

# THE DUBLIN LOCKOUT

## THE DUBLIN LOCKOUT MONTH BY MONTH

### 19TH JULY

WM Murphy warns Dublin United Tramways Company staff that ITGWU (Irish Transport and General Workers' Union) members will be dismissed. In the following weeks, hundreds are fired from DUTC and Murphy's Independent Newspaper group.

### 25TH AUGUST

Tramway workers vote for strike action, against Larkin's advice.

### 26TH AUGUST

Drivers leave trams on O'Connell Street, but Murphy keeps system running with non-union staff under DMP protection. Larkin says 'THIS IS NOT A STRIKE, IT IS A LOCKOUT.'

### 28TH AUGUST

Released on bail after arrest, Larkin and other key figures arrested and released on bail. That evening, Larkin encourages workers to join a mass demonstration on O'Connell Street on Sunday 31st.

### 29TH AUGUST

Larkin publicly burns proclamation banning the demonstration.

### 30TH AUGUST

James Connolly arrested and arrest warrant issued for Larkin. Police respond to riots with baton charges. James Nolan and John Byrne suffer fatal injuries.

### 1ST SEPTEMBER

Dublin Corporation calls for inquiry into alleged police brutality. Manchester TUC conference pledges support to ITGWU.

### 2ND SEPTEMBER

7 PEOPLE INCLUDING 3 CHILDREN die when tenement buildings in Church Street collapse. Locked-out Jacob's worker Eugene Sammon (17) is killed trying to rescue his sister.

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### 19 Iúil:

Tugann WM Murphy rabhadh d'fhoireann Chomhlacht Trambhealaí Aontaithe Bhaile Átha Cliath go mbrisfeadh baill ITGWU (Ceardchumann Oibrithe Iompair agus Ilsaothair na hÉireann) as a gcuid post. Sna seachtainí ina dhiaidh sin, tugtar an bóthar do na céadta duine ó DUTC agus ó ghrúpa Independent Newspaper a bhí faoi úinéireacht Murphy.

### 25 Lúnasa:

Vótálann oibrithe trambhealaí chun dul ar stailc, i gcoinne chomhairle Larkin.

### 26 Lúnasa

Fágann tiománaithe a gcuid tramanna ar Shráid Uí Chonaill, ach coinníonn Murphy an córas ar bun trí úsáid a bhaint as foireann nach bhfuil páirteach i gceardchumann, iad faoi chosaint DMP. De réir Larkin, 'Ní stailc é seo, is Frithdhúnadh é.'

### 28 Lúnasa:

Gabhadh Larkin agus daoine móra eile agus scaoileadh iad ar bannaí. An oíche chéanna, spreagann Larkin oibrithe páirt a ghlacadh in agóid ollmhór ar Shráid Uí Chonaill ar an Domhnach an 31 Lúnasa

### 29 Lúnasa:

Déanann Larkin an forógra a dhó go poiblí lena gcuirtear cosc leis an agóid.

### 30 Lúnasa:

Gabhtar James Connolly agus eisítear barántas gabhála do Larkin. Freagraíonn na póilíní do chíríbeacha trí bhataí a úsáid. Fulaingíonn James Nolan agus John Byrne gortuithe marfacha.

### 1 Meán Fómhair:

Iarrann Bardas Bhaile Átha Cliath go ndéanfar fiosrúchán ar bhrúidiúlacht líomhnaithe na bpóilíní. Geallann comhdháil TUC i Manchain go dtacóidh sí le ITGWU.

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## 3RD SEPTEMBER

Thousands follow James Nolan's coffin to Glasnevin Cemetery. Persuaded by William Martin Murphy, 400 Dublin Chamber of Commerce members dismiss many ITGWU members.

## 7TH SEPTEMBER

One week after Bloody Sunday the TUC organise mass rally in O'Connell Street, to assert the right of workers to freedom of assembly. It is one of the largest meetings ever held in Dublin. Talks with employers fail to end dispute

## 8TH SEPTEMBER

The Irish Times publishes WB Yeats' 'September 1913'. ROMANTIC IRELAND'S DEAD AND GONE, IT'S WITH O'LEARY IN THE GRAVE.

## 22ND SEPTEMBER

Army mobilised to protect coal deliveries and property.

## 27TH SEPTEMBER

First TUC food ship arrives in Dublin, carrying 60,000 family boxes bought with donations from British union members.

## 29TH – 6TH OCTOBER

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## 7TH OCTOBER

In the Irish Times, George Russell (AE) warns 'The Masters of Dublin' that: 'You may succeed in your policy and ensure your damnation by your victory.'

## 18TH – 29TH OCTOBER

Dora Montefiore arrives in Dublin to 'save the kiddies'

by placing strikers' children with foster families in Britain. Archbishop Walsh fears that Catholic children will be placed in Protestant homes and priests forcibly attempt to prevent children being 'smuggled away'.

The scheme ends in failure with, Montefiore and colleague Lucille Rand facing kidnapping charges.

## 3 Meán Fómhair:

Leanann na mílte duine cónra James Nolan go Reilig Ghlas Naíon. Ar chomhairle WM Murphy, briseann 400 ball de Chomhlachas Tráchtála Bhaile Átha Cliath cuid mhór ball de ITGWU as a gcuid post.

## 7 Meán Fómhair:

Labhraíonn Comhairle Ceirdeanna Bhaile Átha Cliath, ceannairí Pháirtí Lucht Oibre na Breataine agus TUC le hagóid ollmhór shíochánta ar Shráid Sackville. Teipeann ar chainteanna le fostóirí deireadh a chur leis an díospóid.

## 8 Meán Fómhair:

Foilsítear 'September 1913' ag WB Yeats.

## 22 Meán Fómhair:

Slógtar an tArm chun seachadtaí guail agus maoin a chosaint.

## 27 Meán Fómhair:

Baineann an chéad long bia de chuid TUC Baile Átha Cliath amach, ag iompar 60,000 bosca teaghlaigh a ceannaíodh le tabhartais ó bhaill cheardchumainn na Breataine.

## 29ú Meán Fómhair – 6ú Deireadh Fómhair:

Tosaíonn Fiosrúchán Askwith, ag moladh go dtiocfar ar chomhréiteach agus go gcuirfear deireadh le frithdhúntaí agus le stailceanna báúla. Glacann ceardchumainn leis na torthaí – diúltaíonn fostóirí dóibh.

## 7ú Deireadh Fómhair :

In The Irish Times, tugann George Russell (AE) rabhadh do 'Mháistrí Bhaile Átha Cliath': 'D'fhéadfadh go n-éireodh le bhur mbeartas agus go gcinnteodh bhur ndamnú trí bhur mbua.'

## 18 – 29ú Deireadh Fómhair:

Tagann Dora Montefiore go Baile Átha Cliath chun 'Na Leanaí a Shábháil' trí leanaí stailceoirí a altramú le teaghlaigh na Breataine. Tá eagla ar an Ardeaspag Walsh go gcuirfear leanaí Caitliceacha i dtithe Protastúnacha agus déanann sagairt iarracht le forneart leanaí a chosc ó bheith 'smuigleáilte ar shiúl'. Teipeann ar an scéim agus cúisítear Montefiore agus a comhghleacaí Lucille Rand as fuadach leanaí.

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## 27TH OCTOBER

Larkin sentenced to seven months in prison for sedition. James Connolly becomes ITGWU leader in his absence.

## 1ST NOVEMBER

'This great fight of ours is not simply a question of shorter hours or better wages. IT IS A GREAT FIGHT FOR HUMAN DIGNITY. For liberty of action, liberty to live as human beings should live.'

## 4TH NOVEMBER

Funeral of James Byrne ITGWU Branch Secretary in Dún Laoghaire, after contracting pneumonia on hunger and thirst strike whilst awaiting trial.

## 6TH NOVEMBER

600 Shipping Federation strike breakers arrive and get police protection.

## 13TH NOVEMBER

Larkin released from prison, following government intervention. He travels to Britain seeking continued support from trade unionists there.

## 18TH NOVEMBER

Irish Citizen Army founded.

## 25TH NOVEMBER

First meeting of Irish Volunteers.

## 28TH NOVEMBER

More than 2000 Unionists attend anti-Home Rule rally in Dublin.

## 4TH-7TH DECEMBER

Series of talks between TUC, employers and Dublin union leaders ends in failure.

## 9TH DECEMBER

Larkin's British campaign fails to gain support at TUC Special Delegate conference in London.

## 17TH-18TH DECEMBER

Labour board delegation meeting with unions and employers fails.

## 18TH DECEMBER

Alicia Brady (16) locked-out Jacob's employee is injured when a strike breaker fires a gun in front of a crowd. She contracts tetanus and dies.

## 5TH JANUARY

Dublin Disturbances inquiry begins. Police witnesses outnumber civilians by 202 to 79.

## 14TH JANUARY

In the Dublin municipal elections, the nationalist Irish Parliamentary Party RETAINS CONTROL OF THE CITY.

## 27ú Deireadh Fómhair:

Cuirtear pianbhreith seacht mí ar Larkin mar gheall ar cheannairc. Tá James Connolly ina cheannaire ITGWU agus é as láthair.

## 4ú Samhain:

Sochraid James Byrne, rúnaí brainse ITGWU i nDún Laoghaire, tar éis dó niúmóine a tholghadh agus é ar ag fanacht le triail.

## 6ú Samhain:

Tagann 600 bristeoir stailce loingseoireachta agus faigheann siad cosaint ó na póilíní.

## 13ú Samhain:

Scaoiltear Larkin ón bpríosún, tar éis idirghabháil an rialtais. Taistealaíonn sé go dtí an Bhreatain chun tacaíocht leanúnach a lorg ó cheardchumannaithe ansin.

## 18ú Samhain:

Cuirtear Arm Cathartha na hÉireann ar bun.

## 25ú Samhain:

An chéad chruinniú de chuid Óglaigh na hÉireann.

## 28ú Samhain:

Freastalaíonn níos mó ná 2000 Aontachtaí ar shlógadh in aghaidh Rialtas Dúchais i mBaile Átha Cliath.

## 4-7ú Nollaig:

Féach fortheideal íomhá do na dátaí seo thíos.

## 9ú Nollaig:

Teipeann ar fheachtas Larkin sa Bhreatain tacaíocht a fháil ó Chomhdháil Shaintoscairí TUC i Londain.

## 17-18ú Nollaig:

Teipeann ar chruinniú thoscaireacht bhord an lucht saothair idir ceardchumann agus fostóirí.

## 18ú Nollaig:

Gortaítear Alicia Brady, 16, fostaí frithdhúnta Jacob's, nuair a scaoileann bristeoir stailce gunna le slua. Tolgann sí teiteanas agus faigheann sí bás dá bharr.

## 5ú Eanáir:

Tosaíonn an fiosrúchán ar Chorraíolacha Bhaile Átha Cliath. Tá 202 finné ag na póilíní, níl ach 79 sibhialtach.

## 14ú Eanáir:

I dtoghcháin Bhardasacha Bhaile Átha Cliath, coinníonn Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann rialú na cathrach

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## 18TH JANUARY

At a meeting in Croydon Park, Larkin advises strikers to return to work.

Many will not be reinstated to their jobs and some 5000 workers remain locked out in February. The final TUC food ship arrives 28th January. THE LOCKOUT IS EFFECTIVELY OVER.

## 18ú Eanáir:

Molann Larkin do stailceoirí filleadh ar ais ar an obair. Ní thugtar a gcuid post ar ais do chuid mhór daoine agus tá thart ar 5,000 oibrí fós frithdhúnta i mí Feabhra. Tagann long bia deiridh de chuid TUC ar an 28 Eanáir. Tá an Frithdhúnadh a bheag nó a mhór thart.