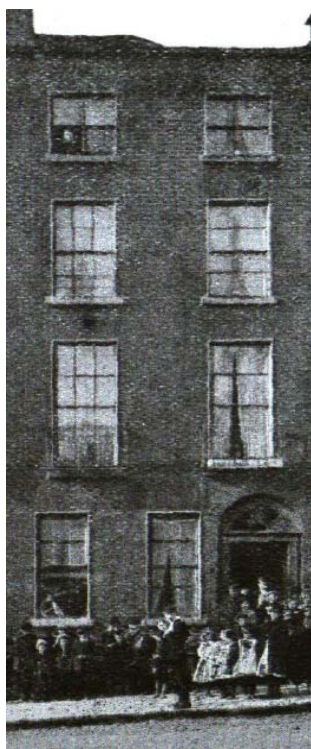
HOUSE No. 7 (left-hand house in illustration).

No. of case.	Situation of room.	Number of rooms held by family.	Number of family (resident members only, including lodgers).	Occupation of head of family.	Occupation of any other working (resident) member of family.	Total weekly earnings of family.	Rent per week.	Remarks (presence of sickness, state of room, &c.)
25	Two-pair front.	1	3 (2 adults, 1 child)	Sailor ...	—	—	s. d. 3 0	Clean and tidy.
26	Two-pair back.	1	4 ...	Mother a shirt-maker.	—	—	2 6	Tenant out.
27	Front drawing-room.	1	7 (2 adults, 5 children).	Labourer or van-man (on strike, also broken arm).	—	16s. when in work.	3 0	These were most respectable people, and their room was well furnished. Children at school. 11 years in room.
28	Back drawing-room.	1	2 (husband and wife).	Tram yardman ...	—	18s. 8d. in full wage, but not regular.	2 6	These people seemed strangely out of place in such a house.
29	Front parlour.	1	3 (widow, daughter and another child)	Charwoman ...	Young girl learning tailoring, 5s. a week.	12s.	3 0	Untidy room, but nice woman.
30	Back parlour.	1	4 (2 adults, 2 children).	Labourer ...	—	16s.	2 6	—
31	Front kitchen.	1	4 (2 adults, 2 children).	Labourer on strike).	2 girls at Jacob's biscuit factory.	Man, 16s; Girls' earnings not known.	2 0	This kitchen was dark and smelt very badly.

Ten rooms in house (back kitchen vacant, no information received for front and back attic). People in the house, with two exceptions, seem poorer than those in Nos. 5 or 6. The house generally was in a worse condition, though not tumble-down. Yard clean, but lavatory was out of order and was being repaired. The drain which ran from it under the kitchen floor was open, and the whole of the lower story smelt badly. Four people were living in the kitchen at the time, and I saw food on the table. The people of the attic did not reply to knocks, so information is incomplete.

Rooms investigated, 7.
Families resident, 7.

Inhabitants recorded, 27.
Total weekly rental, 18s. 6d



House No. 8

HOUSE No. 8 (right-hand house in illustration).

No. of Case.	Situation of room.	Number of rooms held by family.	Number of family (resident members only, including lodgers).	Occupation of head of family.	Occupation of any other working (resident) members of family.	Total weekly earnings of family.	Rent per week.	Remarks (presence of sickness, state of room, &c.).
32	Top front	1	3 (no lodgers) ...	Charwoman ...	—	6s. to 7s. ...	s. d. 2 0	Occupier out, hence information scanty. Walls and ceiling in good order.
33	Top back	1	4 ...	Labourer (out of work owing to strike).	—	16s. to 19s. when working.	1 9	Papers and ceiling in good order. Information scanty, as the mother was out.
34	Two-pair front	1	4 (widow, son, 2 daughters).	Casual work when able to get it.	Son, bookbinding apprentice. One girl in Jacob's, 7s. to 11s. a week (now 2s. 6d. strike pay). Other girl, laundry, 4s.	11s. to 16s.	3 0	Walls and ceiling in good order.
35	Two-pair back	1	3 ...	Works in Barrington's soap factory.	"The girl, 1s. 6d."	Man. 22s. to 28s. per week	2 0	Walls and ceiling in good order. Room very clean, but poorly furnished. Man drinks.
36	Front drawingroom.	1	6 (one lodger) ...	Charwoman ...	—	8s. to 11s. ...	3 0	Walls and ceiling in good order. Room clean and well furnished.
37	Back drawingroom.	1	3 ...	Labourer (locked out).	—	16s. to 19s.	2 0	Walls and ceiling in good order. Room clean, but very poorly furnished. Everything pawned. Decent man.
38	Front and back parlours.	2	6 (no lodgers) ..	Electrician ...	—	30s. to 40s.	5 0	Walls and ceiling in good order. Well and completely furnished.
39	Front kitchen	1	6 ...	Labourer ...	Mother "charing"	—	2 6	Not admitted; further information refused by daughter acting on mother's orders.

10 rooms in house (back kitchen vacant). In every case accommodation not in proportion to rent, while water and sanitary arrangement quite inadequate for number in house, sole water tap being in yard, only one lavatory. Yard very well kept, stairs rather dirty.
 Rooms investigated, 9. Inhabitants recorded, 35.
 Families resident, 8. Total weekly rental, 21s. 3d.

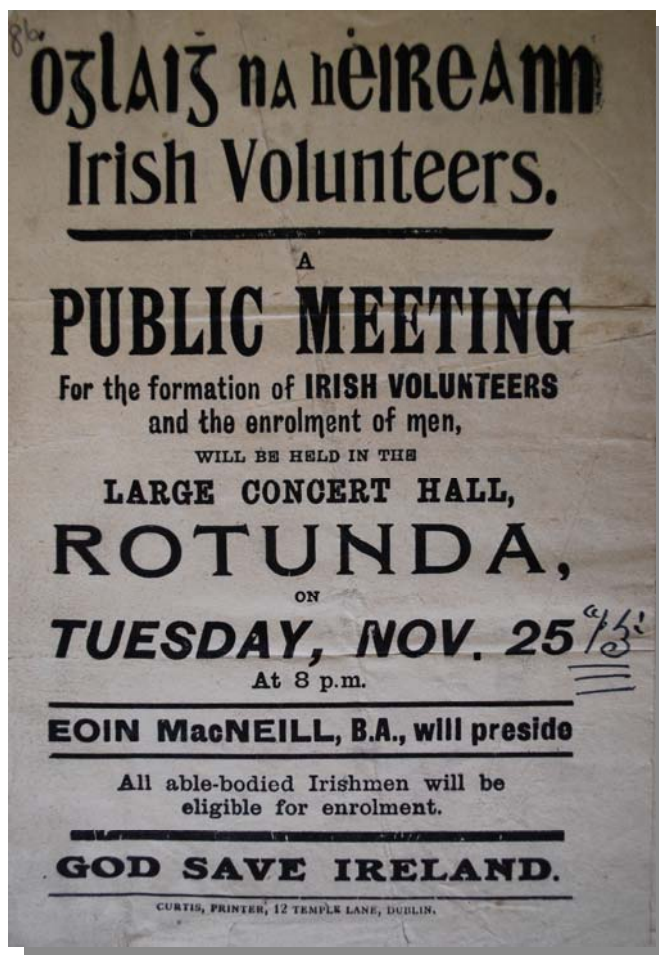
Aftermath: What were the results of the Lockout?

Having read through what happened in late 1913 to early 1914, you might think that the only result of the strike was the destruction of the union and the failure of the union to protect its workers. This is true, but the start of the First World War was to change that. Many thousands of Irishmen joined the British Army to fight in Europe and further away. This resulted in a shortage of men available to work.

The employers now badly needed workers, so the British Government made

sure that strikes would not interfere with the war effort. Trade unions were gradually accepted by employers, so much so that by 1920 the ITGWU had grown to 120,000 members, compared with 30,000 members in 1913.

The problems caused by the strikes lasted for years afterwards. Dublin workers no longer trusted the employers or the police; the Irish Citizen Army was created by Jim Larkin and Jack White to protect workers. When Jim Larkin left for America in 1914, James Connolly took over the command of the Citizen Army and the ITGWU. In 1914, an important meeting took place in the Rotunda at the top of O'Connell Street (see left).



(Courtesy of the National Library of Ireland)

This meeting was called to form the Irish Volunteers – another armed force like the Irish Citizen Army - who were created because of fears that the Northern Irish UVF (Ulster Volunteer Force) had armed themselves and people in the South were being left undefended.



These were to be some of the main causes of the Rising in 1916. Along with Padraig Pearse, James Connolly wrote the 1916 Proclamation, one of the most important documents ever penned in the history of this country.

Irish Volunteers uniform button *(Courtesy Imperial War Museum)*

Later, during the War of Independence in 1920 to 1921, people remembered the police violence during the lockout. Policemen who had helped identify and convict strikers in the courts in the lockout were now targeted themselves for revenge.

Workers now had the confidence to organise and campaign for better pay and conditions that would make the trades union movement an important force for better pay and working conditions in the new Irish state.