

THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRÍDE ZAOLAC

Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 39. NEW SERIES.
(Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1924

TWOPENCE

BRAIN WAVES FROM BROADCASTERS

One of the difficulties would be whether a particular speech, made in a particular way, was one which could be endorsed by a Government Department."—Mr. J. J. Walsh, P.M.G.

In addition to "freedom of the press" (!) it looks as if we now will have "freedom of the wireless" (!)

"I have no shares in the Marconi Company, I wish-I had."—Mr. Sean McGarry.

"Am glad to see you are hitting out at Childers."—Letter from Mr. Belton to Mr. Darrell Figgis.

"We meet Cosgrave at 12 noon. And I think it good policy for us to take the others out for lunch."—Letter from Mr. Figgis to K(a)id Belton.

"I was always convinced that we should have to ride the two horses together. The Church will agree if the Government agrees. The Government will agree if the Church agrees."—Letter from Mr. Darrell Figgis to Mr. Belton.

"It is also advisable that you should do all you can to push the Cobh Harbour scheme forward. Both Day (Labour T.D.) and De Roiste are pledged to it and I think you will find that Tom Johnson and his party will also give it their full support."—Letter from Mr. Belton to Mr. Figgis.

The end of a perfect Day; and Mr. Johnson leaves the Court an "honourable gentleman."

Which is the greater loss, Samson losing his strength by reason of the loss of his hair, or Darrell Figgis losing his twenty-five pounds per month by losing portion of his beard?

GREETING TO MY COMRADES.

I have been carrying a burden since my return to this country, alone. I have been assaulting a citadel of corruption and graft. A citadel supported by all the legal chicanery the friends in the Government could exercise to prevent its fall. A citadel of graft and corruption protected on front, rear and flanks by the Employers' Federation, the Capitalist Press and the Dark Brethren. I have driven the creatures, enthroned within the citadel, from position to position, ever drawing the circumvallation lines, closer. My comrades have looked on with interest and have expressed their willingness to assist, and I, though sensible of the need of support, have, until within the immediate past, refused help. Now my old time comrades, and the many new ones, have determined that they too must be allowed the honour of not only bringing this citadel to destruction, but relegating this band of grafters to oblivion. They have insisted on assisting. Therefore they have instructed the Dublin Trades' Council to open a Sustainment Fund to assist in the necessary task or removing the outer works and preparing for the final attack. They have authorised the Dublin Trades' Council to issue stamps of the face value of sixpence (green), and one shilling (red). Books containing forty and twenty stamps of the two different denominations can be had from the Secretary of the Dublin Trades' Council, Capel Street, or from the office of this paper. Now that the rank and file are getting into action there must be a conclusion. Your Comrade—JIM LARKIN.

Mr. J. J. Walsh, P.M.G.—"There is a variety of ways in which a (wireless) station could be used to the advantage of the people."

Deputy Johnson—"Race meetings, for instance."

Deputy Magennis—"The Stock Exchange has no better right." (This refers to the proposal to use wireless for racing news.)

Mr. J. J. Walsh—"There is this difference. You have your own loan on the Stock Exchange. It is essential for the financial outlook of the country that that loan should be boomed by the Stock Exchange."

Apparently racing and casinos are anathema—but who would dare condemn the Stock Exchange? Ask us another.

Mr. Darrell Figgis—"Is the Post Master General aware that on Christmas Eve, in Kent, a crystal set picked up New York?"

We heard of a man named Belton who picked up a man named Figgis without a crystal set.

"Please thank Mr. Wild very sincerely for his cheque. I will see that it is sent on to the right quarters at once."—Letter from Mr. Figgis to Mr. Belton.

Byron said that Castlereagh first cut his country's throat and then cut his own throat. But Darrell Figgis cut his beard first and then cut his country's throat.

"The Black and Tans in vain are gone,
The Khraki clad are gone in vain;
You—one of that accursed spawn
Were hugged and suffered to remain."

With no apologies to Darrell Figgis.

"Privately, the situation at the moment is that Cork City is held strongly by the Irregular Forces against which we are now going to advance. God knows what damage will not be done. IT IS A MELANCHOLY, BUT PERHAPS A SUBSTANTIAL REFLECTION that as a result of this next campaign there will be a lot of CONTRACTS available."—Mr. Darrell Figgis to Mr. K(a)id Belton.

"I went over the ground very carefully this morning with Mr. Cosgrave and he gave me the astonishing information that the Government can get £8,000,000 at the prevailing bank rate redeemable at any time within twenty years. I am bound to say this information created the utmost astonishment in my mind though I did not betray it in my manner."—Letter from Mr. Darrell Figgis to "Dear Kaid."

We are looking for that bank. When we locate it we will provide Mr. Figgis with another opportunity not to betray himself.

"I saw Kettle, the City Engineer, yesterday. The question arose of an Exploitation Company. Kettle is now trying to arrange it."—Letter from Mr. Darrell Figgis to Mr. K(a)id Belton.

* * *

"I had a long talk with Bellingham on the boat and he is very pleased with developments up to date."

"Do hope you can make progress with C. and G."

Letter from Mr. Belton to Mr. Figgis.

PUZZLE.

Why did Darrell Figgis, in September, 1922, have to buy a pair of braces?

Answer—Because he no longer had his Belt-on to support 'em.

* * *

The Pilgrim's Progress.

March—Dear Mr. Figgis.

April—Dear Figgis.

May—Dear Darrell.

June—My Dear Figgis.

July—Dear Mr. Figgis.

August—Ring Off!

THE EVICTION BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—TALKED OUT.

Comrade John Wheatley, Minister for Health in the **Different (Labour Party) Cabinet**, moving the second reading of his **Bill to Stop Evictions**, said that on the way to the House he had learned from the newspaper bills that this was a "drastic proposal," an "amazing proposal," and a "revolutionary measure." ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) "I wonder what they will say when a Labour Government introduces really drastic changes in legislation," he said cheerfully.

Eviictions on the ground of arrears of rent arising from the tenants being unemployed were mainly to be found in the Valley of the Clyde, he explained. The volume of unemployment in the West of Scotland had been extraordinary and unprecedented. In Glasgow alone 67,400 persons were registered as unemployed, and he could see no prospect of the condition of things improving. Scottish people were good rent-payers in normal conditions, and women often starved their children and themselves and pawned their belongings in order to pay the landlord.

During 1923 1,600 orders for ejection had been granted in Glasgow, and over 800 had been executed, and the number of evictions was growing. Women were living under the daily dread of eviction, he said, drawing an appealing picture of the apprehension of the bailiff's visit. This constant terror of ejection was worse than the treatment we extended to our great criminals.

The Secretary for Scotland had tried to induce the parish councils of Scotland (who give poor relief) to follow the course of the more humane boards of guardians in England and pay the rents of these unfortunate people and the councils had point-blank refused. He wished to preserve the sanctity of family life, but when these people stole away in the night to avoid eviction, or were actually put into the streets, it led frequently to the break up of the family, the parents having to seek shelter in one place and the children elsewhere.

Help for Landlords.

"I agree," said Mr. Wheatley, "that this burden should not be thrown entirely on the property-owner. (Cheers.) It is a burden to be borne by the whole community, and I can go the length of saying on behalf of the Government that, having made the home secure for these people, we will gladly co-operate—we will take the initiative—in making provision to help property-owners to bear this burden."

"There can be no comparison at all between the embarrassment of the property-owner and the sufferings of women and children about to be turned out of their homes," he retorted. "If the small property-owner could show that he would suffer the greater hardship the judge would have power under this Bill to grant the eviction."

Leaving Scotland for a moment, he said eviction had caused distress in some parts of England. In the Pontypridd district 17 families, numbering 86, who had been turned out of their houses, had had to seek shelter in the workhouse. In Bristol, too, there had been 306 eviction orders and great hardship.

Precedent Claimed.

If this was regarded as a revolutionary proposal we must be going back in our political views. In Ireland 37 years ago we made a concession of this kind after disorder and outrages. Our people, to their credit, had borne their hardships patiently relying on Parliament coming to their assistance.

"But it is my duty to say to the House," he went on, "that there is a limit to human endurance. Even animals will fight for the protection of the young, and I would have

no faith in the future of this country if it contained in large degree a population that were prepared to sit silently and see their families destroyed." Mr. Balfour (now Lord Balfour), no revolutionary, in introducing the Landlords (Ireland) Act in 1887, said:—

"Any tenant who from any cause whatever, provided it be not his own fault, cannot pay his rent may under this Bill go before a county court judge and obtain a stay of eviction and, if the judge thinks fit, have his debt to the landlord spread over such a time as may seem fit."—(Socialist cheers.)

This Bill, on the same lines, would protect people during a period of trade depression from the brutal system of seeing women and children turned into the streets.

At the conclusion of Wheatley's address Asquith for the Liberal Party and Chamberlain for the Unionist Party opposed the second reading in virulent speeches. Asquith threatened to vote against the Bill and Maxton, Labour member for Bridgeton Div., Glasgow, called upon the Government to insist on the Bill passing and challenge an appeal to the electors.

A Human Claim.

Mr. Maxton (Lab., Bridgeton) declared that the issue raised in the Bill was one upon which he and his friends on the Labour benches would be delighted to go to the country upon and make the case that they had come before the House of Commons with the single human claim—(Tory laughter)—that under no circumstances should a woman and her children be flung out on to the streets (labour cheers).

Members of other parties were agreed that this was revolutionary claim to make in Great Britain at the present time. (Cries of "No!")

Mr. Neville Chamberlain had tried to introduce some analogy between the landlord's case and that of the grocer or the butcher. (Tory cheers!)

But if a grocer allowed credit for a number of weeks, at the end of that time he could not recover the food or clothing that the debtor had received, and why only the house-owner, who had that special privilege in the eyes of the law?

"More Vocal"

Under the Bill the house-owner retained exactly all the remedies for recovering his debt that were available to the tradesman. (Labour cheers.)

"In some cases he may be able to imprison if the debt is not paid," observed Mr. Maxton, "but the imprisonment of a male adult is a very much smaller punishment than that imposed upon the people in the West of Scotland or in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Wales, and right throughout every industrial district—for the only difference between the Clyde and the other parts of the country is that the Clyde has been a little more vocal about it!" (Cheers.)

The principle of the Bill did not seem to him to need any argument in its defence. (Tory laughter.)

"I press upon the Minister and those associated with him," urged Mr. Maxton, "that they will accept the ultimatum both from the Opposition and the Liberals, and face the country on the issue!"

FINANCE! BROADCASTING! MUTINEERING! Etc.

The report of the Free State Comptroller and Auditor General for the greater part of the period January, 1922—March, 1923 has now been published. Unfortunately—and perhaps not fortuitously—it comes at a moment when the public mind is saturated with scandals, and is not, therefore, in a position to give proper attention to such an important matter as the expenditure of the national revenue. What between Broadcasting, Mutineering, the Dublin Corporation inquiry and Constitutional Republicanism, it is a difficult thing to settle down to an examination of any one problem, and, perhaps, the intelligence of our Government has grasped the fact and chosen the psychological moment.

Auditor-General's Report.

The report of an Auditor-General is a matter of book-keeping with such comments as may be justified by irregular expenditure or faulty account-keeping. The present one only falls short of what might have been expected, in that it does not go deeply enough into the irregularities discovered. A small matter, one may say . . . it all depends. This being a country but recently emerged from the most savage anti-national persecution, with one exception, in all its unfortunate history, a persecution arrayed in the garb of nationalism, it is only natural that the leaders of that persecution should display the outward semblance of virtue in distress when the time has arrived for giving an account of their trusteeship.

£163,181.

Compared with other countries involved in the profitable business of making war, "we" do not, at first sight, come too badly out of it. For the year ended March, 1923, only £163,181 is declared by the Auditor-General as "irrecoverable." We thank our stars. Understanding the word "irrecoverable" as meaning something that cannot be recovered, it is, possibly, correct to assume that the £163,181 is the sum involved under the headings of "Payments of Lodging Allowances to Men in Barracks," "monies taken by 'absconders'," "bills and invoices for food supplies containing items which, in normal circumstances could not be admitted as proper charges against the vote," etc., etc. Are we correct in saying that the last item refers to the soda-water account? We would like to know the fact.

Other Irregularities!

The item £163,181 only refers to "irrecoverable" amounts. What of the expenditure under other headings? There has obviously been great looseness in the keeping of accounts. The Cash Register business is one example. Were those returned to the original retailers, at half cost, so disposed of with the authority of the Army Accounts Department, and if so, why did that Department hand over the proceeds of the sale to the Canteen Fund? The muddle apparent, even from the partial extracts published in the daily press, in the matter of contracts, gives food for thought.

Why only a Broadcasting Inquiry?

A Commission of Inquiry into the Broadcasting affair has just concluded its investigations and has issued a report. The Inquiry was necessary in view of the rumours, charges and countercharges made against certain public men and the proprietors of business concerns. In the case of the Army Accounts and the accounts of civil departments the report of the Auditor-General provides grounds for the immediate appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into all the matters covered by that report, and any

(Continued on Column 1 Page 8)

UP TIPP!

All the way to Roscrea
and back for 7/-

SUNDAY, 13th April, 1924

FELIPE CARRILLO.

From an obscure country where crumbling remnants of a once splendid civilization, surpassing that of the Aztecs and the Incas, still exist; from a peninsula surrounded on three sides by water and on the fourth by impassable mountains, comes the story of a man who, as zealous worker for twenty-five years and governor of a State for twenty-one months, overthrew the aristocrats, freed the natives from slavery and changed the lives of a people.

It has been only during the last few weeks with the smoke of the Mexican revolution rapidly clearing away that the real facts concerning the assassination of Felipe Carrillo Puerto and its immediate influence on the state of Yucatan have been disclosed.

But Carrillo's faith in his fellowman was his undoing.

A direct descendant of Nachi-Cocum, the last of a long line of Maya kings, Felipe Carrillo was one of a family of twenty-two children, sixteen of whom were living until the climax of the De la Huerta rebellion.

Felipe, although born of parents who were comfortable, started work at 15 years of age. He wanted to labour as his people were forced to, and at 17 he was employed on one of the railroads as brakeman. It was starting at this time that he saw at first hand the hardships which were pressed upon his people by the wealthy landowners, and with all his youthful enthusiasm he resented bitterly the disgraceful conditions.

He saw his people beaten, some of them to death, when they did not comply with the every wish of their masters; he looked on helpless while horrible punishments were inflicted on the poor Indians, punishments too gruesome to print on these pages.

Working all day, Felipe did not have much time for school, but he read what books he could at night, and he developed a talent for writing. At 18 years of age, with a little money that he saved, he started a newspaper in the small city of Motul, where he lived.

Young as he was, the qualities which made Felipe a national hero were already becoming evident. He was a recognized leader in the community and was known for his kindness and willingness to help those in trouble.

One night as he was closing up his tiny office, a Maya boy came running to him. "To-morrow they are going to humiliate my mother before the men on the hacienda," he sobbed to Felipe, scarcely more than a lad himself.

The little fellow explained that his mother had prepared his father's breakfast late and that he had been late for work because of this slight delay.

"And now they are going to punish mother for it," he cried.

Carrillo rushed to the plaza, called upon the people to put a stop to this crime against humanity, and reminded them that perhaps the next person who would be the subject of this same punishment might be a relation—maybe their own mother, sister or wife.

At the conclusion of his talk the Indians struck and refused to participate in the horrible ceremony. Carrillo, as a leader, had won his first victory.

Rushing back to his office he wrote the story of the affair in the most graphic language at the command of his 18 years. And when the paper appeared on the streets he was promptly arrested, and, despite the protests of the helpless Indians, he was sentenced to 12 months in the prison at Merida, the capital of Yucatan. It was the first time that Carrillo had seen the inside of a jail. It was not the last, for he spent seven years of his life in this same building for numerous attempts to help his people.

While in this institution, which was the most insanitary imaginable, Carrillo saw for himself how the Indians had been suffering for years. The keeper of the prison served

the worst kind of food to the men and would pocket the money saved from the prison appropriation—which was usually small enough.

A few years later Carrillo realized that his people were at least deserving of the rights set down in the constitution of the Mexican government, passed in 1857. He saw that the Indians were in such a position that they could not help themselves, and that the landowner wanted them to stay in this deplorable condition, as it meant less wages for the workers and more profit for them.

So young Carrillo took a copy of the Mexican constitution which told the natives of their rights and showed that they were being illegally enslaved by haciendados. He translated it into the Maya language. He printed the translation and distributed it among his people—most of whom did not know that any such document existed. He was again promptly arrested, given a mock trial and thrown into the jail at Merida—this time for twenty-eight months.

Meanwhile a system of slavery, rivalling that of the worst in history, sprang up in Yucatan. The conditions in Mexico proper were almost tolerable compared to those of this isolated state where the government officials ruled with an iron hand.

With the discovery that the henequen cactus, from which comes the sisal hemp from which the world's binder-twine is manufactured, was a commercial possibility, matters were made worse. The people were driven harder than ever. Carrillo rebelled against the abuses and appealed to his people to resent them, but he was again and again thrown into prison.

But so great was his influence becoming that the government officials put a price on his head, and on three different occasions Carrillo was shot at, twice wounded. Somehow he always managed to escape, and with each new escapade he became a more popular figure with the common people—a more serious problem to the slave-drivers.

"Carrillo's luck," the people would say, and it became a popular phrase.

Leagues Formed.

In 1916, with the advent of Alvarado, the new military governor under Carranza, several reforms were initiated, but they were not far-reaching. Meanwhile Felipe was forming his countrymen into clubs and societies which he called "Leagues of Resistance," with their slogan "Land and Liberty." Three years later, with these leagues united into one national political party, similar to the Socialist Party in the United States, Carrillo was elected to the national legislature.

After Obregon was made President of Mexico, Carrillo was elected governor of Yucatan in 1919. But conditions were such that he could not take office, and he was elected to the governorship again in 1921. This time, however, much to the horror of the landowners and ex-government officials, he was there to stay, with a majority of 44,000 votes.

Then came the era of the transformation of Yucatan. The great need of the country was adequate transportation facilities, and Carrillo immediately started to work on a system of road-building, which took in every section of the country. Within a few months after taking office Carrillo had constructed 200 miles of good highway, and many more were being programmed at the time of his assassination.

These roads connected the little Indian villages, between which, in the old days, travel had been impossible.

Yucatan, information proves, was a model state when Carrillo was killed in January. It was a country which the United States could have looked to for suggestions in the management of modern society.

And all through Carrillo. He was the people's ruler and idol, and his every wish was carried out by his admiring followers.

unlike so many other well-known powers of history, he directed the people in working for themselves and improving their lives and customs.

"Carrillo was the author of, perhaps, the most advanced labour laws in the world, which provided, among other things, that in case of strikes non-union workers must not take the place of union workers and work must not be resumed until the strike is settled. The hours of work were fixed at six a day, and child labour and work by women was almost prohibited. The rent laws of Yucatan, establishing as rental for any house, for any purpose, the flat rate of 7 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property, are another monument to Carrillo's memory."

All these things Carrillo accomplished in his two years in office. And then the military uprising came.

When urged to take safety in flight, Carrillo replied:—

"Only because I love this, my land, with all my blood, I will not abandon it, but is it not a terrible injustice in men that they carry other men to war for personal aims and selfishness such as we have now?"

Arrested by the Military Junta of Huerta, he was tried by a secret military court and sentenced to death.

This brief account of the murder, written by a reporter of a Yucatan newspaper, who had been allowed to witness the proceedings, was published the same morning:—

"They were taken into the jail courtyard and lined up against the wall. There were 13 men and the governor, including three of his brothers, all members of his staff. Some of them asked to be shot alone, but the requests were denied.

"Don Benjamin, one of Felipe's brothers, asked that they shoot him through the heart.

"Don Felipe said not a single word. All died with courage and serenity."

When the news of the assassination of Felipe reached Mexico two days later, President Obregon issued a proclamation in which he stated that "De la Huerta will realize the magnitude of his crime upon receiving the angry protests of the proletariat throughout the world for the assassination of Felipe Carrillo."

Patriot—Communist—Nation Builder!

New York Irish Republican Labour Alliance.

At a meeting held March 13th the Irish Republican Labour Alliance decided not to participate in the St. Patrick's Day parade. Speaker after speaker demanded that the parade be ignored, arguing that the celebration is but a means for politicians and office-holders here to gain publicity by their appeals to the religious and patriotic feelings of our unfortunate people. The present situation in Ireland does not warrant any rejoicing and St. Patrick's Day can never be fittingly celebrated until the international band of robbers and murderers in control in Ireland are chased out of the country.

A REMINDER.

The following cablegram was sent to Cardinal Logue and Archbishops Byrne and Gilmartin, Ireland:—

"In the name of thousands of liberty-loving citizens of Boston on this the eve of the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, we appeal to you to use your influence to demand the release of Eamonn De Valera and his more than 2,000 fellow-prisoners.

From the Michael Davitt Council, Boston, of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

"An Injury to one is the concern of All."

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—Twopence—and may be had of any newsagent or newsboy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

We do not publish or waste time on anonymous contributions.

Tel. No.—Dublin 5439.

Subscriptions, 10s. per year; 5s. for six months, payable in advance.

We are not responsible for views or opinions expressed in Special Articles.

WHO KILLED ASPINAL?

Cosgrave, President of the Junta that by the permission and with the support of the British Government rules the area of Ireland comprised within the Twenty-Six Counties, known as the Irish (?) Free (?) State—suggests some criminal group. James Ramsay McDonald (erstwhile Socialist—Schiedeman brand) accepts Cosgrave's explanation and hopes the criminals will be speedily apprehended. Cosgrave further assures his friend, James Ramsay McDonald, that not only does his Government deplore the happening, condemn the crime and the criminals, but oh! the magnanimous Cosgrave assures his friend, Premier McDonald, that £10,000 Reward will be paid for the arrest of the criminals and suitable reparation will be made to the mother of the English lad who lost his life, and compensation paid to the wounded. And then Jimmy Thomas, His Majesty's Colonial Secretary, in his official capacity, mouths a few hypocritical phrases in the House and they all agree to smooth the difficulty over.

Aspinal is dead; his mother bereft; men and women wounded are recovering from the injuries sustained. Cosgrave has made the "amende honourable." James Ramsay McDonald accepts the gesture; Jimmy Thomas passes across the stage. Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Home Affairs, Irish (?) Free (?) State, suggests that irregulars committed the crime. In fact the honest, truthful Kevin states that the leader of the four criminals is known, and all public bodies wear sackcloth and ashes, express their sorrow at the crime and their detestation of the criminals, and are much concerned about the honour (?) and good name (?) of the Free (?) State. Even the spokesmen and spokewomen of the Republican Party fall into the emotional morass and make loud moan and protest loudly against the imputation that has been charged against them indirectly by Cosgrave and O'Higgins.

We are told that the criminals drove to the scene of the crime in a motor car; some one says a Rolls-Royce car, others a Vauxhall. All agree that a motor car enters into the case. The motor car contained four men (built in the image of God and His likeness, as they say and believe in this Christian country), a Lewis machine gun, and what events proved, ammunition. The facts briefly stated were, four men drove down to the landing place, Cobh (Queenstown) Harbour, seek information as to the time the military patrol boat was due, hang around and as the soldiers of the Garrison Artillery land with their women and children, open fire on them from the motor car, killing one lad and wounding some thirty others.

Let us see, then, who are the real criminals. Why was Aspinal and his comrades in

garrison at Spike Island, within Cobh (Queenstown) Harbour? They were there by orders of their Government, the British Government, a Labour Government with a Socialist (?) Premier. They were there according to the terms of a Treaty drawn up and signed by whom? By the people of England and Ireland? No! The common people have no say in drafting treaties nor the signing of them. Therefore the people of Ireland have no responsibility for the killing of Aspinal, no more than the people of England had the responsibility of the blood-guilt of those unarmed Irishmen and women murdered by British soldiers on Sunday, July 26th, 1914, when Quinn, Brennan, Pidgeon and Mrs. Duffy were murdered by uniformed assassins on Bachelor's Walk, 1914. The Government of England did not apologise, nor did they condemn the murderers, nor did they pay any compensation to the relatives of the murdered men and the woman; nor did any Premier or Colonial Secretary make moan; nor did any British public body pass resolutions condemning the murderers. Why all this hypocritical moaning? Did the Government of England apologise for the brutal murders committed by uniformed assassins in Amritsar, India? Governments don't apologise for official murder.

The English lad, Aspinal, was a working-class lad, unemployed, joined the Army to eat, was sent to Ireland to do the work of his Government. He might have had, in the course of his work, to fire on unarmed Irish workers. Some fanatics, crazed by the blood terrors of the past years, driven to the brute stage, reacted to the condition of hate and murder existing in this country, committed this crime. It was not the Irish working-class, nor any member of it, that committed this uncalled for and unjustified act which brought death to Aspinal and grief to his bereaved mother. But pause! These criminals were in uniform, in a motor car, possessed a Lewis gun and ammunition. Where did they get these means of death from? From the British Government. The uniforms in this country are supplied, directly or indirectly, by the British Government. There are a few, maybe a dozen, Rolls-Royce cars within the Free State. Who owns them? Not the workers. Who supplied the Lewis gun? The British Government. Where was the ammunition made? In England. Who supplied the ammunition? The British Government. Who brought about the mental condition which permits a man or men to shoot down unarmed men and women? The British Government. And the hypocrisy of a Cosgrave or a Kevin O'Higgins expressing sorrow and condemnation. What of the unarmed men who have been dragged out of their homes and off the streets within the cities and villages of Ireland during the past two years and murdered?

Did Cosgrave—Premier, or Kevin O'Higgins—Minister of the Free State express their condemnation and determination to bring the criminals to justice? Did they promise monetary compensation to the relatives of the murdered? It costs nothing to murder Irishmen within the Free State, not even an apology. Every man, woman and child of the working class condemns murder, official and unofficial. When England was supplying troops, guns and ammunition to kill Russian workers little notice was taken of the crime. When English officials were shooting down unarmed Indian peasants little notice was taken of it. When English officials were murdering unarmed Egyptians little notice was taken of it. When British troops shot down unarmed men and children in July, 1914, in Dublin, little notice was taken of it. When the sanguinary Government of the Six Counties of Northern Ireland were carrying out their organised Pogrom, in 1920-1921, little notice was taken of it. When Greenwood's "Black and Tans" were leaving death and destruction around them in Ireland little notice was taken.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD HARTE.

At last Tuesday's meeting of the Dublin Paviors' Society, held in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, Mr. James Douglas proposed:

"That we, the members of the Dublin Paviors' Trades Union, beg to tender to our President (Mr. Edward Harte) our sincere sympathy in the loss sustained in the death of his father, Mr. Edward Harte, founder of this Society and one of the oldest members of the Trades Union Movement in Dublin."

Mr. John Hayden seconded and the resolution was passed in silence, all members standing.

A vote of condolence was also passed to the Treasurer, Mr. Crowley, on the death of his father.

Comrades, don't let confusion seize your minds. Governments don't trouble about the death of a member of the working class. Study the death list on the Industrial Front. For their own vile purposes they will make an issue of the death or wounding of one of their hired instruments. Aspinal was one of our class, and while this system endures the members of our class, individually and collectively, will suffer.

The Irish working class has no quarrel with any other working class. Your struggle is our struggle. Your sorrow is our sorrow. Ask yourselves why was Aspinal in Ireland? Ask yourselves who killed Aspinal? Ask yourselves is there any solution of this problem? We found a solution for the occupying of Russian territory by British troops. May the untimely death of our dead comrade Aspinal speed the day when a solution will be found by the workers of Ireland and Great Britain of this age long crime—the subjection of the people of Ireland to a foreign tyrant.

The above article "Who Killed Aspinal?" will appear in "The Workers' Weekly," and other Socialist and Labour papers in Great Britain.

"OPEN THE SQUARE."

"MOUNTJOY SQUARE" COMMITTEE,
35 Mountjoy Square,
Dublin.

Sec., Irish Worker League, 1/4/24.

A Chara—I am instructed by the above Committee to draw the attention of the various Labour and other democratic bodies in this area to the demand now being made that Mountjoy Square be opened to the general public under the control of the Municipal Council, and to request your assistance and co-operation in the matter.

It seems altogether out of keeping with the present day democratic spirit supposed to prevail in this country that a "Square" can be specially reserved for a few Lawn Tennis players of the middle class, while the vast majority of the residents and their children are denied the right of entry to what after all, should be the property of the citizens.

We take the liberty of enclosing you a few forms which you may be good enough to bring under the notice of your members for their signature, and return to above address at your earliest convenience.

We intend submitting demand to Municipal Council.

We shall thank you for any publicity and support you may give this demand.

Mise le meas,

MICÉAL O MAOLAIN,
Hon. Sec.

Publin Meeting, Mountjoy Square, Sunday,
6th April, 5 p.m. OPEN THE SQUARE.

JAMES CONNOLLY AND HIS EPOCH.

CHAPTER IV.—(Contd.)

THE MIND OF CONNOLLY.

(ERRATA.—In the preceding instalment the quotation "To this category belongs the trade union movement in all its history," was printed "To this country belongs, etc." In the fourth line of the verse on p. 3, the word "paid" should have read "dead." These two alterations made a great difference in the sense. The errata were probably the writer's own fault.)

capitalism has no place under Socialism, therefore measures which aim to place industries in the hands of or under the control of such a political state are in no sense steps towards that ideal; they are but useful measures to restrict the greed of capitalism and to familiarise the workers with the conception of common ownership. This latter is, indeed, their chief function. But the enrolment of the workers in Unions patterned closely after the structure of modern industries, and following the original lines of industrial development, is par excellence the swiftest, safest and most peaceful form of constructive work the Socialist can engage in. It prepares within the framework of Capitalist society the working forms of the Socialist Republic, and thus, while increasing the resisting power of the worker against present encroachments of the capitalist class, it familiarises him with the idea that the Union he is helping to build up is destined to supplant that class in the control of the industry in which he is employed.

On the day that the political and economic forces of Labour finally break with capitalist society and proclaim the Workers' Republic, these shops and factories so manned by industrial unionists will be taken charge of by the workers there employed, and force and effectiveness thus given to that proclamation. Then and thus the new society will spring into existence readily equipped to perform all the useful functions of its predecessor.

But Connolly had a subsidiary use for "action at the ballot box." He believed Industrial Unionism the only constructive Socialism, and declared that "the conquest of the political state is not the battle." Yet he deemed it "the echo of the battle. Its uses:—(a) that it brought the workers as a class into direct conflict with the possessing class as a class, more readily than anything else." I am now presenting

Connolly's view: (b) "It can never function as a weapon," but such a political party can make good propaganda; (c) Supported by economic action it could weaken the political power of the governing class and also strengthen the power of the Industrial Union.

But he qualifies these views by saying that he does not regard immediate action at the ballot box as essential, although he believes that it must come in the course of the development of the revolution. He definitely states that the electoral field "offers its opportunities," although "the conquest of political power waits upon the conquest of economic power."

In his day he was amongst the most advanced of those of his movement. He was anarchistic in his vision of the future, since he purposely elicits to alter a reference to the "government" of the future society into the "administration" thereof. He envisioned a free society built up from the units of production, freely fashioned so as to supply the wants, material, intellectual and spiritual, of all. Money, payment for services, exchange are not mentioned nor allowed for. States, governments, and bureaucracies vanish. Connolly strove to fix his mind of the ideology which his environment sought to impress upon him, and he succeeded in large measure.

He would be rather in advance of the Communist (Third) International of to-day in his insistent demand for the scrapping of craft unions and the launching of Industrial Unionism. Connolly's teaching was Pioneer Communism. (To-day, since the Labourist reforming opportunists style themselves Socialists, although denying every tenet in the creed of Socialism, the adherents to Socialism, as Connolly and the revolutionary school understood it, have consented to be named Communists.)

But the Communist parties affiliated to Moscow have recently resolved to refrain from "preaching pure Communism," i.e., from preparing the minds of the masses for Communist ideals. Election programmes and speeches devote themselves to propagating a desire for reforms of the capitalist system of a more far-reaching nature than those suggested by the Labour Party, but no indication is given of Communism as an alternative to Capitalism. Not deeming it essential to stress the futility of reforming the system, and the comparatively simpler alternative of replacing it by the Workers' Republic, the Third International rather aims at unity, a large mass of the more class-conscious workers within the existing labour, political and craft union industrial ranks.* It

hardly seems to be prepared to point out, as Connolly does in the "Axe to the Root," that craft unions belong to a past phase of working-class evolution (vide last week's issue). It does not join Connolly in attempting to build an all workers revolutionary union deliberately shaped so as to supersede the craft unions.

Again, I hardly think that he would have favoured the Moscow International's opportunism, styled "tactics." But comparing his views with those of the "Opposition Communists" of the Fourth International, one is struck with a great deal of similarity and a little incompatibility nevertheless. The concentration upon the one big union of workers' councils as the desideratum is common both to Connolly and the Fourth. His interpretation of the mental development of the masses is rather in accordance with that of this group, the anti-parliamentary Communists, as they are sometimes styled. But the divergence comes on the question of the functions of the Workers' Revolutionary Political Party. Connolly sees such a body growing up behind and after the Industrial Union, whereas "the Fourth" thinks that the two will be twins. This point is a small one and almost negligible, certainly not entailing any difference of principle. That difference comes under the heading of the bourgeois elections and legislatures. Connolly seemed to think that, for propaganda purposes and to render certain aid to the industrial force, activities in regard to capturing the bourgeois legislatures were desirable and his reasons were stated above. The Fourth International rejects all action in regard to participation in the administration of the State, and this because it believes that by attempting to enter Parliament and the local bodies, Communists are liable to confuse their sympathizers as to the use and meaning of those bodies, that entry into bourgeois politics gives a fillip to corruption of delegates unavoidably, too much power into the hands of leaders and away from the masses, and, most particularly, it tends psychologically to "sabotage the Soviet idea." It believes that all energies must be devoted to spreading a desire and impulse in favour of the Workers' Councils. It fears the effect of attention being drawn to the value of indirect, i.e., Parliamentary action, as against direct, i.e., Industrial Unionist action.

Of course, the world has advanced since Connolly's years of mature thought, found

(Continued on Column 2 Page 6)

*"The United Front Tactic."



An Anniversary Mass for the happy repose of the Souls of Capt. Thomas O'Leary, O.C. Active Service Unit, Fourth Battalion, Dublin Brigade, I.R.A., foully murdered outside Tranquilla Convent, Rathmines, 23rd March, 1923; of Robert Bondfield, Commandant Fourth Battalion, Dublin Brigade, I.R.A., foully murdered at Clondalkin on Holy Thursday, 29th March, 1923; of Lieutenant Michael Sweeney, O.C. Old Active Service Unit, Dublin Brigade, shot at College Green, while a prisoner, by Free State troops, 10th April, 1922; and Volunteer Patrick O'Brien, A.S.U., 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade, will be celebrated in the Carmelite Church, Whitefriars Street, on Sunday next, 6th April, at 11 a.m. All wishing to pay tribute to the glorious dead will assemble outside Carmelite Church after the Anniversary Mass, to take part in the Commemoration Procession to Glasnevin Cemetery, which will leave the Church at 12 o'clock sharp.

R. I. P.

REMEMBER:—It is a good and sufficient deed to commemorate the dead, but do not forget the living now languishing in the Bastiles throughout the British Isles. ATTEND PROTEST MEETING, SUNDAY, 1.30 p.m., APRIL 6th, IN O'CONNELL STREET.

THE SUBJECT RACES.

Liberty's Flag Around the World.

Imperialism in India.

LONDON.

The cables tell us daily how the rights of small nations are being maintained throughout the world:

"An American warship has been ordered to Tampico."

"Spanish troops operating in Morocco."

"Proposed joint French-Spanish campaign to restore order in Tunisia and Morocco."

"Mr. Walsh, Secretary for War, stated that the situation in India, Egypt, and Iraq did not permit of reductions in the Army."

"The trial began at Cawnpore on Monday of eight Indians, alleged Bolshevik agents, who are charged with conspiring to establish a communist international organisation throughout India."

NATIONAL FREEDOM.

Of course the Indians are quite irrational. What could be better for them than the programme of British Imperialists' to gradually lead India on the road towards self-government? (The gradual process includes gradually grafting the factory system on all India, to the financial benefit of the British investor. How the factory system benefits the Indian is shown by the present great strike and lock-out in Bombay, the Indians presuming to demand a living wage.)

The trial of the eight Communists at Cawnpore is another instance of the imperialist desire that Indian progress shall only be "gradual." The Crown declared that the eight accused had attempted to secure control of the workers' and peasants' associations to secure the complete separation of India from Great Britain, with such an economic programme as would easily appeal to ignorant people. The organisation was to attempt to secure full control of the Indian National Congress with financial help from Russian revolutionary organisations.

The case for the Crown was prepared by the Intelligence Bureau, which is a branch of Mr. Walsh's indispensable army. Colonel Kaye, of the Bureau, produced sheafs of Communist literature in support of the prosecution. He particularly drew the attention of the Court (yes, it's a British Court, not Indian) to the following sentiments which he said were contained in a letter by Mahendra Rath Roy, who is a leader of the Indian Communist movement:

"Our ally is the revolutionary force that is operating within imperialist countries. A party of Indian workers and peasants in alliance with the victorious proletariat in Russia, and the nearly victorious proletariat of other countries, will lead to a struggle for national freedom and ultimate victory. The Indian National Congress need not go a-begging for sympathy at the doors of opportunist bourgeois Governments. It can count upon the unflinching support of the most powerful revolutionary body in the world."

But since Communists are being harried and persecuted in every country in the world, outside the Soviet Republics, why should the Indian comrades escape the kindly and considerate attentions of Imperialism?

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

A Concert will be held at 8 p.m., Sunday, in the Trades' Hall. Tickets, Sixpence each, at door. Good talent will perform. All members are urged to attend.

JAMES CONNOLLY AND HIS EPOCH

(Continued from Column 3 Page 5)

about 1906 to 1916. He lived amongst an almost unorganised proletariat, the prospect of the dissolution of capitalism being very distant, with no experience of a proletarian revolt in any country.* We to-day see a more highly organised working class, a bankrupt and self-destructive capitalism, unable to recover from the upheavals of the 1914 to 1919 epoch, whilst Russia, Bavaria, the German Reich, Hungary, Austria, Georgia, Italy, and other lands have felt mighty stirrings of the wage-slave class. Most even of the more advanced Communists have had to reach their present views through much adjustment. Many of them would have agreed with our hero in his partiality for participation in State politics during his lifetime. The question, therefore, of whether he would have changed in that minor respect can never be answered.

In presenting the mind of Connolly, I take it when in fullest bloom. In declaring that he had formed his ideas at an early age I was rather vague and perhaps guilty of exaggeration. He, indeed, rejected capitalism consciously as a youth in the Social Democratic Federation, in fact, as a child, as we have seen. But for a while principles did not crystallize. At first he was not so insistent on Industrial Unionism. His judgment of social history was incomplete. He speaks of the co-operative goal, but cannot sketch it nor show the exact road thereto. For that he can be excused. He seems to have thought a great deal before he had discerned the path exactly. Like most in such a predicament he agitated for "provisional" reformist demands, very like our C.P.I. and C.P.G.B.

It seems that his final mental processes were complete shortly after his thirtieth or thirty-first year, possibly as a result of the influence of the advanced minds of America. Our story will show that he assisted about that time in reorganizing the Scottish movement; and that, on reaching the U.S.A. he immediately collaborated with the Q.B.U. "extreme" Socialists there.

So that he was a Socialist at 12 years of age, and an Industrial Unionist in his early thirties.

*I mean on a large scale. We might except the Commune of 1871.

(To be concluded). EXILE.

50 High Street,
Dublin.
28/3/24.

Sir,—Amongst the pagan residents of Rome, as history records, Saturnalia was at its height when that beautiful city was going to blazes. Now there is blazoned forth on the horizon by the serious statements made by Dr. M. Russell at the Mansion House enquiry the appalling condition of our poor citizens, as regards housing accommodation. Perhaps the facts outlined here will prove the necessity of prompt action being taken by all authorities interested in reform, so as to arrest at once a new rapacious form of disease developing among some creatures whose only and chief ambition in this life is to get rich quick.

I went into occupation here over 22 years ago as a weekly tenant of the first floor (consisting of front and back rooms), lease of house being nearly lapsed, the original owner disposed of it to an individual whose condition a few years ago excited our interest in his behalf so that he was accepted by the previous owner as a weekly tenant for the shop and parlour! After becoming purchaser at a small sum this model of a trade unionist landlord set out at once to give us an exhibition of his powers of reciprocation by increasing our rent by the sum of two shillings

weekly, and he knowing then, as now, I was out of employment. However, I did not demur, preferring at all times peace to pelf. It is time the public servants—Government Officials—should be informed of the effect of their *Tailteann* appeal for visitors' accommodation, latent diseases are easily stirred up. Trouble and great expense to the State is then inevitable. This gentleman, after receiving his rent about a month ago, said he wanted one of my apartments. His request could not be acceded to. Again, after receiving rent on Monday last, he was in a more chastened mood and said he would condescend to let me have his children's bedroom, an attic outside on the landing, in exchange for my, what he styled, drawing-room. I was obdurate, believing you can only preserve your rights by maintaining moral courage. He then gave me notice to quit. During my career as a tenant I can truly assert I have paid in rent (for two rooms) a sum of money about three times the amount this ready-made landlord gave for the house. War on tenants who pay their rent must be ended and man's base inhumanity to his fellowmen checkmated.

Faithfully yours,

Editor, Irish Worker, JOSEPH CLEARY.
Dublin.

GAELIC SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of the Gaelic Society of New York, held on March 6th at its headquarters, 884 Columbus Avenue, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, the Gaelic Society of New York having heard with profound regret of the unexpected and untimely death of Very Rev. Denis Finbar O'Connor, Commissary General of the Calced Carmelites in America, and pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Scapular of Mt. Carmel, in East 28th Street, this city, which occurred on March 1st; and

Whereas, throughout a life of unceasing activity Msgr. O'Connor was not only an ardent but an uncompromising champion of the cause of Irish Independence, but realising that a nation's soul is its language, he used his utmost endeavours to foster and propagate the ancient tongue of the Gael by learning the language himself, by extending Irish classes in his school, so that at present the Carmelite School of New York enjoys a well-deserved reputation as a center of Gaelic culture; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Gaelic Society, in regular meeting assembled, on March 6th, desires to record its appreciation of the inestimable value of Msgr. O'Connor's services to race and motherland; and while submissively bowing to the decree of an all-wise Providence, this society sincerely mourns his death as an irreparable loss, and considers that America has lost a sterling citizen, the cause of Irish Freedom one of its ablest advocates, and the Irish language movement and ardent and enthusiastic supporter; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted on the minutes of this meeting and that copies be mailed to the press and to the Carmelite Fathers at 338 East 29th Street, New York City.

WILLIAM MANGAN,
WILLIAM O'GORMAN,
Committee.

Our Comrade, Harry Pollett, will be in Dublin on April 12th-13th. He will be glad to meet all members of Metal Working trades, especially members of his own Union—the Brotherhood of Boilermakers—on Saturday afternoon, April 12th. He will address Mass Meeting on Saturday night and accompany Excursion to Roscrea.

Pollitt holds office in the International Bureau and represented Bureau at the funeral of our Comrade, Lenin, in Moscow.

Keep April 12th open.

IRISH WORKER TEMPERANCE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

1. Alcohol is a rapid and deadly poison if taken in sufficient quantities, and a slow poison if taken in smaller quantities.

2. Ardent spirits are brandy, whiskey, rum and gin. The fermented liquor (a) is boiled in a copper. The alcohol being lighter than water boils first and passes as a vapour mixed with steam into the worm of the still, which is a coil of pipe surrounded by cold water. The cold turns the alcohol back to the liquid form and it runs off as a brandy, gin, rum or whiskey, according to the fermented liquor from which it is made.

3. The analysis of ale shows that 86 parts out of the 100 are water, about half a part of flesh-forming and heat-giving matter and less than a quarter of bone-making matter, while there are six parts of valueless refuse. Then, too, in every 100 parts there are 7 parts of the poison, alcohol, which prevents the other good parts doing their natural work. Ale, instead of building up and strengthening, injures and weakens the body.

Porter comes under exactly the same head as ale.

4. There is no nourishment in brandy, for even the 54 parts of water are prevented doing their useful work in the body by the presence of 46 parts of the fiery spirit, alcohol.

Port Wine contains 78 parts on the 100 of water, and half a part between them of flesh and bone-making, about three and a half parts of heat-giving and half a part of refuse matter. These might do just a little good in nourishing the body, but for the 17* parts of mischievous alcohol.

The flesh of beef contains 156 times more nourishment than wine.

5. If an animal is killed and one of its muscles is taken out directly and hooked up by the tendon and electricity sent through it, the muscle will lift a given weight. If soaked in weak alcohol and water it will not lift so much.

Similar results follow when experiments are made upon the muscles of animals which have been given spirits and water before being slaughtered.

6. Because the nerves are disordered and his muscles so weak that they cannot contract properly. As the alcohol becomes more powerful in its action the muscles at last refuse to contract at all and the man falls down in a heap.

7. An abstaining workman, other things being equal, can always work longer, and with less fatigue afterwards, than one who continually takes strong drinks. It has been proved that men who have a great deal of work to perform of a muscular kind, men who have to march like soldiers, to walk long distances in a given time, or to row with great force and rapidly, carry out their work much better when they avoid every drink containing alcohol.

The reason for the feeling is that the spirit has acted as a narcotic and deadened or numbed the nerves so that the man cannot feel how tired the muscles are.

8. In a greater or less degree, according to the amount taken, alcohol paralyzes the nerves and thus movement is no longer so accurate nor sensation so keen. The senses of sight, hearing and touch are impaired by even so small a quantity as two drachms, about as much as may be found in a quarter of a pint of ale.

9. Because passing from the stomach into the blood stream, alcohol is quietly carried to the brain. Here the small vessels running over its surface and throughout its substance become over full of blood and the surrounding parts are irritated by the alcohol. It thus becomes difficult to collect the thoughts and the feelings cannot be relied on. Then too, the blood supplied to the brain is so much altered for the worse by alcohol that

the brain itself becomes altered and weakened in such a way as to tend to insanity and lunacy.

10. Because strong drink is able to create an appetite for itself. This arises partly from the fact that alcohol has a strong affinity for water, sucking up the moisture of the body, and so creating an intensifying instead of relieving thirst.

11. Alcohol does harm to the corpuscles in the blood rendering them less able to do their work; it tends to make the blood thicker or congregate by robbing it of its water. Sometimes little clots are formed that pass into the blood vessels of the brain, and produce paralysis, or entering the heart cause sudden stoppage and death.

Cases have often occurred where men, after drinking large quantities of spirits for a wage, have, in consequence of this stoppage of the circulation fallen down dead.

It also effects the blood vessels by causing their walls to become unduly stretched. After a time they become permanently widened, thinned and brittle, and sometimes, under unusual strain, they will break, producing apoplexy, paralysis and even death. It also prevents the blood from properly nourishing the body by hindering the distribution of food and fresh air to its various parts.

12. The heart of a drunkard, like his nerves, muscles, and other organs, is subject to the change, known as "Fatty Degeneration," becoming loaded with fat and unable properly to do its natural work. When called upon to do more it frequently fails altogether, causing death.

13. Alcohol inflames the salivary glands, which thus will not yield sufficient saliva either to keep the mouth moist or to act upon the starchy parts of the food, thus causing continual thirst.

It weakens the gastric juice, and when added to the digestive fluid produces a white precipitate, so that the fluid is no longer capable of digesting animal or vegetable matter.

It has the effect of deadening the nerves of the Pylorus, the muscular fibres of which thus relax and let undigestible food pass into the intestines.

14. Under alcohol the inhibitory nerves lose their power becoming paralyzed, and thus the heart is allowed to beat too quickly. Alcohol gives the heart constant additional labour, causing it to beat more quickly and to do more work.

Careful experiments have proved that the average work of the heart is 100,000 beats in 24 hours.

15. The man who drinks two pints of porter in 24 hours forces his heart to beat 18,000 extra times, and to make it do 42 foot tons of extra work.

16. Alcohol is not in any sense a fuel or heat giver, it hinders our blood from carrying oxygen and thus makes it less able to produce heat; it does not raise but lowers the temperature of the whole body. When people think they are warmer after taking alcohol, it is simply that the heat has been brought from the interior of the body to the skin, and thus wasted, for instead of making the body warm it makes it cold by letting out the heat.

17. Plenty of foods of a fat and oily nature are the best heat givers. Alcohol diminishes the power of resisting cold and intensifies the sufferings from the cold.

18. The liver is one of the first organs to suffer and become diseased, because almost every drop of alcohol taken into the stomach passes through it before reaching other organs. In heavy drinkers it becomes hard, and instead of being smooth it is dented deeply in lines, having small parts sticking up in the holes. More often the liver swells and becomes fat.

19. There are two small organs extended one on each side of the lower part of the spine whose duty it is to remove waste liquid matter from the blood.

The kidneys are effected by alcohol in much the same way as the liver. The use of spirits causes them to become hard and reduced in size, while beer drinking enlarges them and changes their structure to a sort of fatty tissue, both conditions preventing the organs doing their proper work.

20. These are the breathing organs situated inside the ribs in the chest. They supply the life-giving oxygen and carry off the carbonic acid gas, and these also suffer from alcohol. The vessels of the lungs are easily relaxed by alcohol, and as they, of all parts, are most exposed to vicissitudes of heat and cold, they are readily congested when paralysed by the spirit. They are subjected to a sudden fall of atmospheric temperature. Thus the sudden fatal congestion of the lungs which so easily befalls the confirmed alcoholic during severe winter seasons.

21. Total abstinence tends to prolong life. Alcohol is useless as a food or as a source of strength, and that it is productive of disease and premature death. Health is improved, work better done and life prolonged by abstinence.

In the "Temperance and General Provident" Institution there are two sections, one of strictly moderate drinkers, and one of total abstainers, these sections being represented. In the moderate drinkers section 3,384 deaths were expected, but as a matter of fact only 2,408 died. In other words it was found that taking the whole period among moderate drinkers 97 out of every hundred expected deaths became actual ones; whilst among total abstainers only 71 out of every 100 expected deaths occurred.

The experience of other Assurance Companies give results equally as favourable to total abstainers and shows that the taking of alcoholic drinks, even in moderate quantities, shortens life.

The death rate undoubtedly depends more upon the extent to which people are brought into contact with drink than upon anything else whatever. For instance where 1,000 men of all occupations died, 1,521 publicans and 2,205 publicans servants died (a) for every 1,000 men of all occupations who died 1,361 brewers died to every 556 clergy, or 236 1/10 per cent. of farmers; 2,205 public house and hotel servants died to every 701 farm labourers, or 220* per cent. of public house servants to 70 1/10 per cent. of farm labourers.

23. Most Rev. Dr. Gaughran, Bishop of Meath, wrote on Jan. 3rd, 1924, as follows, viz. —

"In their hospitals they found that seven out of ten persons owed their disease to alcohol. This made Sir Andrew Clarke (Gladstone's great physician) cry out when speaking of alcohol: 'Beware of the enemy of the human race.' Excessive drinking, his Lordship points out, is sinful. The habit of drinking to excess, though not to actual drunkenness, was to most people the proximate occasion of sin.

"In the haunts of drink they were most likely to hear cursing, quarrelling, and excessive drinking was the ruin of the family. Might it not be said of the man who squandered his earnings in the public house that he was drinking the life and blood of the wife and children, whom, in the eyes of God and man, he was bound to support, cherish and love.

"Excessive drinking was the ruin of the nations."

DR. CUMMINS.

The idea that alcohol is nourishment makes half the drunkards we have.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON.

"The idea of alcohol giving force and activity to the muscles is entirely false."

(Continued on Column 2 Page 8)

**FINANCE ! BROADCASTING !
MUTINEERING ! Etc.**

(Continued from Column 3 Page 2)

hesitation to press for it can only mean either cowardice or being accessory after the fact on the part of those elected to represent the people. Before departing from the subject of the accounts we would point out that of the £163,181 stated as being irrecoverable, only £36,298 has been specifically placed. A sum in subtraction gives a balance of £126,883. It should not have been too difficult a task for the Auditor-General's department—or for the Government—to have given the Dail a statement of amounts gone astray, under their proper headings. We would then be in a better position to determine the issue and to apportion the responsibility.

Broadcasting.

The Commission of Inquiry into Broadcasting seems to have turned itself into a sort of association of mutual whitewashers. True, Mr. Figgis did not find anyone to give him a coat of the popular mural decoration, and he comes out of it not spotted and pretty closely shorn, but he has succeeded in making things somewhat unpleasant for some of his one-time colleagues. On the political side the matter of the De Valera-Collins pact, "broken ere the ink wherewith 'was writ was dry," should be sufficient to send the champions of Free Stateism into permanent political exile. It is abundantly clear now, even to the simplest intelligence, that when Collins signed the pact he was meditating a treachery to his co-signatory. On the admission of Figgis nothing was being spared to bring into existence an "Independent" political party. Immediately the General Election campaign commenced Collins started for his native Cork and there preached the policy of voting for "Independent" candidates. The connection is complete.

"Mutineering."

In the excitement of other events people have for the time being forgotten the existence of the "Mutineers." In view of the estimate for the coming year and the considerable reduction in the Army vote, (£10,000,000 to £4,000,000 approx.), there does not appear to be much opportunity for the "dispossessed" unless the most loyal of England's garrison, in commission, vacate their posts. The forced resignations in the Dail provide vacancies for the less ambitious up to that limit, but that will hardly appease the disaffected ones. More will be heard on the matter.

The Free State Government.

After two years of existence Free Stateism stands on trial. And what a record! Pact-breaking, "civil" war at the dictation of Winston Churchill and the English Government, murders—official and unofficial, reckless spending of the nation's revenue, jobs for all having honour and influence to sell, the restoration to power of the Orange-Masonic gang, strike-breaking, unemployment, reductions in wages—including the cut in Old Age Pensions—with consequent lowering of the standard of living, and in the end a violent split within the ranks because one section, after helping to its utmost to destroy Republicanism, discovers that the Republic has been betrayed. Then, the spectacle of Cabinet Ministers, having declared their determination to stamp out "mutineering," waking up to the realities of the situation and humbly eating their vomit. Truly, a fitting climax. It is not yet, but the re-action against the Government will soon be nigh; and then the "patriots" who have helped themselves, not wisely but too well, out of the nation's resources and out of the opportunities which their position as public men provided, will see things in their true perspective, and will make a hurried exit from public life—and not too soon.

**IRISH WORKER TEMPERANCE
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION**

(Continued from Column 3 Page 7)

SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Of all the people I know who cannot stand alcohol, it is the brain worker."

DR. J. RIDGE.

"The influence of alcohol is never to stimulate life's growth, but simply to hinder and depress it."

DR. GREENFIELD.

"The belief that alcohol produces warmth is one of the most common of popular errors."

SIR WILLIAM GULL.

"I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol."

24. Guilty.

25. Banishment from general use as a beverage. I would strongly recommend a branch of the "Total Abstinence Association" to be formed in every parish and hold weekly meetings, which should be addressed by members. By abstinence we escape a potent cause of weakness, disease and death, and improve our prospect of a long, healthy and happy life.

DR. GAUGHAN states:—"That if a 'Total Abstinence Sodality' produced no other result than the formation of a dozen Pioneers in a parish, all the labours of the Director would be amply rewarded."

**MONEY SUBSCRIBED FOR THE
REPUBLIC IN AMERICA.**

We have been asked to publish the following list of monies collected in America up to March 14th, 1924, for the Republican Prisoners' Dependents' Fund and other purposes. These amounts have all been acknowledged and are reprinted from the "Irish World," official organ of the Republican movement in U.S.A.

J.R.A. Soldiers' and Prisoners Dependents' Fund	.....	\$244,750.04
The "Irish World" Roll of Honour	.....	22,322.18
"Special Appeal"	.....	14,530.19
Irish Republican Defence Fund	.....	9,151.33
		\$290,753.74

The value of this sum in English money at the present rate of exchange is £67,617 Os. 7³/₄d.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

EXCURSION TO ROSCREA

Arrangements have now been completed for our Excursion on Sunday, April 13th, to Roscrea. Special train leaves Kingsbridge Station at 9.15, arriving Roscrea 11.30; leaving Roscrea 7.30, arriving Dublin 10 p.m.

Tickets 7/- Return, can be had at office of this paper, 17 Gardiner's Place; Trades' Hall, Capel Street; No. 3 Branch Office, 74 Thomas Street; Liberty Hall, Sunday noon; and Kingsbridge Station on morning of Excursion.

Don't forget—Sunday, April 13th.

Our Catering Department is making arrangements to supply refreshments at cost price.

There will be a Grand Hurling Tournament—Leix v. O'fally, Challenge Football Match, and other sports.

Your editor will throw in the ball and throw a few ideas around.

Be in time!

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

LONDON READERS PLEASE NOTE.

A London Group of the Irish Worker League has been formed. Open meetings, Sunday, March 9th and 23rd, 7.30, at Central Southwark Labour Centre, 124 Walworth Road, S.E.

"Irish Worker" is On Sale :-

NEWSAGENTS

- Battersea—A. Toleman, 54 Battersea Rise.
- W.C.—Communist Party, 16 King Street.
- E.C.—Workers' Dreadnought, 152 Fleet Street.
- Plumstead—O'Sullivan, 154 Plumstead Road.
- East Greenwich—Johannes, 11 Blackwell Lane
- Deptford—Latter, Catholic Church.
- Lewisham—Catholic Church.
- Bermondsey—A Mallandain, 19 Parker Row, Dockhead.

Voluntary sellers wanted. Also members. Write :-Hon. Sec., Irish Worker League, above address.

**"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS
STOMACH."**

We are helping to fill the stomach of the Irish working class, so that they also may march forward.

We offer all members of the Irish Worker League the following bargains :-

PRICE LIST.

Sardines	.....	3d. per tin
Green Peas	.....	3d. per lb.
Split Peas	.....	3d. per lb.
Oatmeal (Fine Scotch)	.....	3d. per lb.
Flour	.....	2d. per lb.
Tinned Milk (Sweetened)	.....	10d. per tin
Rice	.....	4d. per lb.
Tinned Peaches (1lb. tins)	.....	8d. per tin
Linoleum, 2 yards wide	.....	5/- per lineal yd
Soap (3 lb. bars)	.....	1s. per bar

To be had any time, any day, at—

THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

Do a good day's work for yourself and your class.

Fill up these forms and send them to us.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

THE MANAGER, "IRISH WORKER,"
17 GARDINER'S PLACE, DUBLIN.

Enclosed please find 10/-, 5/-, 2/6, being one year's, half-year's, quarterly subscription to "Irish Worker."

Name.....
Address.....

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

EXCURSION TO ROSCREA

Arrangements have now been completed for our Excursion on Sunday, April 13th, to Roscrea. Special train leaves Kingsbridge Station at 9.15, arriving Roscrea 11.30; leaving Roscrea 7.30, arriving Dublin 10 p.m.

Tickets 7/- Return, can be had at office of this paper, 17 Gardiner's Place; Trades' Hall, Capel Street; No. 3 Branch Office, 74 Thomas Street; Liberty Hall, Sunday noon; and Kingsbridge Station on morning of Excursion.

Don't forget—Sunday, April 13th.

Our Catering Department is making arrangements to supply refreshments at cost price.

There will be a Grand Hurling Tournament—Leix v. O'fally, Challenge Football Match, and other sports.

Your editor will throw in the ball and throw a few ideas around.

Be in time!

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

ENTRANCE FORM.

THE SEC., I.W.L.,
17 GARDINER'S PLACE, DUBLIN.

I desire to join the Irish Worker League and enclose One Shilling for Entrance Fee. I agree to pay.....weekly.

Name.....
Address.....

THE PHONE DUBLIN 314

GAELIC PRESS

National Printers and Publishers

21 Upr. Liffey St., Dublin

Printed by THE GAELIC PRESS, 21 Upper Liffey St., Dublin, for the Proprietor and published by him at 17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin

THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRÍOÉ SAOULAC

Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 40. NEW SERIES.

(Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 12th, 1924

TWOPENCE

OPEN THE GAOL GATES !

A meeting to demand the release of all Irish Political Prisoners was held under the auspices of the Dublin Trades' Council in O'Connell Street, Dublin, on Sunday last, Mr. E. Tucker, President of the Council, presiding at one platform, and Councillor John Lawlor, Vice-President, at the second platform. The attendance was very large and the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the resolution was passed manifested the agreement of the citizens with the object of the meeting.

Amongst those present were Countess Markievicz, T.D.; F. Fahy, T.D.; D. Kent, T.D.; Ald. Chas. Murphy, T.D.; Ald. Thos. Lawlor, Councillors Mrs. H. Sheehy-Skeffington, J. Lawlor, P. T. Daly, S. Brennan, J. Bohan, L. Paul, L. Raul, P. Gordon, J. Malinn, D. Logue, J. Farren, J. O'Callaghan, M. O'Flanagan; Messrs. D. Stewart, P. Verdon, Sean MacLoughlin, Edward P. Hart, J. Pearson, J. Moore, John Murphy, M. O'Clohissey, H. G. Hart, B. Conway, P. J. Fox, W. B. Daly, Jas. Cushen, B. Meleady, P. Bowler, Phil. MacMahon, etc. etc.

Apologies were received as follows:—
32 Cabra Road, City,
6/4/24.

Padraig T. O Dalaig.

A Chara—I regret being unable to attend your meeting to demand Release of Prisoners to-day. There cannot, to my mind, be any doubt as to the wisdom of keeping large numbers of our fellow-countrymen in jails, many, if not all, of whom have deserved better of their country. If the present Government think the progress and stability of the country will be helped by holding 1,000 Republicans and treating as criminals a large number of these, in their gaols, against the wish of at least half the population, to my mind they are living in a Fools' Paradise.

Do Cara,

Seamus M. O Braonain,
Comairleoir.

Telegram—Copy. House of Commons.
Daly, Trades' Council, Dublin. London.

Sunday absolutely impossible very very sorry best wishes good luck hope Govt. will listen to appeal and by act of grace and goodwill release all prisoners so that all Irishmen can work together for a United Ireland God Save the People—Lansbury.

Mansion House, Dublin.
5th April, 1924.

My Dear Councillor Daly—I should very much like to attend your meeting to-morrow—demanding the release of political prisoners; but I regret my state of health prevents me taking part in any out-door meetings; but, at the same time, you can rely on me doing what I can to carry out the objects of the meeting. Yours sincerely,

LAURENCE O'NEILL,
Lord Mayor.

Councillor P. T. Daly,
Trades' Council, Trades' Hall.

Irish National Union of Vintners', Grocers' and Allied Trades' Assistants.

20 Parnell Square, Dublin.

6th April, 1924.

P. T. Daly, Esq.,
Dublin United Trades' Council.

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of my Executive Committee held this morning the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That we the Executive of the Irish National Union of Vintners', Grocers' and Allied Trades' Assistants hereby endorse the action of the Dublin United Trades' Council and Labour League in demanding the release of all Political Prisoners, tried and untried, at present in jail in the Free State, Northern Ireland and British Prisons.

Yours fraternally,

EAMONN COONEY,

General President.

J. HUGHES,

General Secretary.

91 Stephen's Green.

3 o'clock p.m. Saturday, 5th April, '24.

A Chara—Your invitation to to-morrow's meeting to demand immediate release of political prisoners has just reached me.

I am thankful for the invitation but regret I have already made another engagement for the same hour. I am sorry for this and sincerely sorry your invitation did not reach me earlier as I would have been very happy to attend any meeting called for such an object.

Wishing your meeting every possible success.
Mise, le meas mor,

P. T. Daly, Esq.,
Sec., Trades' Council. SEAN T. O'CEALLAIG.

34 Little Denmark Street,
Dublin, 5th April, 1924.

Dear Councillor Daly—I regret very much that a previous engagement—which I cannot postpone—prevents my being present at your meeting to-morrow (Sunday).

I sympathise deeply with its object, the success of which, I believe, would remove much discontent and ill-feeling. Wishing the meeting success.

Yours sincerely,

P. T. Daly, Esq.,
Dublin Trades' Council. JAMES GATELY.

6B Moore Street, Dublin.
4th April, 1924.

The Secretary,
Dublin Trades' Council.

A Chara—I have just seen your invitation to all and sundry to join in a demand from a non-political platform on Sunday next for the release of all political prisoners. As you may possibly be aware I am a recently released political prisoner myself, having but a little while left Hare Park Camp after 15 months' incarceration; and since my release I have been making efforts on behalf of my still-imprisoned comrades.

If anything I can say would help you on Sunday I would be glad to accept your invitation. Of course if I did speak it would be simply as an individual with personal experience of what is happening and not as the representative of any organisation. This, I gather, is what you want. Good luck to your efforts.

Mise, do cara,

J. O'SHEEMAN.

The following resolution was proposed at the different platforms:—

"That this Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Dublin call upon the Free State Government and the British Government to release unconditionally all Irish Political Prisoners tried and untried so that Ireland may get an opportunity of establishing a permanent peace and of promoting the prosperity and unity of the Irish people.

That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the Free State, the President of the Northern Parliament, and the Premier of the British Parliament."

The resolution was put and carried unanimously after which the meeting adjourned.

TO PASS—OR NOT TO PASS.

"The famous Duke of York
He had ten thousand men,
He marched them up the hill
And he marched them down again.

We have the prototype of the famous Duke in our super statesman, vide, Plunkett House—Johnson, Tom, Imperialist. He moves amendments for the purpose of giving his employers an opportunity to equivocate. Thomas Johnson, erstwhile Imperialist, 1914 brand, is now a 100% Free Stater. He applied for a passport to go on a mission (!) and £40,000 a year Tim passed his dear friend Tom as a safe and sane servant of His Majesty. Tom Johnson wants to take every ounce out of the Treaty.

Tom and his friends—built better than they knew—built mansions, built bank balances on the bones of the dead. They shed every drop of Irish blood they dared because of that Treaty, and some of them took every penny of blood-money they could seize on because of that Treaty, which Mr. Tom Johnson seems so deliriously proud of. Mr. Johnson got a passport. Sure Mike! But Tom protests that one of his friends had his passport signed by George Nathaniel Curzon. Why this thushness, Tom? Any difference between Tim and George, Tom? What is the joke, anyhow? The office boy, Desmond, can't see it—nor can we. A skunk is a skunk, no matter what you name it, and just as objectionable in smell.

We remember applying for a passport—January 15th, 1924—at the Ministry of Home Affairs. We were directed to the Office of the Superintendent of Police, Castle Yard. We were informed there that our application would be submitted to London and we would

(Continued on Column 3 Page 4)

IN MEMORIAM

ROGER CASEMENT

His Trial—Railroad to Death—More British Justice—Quotations from Witnesses' Evidence—Some Legal Points made by Serjt. O'Sullivan.

In this issue and next week's issue we remind our readers of what we owe to the dead.

How Irishmen (?)—so-called—are always willing to assist in hanging another Irishman for a price.

* * *

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- 1864, 1st September—Roger Casement born in County Dublin.
- 1892, 31st July—Enters Service of Niger Coast (Oil Rivers) Protectorate.
- 1895, 27th June—Appointed H.M. Consul at Lourenço Marques.
- 1898, 29th July—Appointed H.M. Consul for Portuguese Possessions in West Africa.
- 1899-1900,—Employed on special service at Cape Town and receives the Queen's South African Medal.
- 1900, 20th August—Transferred to Kinchassa in the Congo State.
- 1901, 6th August—Appointed Consul for part of the French Congo Colony.
- 1905, 30th June—Made a C.M.G.
- 1906, 13th August—Appointed Consul for State of San Paulo and Panama.
- 1907, 2nd December—Transferred to Para.
- 1908, 1st December—Appointed Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro.
- 1911, 20th June—Made a Knight.
- 1911—Receives the Coronation Medal.
- 1909-1912—Employed while Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro making enquiries relative to the Putumayo rubber industry.
- 1913, 1st August—Retires on a pension.
- 1914, 4th August—Declaration of War between the United Kingdom and Germany
- 1914, 7th October—Makes the last demand for his pension.
- 1914, December—Irish prisoners of war collected into a German camp at Limburg Lahn.
- At this time Casement is in Germany moving with freedom about the country. From this time until 19th February Casement addressed meetings of Irish prisoners, urging them to join the Irish Brigade.
- 1915, 19th February—Casement reported to have made a speech in which he said, "Now is the time for Irishmen to fight against England."
- 1916, 12th April—Railway ticket taken from Berlin to Wilhelmshaven. (Found at Tralee on 21st April).
- 1916, 20th April—Red light seen flashing about a mile away at sea off Curraghane at 9.50 p.m.
- 1916, 21st April (Friday)—H.M.S. "Bluebell" meets the "Aud" in the neighbourhood of Tralee.
- 1916, 22nd April—"Aud" blown up and sinks near the Daunt Rock Lightship.
- 1916, 21st April—Casement, Bailey and Monteith land near Tralee. Casement seen on road to Ardferat at 5.15 a.m. Casement discovered by police in M'Kenna's Fort and taken to Ardferat Barracks.
- 1916, 22nd April—Casement taken to England in custody and handed over to the Metropolitan Police. Afterwards, until 15th May, kept in military custody in the Tower of London.
- 1916, 15th, 16th and 17th May—Magisterial Inquiry at Bow Street Police Court and committal for Trial.
- 1916, 26-29th June—Trial in the High Court of Justice, London. Verdict of guilty and sentence of death.
- 1916, 30th June—Casement de-knighted.

1916, 17-18th July—Proceedings in the Court of Criminal Appeal. Appeal dismissed.

1916, 3rd August—Casement executed in Pentonville Prison.

1916, 4th August—Statement issued by the Government after Casement's execution.

William Egan examined by the Solicitor-General—I live at 14 Barrett Street, Dublin. I was born in Kingstown, and I went to school in Dublin. I joined the Royal Irish Rifles in September, 1904. There was a man named Bailey in the same regiment whom when the war broke out I went with my regiment to France in August, 1914. I was wounded at Neuve Chapelle in October, 1914, and I was taken prisoner by the Germans. I was taken to Cologne, where I was put into the hospital, Lazarette, No. 6. I remained in Cologne close on three months, and then I was sent to Limburg. I got there about 3rd February, 1915. I saw Bailey there.

Did you recognise him at once and speak to him?—Yes, he spoke to me. On 19th February I was passing the camp—at that time I was in a delicate state of health—and I saw a man speaking to three prisoners. He was a tall man, dressed in dark clothing, with a long coat, a soft hat, and he carried an umbrella on the left arm. I passed on and did not take any further notice. I am doubtful whether I should know the man again. After that I had two pamphlets given to me. One of them was given me by a German officer. I think it was called "How to Free Ireland," but I am not sure. I also received a book along with the pamphlet. It was given to us by a German sergeant. I only read a small part of the book; it was concerning '98. The title was "Crimes Against Ireland and How to Free It," and it was edited by Sir Roger Casement. I did not bring it away with me from the camp as I was forbidden. Shown exhibit No. 4—that is what I have called the pamphlet. It was given to me by a German officer; I tore it up. Besides that document I was given another form by a German sergeant. I left it on the table. There were many of them in the room at the time, but I was not allowed to bring one away.

What were you to do with that form?—We were to answer the questions that were on it. I filled in the answers and gave the form back to the sergeant. While I was there a number of the prisoners joined the Irish Brigade, among them being Bailey, Scanlan and Greer, all from my regiment, the Royal Irish Rifles. Being shown the photograph, exhibit 5—I recognise out of the six men in that photograph. The first man on the right is Quinless, the third man is O'Callaghan, the centre man is Bailey, the sixth man is Keogh, and the seventh man is a German interpreter of the name of Metz. I saw some of the men who joined the Brigade after they joined it. Their uniform appeared to me to be of a silver-grey with green facings, and there was, I am not sure, whether it was a harp or a shamrock on the collar, but a crown without the harp in the cap. I had not seen this uniform before till I saw it on the Irish Brigade. I only saw two men wearing a belt—Bailey and Quinless. I saw them coming from the town of Limburg; they passed me on the road; they both had belts and side-arms of a German pattern on. I did not join the Irish Brigade. After this we seemed to get treated worse because we would not join the brigade. The food was cut; they made our allowance in the food less than it really was. I arrived in England on the 7th February this year; I was exchanged. When I left Germany Bailey was at Zossen. He used to come to Limburg for recruiting purposes. I did not speak to Bailey after he joined the brigade. I saw him at the Castle at Dublin on 6th May, 1916. I recognised him there and he seemed to know me.

Cross examined by Mr. Sullivan—You

lived in Dublin when the war broke out?—Yes.

Were you in civil employment?—I was. Living there in Dublin?—Yes.

Where were you engaged; what business were you in?—I was a porter in the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company.

Were you in Dublin on the Sunday before that war broke out?—I was.

Could you remember where you were on on that Sunday?—I was at Kingstown.

Were you in the city at all during the afternoon?—Not to my knowledge.

You were out at Kingstown?—Yes.

The Sunday I am referring to is the Sunday of the Howth affair; do you remember the Sunday that the goods were landed at Howth?—I do not remember.

Were you not in the city that day?—No.

The war broke a few days afterwards?—Yes.

Even prior to that incident, did you see Volunteers armed and drilling in Dublin?—No.

Did you see them drilling?—No.

You never saw the Volunteers drilling in Dublin?—No.

Or marching through the city?—No.

Did you ever see them at all until you left Dublin?—I was not interested in them.

Without being interested in them, if a body of armed men, who were neither policemen nor soldiers, passed you in the street would you notice them?—I would.

Did such bodies pass you in the streets in Dublin?—No.

Are you sure of that?—Yes.

You never saw them?—No.

With regard to the recruiting that you say was going on in Limburg, when were your rations reduced?—They were reduced in February.

At the end of February?—About the middle of February.

Some time in February at all events?—Yes.

What rations were reduced?—The bread rations.

Was it reduced for every one in the camp?—It was.

Was there a further reduction of rations in April?—Yes.

For every one in the camp?—Yes.

There was no more reduction of rations after April?—No, not that I know of.

Was not recruiting going on for the Irish Brigade after that?—It was going on all through my time there.

So that it was not only the men who did not join, but every man in the camp had their rations reduced, had they not?—The men who joined the brigade, their rations were not reduced.

Were not they removed from the camp?—They were, to the top of the camp.

They were removed to a camp of their own?—Yes.

Was it within the same lines?—Yes.

But they were removed to the top of the camp?—Yes.

They had privileges that no one else had, you say?—Yes.

Better food?—Yes.

And given new uniforms, apparently?—Yes.

(We are printing extracts from the evidence given in this case in order to show what alleged Irishmen will do on real Irishmen. In this issue we wish to draw attention to the fact that the witness by name William Egan belonged to Dublin and worked for the City of Dublin Steampacket Co. Many different breeds have seen the light in Dublin's fair town, but we wonder was ever any so foul as this so-called Irishman.

Next week we will give further extracts from the evidence and some witnesses names.

THE PENITENTIAL SEASON.

We think it was St. Paul who said: "the conversion of apostates is very difficult." He knew. Living in the year of grace, 1924, and though far removed in time and place from the events of his day, we have to endorse the sentiment.

A friend of ours, with more money than sense, persuaded himself, last week, into buying a copy of the 'V(oice of Labour,' and presented it to us. Mindful of the speedy passage of the penitential season, and the better to justify ourselves, we read it, though first taking the peas out of our shoes to avoid undue strain on our physical and spiritual resources.

Gingering Up.

Whether the editor-man has been having a course of Felmanism or has abdicated, cannot be said, but the platitudes which serve as principles and the hot-air which ushers itself into the editorial columns as reason are in process of violent and unusual eruption.

Gathering Clouds.

As frequently stated in the 'Irish Worker' the self-styled Irish Labour Party, like its elder brother, the Free State Government, has already reached the limit of its uselessness, and those of its members in whom the instinct of self-preservation is stronger than anything else—a mere 100 per cent.—are searching amid the billows for the solitary straw that may prolong their political existence.

"It Wasn't Me, Sir!"

That is why it falls out that the rejected of the electors and the lone unit who scrambled into the Dail on the ill-considered advice of official Republicanism, are now seeking to cover up their misdeeds in a smoke-screen of mis-statements and subterfuge. The general tenor of their defence is, "it wasn't me, sir, it was the fella round the corner," but in view of the prevailing state of enlightenment the excuse will hardly do, and we venture to think that the autocracies of Abbey Street and Parnell Square are put to it to commence, without further delay, the delicious wailings of their own particular Swan song.

"The Other Fella."

Last week's 'V(oice of Labour' depicts the state of the country, at the moment, with an approximation to accuracy, but in dealing with the circumstances which produced the result, asks the public, like the stage conjuror, to cast its eyes, for a second or two, away from the theatre of manipulation. After an interval, the cards having been put in the other hat, the Jugginses and crazy fish are being invited to split their larynxes in applause. But never again!

Shifting Responsibility.

The effort of the O'Brien-Foran-Johnson clique to fasten the responsibility for the last "civil" war in Ireland on to Free Stateism and Republicanism carries no weight. The bald statement of fact is that Griffithism plus Johnsonism, with O'Brienism, always hidden but never self-effacing, in the background, is the combination wholly responsible for the latest attack on the national liberties. Could Griffith and Collins, both pliant tools of English state-craft, have started the war on Republicanism if the Irish Labour (!) Party has said, "there will be no war"? No! Not any more than the British Government, in 1914, could have declared war on Germany if the Thomases and Clynes had spoken to the contrary. The situations are identical. In both instances we had the factor of a Labour Party hand in glove with re-action. A hostile Englishman controlled the Irish Labour machine, performing in a role similar to that of Gompers in the United States, and behind him stood the men who,

in 1916, claimed release from prison on the grounds that they took no part in the Rising. Before the attack on the Four Courts was launched in 1922, the public were treated to a sham one-day strike against militarism by those who disclaimed any connection with the men of '16. The second renegade. Imagine trying to impress the nation with evidence of their sincerity for peace by calling a twelve hour strike. It was a ghastly joke. The subsequent conduct of these men will repay examination. They have tried, and are still trying to evade responsibility for the late war, but the facts are against them. While making a pretence of neutrality they have used themselves, and allowed themselves to be used to bolster up Free Stateism. They accepted positions in the Senate, there to share the company, if not of the elect, anyhow, of the nominated. That light in the darkness, Mr. Cathal O'Shannon [by the way we read in the official list of Free State Army Captains the name of one, Cathal O'Shannon] was chairman of the committee which settled the salaries of Cosgrave and his henchmen, though this matter of excessive salaries is one of the stock-in-trade election stunts in the "Labour" Partys bag of tricks.

"If It Cost . . ."

Apart from the process of "implementing the Treaty," as Mr. Johnson would say, there is the fact of "implementing" the war on Republicanism. Johnson's phrase, "if it cost as much more . . ." is likely to outlive his political career. The incitements of the O'Briens, the Senator O'Farrells and the other hangers-on of Irish capitalism to continue the war stand against them and will eventually send them into private life. The possible proximity of that danger has found present expression in Johnson's appeal to Mr. McGrath to hold fast and, inferentially, not to plunge the Free State-Government into a General Election. Mr. Johnson, with an eye on County Dublin, and remembering his own bigoted prejudices in the recent "civil" war, is desirous of having some of his statements against the Republicans forgotten, but he lives in a world of illusion. Perhaps now, as he himself says, he "does not wish to be tempted to say things one would afterwards be sorry for," but he cannot withdraw what has already been said and the electors will hold him to account. He has said "things" he will yet be made to feel very sorry for. The judgment hour will soon be nigh and then Johnson will go the way of the rejected in perpetua.

Heaven's Reflex.

Having striven arduously, to spread a cloud of poison-gas with the official penny squirt, the editor (?) of the 'V(oice of Labour' draws a picture of the heaven of his imagination. We are not assured that it is a place for pacifist Field-Marsals, but the least we expect is that it will be a resort where thieves cannot "break in and steal," eminently, a safe place. Being of a trusting disposition we might lend our harp to a stranger without enquiry as to his previous record and so might, once again, find ourselves before the tribunals and made to account for the properties and chattels acquired by other people.

EMIGRATION.

A few years ago the British Government was damned in all moods and tenses for trying to induce Irishmen to emigrate. Now, under the Imperial Conference scheme, we have the Free State Government not merely winking at, but conniving at emigration to Canada. The unemployment problem in Ireland is too big a matter for the "Government" and they hope for a partial solution by helping to increase the population of the most northern outpost of the h-Empire.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.

The Free State Constitution provides machinery for the institution of a referendum in case the Government passes into law a bill of which the electorate does not approve. The power to institute the referendum resides, legally, in the people themselves and for practical purposes in the political parties in the Dail. The various Acts now on the Statute Book, inimical to the interests of the common people, are there because the persons elected to represent the people, whose policy was declaredly that of non-abstention, have allowed their rights to lapse.

The "Labour" Party.

The political party in the Dail to which this refers above any other is the "Labour" Party. They have done nothing at any time, beyond speaking a few meek words of protest, to block any of the Acts which have reduced this country to a state of slavery. This party, on its own showing, professes to speak for all organised labour in the country. In the I. T. & G. W. U. alone it secures sufficient backing to render any of the penal laws at present on the Statute Book inoperative, but the toadies who sit in high places in the Labour Party, many of them Executive members of the I. T. & G. W. U., have too much regard for the "constitutionalism" that has stalked the land in the last two years, unscrupulous and steeped in murder, seriously to challenge its authority.

The Might Have Been.

Why did not the Labour Party institute a referendum when the first of the Government war measures went through the Dail and Senate and received the vice-regal assent? Ask Johnson. Why was the Act under which Erskine Childers, the first victim of legalised murder, was executed allowed to pass into law without challenge? Ask Johnson, O'Brien and Foran. Why has this abortion of Government functioned, not only in time of war, but in the later days when the nation was definitely crushed beneath the heel of the new Britonism? Ask the traitor "Labour" Party. Why was the Free State Government allowed to legalise the 50/- wage when the referendum could have defeated the scheme? Ask the traitors. And, now, why has the latest of all the Public Safety Bills passed into law? Because the scoundrels who have inveigled and manoeuvred themselves into power in the Labour movement are nothing else than the pliant tools of bigoted re-action—from the Masonic Lodges at the one end down to the hole-and-corner patriots whose natural atmosphere is the low shebeen, at the other. That is why.

There is nothing to hope for so long as these men hold the reins of power. Steeped in darkness and corruption they grope their slimy way across the stricken bodies and souls of Irish humanity.

But not for long more. The country is surely awakening and the fate of this vile human accretion is registered. They have thriven on the misery of the common people. In their uplifting they will die.

CONTRADICTED !

The current story concerning Senator Sam Browne, K.C., does not appear to be based on fact. It will be remembered that on a recent occasion Senator Browne was reported to have offered Senator Foran a pinch of snuff. The latter is supposed to have taken more than was expected and Senator Browne is supposed to have said "Hoots! Tom, you wouldn't make a bad vacuum-cleaner."

JOIN THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

Entrance Fee, 1/-. Subscriptions Voluntary

"An Injury to one is the concern of All."

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—Twopence—and may be had of any newsagent or newsboy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

We do not publish or waste time on anonymous contributions.

Tel. No.—Dublin 5439.

Subscriptions, 10s. per year; 5s. for six months, payable in advance.

We are not responsible for views or opinions expressed in Special Articles.

A PROVED LIAR

The truthful "Independent" has again been found out lying about Trade Unionists on strike and in this flagrant case we have these headings—Asylum Strike Scenes—Incident at a Church.

To the Editor, "Irish Independent."

Sir—I have been instructed by Messrs. Michael J. O'Connor, General Secretary of the Irish Mental Hospital Workers' Union; Edward McLaughlin, R.M.N.; and Miss Holmes, the speakers at a meeting held at Doe Church, Letterkenny, after Mass on Sunday last, by the Letterkenny Branch of the Irish Mental Hospital Workers' Union, to write you with reference to the report of the meeting which appeared in this day's "Irish Independent" under the headings:—"Asylum Strike Scenes," "Incident at a Church," and "Peculiar Incident." The report goes on to say that the strike leaders addressed this meeting after Mass, and denounced those from the District who had attended the service.

I cannot conceive anything more calculated to injure the case of my clients or to reflect on them, individually as Christians than this report, which, I need hardly say, is wholly without foundation.

I am directed to call upon you for a withdrawal of the charge which has been made against my clients, and, having regard to the prominence which it got, I will expect equal publicity for the correction.

WILLIAM KELLY,
(Letterkenny).

Irish Tailors and Tailoresses Union.

7 Eustace St., Dublin.

The Editor, "Irish Worker,"

Dear Sir,—The subjoined statement of facts with regard to Contracts for Army Clothing in Ireland, throws a lurid light on the causes of unemployment in our midst and incidentally may awaken the general public as to how the money collected in taxation is devoured by an unscrupulous ring of monopolists, capitalists, and money-mongers to the detriment of our people and the impoverishment of our Workers.

This Ring, by some powerful pressure of influence which they can bring to bear on the Government Departments, secure these contracts and so manipulate them that they are executed in England and possibly other places abroad, while they pocket the big commission. Last week a certain Clothing Manufacturer, who has a large factory in Dublin and some one hundred and twenty of whose workers have been on the Unemployment Bureau since January, received, according to our information, a contract for the supply of one thousand suits for Demobilised Soldiers. What did he do—open his

We regret to have to announce the passing away of one of the first and most faithful members of the Irish Women Workers' Union, in the person of Annie Murray. She was one of the pioneers who organised the women of this country into the first Women's Trade Union in Ireland. She died in St. Vincent's Hospital on Thursday, 10th April, at 1.40 p.m. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning to Glasnevin Cemetery.

"Dein troicar ar a n-anam."

factory and start the workers right off to complete this contract? Not at all. He coolly proceeded to Leeds and purchased this one thousand suits and delivered them to the Supplies Department, Free State Army.

When our Union got possession of the information on Tuesday that this contract had been given and that this man's factory was still idle, while he had gone to Leeds, we immediately got busy and communicated with the several Government Departments dealing with contracts, who all denied any knowledge of this particular contract. We then got the question raised in the Dail on Wednesday by Deputy Byrne and eventually found that G.H.Q. was the responsible authority for the giving of this contract. We got in touch with them and found that they had given the contract under the condition that they would be supplied by Thursday. We also found out that the contract price was twenty-five shillings per suit. We also have information that these suits were purchased in Leeds for eighteen shillings and eleven pence per suit. Thus the price paid by the Army Authorities was one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds while they were purchased at nine hundred and forty-four pounds, sixteen shillings and eight pence, the difference of three hundred and four pounds, three shillings and four pence found its way into the pocket of this individual for a two days trip to Leeds.

Now, there can be no excuse made for not getting those suits made here. This man is a member of an Association who have a dozen factories lying idle in Dublin and hundreds of clothing workers are idle on the Exchange and they could have easily made the thousand, aye—ten thousand suits in the week if required.

Incidentally we learned from the Army Authorities, who have done everything to assist us, that another three thousand suits were required this week and they promised, if we supplied them with a list of the factories who would turn them out within the week, to see that they were made in Dublin. This we did and we are glad to learn that those contracts have been placed and the clothes are being made in Dublin. But for our action this further three thousand suits would have been purchased in Leeds and other places in England, and the Irish Worker could starve while a Ring of Jewish exploiters, finance sharks and money-grabbers could continue to batten and fatten on the fruits of this Land.

Rumour has it that the Chief of this Ring, an unassuming individual, by the name of Philip Sayers, received an open cheque at the inception of the Free State Army for the supply of fifty thousand uniforms and boots for the Army, all of which were procured by him in England. We may be sure when he filled up this cheque he was in no way ungenerous to himself. This does not apply solely to clothing, but also to bedding, brushes, hardware and many other lines. One would wonder how long the people will tolerate it, while the money wrung from them in taxes is used to still further impoverish them.

Fraternally yours,

DERMOT J. STEWART,
General Secretary.

TO PASS—OR NOT TO PASS.

(Continued from Column 3 Page 1)

have to pay seven shillings. We filled in form submitted, supplied photo and handed over Post Office Order Form for 7/6, and we were told we would get a reply in a few days. On the 29th of January we were notified to fill in a further form—No. 41775. In the meantime, during a legal argument in which we were interested, the Junior Counsel for Foran, O'Brien & Co. informed the Court that we were intending to travel to Germany. Who told Maguire, B.L.? Curzon, Tim, or the office boy Desmond? Tom Johnson could get a passport to go on a mission. Maybe he accompanied Willie—to Bobbio—to visit the shrines. We got the hook. On March 30th, 1924, we were informed that not having complied with the necessary requirements—in other words, not being charged with a mission, like Tom Johnson—they—who? we know not—refused our application and strange to relate returned our money with a note, and this is what they wrote:—

"It is regretted that under existing conditions permits cannot be granted for travelling to or through German territory in Allied occupation except for urgent business or other reasons.

Travellers to unoccupied German territory must arrange to travel by a route which does not pass through the occupied area. They are warned that they may be subjected to delay and inconvenience owing to the disturbed state of the German railways.

Holders of passports which have already been made available for occupied German territory should not attempt to undertake the journey to this area without prior consultation with the Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
(Passport Office, Dublin)."

We had the matter raised in another office of His Majesty. Ponsonby, Under-Secretary to Colonial Minister, informed my friend Lansbury "it is the Irish authorities who are concerned with the refusal to issue passport to Larkin." We are now informed through the Press that Desmond, or some other of His Majesty's Ministers of grace, issues passports. We intend to apply again when we feel at liberty. We intend to go, but—we were going to say—Tom Johnson again withdrew his amendment. It is great play. Why—the Abbey and the "Playboy."

1,700 STILL ENDURE!

Comrades—It is now admitted by the Junta called the Six-County Government that they, in collusion with the British Government with a Socialist Premier, are holding the bodies of no less than seven hundred and seventy youths and one girl—Miss Aiken. The majority of those incarcerated have never been tried for any offence. There are sixty-five in Peterhead Prison, Scotland; one hundred and nineteen in English Prisons. Many of these men are sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. Why are these men incarcerated in English and Scottish Prisons? Why does this alleged Labour Government lend itself to this crime against humanity? What are the Irish in England and Scotland doing about this? Nothing! What are we doing at home? Nothing! What are the Independent (!) Republican patriots doing. Acquiescing!

What are the so-called Irish Labour Party doing? Submitting amendments and then withdrawing them at the orders of the Junta. What is the Cumann na nGaedheal Government doing? Assisting Craig's Government and outdoing them in their Star Chamber methods. Over 1,000 men interned without trial, 300 odd sentenced by Drumhead Courts, secretly, to long terms of penal servitude. And when the people protest the Free State sends out its gunmen to shoot up unarmed people.

JAMES CONNOLLY

AND HIS EPOCH.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MIND OF CONNOLLY (concluded).

The subject of our study did not assume that air of contemptuous aloofness towards the struggle between suppressed Irish nationality and the British Empire which certain mechanically-minded Socialist "intellectuals" would deem to have been fitting in an "internationalist." No rose without a thorn, and no "label" that does not, at times, become a misnomer. Labels seem apt to obstruct the fluidity of thought and its evolutionary advancement. Let us therefore endeavour to explain Connolly's view of that struggle mentioned above by referring to ideas and their basis, rather than to doctrinaire classifications.

He understood and in fact wrote of that historical development of his people, outlined in Chapter III., in several previous issues. He was aware that the Empire was the political machine designed to lubricate and regulate the working of British capitalism. That in order to bring the Irish people, until then comparatively free race, into their scheme of things and to exploit them and their country, the Empire had broken up the old social system and had oppressed the people directly in order to counteract resistance, and indirectly, yet more severely, in the course of that section of the economic Colonial programme which was designed for unhappy Ireland. He knew that no real freedom was possible in Ireland whilst Ireland was within the Empire, since any attempt to effect the Communist reorganisation of society would be prevented by the Empire with the full force of its power, since, in a free Ireland, the English and Anglo-Irish landlords and capitalists would have no power over the masses lives and labour. Therefore he advocated complete separation from the Empire as a prime necessity. On this point he would admit of no compromise. British capitalism depends on the Empire and the Empire upon British capitalism. Hence British capitalism will not be overthrown until the Empire is no more. And Ireland being where she is geographically and, thanks to the policy of the alien government, a "small and backward nation," freedom cannot flourish in Ireland so long as the Empire remains.

Connolly knew that the revolutionary nationalists* sprang almost entirely, in those days, from the proletariat, and derived their strength from the basic yearning of the masses for liberty. He knew that the instinct of nationality was the product of the losing fight to retain ownership—*I use the word in its deepest sense*—of the country against the aggression of the invader, although the actual recollection of why the fight began had been dimmed in the minds of most. He strove to direct the rebel spirit into the historically right channels. He placed the banner of Socialism, or full economic freedom, in the van of Irish Republicanism and stated that his was the only true Republicanism. Connolly was in sympathy with the Gaelic mind.

And with regard to Gaelicism, he was a master of true historical knowledge. Hence he understood that the Gaelic way of life, political, social, economic, intellectual, spiritual, was natural to the Irish people, that it had been forcibly obliterated or cunningly subverted by the Empire and by the mentality of the classes which the Empire created. Therefore he was no less a Socialist or Internationalist because he attempted to undo the work of Imperialism.

He knew quite well that the compromising Home Rule nationalist, who was too ashamed or too lazy to study the language, history and customs of his fathers, was usually far

more inclined towards hatred of foreigners and "clannishness" than was the Gael who was proud to speak the despised tongue, ignorance of which was considered a mark of "respectability," and who harmlessly propagated the knowledge of old Ireland in order to instil some self-respect and self-reliance into the slavish and forgetful minds of the majority of his countrymen. Freed from Anglicization and from the mental illusions of the semi-Imperialist outlook, he would be more ready to enquire from the Socialist what was to be done to reach his dream of the Ireland of the future.

Again, Connolly viewed the Gaelic tradition as necessary to the spiritual and intellectual life of the nation. When Gaelic knowledge was almost extinct there was nothing in the minds of the people that was natural and true, and upon which the artist, the writer, or the composer could construct worthily. He attributed much of the degeneracy of the masses to the new Irish literature in English of Lover, Carleton and a host of others of various grades of perversity. For this literature painted the conquered, slave-driven, brutalized product of landlordism and capitalism. The false ideas of "ancient Celtic fidelity to hereditary monarchs," of "veneration for the aristocracy," of "attachment to the principle of private property," were all disseminated by the bastard mongrel scribbles of men otherwise clever, but unfortunately knowing nothing of the free and independent Irishman of Gaelic Ireland.

The researches in the old records and the spread of the ancient cult would revive knowledge of the system of society which had vanished and which was freer and more stable than any of its successors, and, withal, decidedly similar to anarchist communism, i.e., free co-operatives federated for common purposes.

The Gaelic tradition was one of great beauty, venerable and unique. Even had it produced and preserved nothing more heroic than the two epics of the Red Branch and of the Fianna, nor more exquisite than its airs—e.g., "The March of the Dal-Cassians" and "The Blackbird"—it deserved to live. And why might not an Irish Internationalist hope to give it as a contribution to the common stock of mankind?

We shall speak more on these matters further on, when we describe the great climax of Connolly's work. Let us say that Connolly's "patriotism," I mean his natural love of his kinsmen and those amongst whom he lived, was an inspiration, striving in all things for the establishment in Ireland of a state of affairs economic, social, political and cultural that would be a logical continuation and development of Ireland's historic and happy past, and one which would be in harmony and best adapted to the natural genius of the Gael.

His internationalism, on the other hand, was founded on a broad humanity that spurred him to assist in the ending of the bondage of the wage system and to fight oppression of any kind, anywhere.

Robert Lynd, when attempting to gauge the mentality of Jim Connolly, consulted Professor Tom Kettle, who replied that Connolly seemed filled with the spirit of that poem on "The Anarchist," by Francis Adams:—

"It is not when heart and mind
Would be still and foregone
Men, women, and children
Dragged down into the pit,
But when I hear them declaiming
Of Liberty, Order and Law,
The husk-hearted gentleman
And the mud-hearted Bourgeois.
That a sombre hateful desire
Burns up slow in my heart,
To wreck the great guilty—Temple
And to give us rest!"

All the fire and energy of this strong man's nature was concentrated into the implacable hatred which he bore towards the manifest hypocrisy that could invoke the names of

Liberty, Order and Law in order to maintain this system that drags men, women and children "down into the pit," with a holy wrath such as swayed the emotions of Peter when he discovered Ananias and Sapphira about to defraud the first Christian Commune.

His moral courage is somewhat reminiscent of that of P. H. Darse. Both men wrote and spoke as though inspired, without hesitation. Their contemporaries paid them little heed, and yet we find them both saying certain things are necessary and essential for Irishmen to do, and that eventually they will be done. They were brave enough not to compromise or to modify their views or regulate their actions so as to gain a larger following. They struck out as they were enlightened to do, knowing that "the true prophets are those who carve out the future for themselves." So he went forth, as Pearse prophetically wrote of himself, "to this road that I shall tread and the death that I shall die."

He never lost that inestimable love of the homeland, its folk and their ways, that all men possess in some measure, but Irishmen in particular. A friend of Connolly's, writing in the "Workers' Republic" last Easter, 1923, must have touched many of his readers with the account of how Connolly, in exile at Liverpool, when bidding farewell to an emigrant returning to Ireland, gave vent to the sad doubts as to whether he should see the old country again and to his longing to go back, and could not refrain from a tear. It was he who wrote that little song of the returning emigrant:— "She is Calling."

And from all of this, and more that we have to relate, we come to think that Connolly was simply one of the finest types of human beings, the knowledge of whom, whether acquired by personal acquaintance or by study from a distance, bestows upon us one touch of the sublime.

EXILE.

(Next week we commence Chapter V.—
"The Pioneer.")

MORE BRITISH LIBERTY.

Our South African comrades demonstrate their class loyalty.

RELEASE THE PRISONERS.

In front of Benoni Municipal buildings a good meeting was held on Saturday, the 8th, in memory of the men who fell in March, 1922, and those who have suffered imprisonment and hardship since. The chair was taken by Comrade T. Chapman and the speakers included Comrades S. P. Bunting, Donald Snowdon and W. H. Andrews.

After a pause in honour of the working-class martyrs, the "Red Flag" was sung and a resolution was carried by the meeting in favour of sending a cable to the British Prime Minister urging him to use his influence towards obtaining the release of the nine strike prisoners. A collection was taken to defray cost of cable.

LISTENING-IN.

Listening in the other night we overheard the following disjointed fragments of conversation. Our office boy told us that "the subject of the conversation, if made known to the Irish public, would be the cause of a national crisis of unprecedented magnitude." We sacked him on the spot.

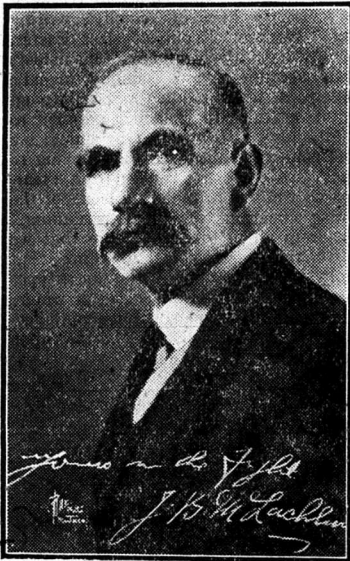
We give the fragments for what they are worth.

"Heavens! Boundary question must be . . . Look here Ramsay . . . God's sake . . . awful difficulty. Contribution Imperial . . . impossible . . . Boundary . . . first . . . cannot afford . . . bargain . . . Constitutional Rep . . . Dare not raise question . . . contribution . . . Ask Thomas . . . climb down . . . Will release . . . and show your hand . . . am desperate . . . No news . . . Royce . . ."

* The Republicans.

JIM MACLACHLAN, Canadian Workers' Champion, Released

We join in the welcome to our comrade, Jim Maclachlan, who was made the victim of a foul conspiracy between the mine owners and the corrupt leaders of the Miners' Union. We here who know of the corrupt creatures who, like cuckoos, have intrigued the way into our Union and of the secret agreements between them and the Employers' Federation, and of the arrangements made through the Government and the Judiciary to sustain these cuckoos, will understand how the employers fight in these intense days. The Employers' Federation in the old days used to fight in the open—Hire Scabs. Now they employ union leaders (so-called) and fight through them. Senators are so cheap now that they don't cost as much as the type of scab who was housed on the 'Lady Jocelyn'. Merrion House is the scab hotel in these hectic days.



Good luck Mac. "Lang may yer lum reek."

A GREAT WELCOME

Triumphal Reception

Tendered J. B. Maclachlan at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

A SPONTANEOUS TRIBUTE.

The triumphant reception accorded to J. B. Maclachlan, Thursday, March 6th, was a spontaneous tribute to the fighting qualities of the ex-district secretary of the Miners.

The Academy of Music, at New Glasgow, was packed to the doors when ex-Secretary Maclachlan appeared on the stage, and the building fairly rocked with applause.

A special train from Thorburn arrived early in the evening, accompanied by the Thorburn band. The crowd at the station, awaiting the arrival of the early train from Truro, was augmented by hundreds of miners from the adjoining towns of Stellarton and Westville.

Headed by the band, the triumphal procession proceeded to the Academy of Music, and for nearly two hours the vast audience celebrated the restoration of J. B. Maclachlan once more to the ranks of the workers of Nova Scotia.

The ex-district secretary was in his usual good form, and his incarceration has in no way diminished his fighting spirit, as was proved by his address. He was repeatedly cheered while speaking, and was deeply moved by the reception accorded him.

An address of welcome was tendered to Mr. Maclachlan on behalf of the miners of Pictou county.

The following is the reply of Mr. Maclachlan to the address:—

Mr. Maclachlan said: "I want to thank you for your kind welcome here to-night, and for the address. It is one of the finest things that has happened to me since I came into the world. John L. Lewis thought he was putting Maclachlan out of the labour movement. You cannot put a man out of the labour movement. Some men are in it and others are on its back. I am in the labour movement and the mine workers cannot put me out of it. I was born in it, lived for it, and will die in it. John L. Lewis is on its back. I feel thankful to you people for the welcome you have given me, after all my shortcomings. When I look back on the trial, it rather amuses me. The reasons given why I should go to jail were strange indeed. I went to school until I was ten, then I went to work in the mine. I tried to follow O'Hearn in some of the reasons he gave to the jury why I should be locked up. They could have given me twenty years for each of the three charges, and yet I only got five in all. The attorney-general gave three reasons. His first one was: 'When I took over this office of attorney-general I determined to lock horns with this man Maclachlan.' Well, if he has horns I was not aware of it. I could not see any reason why I should go to the pen because he had horns, or if he displayed bovine tendencies. He went wild, simply wild, over me. Another reason he gave was that his father and mother came from Southern Ireland, and yet he loved the British constitution. Well, poor old Ireland was not to blame for that. Shades of Emmet and all the other self-sacrificing men—they died for their country. That will never be said of the man who wanted to put the working man in jail."

In scathing terms Mr. Maclachlan denounced the conditions of the Halifax jail, and the yellow cooties. He spoke of his being taken to Dorchester prison, and of his meeting a prisoner who wanted to know what sedition was. Sedition, said Mr. Maclachlan, is when you protest against the wrongs inflicted on the working men; when you protest against the resources of the province being put in the control of men like Roy Wolvin; when wage rates are forced on you without your consent. These things will be given back to the working class and their wrongs will eventually be redeemed. If you say that strongly enough, you are liable to get into jail for sedition. I don't know much about your contract. You don't get much news in the pen. Mr. Woodworth told me on January 16 that Wolvin had posted a 20 per cent. reduction. I said he will never reduce the wages. He does not mean to. I will tell you what he wanted. He wanted the mines closed. The miners of this continent dig two tons of coal to every one required. Wolvin puts up a bluff and says you are going to have your wages reduced 20 per cent. He wanted you men to strike, and he wanted a peaceful strike. He made money out of it, but you men have your living jeopardized; the living of your family is being jeopardized every day. The little baby occupies the front rank in a strike, and the sickly wife. The ruffians that own this country deliberately attacked the women and children. The men can stand it, but when I see the women and children being starved, sedition or no sedition, I am going to oppose it. Talk about sacred contracts. When you take a woman to the altar and promise and swear to love and support her, that is a sacred contract. I will break any contract to keep that one. That is what counts. I don't know about this agreement; but

you men know, and you have done the right thing in voting against it, I think. You have to fight to wrest a living."

Mr. Maclachlan says he weighs but 136 pounds to-day, as compared with 158 pounds formerly. "Although they decreased my weight," he said, in closing, "they did not kill my ambition to fight for the working class."

"The greatest honour that was ever done me," said Mr. Maclachlan at the finish "was here to-night, when this huge gathering turned out at nearly midnight to welcome me back from the penitentiary."

Mr. Maclachlan left on the midnight train for Cape Breton, and was given a great send-off.

SO FAR--AND YET SO NEAR

The International Moulders' Union of the United States has just concluded an investigation into the doings of one of its prominent officials, Jim Cronin, known to the detective agency which paid him 200 dollars weekly for betraying the class which trusted him, as "Operative 03."

This man is 35 years old, and since boyhood almost has been active in the Moulders' Union. He became at the age of 24 President of the Philadelphia Central Labour Union, and gaining the confidence of the ruling Republican politicians of that State was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Commission.

He enjoyed the confidence of the international officers of his own union and of his own local or branch of which he was President. He was delegated to represent the international office on many commissions of great delicacy and importance.

To the astonishment of all his colleagues indisputable evidence brought out at his trial by the Moulders' Union showed that for some time he had been in the employ, not only of the State and his own union, but also of the employers themselves as a spy known as Operative 03.

The spy agency was called the "Bureau of Industrial Relations," and its purpose was to crush organised labour, reduce wages in large industrial plants, and increase working hours. Two of the scoundrels who ran this bureau fell out over money matters, and the facts came out in an investigation by the Chicago District Attorney's office.

Another story of the Union Cuckoos. We wonder how much the creatures in the Transport Union get from the employers' Federation in addition to the honours!

IN THE U.S.A.

NEW YORK, March 28th.

An amalgamation has been effected between the American Communists and the advanced Farmers' Party, who hail mostly from the Western States, and whose interests have always been neglected by the type of politician seeking the suffrages of the people.

Congressional representatives are mainly corporation lawyers or wire-pullers sent up by the different capitalistic groups to promote favourable legislation. The big oil and railroad companies, the steel and packing interests, the copper and coal barons, all have their own men in both chambers.

The Presidents are elected the same way. For instance, Harding was put in by the oil interests, and the present scandal is giving the ordinary man-in-the-street his first inside view of how Mammon rules in this Model Republic.

The re-action of the public is shown in the increased circulation of the Communist

and Radical publications and the swelling membership of the advanced organisations.

The Attorney General and his Department of Justice has been exposed as merely tools of the big corporation. Judges of the higher courts made rulings to order, during strikes and picketing activities, so that the workers could be beaten into submission. This comes with a shock to the flag fed and well fed Americans outside the ranks of militant labour, and their faith in the great liberty and justice of American Institutions has received a severe shock and is causing them to think furiously. Even editors of the great dailies manifest surprise at the mass of corruption stirred up by the Senate inquiry into the oil graft.

The Farmers' Policy.

American farmers and homesteaders are different from the majority of Irish farmers. They have never as a class taken such a strong attitude against Labour. They realise their interests are the same, that the class who make legislation care as little for the farmer and his interests as they do for the casual labourer.

The organising of farm labour in Ireland came so suddenly that the farmers fought against it just as the Southern States here resented the edict that they could not buy and sell and breed their black labourers just as they did their horses or mules. They felt so strongly about it that they fought a bloody civil war that lasted seven years and left the South a sort of wreck and wilderness from which it has only lately recovered.

It is interesting to point out that John Mitchell, transported in chains for his part in the '48 movement, fought on the side of the South and Slavery. Arthur Griffith, in a preface to a volume on Mitchell, justified this somewhat on the grounds that the black man had no right to be free till Ireland was free.

These facts and the present state of Ireland show how necessary it is that we get down to the right definition of "freedom" or liberty, and that we only select leaders or representatives capable of defining or understanding "freedom."

No other race but the Irish would have selected a representative or a "plenipotentiary" to negotiate "articles of agreement" who had made such a statement in print as Griffith did regarding negro slavery.

Cuban Independence.

Cuba, too, was unfortunately held up as the model. But Cuba is more under the heel of American imperialism and capitalism than people imagine.

The American Sugar Trust and New York brokers control the whole island and every institution on it.

During the elections three years ago, when the people displayed a tendency to send up nationalist and money class conscious deputies to their little Dail, United States warships, at the request of the bankers and Sugar Trust, sailed gracefully into Havana harbour, and Admiral Crowden told them they must not elect such people. Cuban cartoonists and editors were jailed for lampooning Crowden. Later on Havana harbour was sealed up by the Sugar and Shipping Trusts to teach the Cubans a lesson. Trouble is brewing there now and the Cubans may soon show the world what measure of liberty has been doled out to them. The Phillipinos also are quivering with the strange unrest that has entered the souls of men, particularly the workers, since the "Great War for Democracy," when millions killed each other at the bidding of their masters and the god Mammon, and in so doing turned the present economic or capitalist system topsy-turvy. And the President of the great Republic—Coolidge—in a message tells the Phillipinos they are not quite educated enough yet for "freedom." But the islanders won't believe it and they are

electing a sort of First Dail Eireann, that means to function and take over the administration of the islands.

The American Empire is modelled after and acts just like the British Empire.

It is these external rumblings that add flavour to the activity of the Communist and Radical Farmer parties.

Tailteann Boycott.

An active boycott is being promulgated against the proposed games in Dublin by the Irish organisations and newspapers in accordance with instructions cabled from Dublin.

The American sporting and athletic clubs and their backers are composed of men who are in sport for sport's sake, and they can see the impropriety of gathering in a city where hundreds of men and many women are imprisoned without charge or trial. It does not accord with their ideas of fair play, or "the rules of the game."

Further, the air of uncertainty and the possibility of trouble and clashes will frighten the many thousands of visitors who had counted on visiting Dublin this summer. The Irish shipping agents have already reported the cancelling of hundreds of reservations made by prospective passengers.

"MOUNTJOY SQUARE."

In connexion with the agitation to open Mountjoy Square to the general public under Municipal control, 1,510 signatures of residents in the Mountjoy Square area have been appended to memorial to date.

The following letter has been received by Committee:—

Cumann na Muinteoiri Naisiunta.
(Irish National Teachers' Organisation.)

9 Gardiner's Place,
Dublin.

5th April, 1924.

Mr. Michael O'Maolain,
Mountjoy Square Committee,
35 Mountjoy Square, Dublin.

A Chara—I received your letter of the 1st inst. with reference to the question of the opening of Mountjoy Square to the general public.

As the matter is one which concerns Dublin it would be more appropriate if this communication were sent to our Dublin Branch. I am therefore taking the liberty of transmitting it to our Dublin Secretary, Mr. P. Cummins, 36 Parnell Square.

I would like to say, however, that personally the movement to open the Square has my full sympathy and I hope your Committee will be successful in its efforts.

Mise, le meas,
TOMAS O CONAILL.

As it is intended to present the Memorial to the Municipal Council at an early date, all those in charge of "Demand" Sheets are requested to hand in same to Hon. Secretary or any member of the Committee as soon as possible.

In order to afford an opportunity to Trade Unionists desirous of co-operating in this movement forms have been sent to offices of Trade Unions and Labour bodies situated in area for members signatures.

KILMAINHAM.

Mr. Cosgrave plumps for the Kilmainham (Royal Hospital) site as the most suitable one for the "home of the Dail." Coming from Island Bridge towards the Inchicore tram line you—reader—may notice a large stone building with barred windows on the right-hand side of the road, just opposite the entrance to the Royal Hospital. In our opinion that is the most suitable home for the Dail.

THE BOUNDARY TREASON.

To the Editor "Irish Independent."

Sir,—Mr. Thompson Donald, M.P., announces that he and his colleagues have "dug themselves in" along the Six-County border line.

Strange that the Fort Valerian of the partitionist defences has been planned and erected by the Free State Minister of Finance when, with a coming surplus of nine millions, he instituted his economic stunt beginning—and ending—with the teachers and Old Age Pensioners. These classes in the Six Counties have been assured ever since by the partitionists—and not without reason—that transferring to the Free State will mean a ten per cent. reduction in their incomes.

The "digging in" has been performed openly under the benevolent gaze of the Free State Commissioners in London; and the Free State Boundary Commission in Dublin. That brace of watch-dogs were appointed to attend to Irish interests on the Boundary question. How that duty has been performed will reveal itself presently. Two months hence—after the coming General Election to the Belfast Parliament in May—the Three Barmen of Berry Street will enter the Belfast Parliament, relieved of all their irksome pledges, to regulate the affairs of the Six-County universe; and speak for the betrayed Catholic of that area. The Orange-Hibernian conspiracy against the unity and liberties of Ireland will then be consummated. The impregnable fortress of partition will be complete.

Strange that Blythe and the McNeills—like Craig and Devlin—have their spiritual homes in County Antrim.

As President Cosgrave appointed these persons he cannot escape responsibility for this, the foulest act of TREASON since the days of Sadlier and Keogh!

"TWENTY-SIX FOR SIX."

"UTTERLY FORGOTTEN."

Referring to the "delay" in settling the Boundary question and the matter of the continued imprisonment of men and women in "Northern" Ireland, Very Rev. P. O'Doherty, P.P., V.F., at a conference at Omagh stated, "we seem to be utterly forgotten and all our efforts ignored."

It will be remembered that Mr. Harbison, M.P., after his election for the Tyrone-Fermanagh constituency, came down, like a lion, to Merrion Street to eat up Mr. Cosgrave, and having seen him went back to his native place like a lamb.

The conference held at Omagh was not Republican, for the demand made by it is "That we . . . protest against the delay in settling our claim to form part of the Irish Free State." It looks as if the Cosgrave-O'Higgins "Government," not having sufficient proof of supineness and treachery in attempting to crush the Republic, have now gone a step further and consented to the betrayal of Free Staters in Ulster. And Mr. Johnson and his fellow miscreants sit tight, as also do the "constitutional Republicans." Asking questions of Broadcasters is more Mr. Johnson's business, especially when the questions do not touch Cosgrave, O'Higgins and McGrath. Why is Johnson not on the Army enquiry? Is it because it is a Commission of Enquiry of the Executive Council and not of the Dail? Ha! Ha!

Have you secured your Ticket for ROSCREA on Sunday next? If not call to 17 Gardiner's Place any time up to Sunday morning. Tickets 7s.

EXCURSION TO ROSCREA.

PALM SUNDAY, APRIL 13th.

We have all arrangements made for our First Excursion to Roscrea. Chars-a-banc (Andy Clarkin's) will pick up Ticket Holders at O'Connell Bridge from 8 o'clock a.m. Train leaves 9.30 (new time).

The train will have corridor carriages.

Tickets—Adults—7/-.

Tickets for Children—3/6.

Bands—Pipers, Fife and Drum—will accompany Excursion. Food, solid and liquid, will be provided at cost price. The liquids include Tea, Milk, Mineral Waters. Don't forget.

Train will stop at Maryborough to pick up Leix team and supporters. Further stop at Ballybrophy.

Wind up your alarms—if not in pledge. Be in time—on time. **Driscoll will be there with his gun!**

MOTOR SECTION AND EXPULSION

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the Motor Section Committee Meeting, Monday night, the 7th inst.:—"That we, the Committee of the Motor Section, strongly condemn the action of the E.C. in expelling our worthy General Secretary, J. Larkin, whom we acknowledge as founder of the I.T.G.W.U. And furthermore, we demand the immediate withdrawal of this expulsion order."

J. SMITH, Sec.

KNOW THY LEADERS.

On Monday a resolution was proposed at the Dublin Corporation demanding the release of all political prisoners. Below we give the attendance and the voting. The prisoners at present number 1,700, 700 being in England and Northern Ireland.

"AYES."

Alderman O'Reilly, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen O'Kelly, T.D.; O'Connor, Thomas Lawlor, Charles Murphy, T.D.; O'Brien; Councillors John Farren, Mrs. Ashton, Logue, Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, M.A.; Joseph Clarke, Hynes, Atkins, Raul, Brennan, John Lawlor, Flanagan, O'Callaghan, Gordon, O'Maoilfhinn, Chase, Medler, Daly, Gately, Brohoon, Kennedy and O'Toole.

"NOES."

Alderman J. Hubbard-Clarke, J.P.; Councillor M. J. Moran, Sir J. M. Gallagher, J.P. (Humpy Gallagher); Stritch, J.P. (Solicitor)—Four of the Dark Brethren.

ATTENDANCE.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. Aldermen O'Reilly, J. Hubbard-Clarke, J.P.; O'Kelly, T.D.; O'Connor, Alfred Burne, T.D. (Left); Thomas Lawlor, Charles Murphy, T.D.; O'Brien—Councillors John Farren, Mrs. Ashton, McIntyre (not voting—former Trades' Union Official); Logue, M. J. Moran, Loughlin, Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, M.A.; Sir J. M. Gallagher, Joseph Clarke, Stritch, J.P.; Hynes, Atkins, Raul, Brennan, John Lawlor, Flanagan, O'Callaghan, Sen. Mrs. Wyse-Power (Siobhan Bean an Phaoiraigh, owner Irish Produce Store, Shareholder Metropole Cinema, etc.—not voting); Gordon, O'Maoilfhinn, Chase, Doyle, T.D. (not voting—Sec., Workmen's Club, Inchicore; Supporter Workers' Council); Medler, Daly, Gately, Brohoon, Grace (not voting), Kennedy, John J. Murphy (not voting), and O'Toole.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS

In the Court of Appeal, Ireland, on a motion for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, Lord Justice Ronan, in the course of a legal argument said:—"there was an express prohibition for interning a man except during a time of war."

The argument continued between Lord Justice Ronan and the Attorney-General and in the debate the following interesting admissions were made:—

Lord Justice Ronan—"Surely you cannot contend that the Public Safety Act is not contrary to the Constitution."

Attorney-General—Certainly.

Lord Justice Ronan—"The Constitution does not authorise you to imprison men without trial."

Attorney-General—"The Constitution does not prevent deterrent detention."

Lord Justice O'Connor—"Only in times of war, otherwise it must be justified in the ordinary process of law, and a man must be tried for an offence."

Attorney-General said that an individual might be detained as an Executive Act during the period he was a peril when he was detained by an Act then he was detained in the ordinary course of law.

Lord Justice O'Connor said the Constitution laid down that no person shall be imprisoned without trial. Here they had persons imprisoned without trial.

The Attorney-General said that the Constitution did not say that.

Lord Justice O'Connor said in effect it did say that.

"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH."

We are helping to fill the stomach of the Irish working class, so that they also may march forward.

We offer all members of the Irish Worker League the following bargains:—

PRICE LIST.

Sardines	....	....	....	3d. per tin
Green Peas	....	....	....	3d. per lb.
Split Peas	....	....	....	3d. per lb.
Oatmeal (Fine Scotch)	....	....	....	3d. per lb.
Flour	....	....	....	2d. per lb.
Tinned Milk (Sweetened)	....	....	....	10d. per tin
Rice	....	....	....	4d. per lb.
Tinned Peaches (1lb. tins)	....	....	....	8d. per tin
Linoleum, 2 yards wide	....	5/-	per lineal yd.	
Soap (3 lb. bars)	....	....	....	1s. per bar
Herrings in Tomato Sauce (tinned)	....	....	....	6d. per tin
Kipperd Herrings (tinned)	....	....	....	5½d. per tin
Kipperd Smacks (tinned)	....	....	....	2½d. per tin

To be had any time, any day, at—

THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

ENTRANCE FORM.

THE SEC., I.W.L.,
17 GARDINER'S PLACE, DUBLIN.

I desire to join the Irish Worker League and enclose One Shilling for Entrance Fee. I agree to pay.....weekly.

Name.....

Address.....

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

LONDON READERS PLEASE NOTE.

A London Group of the Irish Worker League has been formed. Open meetings, Sunday, March 9th and 23rd, 7.30, at Central Southwark Labour Centre, 124 Walworth Road, S.E.

"Irish Worker" is On Sale:—

NEWSAGENTS

Battersea—A. Toleman, 54 Battersea Rise.
W.C.—Communist Party, 16 King Street.
E.C.—Workers' Dreadnought, 152 Fleet Street.
Plumstead—O'Sullivan, 154 Plumstead Road.
East Greenwich—Johannes, 11 Blackwell Lane
Deptford—Latter, Catholic Church.
Lewisham—Catholic Church.
Bermondsey—A Mallandain, 19 Parker Row, Dockhead.

Voluntary sellers wanted. Also members.

Write:—Hons. Sec., Irish Worker League, above address.


THE PHONE DUBLIN 314

GAELIC PRESS

National Printers and Publishers

21 Upr. Liffey St., Dublin OPEN ON SUNDAYS

SERVICE



TEAS
UNITED
"THANK YOU"

QUALITY

UNITED TEA COMPANY

F. ROBERT MOONEY, Manager

We are selling Tea at 2/8 per lb. that cannot be purchased in any shop in Dublin at 3/6.

Send your Orders to Box 1328.

Prompt and Personal attention given to all Orders

AMERICANS can obtain

"THE IRISH WORKER"

at

JIMMY HIGGINS' BOOK STORE
127 University Place, N. Y. C.

Or send One Dollar Bill for three months' subs. to:—

MANAGER, 17 Gardiner's Place,
Dublin, IRELAND

CUP AND SPOONBILL RESTAURANT

6 NORTH EARL STREET

[10 Seconds from Pillar]

Table d'Hote Luncheon—2/-.

Roast Beef and Yorkshire—1/-.

Teas a Speciality—Hot Scones and Potato Cakes.

THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRÍDE ZAOLAC

Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 41. NEW SERIES.
(Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 1924

TWOPENCE

SOME THOUGHTS IN PASSING

DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE

The demobilised officers of the Free State Army, it is alleged, are being granted £150 each, some special grants for Specials, the rank and file demobilised don't even get stamps on their Insurance Cards. The next time you enlist, or is it volunteer—get an officer's job.

THE PRICE OF PATRIOTISM.

The men of the R.I.C. and the D.M.P. who refused to act against their own countrymen during the Black and Tan regime, have been victimised and forgotten. The creatures who remained in the R.I.C. and D.M.P. and did any dirty work ordered by the British Government are pensioned off. Creatures who joined the R.I.C. and D.M.P. within a month of the signing of the Treaty are now pensioned off with as much as three pounds a week and, of course, are pitchforked into jobs.

THE PRICE OF PATRIOTISM.

a Senator, an embezzler into a bread-van server, a political Harvey Duff into an Alderman, an Imperialist into a 100 per cent. Sinn Féiner and a T.D., a tailor into a turncoat, a judge into a joke, a Court of Justice into a burlesque show. But, he never betrayed the dead or his principles. No, Larkin did not make the world, but he made men out of slaves, made humanism a living reality, made reality out of an epigram.

And Larkin made history when his traducers made money and position out of his work; when his traducers made their positions secure (morally!) by betraying the living and defaming the dead.

We hope the political Harvey Duff prints more of the letters he stole.

* * *

We see the Friends of Irish (?) Freedom in New York are fighting to see who shall get the funds subscribed for Mother Rearse and St. Enda's Schools. We wonder when will the day dawn that will see an accounting of all the monies collected during the past

Lest we forget, Alderman Hubbard Clark (Dark Brother), Sir (Humpty) Gallagher, Dame Street, Moran of Talbot Street, and Stritch, the Solicitor, voted against the release of Irish Political Prisoners. We hope all workers, Union men and women, if in need of law, tobacco, underclothing, or who require painting and decorating done, will remember to patronise the above four British patriots. Buy your millinery, underclothing, clothing, boots, etc., for women and children, from Councillor M. J. Moran, Talbot Street, and scab on the Irish Political Prisoners. This is not an advertisement.

We note Sir (?) James Ramsay MacDonald (Schiedman Socialist) Labour Premier, has been hitting off his head, as they say in U.S.A., to the representatives of Soviet Russia. "Wait and see" as Asquith would say, and James will get it where it hurts. He will find Soviet Russia's representatives somewhat different than the ones sent to represent An Dail in London, to homologate a Treaty with Lloyd George.

EASTER WEEK, 1916

Commemoration Demonstration, Liberty Hall,
Beresford Place, Easter Sunday, at 12 o'clock

The men of the I.R.A. and the I.C.A. who never received a penny payment for their services to Ireland and the principles of Liberty, got the scaffold, the firing-line, the gaol, hillside and starvation.

THE PRICE OF PATRIOTISM.

NOTES.

Just to remind Senator Foran that cheap railway tickets are issued for Fairyhouse Races on Easter Monday. He can leave his gun with Field-Marshal O'Brien or O. C. Herring.

* * *

We thank Field-Marshal for publishing letters stolen and letters concocted. We would welcome further publication. Field-Marshal O'Brien asks did Jim Larkin make the world. No, but he dragged a lot of skunks out of their holes, noanities from obscurity, thieves from their lairs, renegades from retirement; exposed the stool-pidgions, the employers' picaroons, made a rat into

purgatorial years for propaganda in the interests of Irish Freedom—for the purpose of achieving Irish Freedom and the sustenance of those who fought, and the relatives of those who died. The Friends of Irish Freedom have not dared to publish any accounting, and we wonder when Senator Douglas and his clique are going to give an audited statement of the Irish White Cross Funds.

* * *

We note that a member of the Postal Workers' Union, after doing his duty (?) to the Free (?) State, lived true to Free State principles and volunteered to assist as a strike-breaker in Guiney's shop in Talbot Street.

Don't forget, workers—Guiney's Shop in Talbot Street—Scabs on Show.

* * *

May we remind you that M. J. Moran, Talbot Street, voted against the release of the Irish Political Prisoners.

NOT DEAD MEN'S (ALLEGED) LETTERS BUT A RENEGADE'S PATHETIC PLEA.

Senator Foran to Sir John Maxwell (the Executioner).

A Chara,

Dear Sir,—That I, Thomas Foran, was not engaged in any conspiracy, nor in any organisation of a military or treasonable character. That on Monday, April 24th (Easter Monday), 1916, I left Dublin by the 11.10 a.m. train for Fairyhouse Races. That I remained there all day until the finish of the programme. That I returned that evening as far as the Liffey Junction, and then had to walk into the city, not being allowed to cross the bridges, made my way to a friend's house where I remained until arrested. I have my return railway ticket No. 3278, and also my marked Race Card. I am now a month in prison and would be glad to be released.

(Signed) THOMAS FORAN,
President I.T.G.W.U.

TIPPERARY TAKES THE FIELD

The first of many excursions under the auspices of the 'Irish Worker League' and 'Dublin Trades' Council' took place on Sunday last, the venue, Roscrea. Though confidently expected that it would be of large dimensions, the result exceeded the anticipations of the promoters. The number of excursionists travelling taxed the capacity of the train, notwithstanding that the weather in Dublin was of a kind to keep excursionists at home. An hour outside Dublin the sun began to show itself and a short while later the breath of Spring was in the air.

Roscrea.

About a quarter to twelve Roscrea came in sight, and a few moments later the Dubliners found themselves surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd. The preliminary greetings over, the allied forces of Tipp. and Dublin formed themselves into marching order, and headed by the Roscrea Fife and Drum Band, with the Fintan Lalor Pipers and the Dublin No. 5 Branch Fife and Drum following proceeded to the investment of Roscrea.

A Welcome.

In the rear of the procession came the commissariat, brought from the city to feed the hungry and give drink to the thirsty. But Tipperary knows the meaning of hospitality, and the visitors found themselves without any need to call on their own resources. May we live to return in kind the overflowing hospitality of Tipperary.

The Town Hall had been taken over for the day, and in place of the usual paraphernalia of official business there were everywhere evidences of a festive occasion. Streamers, bunting, evergreens were the order of the day. Down the centre of the floor a table was spread for the guests, and, without delay, the girls and women of Roscrea set themselves to entertain the visitors. No feast is complete without music and to the strains of the Fintan Lalor's band the Dubliners enjoyed themselves. It is not possible to praise too highly the courtesy and efficiency of the manageress and staff in charge of the catering, but Dublin will remember with appreciation.

After the Feast.

The arrangements for the day were in the hands of Secretary Cunningham, I.T.G.W.U., and his committee. In pursuance thereof a hurling match between Leix and Offaly was played in the afternoon, to supplement the funds for the building of a Workers' Hall in the town. The visitors added their numbers to the many others who witnessed the play, and they marched from the Town Hall, headed by bands, to the field. The match was a very fast one at times, and considering the roughness of the ground, a very good one.

The Meeting.

In the evening Roscrea saw one of the largest demonstrations, certainly the largest Labour demonstration, in its history. The Chairman, Martin Cunningham, opened the proceedings, and following introductory speeches by P. T. Daly and Dermot Stewart, Jim Larkin was called on. Having given a brief survey of recent history, from 1916 to the present day, a resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, demanding the release of all prisoners in the Free State, Northern and English and Scottish prisons, with particular reference to Miss Aiken, the one woman prisoner held by the defenders of British Imperalism.

The part played by the recreants of the "Labour" movement in secretly pledging their support to the policy of Dominion "Home Rule" was plainly stated, and their treachery to the cause of Republicanism, notwithstanding their public statements to

stand by it, received a fitting exposure. Stress was laid on the need for an organised public opinion and organised public action to put an end to the tyranny, backed by "Labour," which functions as the will of the people in Leinster House. The urgent need of funds to help the dependents of the prisoners was pointed out and the plain duty devolving on all men and women who could aid the cause to do so, was stated.

The meeting closed with brief speeches by Sean McLoughlin and comrade Pollitt, the latter of whom stated the pleasure it gave him to be present at such an enthusiastic rally. He concluded by saying that he would bring back to his comrades at Southampton a record of a pleasant day and a great event.

Home Again.

The termination of the meeting was the signal to face homewards, and the visitors, with regret, had to turn their backs on Roscrea. But they carry away with them recollections of a very pleasant day and a conviction that soon again the forces of Labour in Ireland will be united in a solid phalanx, marching to victory.

Contentions of visitors from Templemore, Birr, Nenagh, Maryboro', Ballybrophy and many other areas came to Roscrea to help in making the day a memorable one.

It is a matter for deep regret that one of the excursionists met with a severe accident on the return journey—at Maryboro'—which necessitated the amputation of one foot and surgical treatment to the other. The accident occurred when he was getting on the train. Owing to the station being in complete darkness he missed the footboard and was dragged down beneath two of the carriages. The sympathy of all will go out to comrade Tierney and we trust he will soon be with us again. It will help to hasten his recovery that his mother is now in Maryboro' with him and that the hospital authorities are co-operating in his speedy recovery.

NOTICE

MISLAID AT ROSCREA.

One of our excursionists left his overcoat behind, it is thought, in the Town Hall, and in error took someone else's. Will the finder please communicate with Mr. Murphy, c/o this office.

Mr. Larkin.

16/4/24.

Sir,—My boy Leo is going on as well as can be expected. The poor child is suffering great pain. I am glad to tell you I got into comfortable lodgings.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

A. TIERNEY.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine is divided into 14 provinces, has an area of 1,080,904 square miles, and a population of over nine and a half million inhabitants, the foreigners numbering 2,500,000, or 26 per cent. of the total. Its greatest length is approximately 2,276 miles, and width 1,056 miles.

Its climate varies from the temperate to the tropical in the extreme North, and almost frigid in the South. Its great central area in the temperate zone possesses a healthy and bracing climate, with a rainfall averaging from 20 to 39 inches per annum.

Within the 691 million acres forming the territorial area of the Argentine, it is estimated there are more than 384 million acres available for agriculture or live-stock breeding, of which a little more than 59 million acres are cultivated. Area under wheat is 16,061,000 acres; maize, 10,000,000; flax, 4,027,000; Oats, 2,614,000; alfalfa, 18,500,000. Other crops grown in lesser proportion are:—barley, rye, birdseed, tobacco, sugar-cane, vines, cotton, peanuts,

potatoes, mandioc, beans, and all kinds of vegetables and fruit trees.

Agricultural lands are worked either by the proprietors, who represent 30 per cent. of the total of those occupied in cultivation, or by the tenants, who number 60 per cent. or by small farmers, who compose the remaining 10 per cent., on a share system.

Farms of from 350 to 500 acres are generally tilled by the proprietor himself and his family; but if larger are worked by small farmers on a share system. The proprietor provides the land, animals, tools, seeds, dwelling and fixes a credit for the worker with the local stores for food, etc. The worker or small farmer and his family obtain half of the harvest produce after the deduction of the seed and harvest and sack expenses of the half that corresponds to him. In a good district and in favourable seasons, the small farmer after a few years is able to accumulate sufficient capital to enable him to take over some land for himself, the rent being paid in cash or by so much per cent. of the gross produce. Rents in the central area vary from 9/4 to 18/8 per acre. Or he can also arrange to hand over to the proprietor 15 to 30 per cent. of the sacked produce in lieu of rent.

Many an active, honest and laborious worker can in the course of some years save enough money to buy land and become a proprietor. All, however, are not so fortunate.

Land values vary from £8 the acre to £16, according to soil and distance from the capital. Far out in the Pampa region or in the Southern territories land can be obtained for £1 and £3 per acre. Agriculture can be profitably carried on at distances of from 400 to 500 miles from a port. Land can often be purchased on the system of annual payments extending over a term of four or five years.

The Argentine Government holds enormous areas of State lands in the Northern and Southern regions, which it sells and lets at very low prices. They are suitable both for agriculture and live-stock breeding.

The country has more than 20,256 miles of railway lines through pasture lands, wheat-fields, woods and vineyards. The most distant points are within 40 hours railway journey of the Capital—Buenos Aires.

On the plains of the Central region from two to five sheep an acre can be raised and fed during the whole year, or one cow; on the better lands one can put as many as 8 sheep or 2 cows. In the Southern cold and foggy zone an acre affords grazing for from one to two sheep only. On the alfalfa pasture land two to four steers an acre can find sustenance.

Recent estimates of Argentine live stock are as follows:—Bovine cattle—26,000,000; sheep—43,200,000; horses—8,300,000; mules—565,000; asses—260,000; goats—4,320,000; swine—3,000,000; representing an approximate value in francs of seven thousand million.

The principal cross-bred herds of cattle are the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, and Holstein. Sheep—the Merino, Lincoln, Romney, Marsh, etc. The principal "estancias" or ranches vary in area from 2,500 to 25,000 acres and over. All are wire fenced, divided into fields of from 125 to 500 acres each, with windmills, troughs, gates, sheds, and dwelling-houses and out-buildings.

In the year 1913, 364,000 immigrants entered the Argentine from Europe, in 1921—140,000.

Foreign participation in the country is indicated by the fact that 50 per cent. of those engaged in agriculture are foreigners, or "gringos," as the aboriginal natives term us, while 65 per cent. of the capital invested in industries and 72 per cent. of the commercial properties correspond to them.

J. J. BYRNE NEWELL.

On board S/S. "Desado," bound to Buenos Aires. February 11th, 1924.

MOUNTJOY.

8 12/22.

"To my Comrades in Mountjoy.

Lord bless you boys; may He give you fortitude, courage and wisdom to suffer and endure all for Ireland's sake.

LIAM."

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

By LIAM MELLOWS.

The Irish Labour Party held a large demonstration in Dublin to protest against Militarism—that is, against the Volunteers—soldiers who were standing in defence of the Republic against British Imperialism and its dupes in Ireland.

The Irish Labour Party did not define its attitude towards British Militarism when the Treaty was forced down the throats of weak-kneed Republican Deputies under the threat of immediate and terrible war. The Treaty was accepted by those Deputies and their followers under duress. The Irish Labour Party swallowing all its pretensions to be a revolutionary body out for a Workers' Republic also accepted the Treaty and is now working cheek by jowl with the Imperialist and Capitalist groups in Ireland, through the Free State so-called Parliament, in an attempt to crush the Irish Republic in blood—and the means at their disposal for the new Militarism have been given them by the British Government.

The Irish Labour Party talked glibly of a Workers' Republic. It still pretends to have as its object the establishment of such a State—veiled threats, of a big strike. Professing to be out against Militarism its leaders try to delude the movement into believing that at some future date they will head a revolution—labour played a tremendous part in the establishment and maintenance of the Republic. Its leaders had it in their power to fashion that Republic as they wished to make it—a Workers' or a Peasants' Republic. By their acceptance of the Treaty and all that it connotes—recognition of the British Monarchy, British Privy Council and British Capitalism—they have betrayed not only the Irish Republic, but the Labour Movement in Ireland and the Cause of the Workers and Peasants throughout the world.

It is unthinkable to believe that a Republic of any kind can be won through the shackled Free State. You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

The Free State is British created and serves British Imperialists' interest. It is the buffer erected between British Capitalism and the Irish Republic, and a Workers' Republic can only be created on its ruins. The existing Republic can be made a Workers' and Peasants' Republic if the Labour Movement is true to the ideals of James Connolly and true to itself. The Irish Republic represents Independence and the struggle has a threefold significance. It is political in the sense that it means complete separation from England and the British Empire. It is intellectual inasmuch as it represents the cultural expression of the Gaelic civilisation and the removal of the impress of English speech and English thought upon the Irish character. It is economic because the wresting of Ireland from the grip of England and English capitalism can leave no thinking Irishman with the desire to build up and perpetuate in this country an economic system that had its roots in foreign domination. Ireland does not want a change of masters. It would be folly to destroy English tyranny in order to erect a domestic tyranny that would need another revolution to free the people. The Irish Republic, therefore, stands for the ownership of Ireland by the people of Ireland. It means that the means and process of production must not be used for the profit or aggrandisement of a group

or class. Ireland has not yet become industrialised—it never will. If, in rejecting and casting off British Imperialism and its offspring—the Free State—a native Government does not control Irish industries, transport, money, and the soil of the country, then foreign and domestic capitalists will. **And whoever controls the wealth of a country and the processes by which wealth is attained, controls also its Government.** Ireland, if her industries and banks were controlled by foreign capitalists, would be at the mercy of every breeze that ruffled the surface of the world. If Social Capitalism flourished, a social war such as now threatens practically every country in Europe, would ensue. Ireland, therefore, must stand with a clean slate. **The Irish Republic is the Workers' Republic.** (Signed) LIAM MELLOWS.

SOLOMON REX.

Bigamy is the offence of taking a second partner in life during the lifetime of the first one. However it may be objected to on natural and spiritual grounds it is a status that can be consummated in the physical order. It has remained for Mr. Thomas Johnson, T.D., to declare the realisation of the impossible—that an offspring can have two mothers! It fairly beats the band. Hark to this!

Dual Maternity.

Ireland was a mother country equal in status with Great Britain as a mother country. If our recollections of childhood are correct, it was this exact matter that gave King Solomon of old his reputation for wisdom. Two mothers, disputing as to the ownership of an infant, asked Solomon for a decision. Having listened to the protestations of the two, he said, "as you are both mothers of the infant I will divide it." The real mother revealed herself by her attitude, for she said, "let her keep the child, I will not see it divided." Then Solomon gave his decision.

Partition.

Mr. Johnson, principal fabricator of Free Stateism, is anxious to have the Boundary Question "settled." He knows as well as anyone else that there can be no settlement of the matter short of the unification of Ireland, but he is now pressing for a "settlement" by consent, as he pressed before—behind the scenes, for less than mere Dominion status for Ireland, so that the nation may find itself finally and definitely shackled. So, when you see Johnson raising the dust to have the partition of Ireland declared by legal enactment, be sure the politician is at work again.

No Hope.

Johnson knows that his political career in Ireland—as a "Labour" man—is ended. The next General Election will see him following in the wake of Archibald Heron. The word "wake" is appropriate. It will be a wake he will not wake out of. Whether Capitalism will take him up as a political office-boy, or he will be obliged to go North, or to England, home and beauty for a living out of the crumbs that fall from J. H. Thomas's table is not definitely settled, but it soon will be.

Matt and Jeff.

Mr. Cosgrave is not obliged to Mr. Johnson for harping on the Boundary question. But he is much obliged to him when, after raising the dust, he brings out the "Labour" watering cart to lay it. When Mr. Johnson takes his coat off it is merely a preliminary to putting it on again. Taking it off to put it on. You may have noticed how Mr. Johnson moves amendments in the Dail and then withdraws them. Willie Cosgrave is appreciative, but beyond a certain point Johnson will not move to oblige Cosgrave, and when that point is reached—the Boundary question—Mr. Cosgrave will,

probably, find that Mr. Johnson is an "antique" and that he is responsible for the late "civil" war. Oh! yes, it is coming!

Implementing The Treaty.

The hub-bub in the Press about settling the Boundary question is so much hot air for the moment. There will be developments later—and Johnson is waiting. But it is necessary that the Broadcasting and Army scandals should be forgotten as soon as possible, hence the new red herring. The development suits both the Government and the "Leader" of the Labour Party. Mr. Thomas Johnson smiles sweetly to Mr. J. H. Thomas. Mr. Thomas replies adequately: Mr. Cosgrave will bow to the inevitable. Of course, the Northern "Government" will not appoint a representative, or if they do, will he play the cards marked for him at Westminster. And the Imperial soul of Johnson will be convulsed in ecstasy.

Humbug.

The "raimeis" published in the Press concerning our "rights" under the Treaty is intended for a gullible public. We have no "rights" beyond those of the Dominion of Canada—on paper—and in actual fact a good deal less. The Free State Government did not ask the Dail to ratify or reject the decisions of the Imperial Conference. When it was held the time had not come for Imperialism to come out into the open. **Johnson Withdraws—the Canadian Premier Doesn't.**

An amendment was moved in the Dail last week by Mr. Johnson to "force" the Government to define the relations between the Free State and Great Britain. It having resulted in Mr. Cosgrave's Government giving an assurance that the Boundary question would be proceeded with—according to Mr. Johnson's and Mr. J. H. Thomas's plans—Mr. Johnson withdrew his amendment. The net is closing around Cosgrave, and Johnson is laughing up his sleeve, but "he laughs best who laughs last," and Mr. J. may find himself, any day now, like his "business" friends, an addition to the gallery of "antiques."

The depths to which Free Stateism has sunk even in the minds of British Colonialism can be gauged by a comparison between the Canadian Premier's attitude and that of Cosgrave. Says the Canadian, "not having been represented (at Lausanne) the treaty imposes no obligation on Canada." The Free State Government was not invited to Lausanne either, but the treaty was signed on behalf of the Free State. And Johnson with a solemn wink withdraws his amendment.

What a game politics is! And no wonder Mr. O'Higgins can talk of "mugs."

CALLING THEIR BLUFF

(Continued from Column 3 Page 6)

that former British Governments also took part in that foreign intervention in Russia. You yourself and your party, Mr. Prime Minister, struggled against that intervention, and it need not occasion surprise that the sentiments provoked amongst our working people by that intervention still subsist to a certain degree. But we have met here for the purpose of dissipating these sentiments, of creating new relations of confidence, and, by liquidating the past, to banish this residue of distrust, replacing it by the most friendly relations.

Before entering on the labours of our Conference, the Soviet Delegation has thought it desirable to raise in the first instance, with a view to their immediate solution, all political and economic questions which present an equal interest for both countries, and which, by their very nature, need no preliminary detailed investigation. In this way our Conference might in the shortest time yield results which, by strengthening mutual confidence, would facilitate the solution of the more difficult problems.

We are profoundly convinced that the Government of the British people, which has created by unremitting toil the greatest industry in the world, will discover the way to a rapprochement, to co-operation, and to a stable peace with the toiling masses of the Union, who, liberated by the Revolution from the yoke of the old regime, are showing an ardent desire for economic progress and cultural development.

"An Injury to one is the concern of All."

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—Two pence—and may be had of any newsagent or newsboy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

We do not publish or waste time on anonymous contributions.

Tel. No.—Dublin 5439.

Subscriptions, 10s. per year; 5s. for six months, payable in advance.

We are not responsible for views or opinions expressed in Special Articles.

THE HERITAGE OF EASTER WEEK.

To attempt to give anything like a full account of the struggle in 1916 is impossible in a short article, particularly when one would like to give a survey of the situation leading up to the Rising, for it is necessary to describe the general situation in Ireland in order to understand fully the attitude of the men who made the revolt and the atmosphere in which they brought it about.

For the revolutionary elements in the working class movement, much is to be learned from the History of Easter Week and the events that led up to it, and incidentally, and much more important to my mind, its sequel. To many people in this country Easter Week merely represents one of the events in the cycle of Nationalist struggle, with this difference, that it was more picturesque and provided more than the usual crop of martyrs, who were to be idealised, not for what they had died to achieve, for their principles, their outlook, their attempt to make things better than they had found them, but simply because they had died. This is the usual method adopted by the bourgeoisie towards all past revolutions and revolutionaries. Nicolai Lenin summed up this in his masterly work on "The State." He writes—"during the lifetime of great revolutionaries the oppressing classes have invariably meted out to them relentless persecution, and received their teachings with the most savage hostility, most furious hatred and a ruthless campaign of lies and slanders. After their death, however, attempts are made to turn them into harmless saints, canonising them, as it were, and investing their name with a certain halo by way of "consolation" to the oppressed masses and with the object of duping them; while at the same time emasculating and vulgarising the real essence of their revolutionary theories and blunting their revolutionary edge."

To those of us who view history, not as a series of recorded events to be read and accepted as infallibly correct, but as the living expression of the human race in its struggle towards the heights of real civilisation, Easter Week has a significance. It was the conscious definite revolt of the most progressive and high-minded section of the Irish people against the exploitation of the weak by the strong, the crushing of native culture and individuality by a brutal and unscrupulous Imperialism. It was not a definitely working-class revolt any more than it was a definitely Nationalist one. It had matured because of the ruthless war made upon the working-class of Dublin in 1913. The Irish Citizen Army was the outcome of the police batonings of unarmed workers. It was founded by Jim Larkin to prevent a recurrence of such outrages, and was ultimately used by Connolly to

force the hands of the wavering elements in the Irish Volunteers. The Citizen Army had a class expression, it was of the proletariat. The Volunteers, as a body, were composed for the most part of workers, but it did not assume a class character, but the influence of the Industrial struggle of 1913 was responsible for bringing numbers of men into the ranks and giving them a class outlook.

It is impossible here to define and analyse the whole of the elements and forces that brought about the actual upheaval, one can merely indicate them. Later it may be possible to write an account of 1916 from its starting point, 1913. But it is clear, to any keen observer, who investigates the history of the period in a scientific way, that Easter Week represented a revolt of men whose consciousness was definitely and entirely opposed, not only to British political forms and political oppression, but to every vestige of social and economic injustice which British Imperialism and Capitalism has always attempted to perpetuate.

On Easter Monday morning, 1916, the forces were mobilised, the present writer with others had been standing to in Blackhall Place all Sunday night awaiting orders. About 6 o'clock on Monday morning we received orders from Sean Heuston to proceed to Liberty Hall, and on arrival there found it a hive of activity, with Citizen Army men armed to the teeth, moving around the Hall. Later on in the morning the two Pearces arrived, and after another delay the writer was despatched to Kimmage to mobilise the men there, who were known as "the Refugees," among whom was the late Mick Collins. After delivering the order, back again to Blackhall Street, and from there to Temple Street, where our Section, D. Co., 1st Batt., I.V., was to mobilise. Then on with the section to Liberty Hall again, where final instructions were received, and under Sean Heuston we were despatched to the Mendicity Institute on the quays, to hold in check the troops in the Royal (now Collins) Barracks to give time to the main bodies down the town to get into position.

We had barely time to get into the building and get into position when the British forces marched out, and so far as we were concerned the fight had begun. The Mendicity was held against heavy odds, and in spite of the bringing up of a small reinforcement, the building was stormed and captured by the British, Heuston afterwards being executed. One man was killed in the building, and another brave Fianna boy, Liam Staines, died afterwards from the effect of wounds received. Dick Coleman and Frank Cullen, who were amongst the garrison, died afterwards, one in a British prison the other from the effects of imprisonment.

In the meantime the writer with a companion had been sent out to bring relief from the G.P.O., and ammunition. On our way back we were cornered near Smithfield by the enemy, due to the attentions of an amateur spy, and with great difficulty managed to get clear and fall back on the Four Courts, thus missing capture with our companions. We stayed a night at the Four Courts and then, in response to a command from James Connolly, went to the G.P.O., having to run the gauntlet through Parnell Street and Denmark Street, as the enemy were closing the cordon around the Post Office.

On arrival at the G.P.O. we were paraded with the garrison and listened to proclamations being read out dealing with the situation in the country.

The British cordon was now closing in on the doomed P.O., and in order to stem the movement of British troops from the south side of the Liffey, Connolly moved a number of men into Abbey Street, which was now being heavily shelled from Beresford Place. The writer was given charge of a section with instructions to take over

the "Independent" offices at the corner of Liffey Street. We emerged into Abbey Street from a narrow alleyway leading from Prince's Street, and moved at the double under heavy fire towards our position. It was watching us getting into place Connolly was hit, and then dragged himself back into the P.O.

The shelling had by now started the fires which consumed the buildings in O'Connell Street, the D.B.C., Reis and Wynns going first and gradually spreading. It was an awe-inspiring sight to watch the burnings from the roof of the "Independent" office, when night had fallen. In front was a roaring sea of flame leaping to the sky, with the crackle of musketry and cannon pealing the accompaniment. Behind was another terrific blaze from the Linen Hall Barrack, which had also gone up. It was apparent now that we were doomed. No stories of "landing Germans" would be believed. It was a handful of daring men facing the wrath of a mighty Empire with the odds on the Empire. The following morning Diarmuid Lynch brought word that we were to evacuate and get back to the P.O. for the last stand. This meant another trot up the street under shrapnel. We negotiated it successfully with but one casualty. Back at H.Q. Some of the men who had been out received food, others did not. Our commissariat department was being ruled over by Desmond Fitzgerald, and he was being economical, practising, no doubt, for his subsequent economies in the Free State Government, when he distinguished himself by robbing the Old Age Pensioners. About mid-day the word was given to stand by. The Post Office was on fire; heroic efforts were made to stem the blaze but all to no purpose. Preparations were hurriedly made for evacuation, orders were given to take as much ammunition and food as each man could possibly carry. Ambulance sections stood by to carry away the wounded to the Coliseum Theatre, and if possible on to Jervis Street. Connolly lying propped up on a stretcher was still directing. Smoke was now pouring down through the building, advice was freely given by everybody, and just as freely being rejected. Men were running from all sides with bombs, ammunition, food, etc. A party was hurriedly got together to remove the explosives from the front cellar as the fire was getting down the side walls at the left. It was an eerie, creepy experience to run along a dark cellar with an armful of bombs, manufactured out of "Condensed Milk tins." And all the while the O'Rahilly stood by with a hose playing on the left floor and giving us many a shower in the excitement.

Upstairs arrangements were made for evacuation and the garrison were lined up at the Henry Street entrance, and in batches charged across into Henry Place. Her all was confusion. We were running into a death-trap. The British had managed to get into a position where they enfiladed our position from two intersecting lines, and were pouring a murderous hail of lead into us. We were badly caught. In front the hellish fire from machine guns; behind the Post Office collapsing in a shower of flame. There was no help for it but to get through. From his stretcher on the ground Connolly gave instructions to the writer to take control, and after a long and heavy few hours excitement the main body was, for the time being, safely housed in Moore Street. In the first house a Council of War was hurriedly held, with Connolly, Sean McDermott, Joe Plunkett, Pearce and Tom Clarke, and it was decided to remain in Moore Street for the night and next morning move back towards Henry Street out of the fire zone.

Active work was gone through all night building barricades and boring from house to house, and by the following morning we occupied every house on the side of Moore Street backing on to the rear of O'Connell

JAMES CONNOLLY

AND HIS EPOCH.

CHAPTER V.—THE PIONEER.

I would boldly preach the antique faith that fighting is the only noble thing, and that he only is at peace with God who is at war with the powers of evil.—

P. H. PEARSE.

* * *

In 1896 Connolly came to Dublin, where he was employed first as a navy and later as a proof-reader on a Sunday paper. Besides, he worked very hard during his spare time in collaboration with a few other advanced Dubliners in the formation of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, the first Irish Socialist party, and indeed the earliest one of this generation which was unashamedly Republican and yet not secret or exclusive.

The interesting programme of the I.S.R.P. called for the establishment of a "Republic" based upon the public ownership of the land and instruments of production, distribution and exchange. AGRICULTURE to be administered as a public function, under boards of management elected by the agricultural population and responsible to them and to the nation at large.* All other forms of labour necessary to the well-being of the community to be conducted on the same principles."

Then, as a means of "paving the way," we work by political means to secure "Naturalization of Canals and Railways."

Other demands included:—

- State monopoly of banking and money-lending, "under popularly elected boards of directors issuing loans at cost."
- Rural depots for the loan of improved agricultural machinery at a rent covering cost only.
- Graduated income tax on all incomes over £400 to provide pensions for the aged, infirm, widows and orphans.
- 48-hour week and minimum wage.
- Free maintenance of children.
- Gradual extension of the principle of public ownership and supply to all the necessities of life.
- Re education—Schools to be managed by elected boards, education to be free up "to the highest university degree."
- Universal Suffrage.

* * *

Let the reader refer back to Chapter IV. and the principle of Communism via Industrial Unionism, which Connolly was to advocate in a few years time, he will notice an important inconsistency between that principle and the second part of the above programme. The first part should be termed "Communism based on the workers' industrial unions." But the programme or "paving the way" means endeavouring to use the political power which the working class possesses—or is alleged to possess—within the Capitalist State, in order to win certain reforms, some of which would be well embodied in Communist sociology, others of which, e.g., income taxes and pensions, would be incompatible with the outlook of a Communist. I rather hazard that the programme of the I.S.R.P. shows Connolly feeling his way from State Socialism, the doctrine which he must have studied when amongst the English and Scottish Socialists, towards Industrial Communism—if I may use two descriptive terms usually understood without definition. We shall trace this process of thought as the tale unfolds, and therefore need not analyse the aims of the I.S.R.P. further, except to point out that nothing was said at first about any industrial formations.

Now our pioneer preferred to believe that the national and socialist currents of revolutionary thought in Ireland "were not antagonistic but complementary." We have carefully described and estimated the historical evolution of the nation, and can quite well understand the vast difference between the revolutionary nationalist of the purest kind in Ireland, and the ordinary "patriot" of England or the Continent. Pearse wrote: "One loves the freedom of men, because one loves men, there is, therefore, a deep humanism in every true nationalist." It was to this group that Connolly resolved to appeal; to the group that was impelled by an instinct developed with the evolution of their people under Imperialism and by knowledge of the effects social, economic, spiritual and intellectual of that Imperialism upon its victims, to attempt to undo all the manifold harm that was upon Ireland directly or indirectly because of the control of the alien Empire. We shall see how he tried, sympathetically, to enlarge for them their vision of "the freedom of men."

He did this by basing his social teaching upon a new exposition of the facts and mysteries of Ireland's own story, and by publishing the works of the more clear-thinking of the dead leaders of the people against the Government. He discovered that the Republican movement had amongst its sponsors many men and women who were primarily social revolutionaries, but that because of the degeneration of the Separatist tradition and of the passing of the intellectual side of the national movement into the hands of those impregnated with the outlook of the "middle-class" whose evolution we traced earlier, nearly every allusion to social and economic questions or to internationalism made by these advanced thinkers had been assiduously omitted from the popular editions of their writings and recorded speeches! We need not labour this point, but can notice that the I.S.R.P. began by reprinting and distributing J. F. Lalor's "Faith of a Felon," and "The Rights of Ireland." These pamphlets written in a flowery style, but with stirringly composed, appealed to the starving peasantry of 1845-47 to combine to resist landlordism, to supply the national needs, and to arm in opposition to their rulers and exploiters both native and foreign. Lalor tried to define without compromise, what the word "independence" should mean in full, and how it should be adopted as the motto of each individual. He advised the poor of the country districts* to frame their own policy, to ignore all the political parties and to hate the Empire. Such was the counsel which Connolly made Lalor repeat in 1896.

Articles on Socialism entitled "Erin's Hope: the End and the Means" were written by Connolly in the "Shan Bhan Bhoet," edited by Miss Milligan, and in the "Labour Leader," containing arguments based on Irish historical analogies in favour of federal communal ownership of land.

In "Ninety-Eight Readings" he collected the most radical of the expressed views of Wolfe Tone and his fellow democrats, and showed these, the founders of Irish Republican traditions, to have been international in vision. He took a leading part in the organisation of the Centenary Celebrations of the rebellion of 1798, and whereas some tried to use the names of Tone, Russell and Sheares as a lever to raise the corrupt, inconsistent and reactionary policy of the majority of the Home Rule M.P.s in the esteem of the masses, whilst others mouthed hatred of all things English as their vision of Tone's inspiration, Connolly skillfully arrayed the economic-social facts which underlay the progress of the United Irishmen and repeated their very words in support of the social revolutionary cult.

FOOTNOTE.—As an illustration of the way in which Connolly employed the writings

of the United Irishmen, we might recall how several of the Chapters of "Labour in Ireland" are prefaced by quotations such as: "The Rich always betray the Poor."—Henry Joe McCracken.

He was wont to repeat the words of Tone to the effect that freedom in Ireland was to be won by "that highly respectable section of the community, the men of no property."—Now, Pearse, the Republican mystic, with a real social insight, named Tone

"the intellectual ancestor of the whole modern movement of Irish nationalism." Would it be out of place to ask our Sinn Féin admirers of Pearse to endeavour to square quotations from Tone and his followers on the lines indicated above with the present Conservative-Liberal-Farmers' Co-operative Combine-Capitalistic economics embodied in the Republican social programme of 1924?

EXILE.

THE HERITAGE OF EASTER WEEK

(Continued from Column 3 Page 7)

Street. It was then decided to begin the evacuation of the street, and a body of men were told off for the Parnell Street end. These men were to engage the British and under cover of their fire the main body would retreat back into Henry Street. P. H. Pearse, just a few moments before we moved, asked that the order to move be countermanded for a few hours. This was done, and at about mid-day the writer was informed negotiations were to be opened and all the men could snatch a much needed rest. A few hours later Pearse went out, never to come back, and then Jim Connolly was placed on his stretcher again, and after bidding us good-bye and shaking hands with those of us in the room, he was carried away to his ultimate doom.

Instructions and orders having reached us the main body were marched out of the houses on to the street, where we found the body of poor O'Rahilly and some others of our comrades lying at a laneway riddled with bullets. We formed up the main body and marched out into O'Connell Street, through the way we came in our evacuation of the Post Office. Over the ruins and the dead bodies of the fallen, Willie Pearse carrying the White Flag and with the writer at the head of the column, we marched to Parnell Monument and laid down our arms. Easter Week had now become history.

What followed is known to the world. Imperialism found its victims and struck home. The men who were chosen will live in the memory of every revolutionary as men who knew how to die. These men died for complete freedom, for full liberty for all the people. In these days men have fallen away from their principles and purposes, and betray the heritage that was given; and one renegade in a book purporting to be a "Life of James Connolly," has the dastardly cheek to assert that Connolly, had he lived, would have accepted the Free State. What a base lie. We of the Irish working class know different. These men have left us a heritage, we must make ourselves worthy to enter it. This short article, hurriedly written, does not purport to be a complete account of the doings of Easter Week. Some day its full history will be written, but we are determined that it will be written in an Ireland that has shed every vestige of British Imperial authority.

This task is ours. On the backs of the Irish working class falls the task—to realise what these men died for, and so many others since. A Workers' and Peasants' Party, organised to obtain the fullest freedom for every man and woman in the land. An Irish Workers' Republic. That is our heritage, and we shall have it.

SEAN McLOUGHLIN

JOIN THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.
Entrance Fee, 1/- Subscriptions Voluntary

*N.B.—Ireland was and is predominantly agricultural.

* i.e., Soviets, or Workers' Councils.

CALLING THEIR BLUFF

We reprint Comrade Rakovsky's, Chairman of the Russian Delegation, reply to Ramsay McDonald's impudent, unsocialistic and unlabour address at the opening of the Conference between the Russian people and the British Government. Our readers will note that the pro-British press of this city gave Ramsay McDonald's address verbatim, but forgot to print Rakovsky's reply.

M. RAKOVSKY'S REPLY.

The following is a translation of M. Rakovsky's speech in reply to the Prime Minister:

Allow me to express, in the name of the Delegation of the Soviet Union, the sincere gratitude which we feel for the words of welcome, which you, Mr. Prime Minister, have just addressed to our Delegation on the occasion of the opening of this Conference. At the same time I desire to express our gratitude for the friendly welcome which has been extended to us from the moment of our arrival on British territory. I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate the expressions of solidarity which have been made by the Congresses of the Soviets of the Union to the British people in answer to the act of recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the British Government.

I am aware of the considerable share which you, personally, Mr. Prime Minister, as well as the party which you represent, have taken in this important step in the relations between the two countries, and you will permit me, on behalf of the whole Delegation, to express our sincere thanks.

The supreme authority of the nations constituting our Union has emphatically declared in its resolution that close co-operation with Great Britain is one of the foremost aims of the Soviet Government.

We join wholeheartedly in the hopes expressed by the Prime Minister on this opening of the proceedings of the present Anglo-Soviet Conference.

Taking into consideration the enormous political importance of the present conversations and the great interest with which they are followed by the working masses of the Union, our Government have sent to London a Delegation, which is not only furnished with very wide powers, but has also the full political authority to take on the spot all necessary decisions. The Delegation includes members of the Central Executive Committee and members of its Presidium, representatives of the chief Commissariats, the head of the State Bank, representatives of the various Republics, as well as representatives of all the most important branches of industry and the trade unions, in the person of the President of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, and the presidents or members of the various central committees of the trade unions.

On behalf of the whole Delegation, which follows in this the instructions of its Government, I declare that we are imbued with the most sincere desire to use all efforts in order to bring this Conference to a successful conclusion.

Russian Readiness.

In the Note which, as representative of the Soviet Union, I had the honour to present to the British Government in reply to their Note on de jure recognition, my Government expressed its readiness to solve amicably all questions of an economic and political nature outstanding between the two countries and to re-examine all treaties which have been concluded in the past between Russia and Great Britain and which have not lost their force.

The object of the Conference will be to find ways and means to solve these questions. To-day, at the opening of the Conference, I consider it my duty to indicate to you the general principles by which the Soviet Delegation will be guided in dealing with the problems before us. In spite of the complexity of these intricate problems, we consider that no insurmountable obstacle is standing in the way of a complete understanding between Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Proceeding to the economic part of our programme we consider the most important problem and the one to which all the other economic problems should be subordinated to be that of a close collaboration between our two countries in the field of commerce, industry and finance. The fundamental conditions for this collaboration are in existence; the economic structure of Great Britain and that of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are mutually complementary. On the one hand, a country possessing the most important industry, finance and shipping in the world; on the other, a State with a population of 130 millions in possession of enormous potential riches, which requires for its development large quantities of industrial products and credits.

The war, with all its consequences, has made all the more imperative the economic co-operation of the two countries. It has diminished British trade and produced enormous and chronic unemployment involving for the State annually tremendous expenditure of money. We, for our part,

have been ruined by the war to a still greater extent. It is only a minute portion of our territory which has not been the theatre of war or civil war. The remainder of the enormous territory of our Union has been crossed by armies several times and in every direction.

By our common efforts we shall be able, by fostering trade relations between our countries and reducing unemployment in England, to find ways which will make it possible for us to restore the more quickly our ruined agriculture and industry.

Debts and Claims.

On our side we are ready to do all we can in order to adjust the economic differences which up to the present have been considered an obstacle to economic and financial co-operation between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. This range of questions includes the question of pre-war debts and private claims. Although with the continuous development of commercial relations between the two countries this question has lost the exceptional importance which was attached to it at Genoa and at The Hague, we are ready to submit it to detailed discussion, for we believe that if account is taken of the mutual interests of the two countries there is nothing that stands in the way of its solution.

The British Government may also count on our full and sincere good will as regards the political questions which face us. In our opinion, the difficulties which stand in our path can be removed by our common efforts. We have renounced the policy of conquest of the former Tsarist Government; we have annulled the old Tsarist treaties providing for the partition of Oriental States into spheres of influence. The Soviet Government has no intention of reverting to that policy. It is absolutely excluded by the Socialist constitution of our State, which is based on the absolute equality of nations and the recognition of their right of self-determination.

The war has awakened national consciousness in the peoples of the East, and any attempt on our part to obstruct that legitimate consciousness would be not only a crime against our own interests but also a piece of folly, seeing that in the long run such a policy must inevitably fail. In consequence, in so far as the British and Soviet Governments adopt as a starting point the principle of respecting the independence and sovereignty of the Oriental States, we shall be free from difficulty in settling all the questions pertaining to the interests of Great Britain and the Soviet Union in the East.

Scope of Conference.

Although the present conversations have for their object questions connected with the relations between Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we believe that the scope of this Conference reaches far beyond the limits of our two countries. The programme sketched out in the Notes of the two Governments, which embraces the question of the revision of treaties signed by Great Britain and the former Governments of Russia, thereby covers the fundamental problems of the political life of the whole world.

The working masses of the Union have acclaimed the act of recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the British Government, above all, because they saw in it not merely a diplomatic formality, but the expression of the desire of the British nation to work in common with us for the conciliation of universal peace. In this, in our view, consists the enormous historic import of the conversations which are now commencing. Every country, as you have observed yourself, Mr. Prime Minister, is interested in the success of these conversations. The endeavours of the two greatest States in the world to find not only a way to the solution of the questions outstanding and the differences existing between them, but also the means of solving the problems affecting the strengthening of the peace of the world, may become the starting point for a radical change in international relations.

The urgency of the problem of establishing a durable peace is becoming more and more obvious to all nations. Nevertheless, the Government of the Union observes, with profound regret that, in spite of the numerous peace treaties signed after the world war, social and national conflicts have never appeared in so acute a form as at the present time. The means employed by Governments to extricate themselves from a situation which is intolerable for the masses of a people in fact result in an aggravation of the antagonisms in question. The assurances commonly given during and after the world war, that it was the last war and that a limit would be set to the development of militarism, have proved illusory. Military estimates continue to swallow the major portion of national revenues; the attention of all Governments continues to be concentrated above all on preparations for war. Never was the human mind so intent on the search for new means of destruction. All experts agree that, in consequence of the present development of military chemistry, military aviation, and naval construction, and the perfecting of artillery, a war, if it should arise, would be more destructive than any recorded in history.

Disarmament.

We consider, therefore, that the question of disarmament should present itself to Governments with perfect clearness and in an absolutely imperative manner. Disarmament must be carried to

the furthest possible limits. Although during the last three years our Army has been reduced 12 times, and from 6,000,000, the strength at the beginning of 1921, we have reduced it to 500,000, spread over the immense territory of 20,000,000 square kilometres, the Government of the Soviet Union declares its readiness, provided the other States consent to do likewise, to make further decisive steps towards disarmament. Our Government is ready also to contribute in every way to the universal decrease of naval armaments, subject, however, to certain political guarantees which have already been formulated by our representative at the recent Conference at Rome. At the present moment I confine myself to a statement of the general views of our Government on this question.

We are aware of the great interest shown by the British Government and public opinion in this country in the League of Nations. The Soviet Government do not feel in the same way as is done in England towards the League of Nations as it now exists; but they would be prepared to associate themselves with a plan of international organisation which should exclude measures of coercion and reprisal. These can only result in serving the selfish interests of certain of the more powerful States. At the present time the only international organisation possible, in our view, would be that into which all the Governments would enter of their own free will and on a footing of perfect equality. We and that in observing these conditions, the principle of international co-operation should not only not be suppressed, but, on the contrary, that it should be extended. It should, in particular, be extended to Labour legislation.

We consider that the Governments which desire to create the conditions of a stable peace should by common effort eliminate the causes which lead to conflicts among nations.

Treaty of Versailles.

The Soviet Government has repeatedly declared that, according to its profound conviction, the first condition of a stable peace is the revision of the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties connected with it. These treaties are not only opposed to the elementary interests of all nations, but their application in practice has only led to an accentuation of the struggle among all the nations, and to the ruin of the economic life of the world. Having diminished commerce and destroyed the bases of credit and exchange, they have only served to bring forth economic disorganisation and unemployment.

What I have said is already familiar to public opinion in Great Britain. The same idea has been repeatedly expressed by the best-known politicians in Great Britain, as well as by the most eminent writers. Obviously, we do not think that the abrogation of the Treaty of Versailles should lead to the reconstitution of State organisms which, like Austria-Hungary, could rest on violence, and existence of which provoked the antagonisms which brought on the world war.

A reorganisation of Europe can only be stable if it is based on the will of peoples, and if it takes into account their aspirations for national independence. The Soviet Government, therefore, is prepared to support by common effort, and to pursue—perhaps not at one stroke, but by continued diplomatic effort—the policy of revising frontiers on ethnographic principles, applying a plebiscite in all cases in which it should be necessary, as, for example, we suggested at the Vienna Conference in the case of Bessarabia.

It is obvious that we do not believe that the complete abolition of wars is possible unless the social causes which engender them are first abolished. The Soviet Government, guided by the Communist Party, considers that the elimination of war is only possible on condition of a Socialist organisation of economic life. We are, however, ready to collaborate in any serious attempt by any Government to diminish the danger of war.

We consider that the differences between the social structures of our two countries need not be an obstacle to their political and economic collaboration. The contrary view, which finds an echo in a certain portion of public opinion in England, is absolutely refuted by the progressive development of Anglo-Soviet commercial relations.

Propaganda.

I consider it my duty, and, above all, after your speech, Mr. Prime Minister, to confirm to-day in my speech that the Soviet Government fully shares the view of the British Government that mutual non-intervention in internal affairs is one of the indispensable conditions for the creation of confidence between the two States. The principle of non-intervention is for us a guarantee against attempts which might be made in another form to make us give up the basis of our Socialist organisation—the nationalisation of land, the nationalisation of large-scale industry, the monopoly of foreign trade—and also to make us renounce our Socialist legislation.

The peoples constituting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are determined to hold fast to the conquests of the Revolution—conquests which constitute the *raison d'être* of the existence of the Soviet Government, and for which the toiling masses of the entire Union have fought against the coalition between the internal enemy and foreign Governments. With that frankness which must characterise our relations, I must remind you, Mr. Prime Minister,

[Continued on column 3, page 3]

THE GREAT CHAMELEON.

OR

The "Revoluter" Who Didn't "Revolute."

It may be legend, or it may not. It may be a fact in the physical world, or it may not. There may be something in it, for all we know, or there may be nothing in it.

Nature.

Ain't Nature wonderful? In our day we have heard of strange things, betimes; of white blackbirds, pink elephants, sea-serpents that no one ever saw, and of animate creatures that can change their coats to suit their surroundings. Most of these may belong to the world of myth—it is just our opinion—but the last of them we know of, they live with us, the perfect product of a perfect evolution, and we have discovered the father of them—the Great Chameleon.

Some Chameleon.

The Chameleon is a species of lizard whose particular distinction is that he can change the colour of his coat at a moment's notice. Until the arrival of the illuminated electric sign he held the world's championship. The Great Chameleon—father of the present brood—despite the rapidity of invention, still holds pride of place, for he not alone can make the prism look like a dull splotch, but can be invisible as well.

Allow Us.

Let us introduce you to him. Did you ever come across a Free State-Capitalist-Workers'-Republican, with more fingers on his hand than a Freemason and a passion for pacifist-militarism? A human who lives on epitaphs—other people's—and whose tree of life has its roots in graveyards. You have not met him? Then, allow us! Thank you.

What Is It?

The origin of the Great Chameleon is plunged in appropriate obscurity. The later events of life, for likewise appropriate reasons, also hide themselves incognito. It is not the modesty of the violet, for the Great Chameleon is essentially of a different structure and temperament, and the "modesty" that is his is not of the variety that "shuns the light of day."

O. B. U.

Per adventure you have met "Bill" O'Brien, sole proprietor of "Ole Bill's Union"—that is what O.B.U. stands for—and so have encountered the original Great Chameleon. Well! Well! Then, indeed, you have met the architect who builds on epitaphs, the tree whose roots feed themselves in the soil of graveyards. That so your acquaintance may not be of the casual kind, let us help you to a little biography, and, with the assistance of a gentleman, Mr. "if-it-cost-as-much-more" Johnson, of whom you have heard, but not altogether, let us throw on the screen a few excerpts from real life.

No Connection With Any Other Firm.

The Report of the Irish Labour Party and Trades' Union Congress for the year 1916 is the history of that body for that year. As a sort of prefatory note, an extract from a letter signed by Mr. Thomas Johnson and a D. R. Campbell will serve to avoid explanations. " . . . We hear that several of the Trade Union Leaders of Dublin have been arrested. Though active participants in Trade Union and Labour fights they have not been adherents of the Sinn Fein movement. We fear that in the general condemnation many men and women who are innocent of any connection with the revolt will be unjustly punished. The Trade Union Leaders of Dublin referred to are William O'Brien and the present

Senator Foran (Fairyhouse Tom). To connect cause and effect we will now jump eight years and give an extract of Mr. Wm. O'Brien's from the "Voice of Labour." "Larkin's attempt was to prevent the Labour-Republican Alliance which produced Easter Week." The bad, wicked convict from Sing-Sing, we knew he had something to do with the fact that Messrs. O'Brien and Foran were not adherents of the Sinn Fein Movement and were not "out" in Easter Week. Isn't it a miracle that Connolly and Mallin did not succumb to the influence of the raised three-thousand miles away? And, oh! we nearly forgot Mr. Johnson. What has the "honourable gentleman" to say for himself? Let us have another extract from the Labour Party Report. "In common with the rest of my (English) countrymen I believed, after the outbreak of the (European) war, that the cause of democracy . . . was bound up with the success of France and Britain. I held to that opinion with some enthusiasm. I hold the same opinion still . . ." So that there may be no misunderstanding let us add that this statement was made on the 7th August, 1916, a few months after the Execution of Connolly, and at the moment when Roger Casement was on trial for his life.

Captain Cook.

In dealing with the exploits of the pacifist Field-Marshal who discovered his connection with 1916 in much the same way as the "discoverer" of a few years ago (Capt. Cook) reached the North Pole—across the frozen wastes of imagination—it is difficult to do injustice. A certain amount of respect attaches to Captain Cook for he made an attempt to reach the Pole. If the gallant Field-Marshal were to essay to reach the same objective he would never get beyond touching it with his hair-brush.

The Gallant Etcetera.

To relieve the reader's boredom we will take further extracts from the "Voice of Labour" of last week. "The war (the Great War) was a month old (when Larkin went to U.S.A.) and the revolutionary movement at least a fortnight old." Did anybody here see Kelly, K-E-double-L-Y—pardon our vulgar mind. What we meant to say was, "did anyone ever hear of the Citizen Army and the date of its formation?" If so, let it be known that it had not to delay formation till Mr. O'Brien purchased his battle-charger. It was in existence three years before the gallant Field-Marshal discovered that he "was an adherent of the Sinn Fein movement," or, in other words, "an adherent of the Labour-Republican Alliance which produced Easter Week." Another extract . . . anyway, in August, 1914, when the guns were belching fire and death in Flanders (Mr. Johnson's guns) and Connolly, Pearse, etc., were planning revolution. . . . Note the "etc." Reader, we would ask you to stick a pin through that "etc." for fear it might disappear in the vortex of other lurid fiction. You might not think so, but that "etc." is supposed to cover Mr. Wm. O'Brien's modesty, blushing in all the terror of its nakedness.

Further comment would be superfluous, except to say that though "etc." may be a small word it is of sufficient dimensions to cover altogether any traces of the virtue of modesty in the Commander-in-Chief of the "Workers' Army."

An Unholy Trinity.

The principal cause of misery in the world is the existence of so many fools. The fool is the prey of the parasite and the adventurer, and though his foolishness may be the result of generations of poverty or lack of proper training, or both, it is a drag on the forces that make for good and the greatest bar to the quick realisation of a

proper economic and social system. In Ireland, to-day, there are men and women—very many of them—who, in spite of the positive evidence of treachery to the Nation by men like O'Brien, Johnson and Foran, still express the opinion that they may, in the end, prove to be alright. "By their fruits shall ye know them." When the day comes that one can gather figs from thistles, the day of justification for this trinity will have arrived, but not before. They disassociated themselves from the events of 1916, they denounced the Republicans of 1922, they proved themselves false, not only to the Nation in general, in every crisis, but to the working class in particular. Out of their own mouths they stand condemned. It need hardly be stressed that, but for them, Free Stateism and Capitalism—an inseparable duo—would not have been able to function. They made the cross on which the nation was crucified, and they spat on the face of the crucified. If it is fitting, and right, that the nation should be governed by knaves, then leave things be; but if there is to be any hope for the men, women and children of our race, let all that is honest and intelligent in the country rally in preparation for the fight that is to be.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union

Roscrea Branch.

Streamstown.

15/4/1924.

A Chara, My branch has instructed me to send you their heartfelt thanks for the splendid treat you provided for them on last Sunday. Your presence in our town brought people there to witness a Demonstration the equal of which was never seen in our town before. You had every class and creed clamouring to hear you speak—from the parson to the doctor; employers of every description; and the local weather-cock, who is a temperance advocate, says that Jim Larkin should have been a missioner on foreign service as a temperance reformer. Enough said. You had contingents at your meeting from Nenagh, Templemore, Thurles, Rathdowney, Birr, Cloughjordan, Borrisokane, Kinnity, Borrisinossory, Shinrone, Moneygall, and last but not least, far-famed Toomevara, headed by that famous caman-weilder Widger Meagher. Long may you live, Seumas Larkin. You are a credit to the country that bore you. Your coming to Roscrea will be long cherished in Tipperary. Up Tipp!

MARTIN CUNNINGHAM,
Sec. I.T.G.W.U.,

Roscrea.

Streamstown.

16/4/1924.

A Chara, Roscrea Roadworkers have gained their greatest victory. They were locked out on the 5th January and the I.T.G.W.U. refused to give them any support on the plea that Tipperary was unorganised and were not in a position to fight. They were offered 29/- per week and it was unanimously rejected, and on the 16th April they were reinstated on the old rate of wages—35/- per week, and all Catholic and National Holidays, wet days, with 10 days' leave on pay in summer time. Roscrea workers have put up a fight for all workers in Ireland. They are the men who are game to sacrifice their very all for a living wage. What will unorganised workers and the so-called official Labour Party think of this victory won by individual men on their own.

MARTIN CUNNINGHAM,
Sec.

A FACT!

Is it true that a certain T.D., signing a document in the wee sma' hours, put himself down as X—X—, D.T.?

ROGER CASEMENT

John Robinson, principal witness, now working; we are given to understand, in the Free State Post Office. His reward for hanging Casement.

I live at 45 Ross Street, Bristol. I was a corporal in the Royal Army Medical Corps. I joined the Army in June, 1906. At the outbreak of war I was stationed at Dublin. I went to France on 19th August, 1914, attached to the 13th Field Ambulance, and on 21st August, 1914, I was taken prisoner at Thulin. I was wounded in the head, and also in the knee and in the shoulder. I was taken to the hospital at Recklinghausen, in Germany, and from there I went to the prisoner-of-war camp at Sennelager. There were other Irish prisoners there. No difference was made at the start between the British prisoners who were Irishmen and the British prisoners who were not, but a difference was made about three months afterwards, when the Irish Brigade was formed. The Irish prisoners were all taken away and put in a hut by themselves. We Irish prisoners only had camp work to do, while the rest had to work and carry and saw wood. I left Sennelager Camp with the rest of the Irish prisoners—some 200 or 300—on 23rd December, and went to Limburg. The prisoners at Limburg were all supposed to be Irish prisoners. I remember Roger Casement coming there after I had been there a little while. I recognise him as the prisoner. I saw him in the camp.

What was he doing there?—He was speaking with the Irish Brigade.

Speaking about—what—The Irish Brigade. I did not catch all he said, but I remember him saying, "Now is your chance to fight for Ireland and free it. I am very glad to see you here. This is the only chance you will have to fight for Ireland. Why do you not join the Irish Brigade?" Then he spoke about the treatment of Ireland in England. That is all I remember.

What was the Irish Brigade to do?—They were supposed to land in Ireland and free Ireland.

By the Lord Chief Justice—Tell us what you heard him say—not what they were supposed to do?—That is about all I can remember at the present time. He said he was very glad to see so many Irishmen here, that now was our time to fight for Ireland and strike a blow, and he hoped we would all join the Irish Brigade.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED—Did he say with whom the Irish Brigade were going to fight?—Fight against England. He said that if Germany had a victory on the sea, they would land the Irish Brigade in Ireland, but if Germany did not win at sea then we were all to go to America. At the start there was no money mentioned, but at the end of the speech he said that we would all get £10 in money and be sent off to America. He did not say who was to give us the £10.

How many people were listening to this?—There were generally about forty or fifty, sometimes thirty. I heard him make speeches on four different occasions. About a week or so would elapse between the different occasions.

What sort of reception did he get from those who were listening?—Very poor; he did not get a good reception. On one occasion he was struck, and on another occasion I saw him get pushed. When he was struck he swung his umbrella round to keep the prisoners off him, and when he was pushed he walked out of the camp. There was no one with him at that time. A couple of German sentries came on the scene the second time, I saw Casement there, and he went out of the camp with them. On that occasion the crowd that was round was getting a bit excited, and they did not want to listen to him. Shown exhibit No. 4, address headed "Irishmen"—I saw that in the Limburg camp. It was a form very much like this; the same size, only what

I saw was typewritten. It was in the centre of the camp when I saw it. A fellow had it in his hand, and there was a crowd round reading it. There was a kind of bill form handed round with questions on.

Who gave you these forms? The Germans. I got one, and I filled up the answers to the questions. Every man had to fill up the document and hand it back to the Germans. I handed my document back, and I have not seen it since. I stayed at Limburg for five months, and I was shifted from there to Giessen. I did not join the Irish Brigade. As far as I can remember, between fifty and sixty at Limburg joined the Irish Brigade. I did not see any of those persons at Giessen. I remember the names of one or two of the prisoners who joined the Irish Brigade—Bailey, Keogh, Quinless, and O'Toole. I saw some of the persons who joined the Irish Brigade in uniform—a green uniform with a little harp on the collar and a harp on the cap. I had never seen the uniform before. On 8th October I was exchanged and came back to this country.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan—How long was Sir Roger Casement speaking on the occasions that you have detailed to us, the first time you heard him speak, for instance?—About a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes.

Can you remember all he said?—No. Or do you only remember bits?—A few words or so.

He wanted you to join an Irish Brigade?—Yes.

(We will continue these interesting extracts next week.)

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

LONDON READERS PLEASE NOTE.

A London Group of the Irish Worker League has been formed. Open meetings, Sunday, March 9th and 23rd, 7.30, at Central Southwark Labour Centre, 124 Walworth Road, S.E.

"Irish Worker" is On Sale:—

NEWSAGENTS

Battersea—A. Toleman, 54 Battersea Rise.
W.C.—Communist Party, 16 King Street.
E.C.—Workers' Dreadnought, 152 Fleet Street.
Plumstead—O'Sullivan, 154 Plumstead Road.
East Greenwich—Johaanes, 11 Blackwell Lane
Deptford—Latter, Catholic Church.
Lewisham—Catholic Church.
Bermondsey—A Mallandain, 19 Parker Row, Dockhead.

Voluntary sellers wanted. Also members.

Write:—Hon. Sec., Irish Worker League, above address.

THE PHONE DUBLIN 314

GAELIC PRESS

National Printers and Publishers

21 Upr. Liffey St., Dublin

"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH."

We are helping to fill the stomach of the Irish working class, so that they also may march forward.

We offer all members of the Irish Worker League the following bargains:—

PRICE LIST.

Sardines	3d. per tin
Green Peas	3d. per lb.
Split Peas	3d. per lb.
Oatmeal (Fine Scotch)	3d. per lb.
Flour	2d. per lb.
Tinned Milk (Sweetened)	10d. per tin
Rice	4d. per lb.
Tinned Peaches (1lb. tins)	8d. per tin
Linoleum, 2 yards wide ... 5/-	per lineal yd.
Soap (3 lb. bars)	1s. per bar
Herrings in Tomato Sauce (tinned)	6d. per tin
Kipper Herrings (tinned)	5½d. per tin
Kipper Smacks (tinned)	2½d. per tin

To be had any time, any day, at—

THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE
17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE, PARNELL SQ.

THE MARYBOROUGH PLAYERS
(EX-INTERNEES)
will produce

FATHER MURPHY

(THE HERO OF TULLOW)

A Patriotic Play.

First Performance Easter Monday and will continue throughout following week.

AMERICANS can obtain

"THE IRISH WORKER"

at

JIMMY HIGGINS' BOOK STORE

127 University Place, N. Y. C.

Or send One Dollar Bill for three months' subs. to:—

MANAGER, 17 Gardiner's Place,
Dublin, IRELAND

CUP AND SPOONBILL RESTAURANT

6 NORTH EARL STREET

[10 Seconds from Pillar]

Table d'Hote Luncheon—2/-.
Roast Beef and Yorkshire—1/-.
Teas a Speciality—Hot Scones and Potato Cakes.

OPEN ON SUNDAYS

SERVICE



QUALITY

UNITED TEA COMPANY

F. ROBERT MOONEY, Manager

We are selling Tea at 2/8 per lb. that cannot be purchased in any shop in Dublin at 3/6.

Send your Orders to Box 1328.

Prompt and Personal attention given to all Orders

THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRÍDE SAOULAC

Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 42. NEW SERIES.
(Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 26th, 1924

TWOPENCE

THE NEW UNIONISM.

DUBLIN TRAMWAY SERFS

Senator Foran's Treachery

Some weeks ago an order was issued by the General Manager of the Dublin United Tramways Co., Mr. Harris, in collusion with a Mr. Edward Hart of the Amalgamated Transport Union, England, that all members of the Irish Transport Union working for the above-named Tramway Co. should at once join the Amalgamated Transport Union of England, with district offices in various parts of Ireland. The members of the I.T.W.U. refused. They were notified to attend at the Head Office of the Company, O'Connell Street. When they arrived there they discovered Gunman (?) Kelly, formerly an employee of the Dublin Tramway Co., now Head Gunman to O'Brien, Foran & Co., and special intelligence for Dr. Lombard Murphy, Chairman of the Dublin Tramways—William M. Murphy's of 1913 fame, son—a germ of the same; and to the surprise of the men summoned they found Senator Foran in attendance. After the fulsome exchange of compliments between Harris—Manager—and the patriotic Senator of Fairyhouse fame, the question was whether these serfs—members of the fighting O.B.U.—should be compelled to leave the Union of their choice—a Union which some of these men suffered imprisonment for—, or whether they should be compelled to pay into both unions. Senator suggested the matter be left to the decision of the Irish Labour Party—Johnson, Mortished & Co. Now for the sequel—a disgraceful betrayal worthy of this Huxter and safe-minder—Maxwell's suppliant.

An Executive order—the Injunction Executive—is now issued. These men—members in good standing—paying 9d. per week—3d. illegally—are compelled by the officials who, by stuffed ballot boxes and all forms of intrigue and fraud, masquerade as Union officials, and control the machinery of the Union, thanks to Justice O'Connor and with the help of the Free State, issue an order compelling these members to pay into the English Union against their will and under the threat of dismissal by Harris, a Free State Manager of the Tramways Co.—1913.

And what of Hart? Wait awhile, there will be conclusions. This is the New Unionism—the O'Brien-Foran Brand.

We regret that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, we are unable to publish the photos of the men of the Irish Citizen Army who gave their lives for Liberty in 1916. We hope to have arrangements made for our next issue.

FRONGOCH O'BRIEN AND FAIRYHOUSE FORAN.

Senator Foran and Frongoch O'Brien in defiance of the Appeal entered against Justice O'Connor's decision in the Injunction proceedings, are, with the aid of paid emissaries, trying to enforce the bogus rules. They are calling special meetings throughout the country and at specially-summoned meetings of a few members passing resolutions and appointing their creatures to office, Branch and District. O'Brien, of Frongoch fame, held a meeting in Nenagh. A selected handful of strike breakers—ten in number—attended. A local paper was supplied with the eloquent address of the Alderman. Why don't these heroes of 1916—revolution-makers and gunmen—come out into the open.

William Gleeson, the lad who founded the Nenagh Branch of the I.T.W.U. when Morrissey, T.D., was scabbing was released from Limerick gaol, where a Free State J.P. sent him for refusing to recognise the Injunction Executive. Bill Gleeson did not slip into Nenagh on his return unannounced. Thousands of the lads who know appreciate Gleeson. While their tar-barrels blazed, the band of the old rebels turned out and played the silent one into the town, which is going to prove that justice and truth are to prevail and that corruption and fraud may, for a time, succeed in hoodwinking some honest men, and buy a few dishonest and unscrupulous ones. But the end is near, for Frongoch O'Brien and the Boot-Black Senator from Fairyhouse.

THE EVE OF REVOLUTION.

The daily press informs us that Trinity College will be the venue this year of the world-shaking series of lectures on—matters sociological, poetical, labouological, and we don't know how many more "ologicals." May we suggest a few suitable subjects.

Mr. Thomas Johnson—"Tutankamen and I.—A Study in Stiffs."

Professor Mortished—"Under Two Flags." Professor Thrift—"The economic gain to the Nation by using Savings Certificates as shaving paper."

Ald. W. O'Brien—"Did Dooley write Shakespeare?"

SURE—WE AGREE!

We note the Truthful (?) "Independent" has been publishing special articles proving what we stated during the late lock-out on the Dublin Quays and other ports in Ireland—a few English shipowners have a stranglehold on all means of ingress and egress from this well-conducted, well-managed Free (?) State.

THE PORT SCANDAL.

The Dark Brethren who—directed and paid by the English Shipping Federation—control all Irish ports are deliberately and with malice refraining from developing Irish ports. Dredging is practically stopped. A fishing boat can hardly get into Wexford. Other ports are in a like condition. But the most glaring case is Dublin port. The dredgers that were so necessary in keeping the tideway clear and to contend with sludge and sand brought down the river, were sold or scrapped.

All this neglect is engineered—it is not carelessness nor ignorance—it is deliberate. It is carried out to orders from the Cross-Channel Monopolists who are determined to keep their stranglehold on Irish trade.

There is only one solution. This clique which at present control this port must go. Public Control of Public Utilities is the only solution. But the present Huxters who masquerade as a Government dare not offend their masters—the Bankers and Finance capitalists who rule from London. There is more than one Kaid Belton using British capital in this country to the advancement and betterment of the English capitalist and to the detriment of Irish commerce and Irish trade: Free Ports, Public Control, encouragement to direct trade with foreign countries. Why should the citizen pay a double rate tax?

Then a capable engineer should be obtained—one who has ideas not degrees (Masonic)—one who has a vision, not an apron. Then the most important—the present office-boys of the Shipping Federation should be relegated to their office work and let public-spirited men, interested not only in the development of the port, but the betterment and advancement of the people of this country—and not interested in the Bank Balances of the profiteers in London.

Another idea that might be tested. Let the Government take over the port, appoint a manager—he to hold his position by virtue of his capacity to do so. And one condition vital to his continuance in office—that each year must show an increase in tonnage handled, and improvement, proved in the development of the port.

SENATOR FORAN'S FRIEND.

Barry, O.B.E., has been elected as representative of the English Shipping Federation in the Free State. We congratulate Senator Foran. He can do his dirty work with the Shipping Federation more direct, now that his Boss—Barry—can speak direct to O'Brien and himself.

LETTERKENNY MENTAL HOSPITAL DISPUTE.

The dispute in Letterkenny Mental Hospital is due to the action of the Committee of Management in reducing the wages of their Staff and violating an agreement between representatives of Mental Hospital Committees and the Irish Mental Hospital Workers' Union, by which the wages and hours of the Union members were standardised throughout Ireland.

In November, 1919, a Conference of Irish Mental Hospital Committees was held in Dublin, at which a demand for standard wages and hours was considered from the Irish Mental Hospital Workers' Union for their members throughout Ireland. Rev. Fr. Doherty and Dr. Martin represented Letterkenny Committee of Management at this Conference. The Conference appointed a Sub-Committee and invited the Union to send representatives to meet the Sub-Committee to discuss standard rates of wages and hours.

Representatives of the Union met the Sub-Committee in Conference in January, 1920, at Cavendish House, Dublin, when, after discussion, an agreement was come to and put in the form of a resolution on the proposition of Rev. Canon Rossiter of Ennis-corthy, and signed by three representatives of the Committees and the President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Union. This was ratified by a Conference of the Union and also by a Conference of the Committees which met in Dublin, in February, 1920, and at which the Letterkenny Committee was again represented by Father Doherty and Dr. Martin. The standard rates of wages and hours provided by the agreement were then circulated by the Committees' Conference to the different Committees and put into effect.

These rates of pay and hours have been loyally adhered to and there is peace since from strikes or lock-outs in Mental Hospitals. Some months ago, the Free State Government's circular regarding economy in Public institutions was considered by Mental Hospital Committees in the Free State, and all, with the exception of the Letterkenny Committee, decided not to reduce the standard wages, as they could only be altered by another Joint Conference.

Letterkenny Committee have dishonoured the agreement and with them rests the responsibility for forcing their Staff out on the road and any consequences that may arise therefrom.

With reference to the Head Attendantship, the Committee have appointed M. Blake, who is a stone-mason in their employment for about eight years. P. Stevenson was first appointed to the post. He refused it except on the same conditions as the former Head Attendant had it, namely, that he should be allowed to sleep at home at night and remain in the Union. Blake also at first refused it but retraced his steps and, like a dog, went back to his vomit and accepted it, thereby breaking his own undertaking. The Union claims that Blake, a stonemason, is not entitled to Head Attendantship; that it would be just as wrong to appoint an attendant as foreman mason over fifty masons; that the Head Attendantship should be filled by promotion of the Senior Charge Attendant, who has over twenty-five years service and is a registered Mental nurse recognised by the Government, with the necessary qualifications in mental nursing. He, in the interests of justice, the patients, and the ratepayers is entitled to the position and not a tradesman who has no qualifications whatever in mental nursing.

The Government in sanctioning appointments in County Homes and County Infirmaries will not sanction a nurse except she is a registered nurse. We merely ask the same in the case of Mental Hospitals.

The attack by the Committee on the Staff's wages is part of a campaign inaugurated with a recent order searching attendants'

IN MEMORIAM.

Irish Republican Army, 3rd Batt.,
Dublin Brigade.

A Commemoration Mass will be celebrated at the Carmelite Church, Whitefriars Street, on Low Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for the happy repose of the souls of—

Captain Noel Lemass, O.C.N. Coy.
Volunteer Gaffney, H. Coy.
" Cassidy, H. Coy.
" Graham, A. Coy.
" Spooner, A. Coy.
" Murphy, A. Coy.
" Farrelly, A. Coy.
" Kane, A. Coy.
" Lawlor, D. Coy.
" Cusack, H. Coy.
" Somers, C. Coy.
" O'Brien, F. Coy.
" Byrne, C. Coy.
" Jackson, M. Coy.
Staff Capt. McEntee, M. Coy.

Who died in defence of the existing Republic.

(Inserted by the Officers and Men of the 3rd Batt., Dublin Brigade, I.R.A.)
As long as the Republic can pluck such flowers of manhood, it is safe.

parcels when leaving the Mental Hospital, thereby implying that the Staff, or some of them, were stealing Mental Hospital property and were, in effect, robbers. The Committee seek to smash the Union and deny the God-given right of the Staff to belong to it. As proof of this, the Union was ignored absolutely when the reductions were decided on by the Committee, and when the Union dared to point out their position regarding the Head Attendantship, the Committee threatened drastic action should they have the audacity to protest their members' interests.

The Committee seek to justify the breaking of the agreement by claiming that they are acting in the ratepayers' interests in order to effect economy and reduce the rates. Let the ratepayers ask—

Was it in the interests of economy the Committee forced Dr. Moore, ex-R.M.S., Miss Alexander, Matron, and Mr. M'Ginley, Head Attendant, to resign on pension at an extra burden to the Ratepayers of about £700 a year and allowed the Clerk and Storekeeper extra assistants?

Did the Committee pay about £1,500 of the Ratepayers' money for a farm which is worth only about £300?

The Committee are juggling with the Patients' lives and using the Ratepayers' money to Crush the Staff.

We, the undersigned, were sent with Mr. Robinson to have an interview with Mr. McManus, Chief of the Civic Guards, to have two of our comrades released who were in custody. Mr. McManus had a lengthy conversation as to our conduct on the road; if it was satisfactory he would release our comrades, and if anything of an injury to any person or property, he would have two of our leaders interned, viz., Mr. O'Connor and John Doherty.

Signed—

GEÓ. WHITE.

PATRICK GALLAGHER.

Letterkenny,
21st April, 1924.

WE'LL WAIT AND SEE.

At a meeting under the auspices of the Association of Ex-Officers and Men of the National Army, Capt. T. Moynihan, vice-pres., denied that ex-officers and men of the National Army had come from Dublin and elsewhere to act as strike breakers.

Two of the strikers, Murphy and Tinney, who had been arrested by the Civic Guard

IRELAND UNDER THE HARROW.

RELEASE THE PRISONERS

The old policy of England, divide and conquer, has succeeded once more in Ireland. Beaten in her frontal attack on this nation she, by a skilful rearguard action of diplomacy, succeeded in her main policy of keeping Ireland weak and divided. She has cut Ireland in two sections and has set up warring factions in each section. She lives and thrives on the misery of every people amongst whom she gets a foothold. During the long-drawn-out controversy on Home Rule she professed great concern for the Ulster minority, i.e., the Orangemen, lest they should be oppressed by the Irish nation. But now, having by her act set up an Orange statelet, she is indifferent to the sufferings of the nationalist minority in Ulster. They may be imprisoned without trial, or by a biased trial, and to show her solidarity with the Orange rump in Ulster she keeps a portion of their prisoners in British prisons. She allows the Nationalist minority to be deprived of their citizen rights by a brazen system of jerry-mending; and she allows to be included in the Orange Government area large areas whose people detest that Government (this in despite of her so-called Treaty with the Free State).

In the Free State section of Ireland England backs, by her arms and ammunition, by her credit and her world-influence, the Free State regime, which in turn, to placate her, keeps a large body of Republican prisoners in gaol, thus preventing the settling down of the country to anything like normal conditions. So England's game is being played at the expense of Ireland, as it has always, for seven centuries.

The one remedy Ireland has is to unite against her. It has been shown by many instances in our history that with a fairly united Irish people we can hold our own even against the huge resources of England. I need only cite the 1816-21 period to illustrate this. And a fair amount of union is possible even against the machinations of England. When it is realised, as it ought to be clear to everyone, that we are split into fragments to suit the exigencies of England, union ought to be easy. It is only possible, however, on a basis of absolute defiance of England. So long as she has any finger in our pie, we may take it she will act the part of Bricin at the feast and set us by the ears. We must make it worth while for England to remain at her own side of the channel. This is a clear issue that all will understand. Our people in America understand it clearly, so do the Irish in Australia. The Irish in Great Britain ought to understand it as well. In Ireland we have many disturbing influences: self-interest, personal ambitions, class hatreds, sectarian dislikes; but national enthusiasm occasionally acts as a solvent for all these. Let us work to fuse them once more. Labour ought to have no difficulty. Whatever of class or capitalism exists in Ireland is massed behind the Free State and is vigilant to maintain the British connection. Labour ought to act accordingly. A free and independent Ireland would not be a class or capitalist State, but would be a State where Labour and the (small) farming interest would have chief control. Our great need at the present time is not to despair of Ireland but to set about repairing our broken ranks. To begin with we ought to concentrate on the release of all prisoners.

Cu Uadh.

(We homologate our comrades—Cu Uadh—contention. We suggest he press it on the Political Republican Party.)

and interned under the Public Safety Act, have been released by order of the Governor-General—Jim Healy—on the grounds that the Public Safety Act was never intended to be applied to either local or industrial disputes. What about an action for false imprisonment against the upCivic Guard.

HOW TO STRANGLE THE WORKING-CLASS.

Every country in the civilised world has a "Labour" Party, the obvious policy of which is the perpetuation of a state of slavery for the workers. To understand why this is so a slight acquaintance with psychology is necessary, and, with this little understanding the problem is clear.

Public Movements.

Movements of all kinds, religious, political and social have their flow and ebb. They rise and fall in proportion to the needs and depths of feeling of the people. The masses in every land are characterised by apathy; it is the lot of the dispossessed. The 'have-nots' have not, generally speaking, the will to rise; if they have the will they lack the 'know-how.' Ignorance begets ignorance; slavery begets slavery, and the forces that create ignorance and slavery never cease from work. But it is a natural law—that tyranny bears within itself the seed of its own destruction. In the process of subjecting a people to slavery the seed of hatred for the tyrant is sown in, even, an hundred human souls, and in course of time the patriot and the revolutionist appears.

Wolfe Tone to Pearse and Connolly.

The misery of the Irish people in the fifty years preceding 1798 was the seed that fructified in Wolfe Tone and Emmet; the culmination of the agrarian movement that expressed itself in Whiteboyism. On the Continent of Europe a like movement, about the same time, ended in the French Revolution, and even England rocked to her foundations. The War of Independence in America saw the rise to fame of Commodore Barry, grandfather of Parnell, and the hatred of English tyranny that was his did not die out in the race till Parnell was laid in his grave. Passing over the intervening years, we see the figures of Robt. Owen, Fintan Lalor, and, in our own day, Connolly, Pearse, Clarke, McDermott, and the rest, all splendid figures of revolt against the slavery and servility into which the nation had fallen since Parnell was hounded to his death.

The Labour "Redmondites."

The Irish Labour Movement to-day, after varying fortunes, finds itself in the hands of a faction. As the Redmondites in their day ranted that they "stood where Parnell stood" and were ready to "shed the last drop of their blood for Ireland"; so the "Labour leaders" (?) of our day are prepared to "stand where Connolly stood," so far away as Botanic Road or Fairyhouse is.

Look Into It.

Enough has been said in recent issues of this paper as to the conduct of the O'Briens, Johnsons and Forans in matters national. This week our readers are invited to examine their records in the social and industrial fields—and they are so invited that they may be in a position to examine into themselves with a view to deciding their future outlook.

1913 and After.

The labour upheaval of 1913 stabilised once, and for all, in this generation, the militancy of the Labour movement in Ireland. The spirit that found expression in the Citizen Army from 1913 on was one that could and did survive the shock of 1916. Notwithstanding that the only man in the country, at that time, with genius for leadership was Connolly, and that he left no one in direct succession of leadership on the field, the cause of Labour need not have flagged. The many sacrifices made by the workers during the years of struggle had created a real spirit, and ordinary honesty and average intelligence in leadership would have sufficed to carry the cause of the workers to the verge of realisation:

Natural Gaol-Birds.

The single-blowing competition between the principals in the Irish Labour Party comedietta is what might have been expected. Doubtless the apostles and disciples, who fled on an historic occasion, provided reasonable explanations for their exit. What Mr. Wm. O'Brien said to Mr. Foran in Knutsford Prison, which—apart from the 1916 men—contained many innocent and many ignorant people, would be of real importance if it were truly stated. Anent 1916, the less said by O'Brien, Foran, and Mr. if-it-cost-as-much-more Johnson, the better for their reputations.

The Great Fact.

The great fact is, that when O'Brien and Foran came back to Dublin—which was long before the majority of the Citizen Army was released—they found themselves in exactly the same position as the leaders of the Volunteer movement. Did they then seek to re-organise the I.T.W.U. and to extend its influence? No! They sat tight. Squeezing in behind the Volunteers—or as they then began to be styled, the I.R.A.—they marked time, and not till the Republican movement had become assured of victory did they move forward—but still they marched behind. It is common knowledge that the re-organisation of the Union dates from 1918—two years after 1916. To anyone knowing the present General Officers of the I.T. & G.W.U. a lapse of two years between planning a campaign and carrying it out is a brief interim—but the twinkle of an eyelid.

Nothing Doing.

The General Election in which Redmondism was swamped provided an opportunity for O'Brien, Foran and Johnson to secure representation in the Republican Government. They refused the overtures of official Republicanism to come in and, as the phrase goes, "do their bit." The world had not then been made safe enough for their particular brand of "democracy," and they held back. Thus, the apostles lied the second time.

"Implementing" the Treachery.

The growth of the I.T. & G.W.U. went hand in hand with the Republican movement, or to be more correct, it followed it at a respectable distance. This was not a necessity of the case, but the natural policy of "cautious" leaders. Whereas, the official Labour movement should have led the van of Republicanism, it lingered by the way, and let the Collins's, the Griffiths and the Cosgraves, the O'Higgins and the Blythes get away with it. Not content, either, with letting them get away with it, they have since bent themselves to the task of "implementing" the treachery.

The Industrial Field.

In the Industrial field their record is, possibly, worse than in the political. When increases of wages could be got for the asking they won great "victories." In more precarious times they advised the acceptance of the 50% wage, on the grounds that half a loaf is better than no bread. During the great Port strike in Dublin last year they withdrew strike pay when success was in sight. They threw over still more recently, the Roscrea Roadmen, but in spite of them the latter have scored a signal victory. In small things and great they have, as Mr. Johnson might say, "out-Judased Judas."

Constructive Work.

It is one thing to fight for wage increases or against wage reductions—to maintain the status quo—and quite another to undertake constructive work. It is easy to sign a cheque for £10,000 for "National" Loan, but another to find even £10,000 capital to "implement" social and industrial reconstruction. How far our "Labour leaders

(?) have neglected their duty can be seen by the consideration that the I.T. & G.W.U. does not own a single factory, not one creamery, not even one ice-cream emporium; their sole adventure into business is a retail newsagent and tobacconist's which bids fair to come down into the street if some dare-devil of a newsboy pulls the sustaining placard from the outer wall.

In the Branch Local Funds alone the I.T. & G.W.U. have a means of capitalising industry on a large basis. But it will not be. The burden of one tobacconist's and newsagent's shop is taking its toll, and the gallant company of Labour hucksters are drifting out on the sea of bankruptcy.

TO HOLLAND VIA DOVER.

God Save the King, his gorgeous train,
And all his idle court, them
To dance and dine and entertain,
And drink and drive and sport, them.
Three million pounds a year to keep
The royal institution;
While on the Thames Embankment sleep
The dogs of revolution.

Oh! tell me soldier, poorly paid,
What leads you in defending
This court and every slob and jade
And fop and fool attending.
God Save the King from Louis' fate
When monarchy is over;
The night he slips through Windsor gate
To Holland, via Dover.

God Save the King, his civil list
And all his castles storied!
The poor may struggle to exist;
The King is never worried.
For he can dine in regal state,
And sip his good champagne, Sir;
While hunger stalks about the gate,
But does not appear, Sir.
Oh! tell me, woman, pinched and thin,
How much the King is giving,
To keep your soul, your body in,
And keep your children living.
God Save the King from Louis' fate
When monarchy is over;
The night he slips through Windsor gate
To Holland via Dover.

God Save the King, his palace wide,
And each exclusive dweller;
But fifty folks on Wapping side
For shelter share a cellar.
The King has plover's eggs for lunch,
And beef-and-greens, and sherry.
The workman has a crust to munch,
And munch it in a hurry.
Oh! tell me, brother, why you toil
To swell the King's remittance;
That he may lol' in wealth the while
You sweat to earn your pitance:
God Save the King from Louis' fate
When monarchy is over;
The night he slips through Windsor gate
To Holland, via Dover.

JOHN LOYE.

Montreal, April 7th, 1924.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

"The financial position of Abdul Mejid, ex-Caliph, who is living in Switzerland has become most serious," says the Daily Mail. "Efforts to obtain aid in France have been without avail and I am informed that . . . with the most stringent economy the ex-Caliph's resources cannot last more than a month. He will then be penniless. The ex-Caliph spends his days in prayer, painting and composing music."

Prayer, painting and composing music!
Gee-whizz!

Praying to Allah to soften the hearts of the Christian "Come-ons"! Abdul should know that won't get him anywhere. Look what we did to Kaid Belton.

"An Injury to one is the concern of All."

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—Twopence—and may be had of any newsagent or newsboy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

We do not publish or waste time on anonymous contributions.

Tel. No.—Dublin 5439.

Subscriptions, 10s. per year; 5s. for six months, payable in advance.

We are not responsible for views or opinions expressed in Special Articles.

FORTY THOUSAND UNEMPLOYED IN DUBLIN

Two and Three Jobs Held by One Man.

Will the Government and the City Council set up an investigation Committee in the gross scandal of public officials in the Government Departments, Corporation employment, private employment and pensioners occupying two or more jobs? I suppose this is all in line with Cosgrave's "grab-all" policy and the strange thing about these "grab-it-alls" is that they are, as a rule, incompetent to carry out one job efficiently, but because of a pull, political or through family influence, they are jobbed into positions, and not satisfied with a soft job, they go out and buy or scab another job.

Take the gentlemen of the Corporation. Some of them holding positions paying £6 per week. Not satisfied with the reasonable wage when they complete their arduous (?) day's labours—they find success for their tired bodies and minds in taking jobs at half-wages at night. This is a matter that requires urgent attention. One gent working for that soulless Corporation—the Dublin United Tramways Co.—when his daily work is over collects insurance, making some £3 per week and scabbing on the full time Insurance collectors inasmuch as he (the scab) only gets twelve times, where the full time man gets fourteen times the premium. And strange to relate, but true, that the chief offenders are members of the One Big Union (humbbug).—The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. In No. 4 Branch (Theatrical and Catering Section), we have carpenters, members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union and other Unions and some not members of any Union covering the class of work they do, or are paid for doing, during the day, working in the theatres or cinema houses at night and carrying a card in the No. 4 Branch, while men and women, members of the Branch, cannot get a job. One gentleman, a member of the skilled unions, works at his trade during the day and acts as scene shifter at night and practically works every day and night during the year. His wife, a stenographer, works during the day in a public office and acts as money-taker in a cinema at night, and on Saturdays, two people, holding four jobs, roughly they are taking to themselves some £13 a week, while old and tried members of the Union are existing on the dole. This is a question for the Government as well as for the rate-payers. A pensioner with over £300 a year is filling a job at £4 a week. Practically every Harbour Policeman is a pensioner and some of them only joined the police force a few months before the Treaty. The two public services wherein this selfish vice is rampant are the Corporation and the

Cinema Industry, and to a lesser extent the Insurance Societies. A definite stand should be made by all policy holders not to pay any premium to any collector, nor enter into discussion relating to Insurance, life or property, with any agent or collector after 5 o'clock in the evening. Give every man and woman willing to work a chance. If any of our readers possess any information of any such brutally selfish individuals holding two jobs send us the information in confidence. We intend to apply a remedy. One man (or woman) one job—for wages.

JOHNSON AND COSGRAVE—JAILERS.

So Cosgrave will not release the Republican prisoners, despite "propaganda, meetings or resolutions, or anything else . . ." So much for the "will of the people" cant. Very good! Let the ex-taproom keeper retain them. It will be "a little while and then no more"—for him and for his accomplices. This thing will bring its own nemesis and perhaps it is nearer than they think.

Let the guilt be proved! In the first place the Labour traitors have the responsibility, for they are the aiders and abettors. Johnson controls the Labour machine and he keeps his Imperial mouth closed. Behind him are the men who control the Labour Unions in Ireland, Ald. W. O'Brien, Senators Foran, Farren and O'Farrell, Deputies O'Connell and the rest of the subscribers to the Free State Loan and Imperial welfare. Let them aid and abet!

Have O'Brien, Foran and Farren put it to the members of the I.T. & G.W.U. whom they are supposed to represent, in the Dail and out of it, whether they are in favour of releasing the prisoners? No! Have Johnson and his fellow-conspirators called a Special Trades' Union Conference—not to make of the Labour Party a new Samnany, but to have the prisoners released? No! why? The answer is that the political existence of these renegades is mortgaged to Free Stateism. By the Free State they live; with the Free State they die.

Johnson will follow O'Shannon and O'Brien into exterior darkness at the next General Election. O'Brien will receive his ejection notice from the electors in the coming Local Government Elections. That will bring the curtain down on their treacheries for ever. So let Cosgrave keep his victims in a while longer.

Cosgrave could not hold the prisoners if Johnson & Co. issued an ultimatum, for, Johnson and the Labour Party traitors put Cosgrave into power. Without them the Free State could not have lived twenty-four hours. Johnson, O'Brien and Foran, with their tools, may keep their mouths, but let them be assured the electors, are keeping their eyes open.

FIGGIS AND JOHNSON.

Readers of the Broadcasting Report will remember how Mr. Darrel Figgis intrigued with the Middleton gang to break the Pact agreed to between De Valera and Collins—actually agreed to, as events have proved by Mr. De Valera, only.

The part played by Mr. Thomas Johnson is not told, but a perusal of the daily press of that period will reveal a little of the rascality—Mr. Johnson's contribution to pact-breaking. When Collins made his declaration that "Independent" candidates and those representing other interests should stand, Mr. Johnson and the inconspicuous political rump that trails in his footsteps, came out into the light of day. But Mr. Johnson did not know he was breaking a pact agreed to between the men elected to represent the people. Oh, no! Nor did he ever use the telephone to get in touch with "A. Chara." Oh, no!

MOTOR BUSES FOR THE WORKERS.

When will the Dublin workers be provided with proper facilities for travelling to and from their work? The tram system in Dublin has been most unsatisfactory for a long time past, the services being totally inadequate at meal hours and the fares arranged all against the passengers. There is no equity in a system which compels a passenger to pay for value not received, in other words, to pay twopence for a fare worth five or six farthings.

A Railway Company is not permitted to overcrowd horses or cattle, but then Henry Dubs' carcass has not the same monetary value as the brute beast.

The Dublin Corporation should be compelled to provide plenty of up-to-date motor buses on all routes at reasonable fares. The Corporation did appoint a Committee to go into the whole matter about three years ago, but the Committee appears to have gone asleep.

Help to achieve this desirable end from the tongue and the pen of the Editor of the "Worker" would be of powerful assistance and perhaps he would lead a crusade.

LIAM ESSE.

THE TURNCOAT.

"Frangoch Bill" is, we understand, going to move in the Corporation that the name of Rutland Square, which has been known to the people for years past as Parnell Square, be changed from Rutland Square to Parnell Square.

THE WISH—A PROSE POEM.

Would that throughout the mighty struggle
and the wearying toil
By which we hope to lift Humanity to
better things;
In the marred plans and weak and shameful
failures that beset
Our upward path;

I wish that in life's mysteries,
its humours
And its joyousness, in all its wonder, yea,
and amidst
Its sordidness, thro' laughter and thro' fear,
in the free moments
And the cares;

And lastly thro' the soft
trustful moments that
Do always come, even in long-drawn pain,
or when rank despair
Threatens to conquer us, those moments of
relief we feel
Because we somehow know the purpose so
obscure cannot
Be using us but for our good;

Would that in all of these
And right to the end of time, I and my
friend were one!

EXILE.

STUDENTS IN LINE.

Women garment workers striking for better conditions in Chicago were so brutally beaten by police and Courts that a Citizen Peace Committee organised and helped in picketing. Students from the University also took up the challenge; picketing day after day. At another University forty-two students took an oath never to take part in any future wars or to assist militarism. The University heads invited Generals and ex-Generals and arranged quite a big demonstration, also read a letter from President Coolidge regretting that he could not be present at the school's great patriotic demonstration arranged by the dissenting students. The incident indicates the extreme sensitiveness towards any movement likely to upset the present system of organising (?) working class men with guns, enrolling (?) them in armies, then sending them off to murder their kin in other armies, to the end that the profits and riches of a set of capitalists may be secure.

JAMES CONNOLLY

AND HIS EPOCH.

CHAPTER V.—"THE PIONEER" (CONTINUED).

Like vitriol upon the hyper-sensitive souls of the snobs and Shoneens, came the anti-jubilee agitation led by Connolly in 1897. Pseudo-nationalists and full-blooded Imperialists of the Unionist school had joined hands just then and were vying with each other in exhibitions of loyalty to the person of the rotund embodiment of aristocratic conceit who had been for sixty years the central jewel in the cluster of artificial and paste-like gems the fascination of which are used to dazzle the intellectual eyes of the subject peoples of the Empire. The dope of the masters' press had anaesthetised the minds of the people of Dublin, and at last the politicians, the bishops, the would-be knights and legion of blood-sucking parasites in the Castle were all convinced that the good old days of "loyalty" had returned, the days of Moore's slavish "Song to the Prince of Wales," the age which saw Dan O'Connell rush waist-deep into the waters of Dublin Bay in enraptured delight at the sight of his sovereign about to enter her Irish domains!

This was the minimum of the curve of Ireland's degradation, but after the lowest point had been reached the curve must rise. It was even now that Caithlin Ni Houlihan poke, through the lips of James Connolly, to the consternation of the mesmerizers, her masses listened, first ashamed and afterwards with a new-old vigour stealing into them.

The agitation publicly directed against the Royal Visit was carried on with remarkable success to the time of the manifesto which our hero wrote, reminding Irishmen of what their nation had suffered during Victoria's "gracious" reign; of the famines, the hangings, emigration, depopulation, starving millions, enslaved working class, and brow-beaten farm labourer. The irony of the presence of this movement of revolt on the left, and of the public celebrations in honour of the Queen's visit on the right, ruined the picture of Irish "loyalty" altogether, spoilt the visit and marked a step forward in the awakening of the Dublin workers. Incidentally, we should record that on this occasion—in 1900—Connolly was arrested and fined for demonstrating against the Royal Visit.

In the same year that Her Majesty deigned to visit her Irish subjects, the Boer War attracted the world's interest. The suppression of Irish newspapers began again, a sure sign of reviving insubordination. Griffith's "United Irishman" received a visit from the authorities which forced it to suspend publication, because it had rather inopportunely exposed the designs of the Empire in South Africa, and, as a further deterrent to recruiting, had published such disturbing data as those relating to venereal diseases in the ranks of the Army.

Connolly meanwhile sat upon the Transvaal Committee, along with I.R.B. leaders and other "irreconcilables" organising assistance for the Boers, and even recruiting Irishmen for the Irish Brigade in the Transvaal Republican Army. With him was Major McBride, an officer of that Brigade. We shall meet McBride again in 1916, crossing the barrack courtyard in order to hear the last crack of the British rifle, undaunted and appeased.

In this same busy year of 1900 occurred the first important recognition of Ireland's rights to an equal place amongst the peoples of the world. This was in Paris, at the Conference of the Socialist International, to which Connolly led the delegates of the I.S.R.P., and whereat he took his part in carrying forward the work of preparing for World Freedom. How few were the Irishmen of that era who echoed, as Connolly

did, the words of Tone: "Let the nations go abreast!" His little group seems to have been the only one truly worthy of the past and pregnant for the future!

* * *

In 1898 the first Irish Socialist newspaper began its career. This was "The Workers' Republic," edited by Connolly and adopted by the I.S.R.P. as its organ, a weekly sheet destined to become a tradition in rebel Dublin. It was amongst the early numbers of this journal that the series of articles on modern Irish history began, which were to appear intermittently during the following decade, and were finally to be collected and edited in "Labour in Irish History." Connolly was elected full-time organiser for the I.S.R.P. and was entitled to a salary of £1 weekly, "paid when funds permitted," as W. P. Ryan humourously tells us. It is most creditable to James that he managed to discharge his many duties, edit the paper, carry on historical research, and bring up a family, whilst continually striving to pay his way on a wage of £1 with whatever he could earn by casual labour!

He stood in 1902 and 1903 for the Wood Quay Ward in the Dublin City Local Elections, as the Champion of the Dublin Trades' Council and the I.S.R.P., but was three times defeated. He was at that time delegate for the United Labourers' Union to the Trades' Council. The United Irish League and the clergy threw all their forces against Connolly, yet, through his ruthless exposure of the reasons for the wretched conditions of housing and public administration, quite a large minority broke away from the political machines and voted for the labourer. It was rather disconcerting when Connolly reminded the crowds that some of the Nationalist Corporators, who were wont to blame all social evils upon the foreign government, were themselves owners of houses unfit for human habitation. The old sedatives of "National Unity" and "Wait until we get Home Rule" were losing their power.

* * *

During 1901 and 1902 Connolly carried out a lecture tour in Britain, visiting many of the industrial centres. His value to the movement was already recognised.

The Social Democratic Federation, the pioneer Socialist Party of Britain, had not advanced in its views with the passing of time. Its influence was under the control of those who were not really revolutionaries, and its membership was barren of ideas. Therefore, the real Socialists, and particularly the growing numbers of those who were trying to find a form of industrial formation which would lead the van in the class war, rallied to form a new body, the Socialist Labour Party, which grew up in Scotland in 1902. Connolly did his best in this regeneration, and was Chairman at the First Conference of the S.L.P., and its first organiser, a post which he held for a few months, until the Party was safely started. The S.L.P. favoured a Workers' Republic based on a reorganisation of industry similar to that suggested in Chapter IV—"The Mind of Connolly"—i.e., as a development from an All-Workers' Industrial Union.

The question of how to form such a Union i.e., whether to endeavour to fuse existing unions and to reform their whole fabric, or whether to commence anew on the right lines, was not settled. The views of Connolly regarding secondary use of Parliamentary and general legislative machinery were accepted by the S.P.L.*

His own circumstances, and a desire to effect something in the U.S.A. amongst the new movements in that country, sent Con-

*A note on the present position of this Party is contained in my article on Scotland, in the series "Ireland and the Outside World," published in December, 1923.

nolly there in September, 1903; not long after his return from the Clyde. We must not reproach him for deserting his post in Dublin. He had sown the seed. Everything seemed quiet for the moment in Ireland, but much experience was promised by the U.S.A. Besides, he determined to try to find auxiliaries amongst the American Irish, with a view to the future.

So that first he became a linotype operator, then a machinist—as the citizens of the U.S. style an engineering mechanic—insurance agent, manager of a store, and finally, in 1905, organiser for the Industrial Workers of the World.

(To be concluded.)

ENTER

HOW THE O. B. U. FIGHTS

DIRECTED BY THE HEROES OF EASTER WEEK.

Senator Foran (Fairyrhouse Tom), ex-T.D.; Alderman Frongoch O'Brien, Falstaff McCarthy and the Tinman Kennedy betrayed the Dockers, Carters, Coal Workers, Road Workers, Farm Labourers in every county and city in the Free State; advised the Farm Labourers to take 6/- per week reduction. O'Brien, Alderman, supported by Kennedy and other members of the Irish (?) Labour Party in the Corporation (Dublin) reduced the wages of the Labourers 9/- per week; Farm Labourers 6/- per week; Dockers, Carters, Coal Porters 3/- per day; tried to compel the Road Workers of Tipperary to accept 29/- per week—men refused, fought and won 35/- per week. At the present moment they have a motor-driver (one man) out on strike in the Dublin Gas Works for the past month. They victimised six of the Drug Section and basely deserted them. They are worth a Senatorship and some more to the Employers' Federation.

THE CUCKOOS FEEL A DRAUGHT.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union,

35 Parnell Square, Dublin.

16th April, 1924.

A Chara.—The undersigned employees of the Union have been considering the question of the establishment of a Fund out of which provision would be made for superannuation of employees, or in cases where employees of the Union are compelled, through ill-health or accident, to give up their employment. The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union has come to stay, and there is no longer any doubt that for many years to come it will continue to employ a fairly large number of workers. This being so, we think it is only right that steps should be taken to bring that employment more on a line with that in other permanent employments, as has been done in most of the large Trade Unions across the water.

It is therefore proposed to hold a meeting of all full-time employees of the Union at 35 Parnell Square, on Monday the 28th inst. at 8 p.m., to discuss the formation of a Society with the above objects.

If the project is approved, it is proposed to elect a Committee at the meeting to lay the matter before the E.C. with a view to getting their approval and co-operation, and if this is obtained, to draft Rules, etc.

If you cannot conveniently attend the meeting we would be glad if you would let us have your views on this subject.

Yours fraternally,
D. J. O'LEARY Head
DAVID O'LEARY Office
A. HERON Staff
DENIS HOUSTON, Organiser.
FRANK ROBBINS, No. 1 Branch.
C. F. RIDGWAY, Secretary
pro tem.

All communications to be addressed to C. F. Ridgway, 35 Parnell Square, Dublin.

WESTERN DISTRESS.

As the efforts to relieve the distress on the Western sea-board, by temporary road works, must only bring a respite to a section of those affected, some means must be adopted to assist the others over their present difficulties, and help towards removing the dread of want which is constantly prevalent in the various districts.

The chief concern is supplies of food and seeds, etc., not only for the Western but for many other uneconomic districts not included in the Atlantic sea-board.

The individual circumstances of those requiring relief and assistance is a matter for local investigation. The fact that relief and assistance is urgently needed is a national matter.

As pointed out by Most Rev. Dr. McNecley, remunerative employment is the most desired object, and the best means to secure that is by the extension and development of the existing industries of which the people have practical knowledge. A general and concentrated effort would greatly assist towards making the Fishing, Knitting, Spinning, Weaving and "Kelp" industries capable of supporting those having the knowledge of them on a much higher standard of living than is possible under existing conditions, and such Agriculture, Tillage and Dairying as is possible in these districts would be benefitted by closer and extended relations with more favoured localities.

It has been suggested that some athletic tournaments, principally football and hurling, should be organised to support what other assistance is being afforded, and no doubt the various county teams would give willing assistance, but judging from net results in similar ventures, this method is far from being satisfactory as in few instances little more than ten per cent. of the total expenses involved, eventually is available towards the object for which the contests are promoted. The meeting of Tipperary with Kilkenny and Sligo, in Hurling and Football respectively, occasioned expense to the patrons amounting, perhaps, to over twenty thousand pounds, whilst the net proceeds available for the Crowe Memorial did not reach one thousand. Dances are also expensive means of raising funds, and anyhow, the tendency is to overdo matters, and it almost looks that we are kicking, hurling and dancing each other out of the country when we are claiming to improve social and economic conditions.

A much better and less expensive means, and one calculated to have better direct results, would be to have an All-Ireland Collection taken up under the auspices of the G.A.A. An opportunity would thus be afforded everyone to contribute, and particulars as to available seed and food supplies could also be noted, so as to enable the local committees in the affected districts to get into direct communication.

Already an effort is being made to provide for a supply of milk being available from the North-Western Dairying district, working from Clones as a centre, and similar arrangements could be made in the South-Western Dairying district, with Limerick or Limerick Junction as a base or centre. The scarcity of milk in the affected areas increases the distress and also has the effect of forcing the people to a dietary scale much dearer and less nourishing than is possible where a plentiful supply is available.

The Co. Boards in Tircannon, Sligo, Mayo and Galway could arrange for a committee to undertake the supervision of the work on behalf of the G.A.A., and in every other county similar committees could be appointed to arrange for taking up subscriptions, etc. Also the Western Committee could have particulars as to how assistance could be provided in respect of the Fishing and Cottage Industries, which could be widely extended with material benefit, not alone within that area, but throughout Ireland.

Should these suggestions receive favourable consideration the Secretary or President of

each Co. Board could intimate their readiness to assist, in whatever manner possible, through the press, and at least the provision of a Milk Supply can be attempted with very little cost, and no doubt much help can be obtained in other directions also.

19th March, 1924.

ANXIOUS.

(The above letter was sent to the truthful "Independent" and refused publication.)

WORKING CONDITIONS OF RUSSIAN SEAMEN.

From the "Bulletin" of 13th October, of the Belgian Transport Workers' Union.

A Belgian vessel which had been in Petrograd since 1918 was recently purchased by a Belgian shipowner, M. Moreau, who succeeded in getting the embargo on the vessel lifted. Before the Soviet Government would grant a permit to leave the country a Russian crew had to be engaged, under Russian conditions.

On the arrival of the vessel in Antwerp, the Secretary of the Belgian Seamen's Union, together with a reporter from the "Volks-gazet," the journal of the Antwerp branch of the party, visited the Russian comrades on board their ship. The information obtained was so interesting that the Secretary invited a delegation of the Russians to visit the head office of the Union on Sunday, 7th October, for the purpose of having a quiet talk with them about the situation in Russia and the working conditions of the seamen.

They came. There were four of them, all experienced seamen, men in the prime of life and well above the average in intelligence. One of them, the boatswain, had before returning to Russia worked for sixteen years on vessels of all nationalities in sailing from American ports, and therefore could speak with authority about seafaring life. Another was a seaman who had always served on Russian vessels, and who proved to be well acquainted with the present organisation of Russian transport workers, and with general conditions under the Soviet regime. A third had served before the war in vessels of other nationalities, and was well acquainted with the geography of his own country. The fourth was a German seaman who had previously always sailed on German vessels, and had only for the last two years sought his livelihood in the service.

And what had they to say about their work? All Russian merchant vessels are State-owned. Signing on for a single voyage as in capitalist countries is no longer the custom in Russia. A man who joins a vessel remains there. At sea the usual sea work is done; in port they do the work ordinarily done by the shore-gangers.

Before a vessel sails the crew elects one of its members as arbitrator. This man not only controls the crew, but even the captain must listen to him. In port the working day is eight hours; at sea six hours. There can be no complaints about bad or insufficient food, because the purchase of supplies, and their preparation, are under the direct control of the men themselves.

In the Russian coasting trade Russian wages are paid; on long distance and overseas voyages they are paid in foreign currency. This wage is higher than that paid in the ports of destination. In these cases four shillings per day per person is paid as food allowance. The food for everybody on board is alike. Overtime is paid at double rates. Before sailing each seaman decides what part of his wages shall be paid weekly or monthly to his family.

If the crew is a man short, his wages are shared among the remainder. This is also done when any member is prevented by sickness from working. A man prevented by sickness from working gets full wages for two months, even if not on board. After

two months illness he is entitled to the legal sick benefit for an unlimited period. Every year the seamen get two months' leave on full pay. They are also entitled to free passes for themselves and their families to the place where they intend to spend their two months' annual leave.

To those acquainted with existing maritime legislation it will be apparent that Russia has broken entirely away from the current practice in so-called civilised countries. (1)

Trade Union Organisation.

It is only natural that after a chat about wages and working conditions, trade union organisation should also come up for discussion. We will let our Russian comrades use their own words:

"Our union is run by seamen. Permanent officials are elected, for the meeting alone, by those present.

"The union provides the crew for every ship. Unemployed men receive the allowance to which they are entitled. Control is exercised over the unemployed by the union and by the inspector of houses. All those who are employed pay to the union a contribution of 2 per cent. of their wages.

"Workers in Russia all belong to one industrial organisation, and it is this organisation that appoints delegates to the Russian Trade Union Committee, a central organisation that in its turn appoints representatives to the Soviet Government."

"I know America, its trade union movement, and the life of the worker," declared the boatswain, "and I venture to say that working conditions and the life of the workers in Russia is more democratic than in the far-famed home of Liberty."

"Are you then better off than before?" asked one of our men.

"We would not change places with any other seaman (whatever his nationality)," was the decided reply, "backed up by the others, including the German seaman."

The Situation in Russia.

"You have still in Russia a permanent army, and you have famine sometimes," one of our men remarked.

"Yes," was the reply. "We have a permanent army of 500 to 600 thousand soldiers. We need it to defend ourselves against our enemies on the outside. At the present moment, however, we are forming a national militia. All young people under 18 years of age get military training for two hours a day. Drill, at school or in the large public squares, is done during working hours and in civilian clothes. In this way we hope to defend our Soviet system against all possible attacks.

"The economic situation is improving daily. Compulsory education has been decreed. Children must attend school up to the age of 14. The number of illiterates in the army, which in Czarist times was 70 per cent., is decreasing from year to year.

"The Wrangel and Denikin hordes, in the service of foreign capitalists, spoiled much agricultural land, destroyed many implements and burned down a great many farms. These ravages and two consecutive summers of drought are the causes of the famine we have experienced, which has, however, now come to an end. But these are things of the past.

"For the purpose of encouraging initiative and pushing forward production the Soviets have authorised certain owners to run their factories. These factories, however, remain the property of the Soviets, and wages are fixed by the Soviet and the trade unions."

This is what our Russian comrades told us in their simple way.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

Conference of the Irish Worker League will be held on Sunday Evening from 7 until 10, in Pillar Room, Mansion House. Entrance by Card of Membership only.

**A CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE
RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR
COMRADE RAKOWSKY.**

By FRANK HARRIS

In his incomparable "Contemporary Portraits."

Frank Harris ranks next to Anatole France among the world's Literati.

This word sketch was written two years ago.

"Rakowsky is the President of the Ukraine and holds sway at Kharkow over forty odd millions of people; who have a Soviet Government of their own, in perfect sympathy with the Soviets of Moscow.

Rakowsky looks like an American: he is above middle height, lean, dark, hatchet-faced, well-featured and clean-shaven. Smiles don't visit his face and then vanish, as is the case with Tchitcherine; but his face, saturnine in repose, is often sunny for minutes at a time. He was a Communist before even Lenin, and an economist of the first rank: something more than a disciple of Marx. From the moment he reached Genoa he made himself the interpreter of the Soviet soul.

The heads of the University placed the large lecture-hall of the University at his disposal, and there, with a blackboard at hand, Rakowsky took his stand and in racy, idiomatic French taught some hundreds of the ablest journalists in the world the meaning and purpose of the Russian Revolution and its place in the historic evolution of mankind.

He welcomed questions, and they were shot at him from all sides and in half a dozen different tongues. He answered all of them from a surprising fund of thought and a really wide reading. To the amazement of thinking Frenchmen, he linked up the Russian Revolution with the French Revolution of 150 years ago, and showed that its worst mistakes were merely copied from French example, while its virtues were its own. The Russians have freed themselves from all privileged classes, while the French were content to get rid of the hereditary ruler and his nobles; and where the French Revolution made war and annexed territory, the Soviets have only defended themselves against attack and have made peace always at the first opportunity, proving themselves eager to give rather than to take.

And this was only the A.B.C., so to speak, of a statement that grew in interest as he went on.

He tells you what the war did for Russia; how it exhausted her resources and limping, ished not only her territory and the number of her inhabitants, but also her productive capacity.

Taking agriculture as Russia's chief industry, Rakowsky shows that arable land outside the Ukraine has shrunk from 160,000,000 acres to less than 100,000,000, and the producing power of the acre has also fallen more than 25 per cent.

Before the war, the harvest was always injured by a host of insect-plagues; since the war, this damage has grown to extraordinary proportions, because it has been impossible to import disinfectants. Before the war, Russia used to export annually some 70,000,000 tons of grain; to-day she does not produce enough for her own needs: cattle and horses have decreased nearly 20 per cent., while the smaller animals, such as sheep and pigs, have dropped to one-half.

The effect of the war on industry has been far more fatal. In 1920, only one-quarter as much coal was produced as in 1913; but, thanks to the Soviets, this product has been doubled in 1921. In 1920, the production of petroleum was only 40 per cent. of what it was in 1913; again in 1921

In Remembrance of
CAPTAIN MARTIN HOGAN
O/C.C. Co., 1st Batt., Dublin Brigade,
I.R.A.
Foully Murdered at Grace Park Road,
Drumcondra,
April 21st, 1923
R.I.P.

there was a certain, though small, improvement. The production of woollen goods, leather and paper all fell to one-quarter, but in this last year all show a considerable development. Had it not been for the famine in the Volga region—a famine caused by long-continued drought—Russia would have been able, by herself, to crawl painfully out of the pit.

The worst of it is that all the means of transport have shrunk in the most extraordinary way: railway rolling-stock has gone from bad to worse, like ordinary waggons and agricultural machines. Russia must expend 25,000,000 pounds sterling on agricultural implements in order to reach her pre-war condition.

Rakowsky gives figures proving that the wars wages by the Allies on Russia and the infamous blockade are responsible for more destruction and loss than the three previous war years.

"Take one item," he says. "In 1918 our bridges and roads were fairly all right; since then the Allies and their emissaries have destroyed 4,000 bridges; the Soviets have managed in the last year and a half to reconstitute some 2,000 bridges, but we need iron girders and credit to get our roads again into proper order."

The Soviets were forced by constant unprovoked attacks to rebuild the war machine at all costs. Rakowsky declares that it is now more powerful than ever before. "Were it not for the Soviets," says Rakowsky, "Russia would be a desert: one little fact will teach more than a long dissertation: in 1913 there were 5,000 steamers in constant daily use on our Russian rivers; in 1920 we had only 3,000 and many of them were shockingly out of repair, or lacking in necessary parts.

"We are only able to live in Russia by heavy import duties even on sugar and tobacco. Our finances have all gone to pieces: 1,000,000 roubles is now called a 'lemon' derisively on the streets of Moscow and Petrograd and Odessa. A labouring man needs half a 'lemon' a day in order to live.

"Our budget of expenses tells its own tale," Rakowsky went on; "25 per cent. goes to the upkeep of the Red Army, 15 per cent. for the means of transport—roads, railways, and inland navigation; 10 per cent. for public instruction, 5 per cent. more for building schools, 10 per cent. for the public health, and practically all the rest in a special budget for the starving.

"One last word: Before the Soviets came, there were only four in every hundred of our soldiers able to read and write; to-day the proportion is 85 per cent. No one will deny that we have done, and are doing, more to educate our people than any other Government."

"All this while," I broke in, "you have said nothing about the Ukraine."

"True, true," he cried, the great smile illumining his whole face, "but don't imagine you've escaped. This year's seed has been sown already in Ukraine; with ordinary conditions we should have an average crop—think of it—grain to export, perhaps. Besides, I've got our people to sow maize and make it the chief cereal, as it is with you in the States, and I expect

SPORTING NOTES.

An epidemic of sore back has broken out in several of the Curragh stables. It is popularly attributed to the horses having been ridden by scabs.

Senator Foran's horse, Rifle Boy, won the Maxwell Stakes at Fairyhouse on Easter Monday. He was trained for the event by Mr. Wm. O'Brien and ran his final trials in the Botanic Gardens on Saturday last. He was steered home by Windup.

It is thought that, in the Beresford Handicap, Hanger On received too heavy a penalty. It looked as if he was not able for the avoirdupois, but, as complaints have been lodged on the score of pulling, it is not likely the Port Handicap Committee will revise the penalty.

In the Put-and-Take Stakes, Mr. Wm. O'Brien's horse, Take All, won by fifteen lengths. This well-known three-year-old won the Jerrymander Cup last year for the second time. Mr. O'Brien intends to enter him for the G. T. Stakes this year, but it is possible that Port Section, a rank outsider, will have the going to himself. Watch this horse.

The chances of Bearded Bill getting home in the Aldermanic Hurdle Handicap, later in the year, are considered to be slender. He came a bad cropper last year in the South City Steeplechase, and since that has never again reached the top of his form.

Those who predicted that the tilly, Viojette of Labour, would develop into a perfect roarer have not been mistaken. The rosy anticipations voiced by many supposed to be in the know do not look like eventuating. It is thought that Archie Heron will hand over the reins shortly. The new jockey's name will not occasion surprise in the circumstances.

Mr. Johnson, owner of Peeping Tom, hopes for victory later on in the Dail Hurdle Race, open to all comers. Peeping Tom is going through a vigorous preparation in the stables of a well-known trainer, near Balbriggan. Despite that he barely scrambled home last time out, and only through an error in judgment of the rider of the Republican mount, Mr. Johnson hopes for the best. Very long odds can be got on Peeping Tom at present, but it is expected that the prices will shorten with the fall in public favour of Treaty Batt.

We would advise our readers not to pay too much attention to the inspired articles on this animal. The fact, not very well known, is that Peeping Tom is a wonder at concealing his defects. He is, actually, the next thing to broken-winded, has a displaced heart, suffers from staggers, due to partial ossification of the brain; and, sometimes, he runs amok, and it is perfectly impossible even for a Steve Donoghue to steer him home. If you are inclined to put anything on, be moderate.

wonderful results. Oh," he broke off, "we must have another long talk all about the Ukraine, the heart of Russia; but there is my wife, ask her about it; here is the situation in a word:

"Russia gave 4,000,000 soldiers lives to the Allied cause, and 10,000,000 of women and children's lives; for thanks; they made war on us and blockaded us; we ask them now not to atone, but to lend a helping hand, for they it was who thrust Russia into the pit. Never forget that, please!"

Letters to the Editor

Chapel Street,
Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.
April 18th, 1924.

Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you in regard to my son, James Lillis, who was executed on the 15th Jan., 1923. He had been in the employment of Mr. Brown, Christ-waite, Bagenalstown, for five years and eight months, and he joined the Army where he spent six months. Then he left the Army and went on the "run" for five months. Those eleven months which are mentioned in the attached letter are the eleven months which the I.T.G.W.U. points out. Are they arrears?

Sir, what I really want to know is this—Are those eleven months arrears? Am I entitled to any Mortality Benefit? He had a clear card up to the time he joined the Army. Seven weeks after his Execution I handed his cards to the Secretary of the Bagenalstown Branch, and after one year and four months I received the enclosed letter. Sir, I will be thankful to you if you will look into my case and let me know if I am entitled to Benefit.

Sir, I remain,
Yours faithfully,
MRS. LILLIS.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union.
35 Parnell Square, Dublin.
25th March, 1924.

Mrs. Lillis, Muinebeag.

A Chara—We received a call this morning from Mr. James Lillis regarding Mortality Benefit in respect of your late son, James Lillis, and we showed him a letter which we had received from our Muinebeag Secretary, stating that the last payment made by your late son was in February, 1922, and that he was consequently about 11 months in arrears on the date of death.

Under these circumstances we very much regret that there is no provision in the Rules for the payment of any Mortality Benefit for a member such a long while in arrears.

Fraternally yours,
FINANCE COMMITTEE,
Per D.O'L.

(The above letter needs no comment. 'Tis what we expected of the so-called Executive. The man, according to the Rules, was in benefit. The Rules give power to the Executive of the Union to knock off arrears incurred whilst the member was in the Army, in prison, etc.)

EDITOR, 22nd April, 1924.

Dear Sir: In that interesting highbrow journal known as the "Voice of Labour," there appears a paragraph of self-satisfied praise of the abilities of the officials of the O.B.U. so-called, to obtain "working conditions second to none," etc., "to be derived from a better method of Trade Union organisation." Messrs. W. & R. Jacob have, it seems, at last seen fit to give their motor drivers the conditions to which they, as trade unionists, are entitled. Then why all this Bally-hoo in this paragraph in the "Voice of Labour"?

It would be interesting to know why the O.B.U. did not obtain the same conditions for the drivers in the following firms:—

- Messrs. McEntaggart, Leinster Street.
- Lawlor, Pearse Street.
- A & B Taxis.
- Lucania Works.
- Pim Bros., George's Street.
- Walden Motor Co., Parnell Street.
- Gas Co.'s Steam Wagon Driver.
- Donnely's, do. do.
- Keneady's Bakery.

and several others where the men and their principles were sold.

What has the Bucolic Burke, the (h)onest O'Neill, the Masive McCabe, and the Stupendous Smith to answer to these queries?
"BACK-AXIS."

WANTED by a widow with four small children, housework, daily, or Hotel work. In great need. No means of livelihood. At present rent in arrears.

Comrades hearing of anything suitable please communicate—Box 999.

A ROOM TO LET—unfurnished, at 101 Capel Street. Apply on premises.

May Day, 1924

WE WILL HOLD

REVEL

ON

MAY DAY EVENING

IN

Mansion House

Song! Story! Music! Comradeship!

LOOK OUT FOR OUR MAY DAY ISSUE

KEEP THE EVENING OPEN

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dublin Trades' Council and
Irish Worker League

OUR SECOND EXCURSION

Of the Season is fixed for

MAY 18th

TO

WEXFORD

Tickets 7/- Return

Weekly deposits can be left on tickets at Trades' Hall (Mrs. Lyons) or 17 Gardiner's Place.

Number of Tickets is limited. So be in time and get yours.

News reaches us as we go to Press that the mother of Matt Murphy, 158 Townsend Street, member of No. 1 Branch, died this morning. Friends will accept this intimation. Funeral arrangements announced later.

Padriac McLoughlin, brother of Sean McLoughlin, just dropped in to notify us that his father, Ruggiey McLoughlin, No. 1 Branch, passed on this morning.

Solair Flaircap O'i.

"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH."

We are helping to fill the stomach of the Irish working class, so that they also may march forward.

We offer all members of the Irish Worker League the following bargains:—

PRICE LIST.

Sardines	3d. per tin
Green Peas	3d. per lb.
Split Peas	3d. per lb.
Oatmeal (Fine Scotch)	3d. per lb.
Flour	2d. per lb.
Tinned Milk (Sweetened)	10d. per tin
Rice	4d. per lb.
Tinned Peaches (1lb. tins)	8d. per tin
Linoleum, 2 yards wide	5/- per lineal yd.
Soap (3 lb. bars)	1s. per bar
Herrings in Tomato Sauce (tinned)	6d. per tin
Kipperd Herrings (tinned)	5d. per tin
Kipperd Snacks (tinned)	2d. per tin

To be had any time, any day, at
THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE
17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

THE GAELIC PRESS

National Printers and Publishers
21 Upr. Liffey St., Dublin

CUP AND SPOONBILL RESTAURANT

6 NORTH EARL STREET

[10 Seconds from Pillar]

- Table d'Hote Luncheon—2/-.
- Roast Beef and Yorkshire—1/-.
- Teas a Speciality—Hot Scones and Potato Cakes.

OPEN ON SUNDAYS

TEAS

SERVICE

QUALITY

UNITED TEA COMPANY

F. ROBERT MOONEY, Manager

We are selling Tea at 2/8 per lb. that cannot be purchased in any shop in Dublin at 3/6.

Send your Orders to Box 1328. Prompt and Personal attention given to all Orders