

THE  
IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST 1924.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CORPORATION STRIKE WITH CONSEQUENT INTERFERENCE, AT PIGEON HOUSE POWER STATION, BY THE TECHNICAL STAFF, IN THE WORK USUALLY DONE BY OUR MEMBERS, WE ARE NOT HAVING OUR PAPER PRINTED THIS WEEK.

THE CORPORATION STRIKE.

MR. COSGRAVE WALKS IN THE SHADOW OF "BLACKMAIL". SO HE SAYS. APPARENTLY THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE MUNICIPAL WORKERS' SALARIES, SHOULD BE TAKEN LYING DOWN BY THE WORKERS, AND IF THEY SHOULD FIND IT NECESSARY TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST THE REDUCTION TO THE STARVATION FIGURE, SUCH ACTION IS TO BE REGARDED AS BLACKMAIL.

MR. COSGRAVE'S CONCERN IS NOT THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS, WHO FORM THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE. RATHER IS HE CONCERNED WITH THE INTERESTS OF HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES - THE DIVIDEND HUNTERS.

MR. COSGRAVE'S THREAT OF INTERFERENCE WITH THE STATUTORY RIGHTS OF THE WORKING CLASS ARISES FROM MANY CAUSES, PRINCIPAL OF WHICH IS THE FEAR THAT THE TRAILTEAN GAMES, ORGANISED LIKE THE OLD ROLLAN GAMES, TO FOOLE THE "BUGS", AND MAKE A HANDSOME PROFIT FOR THE PROMOTERS, WILL NOT BE THE SUCCESS ORIGINALLY ANTICIPATED. TALK OF BLACKMAIL COMES WELL FROM THIS POLITICAL HARLEQUIN, WHOSE PUBLIC RECORD HAS BEEN ONE OF BLUFF, INTIMIDATION, SOPHISTRY - AND PERSONAL AMBITION. WE HAVE NOT HEARD REMOIRS OF A REDUCTION IN COSGRAVE'S SALARY, AND WE ARE OF THOSE WHO WOULD ENQUIRE WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR THE NATION, IN RETURN FOR THE PRINCIPAL REMUNERATION HE RECEIVES. NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY, THE INSTITUTION OF A JOBOCRACY, SECOND TO NONE ON EARTH, WIDESPREAD POVERTY AND CORRUPTION ARE ALL WE SEE AS A RESULT OF COSGRAVE'S ADVENTURE INTO PUBLIC LIFE AND THAT OF HIS ASSOCIATES. "OUR" PRESIDENT COMPLAINS OF THE CIVIC PENSIONS LIST. WE CAN HOLD NO BRIEF FOR EXCESSIVELY HIGH PENSIONS ANYWHERE, BUT ON WHAT PRINCIPLE DOES MR. COSGRAVE OBJECT. HAS NOT HIS GOVERNMENT LED THE WAY, AND ARE THEY NOT AT THIS MOMENT PAYING THOUS-

THE R. C. AND THE JUDICIARY. WHOEVER ELSE QUESTIONS THE DIMENSIONS OF THE CIVIC PENSIONS LIST, ANYHOW, IT SHOULD NOT BE THE URIAH HEEP WHO PRESIDES OVER THE NATIONAL DESTINIES.

WHERE IS THE I.T.&G.W.U. ?

THE I.T.&G.W.U. CLAIMS TO HAVE 300 MEMBERS INVOLVED IN THE CORPORATION STRIKE, YET WHEN A CONFERENCE OF THE INTERESTED PARTIES WAS HELD, ON MONDAY LAST, THAT "UNION" HAD NO REPRESENTATIVE PRESENT. 300 MEMBERS ARE ON STRIKE, AND THIS IS THE MANNER IN WHICH THEIR INTERESTS ARE ATTENDED TO. THE REAL FACTS ARE A FURTHER REVELATION OF THE METHODS USED BY O'BRIEN TO CAMOUFLAGE HIS TOTTERING POSITION. THE REASON WHY THE I.T.&G.W.U. DID NOT ATTEND THE CONFERENCE WAS THE REALISATION THAT, IF THEY ATTENDED, THE NUMBER OF MEN THEY CLAIMED TO REPRESENT WOULD BE DISCOVERED, AND THE STORY ABOUT THE 300 WOULD BE PROVED TO BE A LIE. THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS THEY HAVE IS SO SMALL THAT THEY DARE NOT MAKE IT KNOWN. THE I.T.&G.W.U. IS PLAYING A GAME OF BLUFF, AIDED BY THE PRESS, WHICH CIRCULATED THE STORY OF THE 300. IN FACT, SMALL THOUGH THE NUMBER OF 'TRANSPORT' MEN ON STRIKE IS, SOME OF THEM HAVE BEEN REFUSED STRIKE PAY, AND, IF THE OFFICIALS OF THAT "UNION" HAD ANY SAY IN THE MUNICIPAL STRIKE, THE REDUCTION WOULD HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED WITHOUT A WORD OF PROTEST. THEIR UNIONISM, LIKE THEIR "UNION", HAS BECOME PUTRID WITH THE MANY BETRAYALS OF THE MEMBERS.

FIVE MORE EXECUTIONS.

UNTIL THE WRATH OF THE PEOPLE REMOVES FROM OFFICE THE BLOODY-MINDED ADVENTURERS CONTROLLING THE COUNTRY, WE SUPPOSE THERE WILL CONTINUE TO BE A SUCCESSION OF LEGALISED MURDERS. AT THE MOMENT OF WRITING FIVE MEN LIE UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH IN IRISH PRISONS, AND THE EVIDENCE POINTS TO "THE LAW TAKING ITS COURSE". AGAIN WE MAKE OUR PROTEST AGAINST THE HORROR OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. IT IS NOTHING LESS THAN A SHOCKING BLASPHEMY THAT THIS SURVIVAL OF SAVAGERY SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN THE LAWS OF A CHRISTIAN (!) COUNTRY. WE EXPECT NO MORE OF IRISH HUMAN NATURE THAN OF THAT OF ANY OTHER COUNTRY, BUT WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE IRISH PEOPLE TAKING UP THE ONLY PROPER ATTITUDE ON THIS MATTER, AND THAT WITHOUT DELAY. THEY THAT HUNGER AND THIRST AFTER THE BLOOD OF THEIR FELLOWS, IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE, ARE NONE THE LESS, MURDERERS ALSO.

THE MARINO STRIKE.

THE BUILDING EMPLOYERS FEDERATION AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE MET TO EXCHANGE VIEWS - AND ARRANGE PLANS - AND SO THE STRIKE CONTINUES. IN VIEW OF THE URGENCY OF THE HOUSING <sup>PROBLEM</sup> WE ARE SURPRISED THAT NO ONE HAS THOUGHT OF SUGGESTING "BLACKMAIL".

THERE IS STILL TIME, HOWEVER, MR. KENNY, THE CONTRACTOR AT MARINO, IS IN NO HURRY, THOUGH HE HOLDS, LIKE HIS GOVERNMENT MASTERS AND FRIENDS, THAT THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY IS TO BUILD HOUSES.

MR. KENNY HAD NO USE FOR TARDINESS WHEN THE CONTRACT WAS THE FIXING UP OF THE COURTS AT DUBLIN CASTLE, BUT NOW THINGS ARE DIFFERENT, AND, AFTER ALL, WHAT ARE THE NEEDS OF THE HOUSE-HUNGRY FOLK, COMPARED WITH THE EXIGENCIES OF A FRIENDLY GOVERNMENT. ABOUT MR. KENNY, WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE NUMBER OF APPRENTICES IN HIS EMPLOY.

SOONER, WE HOPE TO HAVE AN ARTICLE ON HOUSE-BUILDING UP TO DATE, WITH SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES BY OUR CHIEF CARPENTER.

IRELAND A NATION.

Kathleen Ni Houlihan on the Bum.

WE NOTICE AMONGST OTHER DISTINGUISHED GABLES ENGAGED IN ORGANISING THE TAILLTEANN FESTIVITIES, THE FOLLOWING :-

SIR JOHN IRWIN, SIR JOHN O'CONNELL, JUDGE J. CREED MEREDITH, MR. F. E. MARCHANT, OF DOH-KAH-ME-FAH FAME, MR. STEPHEN GWYNN, THE LIBERAL GARRISON-CROW, MAJOR GENERAL BRYAN McMAHON, NOT OF "OUR" ARMY; MAJOR BRYAN COOPER, DITTO; AND SO ON.

WE ARE THINKING OF ORGANISING GAMES OURSELVES, AND WHEN WE DO WE WILL NOT OVERLOOK THE CLAIMS OF THE VARIOUS EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS, THE CAPITALIST PRESS, AND THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. WATCH US !.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

AN IMPORTANT GENERAL MEETING WILL BE HELD, IN THE TRADES HALL, ON TUESDAY NEXT, 5th. AUGUST, AT 8 O'CLOCK. ALL MEMBERS ARE URGED TO ATTEND.

CORPORATION STRIKE.

BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY THE MEN ON STRIKE WITH THE CORPORATION DECIDED TO REJECT THE PROPOSAL TO SUBMIT THE DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION.

QUAYSIDE NOTES.POSITION OF "HEAD" LINE AND "LORD" LINE STEAMERS.

RATHLIN HEAD: AT BARRY LOADING FOR BOMBAY.  
TORR HEAD : PASSED ST. VINCENT, 24th. INST. FROM GLASGOW FOR MONTE VIDEO.  
MELMORE HEAD: AT MONTREAL LOADING FOR BELFAST AND DUBLIN IN ORDER NAMED.  
DUNAFF HEAD : PASSED ST. VINCENT, 21st. INST. FROM BARRY FOR MONTE VIDEO.  
PANAD HEAD : DUE AT PAYAL ABOUT 31st. INST. FROM CARDIFF.  
KENSANE HEAD: AT BELFAST COMPLETING DISCHARGE FROM MONTREAL.  
CARRIGAN HD.: SAILS FROM BELFAST, 3rd. PROX. FOR REVAL AND RIGA.  
LORD L'DERRY: AT VENICE DISCHARGING FROM BARRY, LOADING AT POTI FOR R'DAM.  
LORD DOWNSHIRE: DUE AT MONTREAL ABOUT 7th. AUGT. TO LOAD FOR BELFAST AND DUBLIN.  
LORD ANTRIM: PASSED DUNNET HEAD, 30th. INST., DUE DERRY, 9 A.M., 31st. INST. COMPLETES DISCHARGE AT BELFAST.

3/8/1924

# IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3RD., 1924.

STOP PRESS.

## COSGRAVE SWALLOWS HIS VOMIT - AND FELIX JOHNSON AND FIELDMARSHAL O'BRIEN RETIRE ON CORK.

AFTER A WEEK OF UNSURPASSABLE BRAG, AND THREATS OF WHAT NOT, THE ALLIANCE OF O'BRIEN-FORAN-JOHNSONISM, THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIC AUTHORITIES HAVE EATEN THE HUMBLE LEEK. IT IS JUST AS WE SAID. THE SCHEMERS WHO HELD THE PISTOL OF THE TAILTEAN GAMES AT THE WORKERS' HEADS HAVE GOT THE RECOIL, AND THE SHOT HAS MISSED ITS MARK.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT, BROTHERS? THE SO-CALLED GOVERNMENT HAVE CAPITULATED, AND JOHNSON AND O'BRIEN HAVE TAKEN EXPRESS TICKETS TO CORK.

AND WHAT OF THE MUNICIPAL WORKERS - THE "BLACKMAILERS"? JUST THIS. NO REDUCTIONS IN WAGES UNTIL 1ST. JANUARY 1925, AND THEN A CUT OF ONLY 1/- PER WEEK; AFTER THAT, NO FURTHER REDUCTION TILL 1ST. MARCH, 1925, WHEN A FURTHER REDUCTION OF 1/- PER WEEK COMES INTO OPERATION, THIS TO BE THE LAST REDUCTION. IN THE CASE OF NIGHT WATCHMEN THE CUT WILL BE 6D. PER NIGHT, TO DATE FROM 1ST. JANUARY 1925, ALSO. PENSION RIGHTS ARE NOT AFFECTED BY DISPUTE, THE PERIOD OF WHICH IS TO BE REGARDED AS SPECIAL LEAVE, WITHOUT PAY.

WHEN O'BRIEN AND JOHNSON COME BACK FROM CORK, WHENCE THEY FLED TO AVOID CONTACT WITH THE WORKERS OF DUBLIN, THEY WILL MEET A SITUATION NOT ARRIVED AT ACCORDING TO THEIR PLANS. THEY DESERTED THE MUNICIPAL WORKERS, SOME OF THEM MEMBERS OF THE I.T.&G.W.U., AND HURRIED TO CORK TO THE BOGUS TRADE UNION CONGRESS, INSTEAD OF REMAINING IN DUBLIN TO FIGHT THEIR BATTLE. LIKE A CERTAIN HISTORICAL PERSONAGE, "THEY FLED FULL SOON ON THE FIRST OF JUNE, AND BADE THE REST KEEP FIGHTING". LET THE RECKONING BE MADE.

IN THE SEVERAL CONFERENCES HELD TO DECIDE THE FUTURE OF THE MUNICIPAL WORKERS, O'BRIEN AND HIS FOLLOWING MADE THEMSELVES CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR ABSENCE. THEY DECLINED TO OBSERVE THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO THEIR MEMBERS, BECAUSE FRIEN COSGRAVE ASSURED THEM, AND THEY ASSURED FRIEND COSGRAVE, THAT THE WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND AND THE MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES UNION WOULD BE BEATEN TO THEIR KNEES, WHILE THE ARMY OF SCABS ORGANISED BY THE "GOVERNMENT" CARRIED ON. O'BRIEN HOPED FOR, AND PLANNED, DEFEAT, AND "BLACKMAIL"-COSGRAVE GUARANTEED TO PRODUCE THE GOODS. NOW THEY KNOW BETTER, AND O'BRIEN AND JOHNSON ARE DISAPPOINTED IN THEIR SCHEME OF RETURNING TO DUBLIN WITH THE CRY "WE TOLD YOU SO".

EXPRESS

TO OUR COMRADES OF THE MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES UNION WE THE APPRECIATION THAT GOOD COMRADESHIP IN THE MOMENT OF CRISIS COMMANDS. SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WE HAVE ROUTED THE COMBINATION OF CAPITALISTS AND LABOUR TRAITORS AND HAVE DRIVEN TO THEIR HOLES THE COWARDLY RATS, WHOSE DEEDS CANNOT STAND THE LIGHT OF DAY.

YESTERDAY'S EVENING MAIL STATED THAT THE I.T.&G.W.U. WERE REPRESENTED AT THE STRIKE CONFERENCE AT THE MANSION HOUSE. IT IS NOT THE FACT. AT NO TIME WERE THEY REPRESENTED. THE SCABOCRACY OF 35 PARNELL SQUARE ARE PICNICKING IN CORK, AND HAVE NO MIND FOR ANYTHING ELSE.

RESULT OF MEETING OF MEN —

ABOVE TERMS ACCEPTED, MEN RESUME FORTHWITH.

# THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRIÓE SAOULAC

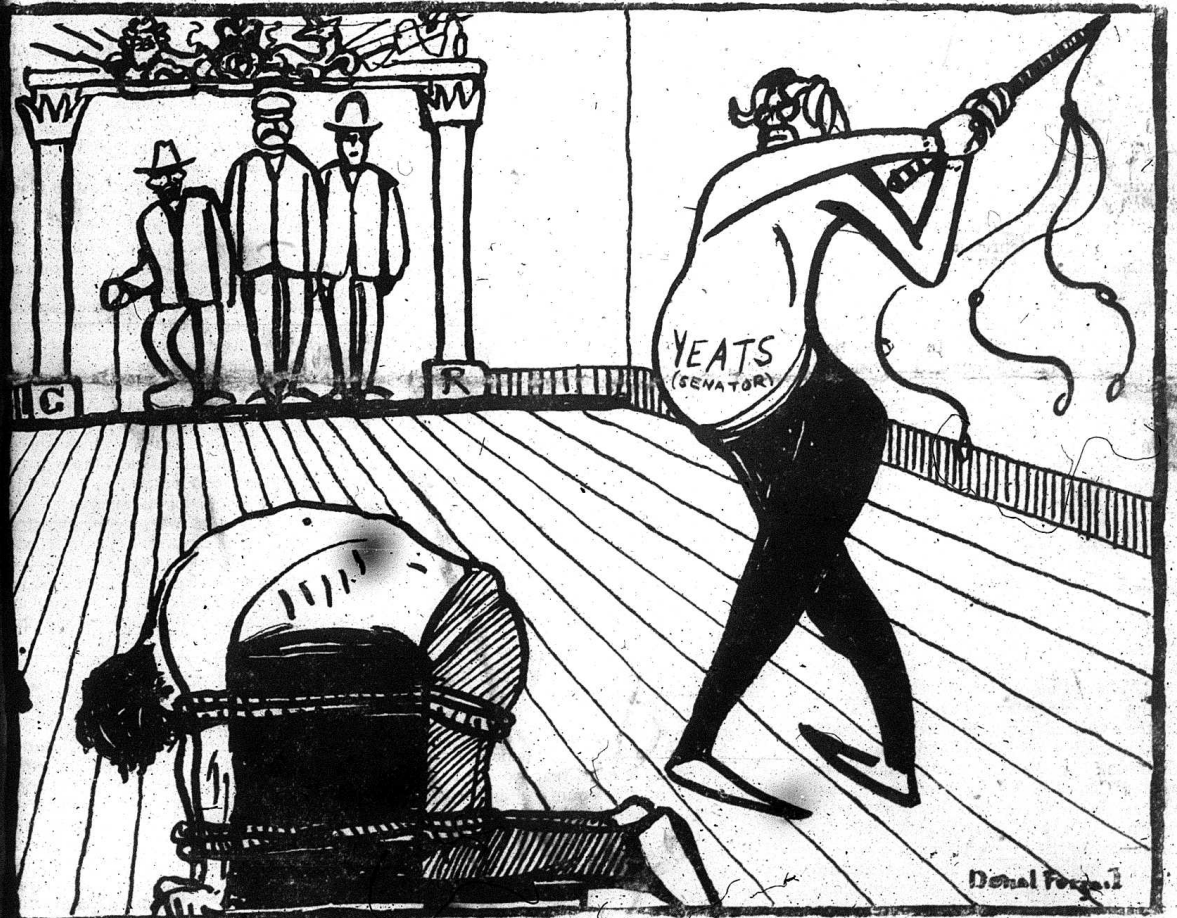
Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 55. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1924

TWOPENCE

## IMPLEMENTING THE TREATY



GENTLE POETS AND LABOUR LEADERS.

This week our cartoon is presented with the object of illustrating the attitude adopted by the "Irish Labour Party" to all subjects of a controversial nature, or which "might be liable to produce a division within the ranks of labour."

Mr. Johnson, at the Bogus Congress this week, has defined the position taken by his party towards the two Internationales, "the Yellow and the Red," he terms them. The National Executive decided not to enter into the quarrel between these two parties. In this issue we are not going to deal with the rights and wrongs of the dispute between these two Internationales—we will do so next week. At the moment

we are only concerned with Johnson's policy of "Neutrality."

The "Irish Labour Party" is "supposed to lead Irish labour along the right path to emancipation; they are the guides. But when any question of importance arises, they always take that route labelled "Neutrality." 'Tis a sane and safe route. They cry "neutral," while at the same time they are actively engaged in aiding one or the other of the contestants. We have commented on the supposed neutrality during the fighting between the Republican Party and the Free State Party, and next week we are going to deal with their neutral attitude towards the two Internationales.

Johnson never pays any attention to the right or wrong of a dispute; all he

is concerned with is "neutrality." We suppose he and his party were neutral during the Municipal strike, and also the Dockers' strike last year. They were "neutral," but they did not forget to supply the papers with lying reports alleged to be given by "prominent trades union officials."

In this week's picture we show the Gentle Poet—Yeats using the lash. In real life he didn't use the lash; but he voted for its use, and, as in our picture, he was watched by the "labour leaders," one of whom, Cathal O'Shannon, actually upheld logging in certain instances. And these are the "labour leaders" who are striving for the Brotherhood of Man and the era of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—by the aid of a whip.

## INCHICORE NOTES.

The G.S. and W. Railway Athletic Union and its Committee require the attention of some thinking people. This Union was started for the purpose of encouraging the younger element of sport and sport only.

On the celebrated 12th of July, the Annual Sports were held. The people who paid their subscription for the past six years got a fair idea as to how the £ s. d. went. Everywhere you went you fell over a steward, exhibiting his badge which entitled him to free refreshments, while the little kids, children of the workers, could either pay up or go hungry. What a farce.

Would the Committee please give us the information—

How much free drink was given away on the day of the Sports?

Who employed an ex-Sergeant of the D.M.P., a man who has a good pension, and a good job in Inchicore Works?

Who was the leading light that did all the running to the bookie, instead of sticking to the true principles of the game?

The National Union of Railwaymen held a Conference in London and, as usual, delegates from Ireland went over to talk shop. But there is a little breeze blowing in Inchicore over who picked the delegates. It seems that the rank and file in this case were passed no compliment as to who would represent their interests. **Another bit of the Sliding Scale.**

**Keep Your Eye on the Worker.**

It has been spoken pretty freely among the workers at Inchicore that something should be done to bring public opinion to bear on the amount of new jobs that have been made inside the workshops. The question now arises, have these new jobs been justified, and have the men appointed to these jobs earned their appointments on merit?

“LOCO.”

**“IRISH WORKER LEAGUE”****Dublin Branch.**

A general meeting of the above was held in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, on Tuesday 5th inst.; there was a large attendance of members. A letter was read from Comrade Bob Murray tendering his resignation from the Committee, this being rendered necessary because of his removal to England. The chairman, on behalf of the members, wished Comrade Murray God-speed, and expressed the hope that he would soon return. Comrade Murray thanked the members for their good wishes.

Some business of a routine nature having been transacted, the chairman (P. T. Daly) delivered a very interesting lecture, in which he dealt with the Communal System in ancient Ireland, the coming of the English and with them the gradual growth of the System which has since brought misery and starvation to our people. He then told of the wonderful movement built up under the leadership of Jim Larkin, and of the great betrayal during his absence in America. The speaker finished up his lecture by asking the members to think for themselves, and to keep before their minds the fact that the movement has not for its object the obtaining of a few shillings increase in wages, but the creation for our class of a System of Society where only those who produce for the Nation may live in the Nation, a System which will enable the members of our class to enjoy the things they create.

Comrade John Farrelly, in addressing

the members, said that the time has now arrived when the wheat must be separated from the chaff, and said that he hoped the members of the League would remain firm and loyal to the principles for which it was founded.

Comrade John Lawlor said that the workers would never be satisfied till they had established a Workers' Republic in Ireland.

A vote of sympathy with Comrade John Keenan on the death of his grandson was passed in silence, all members standing.

**Announcement.**

A meeting of the Executive of the Irish Workers' League will be held in “Unity Hall,” on Tuesday, 12th August, at eight o'clock.

**AN APOLOGY AND AN EXPLANATION.**

Last week we unavoidably disappointed many of our readers.

On Wednesday last, we were almost ready for press, when we received information from the Pidgeon House Power Station which meant that we must either have the “Irish Worker” printed by sea electricity or not printed at all. We chose the latter course, unlike our esteemed contemporary, “the Vice of Labour.”

To replace our regular paper we produced a paper, consisting of five type-written sheets, printed on a duplicating machine. We were only able to cater for our Dublin readers in this manner, and were unable to supply any of our agents outside Dublin with copies. However, we feel sure that the majority of our readers would prefer to do without their copy rather than have it printed by aid of seaboard. We offer an explanation but not an apology, as we believed we only did our duty in thus refusing seaboard.

**P. J. CURRAN OF BALBRIGGAN FAME.**

The Balbriggan Commissioners, of which P. J. Curran, Transport Union Delegate is Chairman, have refused to publish the annual list of fairs to be held in Balbriggan, although the list has always been made known in past years. Has this action of the Commissioners, headed by Curran, any relation to P. J. Cuffe's liking for the Transport Union, and his outspoken threat to beat Jim Larkin out of the country; and is this refusal to publish the list of fairs of any advantage to Mr. Cuffe and his weekly live stock sales?

**ONE MAN—ONE JOB**

To Senator Cummins.

Dear Senator,

May I address certain questions to you in order that truth may prevail and freedom flourish.

- (1) Are you the Principal teacher in Newbridge Schools?
- (2) If you are, what salary do you receive?
- (3) When you attend the Senate is your work neglected or do your assistants do it?
- (4) Do you draw your salary as a Senator?

Yours with fraternal greetings.

“One of the community who rules this land; The Common People.”

**WHAT IS WAR ?**

From “Oil and the Germs of War.”  
By SCOTT NEARING.

Men are by nature builders. They are compelled, as a means of self-expression, to produce and create. Some of them grow crops, some weave fabrics, some shape tools. The instinct of workmanship lies at the root of man's desire. It also lies at the foundation of society.

The world in which we live is built and maintained by productive labour. There is no other known method of supporting life. Bread, shoes, windows, books, pictures, motor buses, mines, factories, railroads exist because of the creating and organising faculties of human nature. Civilisation is founded on production. It is the great affirmation.

War is the great negation—the challenge to the vast stream of productivity that has ebbed and flowed about the human race for ages. The chief object of war is destruction. The wars of old were fought by professional soldiers, while most of the people went about their ordinary occupations.

Modern wars are fought by whole populations. The young men are drafted. They bleed and die, and bomb and destroy by the million.

Men who are artisans and craftsmen—men who love to feel the lines of a beautiful carving, or who dwell lingeringly over a rich colour, or a fine design, men who fondle children and feel the warm bonds of human sympathy for all who suffer or lack. Such men devote years to maiming or murdering their fellows, to bombing cities, burning stations, felling fruit trees, dynamiting mines and factories. The flower of each nation's productive manhood is employed during war, in sympathetic destruction.

How can such things be?

What makes possible this transformation of the producer who loves to create into a ferocious destroyer?

There is only one way in which such a result can be accomplished—**through the arousing of fear and hate.**

Before there can be a successful war, or even a threat of war, people must be whipped into a frenzy.

They must forget the work they have been doing, the families they have been raising, the friends they have been making, and prepare to destroy the property and lives of their enemies.

**Who are these “Enemies?”**

They are the citizens of some other State—ordinary human beings—mechanics, fathers of families, neighbours. But if this simple fact were understood, **there could be no war**, because no man in his right senses would tear them to pieces with bombs, or burn their houses, or destroy their factories and railroads. Consequently the editors, teachers, the preachers, the public speakers, the photographers and the advertising men are set to work to paint “the enemy” as beasts and monsters.

This is done regularly, as a prelude to every war, and since there are bad deeds to the credit of every people, it requires only a little ingenuity and a touch of imagination to make Greeks believe that all Turks are children of the devil, and to make Turks believe that all Greeks are limbs of the tree of evil.

The truth-tellers are silenced—the proper Government Department acts as official liar for the administration—the sense of pity is numbed, love and brotherhood are cast aside and the nations see the with fear and hate.

Why are these preparations made?

Because without them **there could be no war.**

**JOIN THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.**  
Entrance Fee, 1/-. Subscriptions 3d. Weekly

## DUNRAVEN ENJOYS HIMSELF.

In a recent issue of the "Weekly Despatch" there was published an article by Lord Dunraven on his 75th birthday, in which this ancient parasite announced to the world that he had enjoyed every hour, every minute and every second of his long life. He had, he said, done everything it was humanly possible to do (except work); had shot big game in Africa, hunted in Indian jungles, climbed the Alps and the Andes, explored in Arctic regions, yachted on the blue waters of the Mediterranean and amidst the billows of the Bay of Biscay. His lordship had tasted all the pleasures of life, including, I suppose, many Bacchanalian sprees in London and elsewhere; in fine, had explored every avenue of escape from the ennui which members of the Idle Rich suffer from. This narrative of his lordship must have brought untold joy to the consumptive Durham miner who read this article while his Sunday dinner was cooking. He must have been very pleased to learn that £60,000 Royalties robbed from the labour of himself and thousands of his fellow-miners were the means of giving this aged lordling such a high old time. When he descended to the bowels of the earth on Monday morning he must have started his week's toil with increased zeal, knowing that every stroke of his pick and every extra cwt. of coal he produced was providing the means to keep this gay old gent joy-riding round the world. What matter to him if his wife and kiddies wanted boots and clothes. What odds his delicate child or himself required good food and nourishment. All those things must count as naught when weighed against the important and urgent fact—that Lord Dunraven must enjoy himself! It seems, however, in spite of all the fresh air, good food and varied scenes his lordship has enjoyed; by depriving members of the working class of their fair share of the means to enjoy life at all, that Old Father Time has commenced to lay his heavy hand on him, and some months ago we were informed that his lordship was suffering from a severe break-down in health, and in order to recuperate had gone on a six months' yachting cruise to the Mediterranean. Later the world was informed that he had come back to London from it renewed in strength and vigour and had taken up his residence in Park Lane.

I wonder did his lordship, while away amidst nature's beauties, ever give a moment's thought to the poor devils enfeebled through endless toil and whose labour and exertion made it possible for such as he to enjoy all the good things of life whilst he himself gave nothing in return. How long, Oh Lord, how long are those men's useless and parasitic lives to be flaunted in the faces of the toiling, suffering millions? is the earnest cry of the writer.

"RAYMOND."

## FINDLATER'S STRIKE.

A strike was called at Findlater's last week over the dismissal of one of their employees. Only the drivers, stablemen and messengers were involved. After a strike of some hours the following agreement was come to:—

- (1) The principle "first in, last out" to be observed in future.
- (2) In cases of future proposed reductions of staff, the W.U.I. to be notified.
- (3) Partridge to resume work at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, 28th July, 1924.

The agreement has reference to the dismissal of one of the Members of the W.U.I. The Parnell Square schemers got into communication with Messrs. Findlater and put forward the fiction that they represented the employees, and behind-backs sold the pass. The agreement now reached puts an end to the conspiracy and ends the sinister influence of Ole Bill's Union in still another Dublin firm.

## THE ADVANCE ON CARLOW.

Before the clocks had struck nine on Sunday, 27th inst., two chais-a-banc, containing a joyous crowd of members of the "Workers' Union of Ireland" were speeding away from Unity Hall, Dublin, on what may be termed a business excursion to the counties of Carlow and Kilkenny, via Rathcoole, Newbridge, Naas, etc.

Carlow, that neat but ancient town where lies the remains of the great and noble "J.K.L." was reached before the Angelus Bell rang out the mid-day hour, and where not only the workers, but the inhabitants generally, extended their most cordial welcome and greetings. After luncheon the journey was continued to St. Mullins and Graigue-na-Manna via Bagnalstown, Goresbridge and Royal Oak. Once over the bridge at Royal Oak you stand in the County Kilkenny.

Just one word before I touch on business. I must say that the drive from Carlow to St. Mullins is a lovely one at this season. The perfume from the newly-mown hay coupled with the beauty of the potato blossoms certainly is not to be forgotten. The farmers here need a word of praise, not only for having the major portion of the land under tillage, but for their extreme neatness in so doing.

Enthusiastic meetings were held, the principal one in Carlow, which was addressed by P. T. Daly, John Lawlor, James Mitchell, Peter Verdon and Peter Larkin. Great attention was paid to the several speakers, as the workers here have the same complaint re the treatment which has been meted out to them while they were members of the I.T. & G.W.U.

We left Carlow for Dublin about 9.30 and were given a hearty send off.

The invitations received from other centres will be attended to as soon as arrangements can be made.

"EXCURSIONIST."

## THE DEATH PENALTY.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes, of Sing Sing Prison, New York (the largest prison in the world), sums up his judgment of capital punishment, after twenty years experience in practical penology, in "Man's Judgment of Death" (Putnams). He stands on Lafayette's declaration: "I shall ask for the abolition of the penalty of death until I have the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me." He regards the theory of capital punishment as "both illogical and inconsistent" and presents ample evidence to prove that it is not a deterrent for the crime of murder, as, for example, the convict executioner in Cayenne killed another man and met his end on the very guillotine which he himself had so often operated.

In numbers of counties in New York State, wherever there had been a long period without man killing, conviction and execution of murderers were followed soon by repetition of the crime. Nearly 60 per cent. of the executions at Sing Sing during the last thirty-four years have been those of men under thirty, who acted without thought of consequences. Scientists, it appears, credit the thinking faculty as being dormant until that age is passed. It would appear also that such is the distaste for supreme remedies on the part of juries that but a fraction over 12 per cent. of the verdicts call for death. The record for homicide in States where the penalty is never inflicted is lower than in those where it applies. Warden Lawes believes that life imprisonment, with a long unavoidable minimum, "provides a form of punishment that is more certain of application than the death penalty can ever be made."

(We would recommend the above for studious reading to Kevin O'Higgins.—Ed. I.W.)

## "A BAS, LA GUERRE . . ."

(From the N.Z. Worker.)

General Nivelle, whose death occurred on March 22nd, succeeded General Joffre in command of the French armies, and was for a short time Generalissimo of the British and French armies. In March, 1917, he organized the French attack on the Aisne. The operation was a failure and was followed by a widespread mutiny in the French army. Beginning at Soissons, it spread rapidly, expressing itself in the cry, "A bas la guerre; Plus de boucherie!" ("Down with the war! No more butchery!") This event was strictly guarded by the censorship and was known by very few outside of France. The British Army embarked upon the costly offensive in the Passchendaele region to stem the mutiny and to attract attention from it.—A.A.C.

Clash of the steel and crash of the blow,  
Down the long ages a crimson'd flood;  
Drone of the shard and moan of the foe  
Death's ghastly stench and the reeking  
of blood.

Hark to a voice in a muttering key!  
"A bas la guerre; plus de boucherie!"

Pain of the flesh and strain of the soul,  
Terror of day and night's fretful fears,  
Earth's bath of blood and birth's bitter goal,  
Sorrow that waits in her silence and tears:  
Comes a voice stealing o'er the bloody lea:  
"A bas la guerre; plus de boucherie!"

Hatred of man, and sacred things soil'd,  
All the long years, a curse and a groan;  
Might reigns as king whose right is the  
spoil'd,  
His sceptre a club, brown corpses his  
throne.

Comes a voice like a cry from Calvary:  
"A-bas la guerre! plus de boucherie!"

End we this madness, rend sword to rust—  
War is of murder, its glories of lies;  
Ghosts of the fallen, hosts of the dust,  
Their phantom voice swells the chorus  
of cries.

Out to the heavens, from land and from sea:  
"A bas la guerre; plus de boucherie!"  
ARTHUR A. CLARK.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.  
BALBRIGGAN BRANCH.

Balbriggan, 26/7/24.

Mr. Peter Larkin,  
Unity Hall.

I enclose you letter from the Secretary, Carnegie Library. The Committee met yesterday and would not let me have a room on Saturday nights for the use of the Branch, and also raised the rent, which up to now was 2/6 nightly, to 5/- per night with an extra charge for cleaning. I think this should be exposed in the "Irish Worker."

Yours fraternally,

WM. CRAWFORD.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.  
BALDOYLE BRANCH.

A Chara,—I wish to make an apology for the disappointment to our members with regard to the meetings at Finglas and Santry owing to having been called away on important business.

The strike at the Portmarnock Golf Links is still on. The men are not classifying themselves as agricultural workers. They are willing to accept the rates paid at Dollymount—44/- per week for a 44 hour week. The Sec. of the Club wished to know if he could employ agricultural workers instead of the men who were employed there, and was informed that no such thing could be allowed.

Yours fraternally,

M. NOLAN, Sec.

(This Strike has since been won.—Ed. I.W.)



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

# IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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## THE MUNICIPAL STRIKE

Its History and Significance.

1913—1924.

The Municipal Strike came to an end on Sunday and no one was sorry to hear the news. The Government, the Press, the business men and the ordinary man in the street had received a taste of direct action, a thing long lacking in Irish Labour. The lesson was severe, but by its severity it may teach wisdom to those responsible, directly responsible for the strike.

The cause of the strike was the admitted determination of the Dublin Municipal Commissioners to reduce the wages of the Corporation workers by six shillings per week. These gentlemen, who are paid salaries varying from £500 to £1,000 per year, believed that £3 4s. per week was too large a wage for workmen, despite the fact that one of this Trinity is paid that sum per day for six days per week. The working men on hearing of the intended cut decided to strike. When the strike actually occurred the Commissioners, through that channel of truth—the Daily Press, protested that the cut was only being considered and had not been definitely decided upon. It is not polite to call a "gentleman" a liar, so we refrain from doing so; we will content ourselves with stating the truth. The intention to reduce the wages of all employees of the Corporation had, at the time of calling the strike, not only been decided upon, but put into operation. The hackers were then on strike against a reduction of 30/6 per week, which was their portion of the intended cut. The remainder of the employees decided that the cut of 6/- was neither justifiable, legal or acceptable. The estimates for the year had been based upon the 64/- rate and would cover the period up to March 31st. The ratepayers had been forced to pay rates sufficient to cover the 64/- per week, and by reducing the wages the Commissioners would retain a sum of money which they had no legal right to and which had been earmarked for a special purpose.

The money should either have been paid out to the workers or, if the cut was enforced, it should have been returned to the ratepayers, an action which was never dreamt of by these three guardians of the ratepayers' interests. Realising the falseness of their position the Commissioners appealed to the selfishness of the public by reminding them that the Corporation men received more wages than the average working man, with the result that the public stood up on their hind legs and howled their indignation to

the skies. The average working man didn't get 64/- per week, but the Corporation employees did, therefore the latter should be brought down to the standard of the former. Such was the cry of distress, overlooking the fact that the Municipal workers were only being paid what at least should be paid to every working man. The Corporation workers receive a wage higher than the average; it does not mean that it is a living wage, it only means some extra loaves or maybe a little more butter for the public servant. So why cry about high wages. Not in the whole wide world is a labourer paid more than a living wage, and until that happens there is no excuse for wage reductions. The men refused to accept the cut and gave the Commissioners sufficient warning of their intention to strike. Yet those gentlemen took no action until the strike occurred. They pleaded ignorance.

All sections of the Municipal services were stopped, and then the Commissioners remembered that the Tailteann Games were due to commence that week, and immediately perceived the strength of the men's position. A conference between the parties concerned in the dispute was held and arbitration was offered. The men were given an opportunity to vote on that issue. The members of the Municipal Employees Union, by 725 votes to 600, accepted arbitration, but when a general meeting of the whole body of strikers was held immediately after, the decision was reversed by an overwhelming majority and the strike continued.

The Union responsible for the rejection of arbitration was the Workers' Union of Ireland, 400 of whose members were on strike; and they, realising that acceptance of arbitration meant acceptance of the cut, and also resenting Cosgrave's reference to them as "Blackmailers" and "Highwaymen," voted en masse against arbitration, and heartened by this show of fighting spirit many of the 600 members of the M.E.T.U. who had previously accepted arbitration, took heart and cast their vote against it.

On Friday, the electricity supply was cut off. The Government's bluff had been called. They had assured all enquirers that the electricity would be supplied; yet, when the moment came to put their words into action, they backed down—ate their words.

On Saturday a further conference was called and proposals put forward by the Commissioners. These proposals were accepted by the men on Sunday morning. They are as follows:

No reduction in wages until 1st January, 1925, and then a cut of 1/- per week; after that, no further reduction till 1st March, 1925, when a further reduction of 1/- per week comes into operation. This to be the last reduction. In the case of Night Watchmen the cut will be 6d. per night, to date from the 1st January also. Pension rights are not affected by dispute; the period of which is to be regarded as special leave, without pay.

Instead of a reduction of 6/- there is one of 2/-, and the first cut will not be made until January, three months later than the Commissioners decided upon.

Such was the rise, progress and end of one of the most significant struggles in Irish Labour.

The Transport Union had also some members involved—50 to be accurate. The interests of these men were so well attended to by the officials that they were not even represented at the conferences, and that is the service they receive for the money they pay into that Union.

The attitudes adopted by the different groups towards the strike are worthy of comment. The Press called despairingly for scabs and armed protection, but not even our renowned scab-supplying Government could answer their appeal. The Government adopted their usual one—that

of bully—and Willie Cosgrave made one of his oratorical outbursts embellished by language culled from James's Street. Even the business men—the antique furniture—were disgusted at his sickly attempt to bluff the strikers. The Government's challenge was accepted. They were given the opportunity to use scabs and, as was expected, they failed to carry out their threat. Not only that, but they were forced to agree to the demands of the "blackmailers," a thing which they said they would never do. They ate their own vomit, like their canine brethren—the mongrels. The Labour Party, of course, ignored the dispute and travelled to Cork, not because they did not want to interfere, but because of their inability to influence or dictate to the strikers. And the officials of the Transport Union deserted their men on strike and also went to Cork.

By their part in this dispute the Workers' Union proved their fighting worth. By their determination alone they beat the Government, the Press and the scab labour men. They are the leading union in this country, and, as they spread throughout the country, their part in the Municipal Strike will stand to their credit, and they will be recognised as the only union in Ireland able and willing to protect the Irish Working Class. The Transport Union has ceased to exist—except as a scab herding organisation. The Transport Union card is nothing but a pass to scab. There is only going to be one labourers union in Ireland and that will be the Workers' Union, which has earned its place by right of conquest.

This strike just past, will have a bearing on Irish Labour like to that of 1913, but in a smaller way '13 planted the seeds of unionism, '24 will revive them. And like to '13 the official labour movement has ignored the struggle, a struggle which definitely marks the end of official labour scabbery in Ireland. These officials are sitting in Cork this week, pretending that they represent Irish Labour. They are the most reactionary and cowardly group in Europe to-day, and yet they claim to represent a movement which has led the world of labour in years past and which will do so yet again, if the spirit which won the Municipal Strike continues to spread throughout the four provinces of Ireland.

### SCABS WANTED.

The Government has come to a bad pass when they conspire with discredited labour fakirs and demobilised soldiers to procure scabs. Yet they have tried, with the help of Capt. Moynihan of the Ex-Service Men's Association, and the officials of the I.T.W.U. to get scabs for the Marino job, where the men have been on strike for ten weeks. Moynihan offered to give these scabs cards in the Ex-Service Men's Association, and when this was refused he told them he would get them. Transport cards for nothing, so long as they would take jobs at Marino.

He offered forty cards, but they were thrown back at him, and his associate, Capt. Mack, who still retains his manhood, told Moynihan that if he (Moynihan) continued in his present course he would disassociate himself from him and his actions. And this Moynihan was in Unity Hall some weeks back whining and cringing to the Workers' Union and asking for protection for his members in Kildare who had been threatened by the Transport Union. Now this creature hires himself out as a moral assassin. He is worthy of his masters and they of him.

Be of good cheer, my comrades; you are not working alone and single-handed. Wherever there is human suffering there also are human sympathisers hastening to the rescue, and you are one with these wherever you are—Hardie.

## EVICTIONS IN DUBLIN.

## NEED OF TENANTS TO RALLY TOGETHER.

To the Editor,  
"Irish Worker."

Sir,—There is urgent necessity for tenants to rally together and by combination to help each other against threatened eviction. In the district of North Wall the need of this closer co-operation amongst householders is very evident. A large number of people occupying houses in the streets situated in what is known as the area at the back of the Church, also Irvine Terrace and Crescent, Ryan's Avenue, Church Road, and Caledon Road, are subject to a rent collector who acts in common for several properties. People who may not have rent for him every Monday or Tuesday when he calls are subjected to abuse and threats. He is constantly summoning people to the police court, or processing them for the Recorder's Court. His policy is to obtain possession orders, with the view of re-letting the houses at increased rents.

No law obliges people to put up with impropriety from this or any other collector.

What is needed amongst tenants is the exercise of public spirit to resist such treatment. If they submit meekly and take the offence as a matter of course then they have only themselves to blame. Let these tenants decide, instead of paying to an individual who bullies and abuses them, to pay direct to the landlords or landlady.

It is intolerable, for instance, that a rent collector should threaten a woman that he will put bailiffs into her house; or, as he said to another, that he would put her out in the gutter, or send her into the workhouse; or to tell another, in contemptuous tones, that he would treat her as he treated the other lady. Or if he is kept waiting, he will tell people that he presumes they have sent to the pawn.

Tenants who do repairs or renovations, such as wall-papering, are denied a refund of the outlay. If they press their demand they are threatened with notice to quit.

Sanitary defects are deferred as long as possible. These are only a few of the many points of irritation that affect tenants.

Already one family has been evicted. Another family is threatened with eviction, having received the Sheriff's notice. There are six children in this house, the youngest of which is four years. Where is that family to be put if they are thrown on the roadside? If the harshness of their rent collector—who is a professional house-jobber—be permitted to prevail, they may be sent to the workhouse to which he threatened to send other people.

The mother of this family made an offer of payment which, I understand, the Sub-Sheriff considered quite reasonable. But that offer has been refused and eviction appears inevitable.

What is aimed at is to secure possession of houses with the intention of re-letting them at increased rentals. Thus the jobbery and victimisation is carried on. But there is a way to stop these evil extremes. An evicted house ought to be held in the same spirit of public condemnation as was an evicted farm during the land agitation. If these houses were left tenantless such a proceeding would stop the jobbers.

There is another aspect of these matters. The rent collector derives considerable remuneration from all the houses he at present manages. There is a very substantial profit to landlords in each case between the rates and the rents.

In addition I understand he has a public pension. He is thus a man of many jobs. Hence all the greater incentive for tenants to discontinue helping his house commissions.

I suggest that all the tenants in Church Road district should attend this meeting of the Irish Worker League next Monday

evening, at 8 o'clock, when the situation might be discussed. The announcement of the meeting will be seen in this week's issue of the "Irish Worker." I hope those who read it will pass the word round.

Yours,

"ONE OF THE TENANTS."

## ONCE TOO OFTEN.

On Tuesday last the case of the O.B.U. housebreakers was heard in the Dublin Police Court, and judgement given against the tools of Alderman Wm. O'Brien. In addition, they have been committed for trial and bound over in independent bail of £5 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

The orange has been squeezed dry, and the Government are now discarding their one-time allies and tools. So long as they were of use keeping the workers under—and implementing the Treaty—it was not possible for them to do wrong, but now the situation has changed. The Alderman and Senator are slipping down the slope, and nothing can stop the onward slide.

## STRANGE WAYS.

It has come to our knowledge that Mr. Buckley, W.W.E. has been driving one of the Corporation private cars during the late strike. It seems rather strange, now that the strike is over, he has been seen several times, at a rather late hour, driving the same car without the appointed driver. To say the least of it, this seems a strange procedure to adopt after the settlement of the dispute.

The Motor Section.

## LOVE FROM LABOUR.

Says the "Daily Herald": "A formidable armoured car, intended for use in India, was inspected by high officials of the Indian Office in the Foreign Office quadrangle yesterday. It weighs four and a half tons empty, and carries a crew of five, in addition to two machine guns, rifles, and some thousands of rounds of ammunition."

Perhaps it will be forwarded "with love from Labour," and the badge attached "with the one word Liberty for inscription."

## DAIL VACANCY IN EAST CORK.

Dame Rumour tells us that in the forthcoming Dail Election in East Cork one of Ole Bill's lieutenants, Eamonn Lynch, late of Head Office, 35 Parnell Square, is to be one of the candidates. If so, there will be a repetition of the recent County Dublin election, when Archie Heron forfeited his deposit of £100. Watch us!

## GUNMAN TURNS PACIFIST.

"Gunman" Kelly has been bound to the peace for six months for assaulting C. Byrne, one time chairman of No. 3 Branch, now a member of the W.U. of I. The invokers of law are getting a taste of their own medicine, and the O.B.U. Defence League is, in consequence, up a tree.

## DROICHEAD NUA.

Ald. Tom O'Reilly, Senator Cummins the man of 4 jobs, M. MacGabháin (née Smyth), Sec. of Droichead Nua Branch, spoke at a meeting in the town. They stated the I.T. & G.W.U. ruled Dublin and could stop supplies, etc. Senator Cummins (school-teacher, who took the cut in his own wages) wants men to stick to the I.T. & G.W.U. and avoid same in theirs. What a joke.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## SAILED FROM BELFAST.

The ss Glen Head (Gibson), for Hamburg, via Cardiff; ss Clapham, ss Comber, ss Monaleen, and ss Penton, for Ayr; ss Cretan, for Glasgow; ss Maplewood, for Port Talbot; ss British Tommy, for Swansea; ss Eolo, for Barry Roads; ss Glenann and ss Glenmaroon, for Garston; ss Blackwater, for Limerick; ss Eveleen, for Manchester.

## ARRIVED AT

Rotterdam, 6th inst., ss Tyro (Bell), from Antwerp, for Cork and Waterford. Hamburg, 5th inst., ss Fair Head (Cole), from Ayr.

## SAILED FROM

Fayal, 5th inst., ss Fanad Head (Finlay), for St. Michaels (Azores).

## PASSED

Dungeness, 5th inst., ss Tallo (Visser), for Waterford and Limerick.

Dunnott Head, 6th inst., ss Carrigan Head (Niblock), for Reval and Riga, from Belfast.

## POSITION OF "HEAD" LINE AND "LORD" LINE STEAMERS.

G. HEYN & SONS, LTD., Managers, Belfast.

Ratlin Head—Sailed from Barry 2nd inst. for Bombay.

Torr Head—Passed Pernambuco 31st ult. from Glasgow for Monte Video.

Melmore Head—Due Belfast about 13th inst. from Montreal and Quebec—complete discharge at Dublin.

Fanad Head—Due at St. Michaels (Azores) 6th inst. from Fayal to complete discharge from Cardiff—thence to Montreal.

Dunaff Head—Passed Pernambuco 27th ult. from Barry and Monte Video.

Kenbane Head—At Belfast from Montreal.

Carrigan Head—Sailed from Troon 4th inst. for Reval and Riga to load for Belfast.

Lord Londonderry—Sails from Venice about 7th inst., for Poti to load for Rotterdam.

Lord Downshire—Passed Lelle Isle 3rd inst. for Montreal to load for Belfast and Dublin in order named.

Lord Antrim—Sails from Derry, 7th inst. for Belfast to complete discharge from Pernau and Riga—loads Troon/Three Rivers.

Bengoke Head—Arrived Dublin 5th inst. from Antwerp, thence Belfast and Londonderry.

Orlock Head—Arrived Ghent 5th inst. takes sailings Ghent 12th, Antwerp 16th for Dublin and Belfast.

Glen Head—Sails from Belfast 6th inst. for Cardiff to load for Hamburg.

Wicklow Head—Sailed from Hamburg 3rd inst. for Dublin and Belfast.

Fair Head—Arrived Hamburg 5th inst. loads for Cork, Dublin and Belfast.

Trito—Due Amsterdam, takes sailings Amsterdam 6th, Rotterdam 8th, Belfast and Dublin.

Theano—Arrived Dublin from Rotterdam 6th inst., sails 6th for Belfast, returns Holland for next week's sailings.

Tyro—Arrived Rotterdam 6th inst. from Antwerp to complete loading for Cork and Waterford, and sail 7th inst.

Tallo—Sailed from Amsterdam 4th inst. for Waterford and Limerick.

Sonnenfelde—Arrived Belfast 6th inst. sails 6th for Bremen, via Ayr.

## DUNDALK BRANCH.

Last week we gave the names of some of the stalwarts of the Workers' Union of Ireland in Dundalk, and we would not be doing our duty if we forgot the name of Edward Duffy, the present Chairman of the Branch here, who has been a persistent follower of Jim Larkin since the old days and who was one of the first in Dundalk to help "Jim" form the I.T. & G.W.U. here. That was, we believe, in 1911. "Ned" Duffy, as he is affectionately known, was the first Chairman of the Branch here at that time, and, indeed, he may be termed as one of the Old Guard. We must also mention the names of Miss Maggie McKeavor and Miss Cissie McCormack, who have rendered such valuable assistance on the Branch Committee and who are doing their utmost to make the Workers' Union of Ireland here a huge success. We could keep on quoting names until we had this paper full of nothing else but names, who are working so enthusiastically on behalf of the Workers' Union of Ireland, but suffice it to say that the Workers' Union of Ireland is now an established fact in Dundalk. It has come to stay, and it is not always in the case of members turning over to another union that they remain loyal to the new union they have joined. But in Dundalk every member has remained loyal, except one member who is illiterate and who has been frightened into returning to "Ole Bill's" Jaunta.

Greenore Branch, thanks to "Paddy" Larkin, the Secretary, is gathering strength every week, and some of the men who had seceded from "Ole Bill's" Jaunta—some months ago—are rolling into the Workers' Union of Ireland, and ere long this progressive branch shall make itself felt in North Louth. We have the same good spirit prevailing in Carlingford where Comrade "Paddy" Carroll is in charge of the section, and who, like "Paddy" Larkin, has not spared himself in bringing the branches up to what they are. We have also another good champion in South Louth in the person of "Barney" Martin, who is doing his utmost to rope in all those who have thrown up the "Senator's" O.B.U. long, long ago. And his efforts are meeting with very good success. In a word—Louth is with "Jim" and with him they will remain.

Last week we made some suggestions to Houston with regard to the office furniture. We note he has not yet disposed of it, as we were suggesting that he should send the broken chairs to Liberty Hall for barricading purposes, or if not wanted there they might come in useful for 42 York Street and the desk to "Ole Bill" or the Senator (moryah). But so far the Great Northern Railway Company has not got an order for a special wagon to convey them, or at least so we are informed. We would like, this week, to offer "Mr." Houston a little advice on the matter. That if furniture is left too long without being used it is likely to crack and become useless, so the sooner he gets it to Dublin the better; and the sooner he goes along with it the sooner the Dundalk men will get their tempers cool. He has got fed up going near where the men are employed now, as he got a few "hot" receptions, and the poor little "pet" did not want any more of that kind of reception. He is like the tight quid a week man—he likes it cool. Poor chap. We would also like the readers of the "Irish Worker" to know what it has cost "Ole Bill's" Union to keep a man here since June the 19th. Well! Houston has £7 a week and we believe expenses. Ridgeway has the same rate of wages. Ridgeway and Houston were here together for one week. That was £14 in wages alone up to 28th June. Houston has been here since at £7 a week. That would total to date £42 for wages alone. Then they have four members at 6d. each. So you see they have taken in 12/- in contributions. This is how the workers' money is being squandered.

Oh, when will the workers wake up? Let us hope it will be before it is too late.

Workers of Ireland, your staunch comrades in the Gap of the North are calling upon you to immediately throw in your lot with a true, democratic trade union, by joining the Workers' Union of Ireland, where the members rule, not the officials; where the members control, not dictated to by a Junta, which you are so used to. Join a union that will fight your battles, where the officials dare not compromise without your explicit authority.

We of the North hope to see a complete turn over of all workers in the very near future, when we shall again raise the slogan in sincerity and reality—Each for All, All for Each.

DUNDALK HAWK.

## "MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

Scared of becoming a millionaire, a Mr. Nash of Cincinnati, U.S.A., has handed a million dollars (this year's profits) to his employees—4,000 clothing workers. When doing so, he said to his toilers: "If I kept the money myself I should be worse than a thief. I should have stolen your work. You earned this money. I am giving it back to you." Mr. Nash's capitalist brethren will, we venture to say, generally regard him as an idiot.

## THE SUMMONS.

Gather you, gather you, angels of God,  
Freedom and Mercy and Truth;  
Come, for the earth has grown coward and old,  
Come down and renew us her youth.  
Wisdom, Self-sacrifice, Daring and Love,  
Haste to the battlefield, stoop from above.  
To the day of the Lord at hand.

Gather you, gather you, hounds of hell,  
Famine and Plague and War;  
Idleness, Bigotry, Cant and Misrule—  
Gather and fall in the snare!  
Hireling and Mammonite, Bigot and Knave,  
Crawl to the battlefield, sneak to your grace.  
In the day of the Lord at hand.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

## THE ILLUSION OF WAR.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

War I abhor, and yet how sweet  
The sound along the marching street  
Of drum and fife and I forget  
Wet eyes of widows, and forget  
Broken old mothers, and the whole  
Dark butchery without a soul.

Without a soul, save this bright drink  
Of heady music, sweet as hell  
And even my peace abiding foe  
Go marching with the marching street.  
For yonder yonder goes the fife  
And what care I for human life?

The tears fill my astonished eyes  
And full my heart is like to break;  
And yet 'tis all embannered lies,  
A dream those little drummers make.

O it is wickedness to clothe  
Yon hideous, grinning thing that stalks,  
Hidden in music, like a queen,  
That in a garden of glory walks,  
Till godd men love the thing they loathe.

Art, thou hast many infamies,  
But not an infamy like this—  
Oh, snap the fife and still the drum,  
And show the monster as she is.

## A LEAD FROM BRAZIL.

In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the Prefect has recently sanctioned legislation prohibiting night work in bakeries.

## IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

## LONDON BRANCH.

The campaign for the prisoners' release will go on until every man is free. Our little group has sent round the word to workers' organisations with excellent results. In the House of Commons Henderson admitted receiving several resolutions of protest from Labour bodies. Two of the many letters received by us are sent herewith for publication. Let readers in Britain remember that there are yet men in the Scottish and Six County jails.

## Country Ramble.

Sunday, August 10th, to Westerham Hill, Kent. Meet 11 a.m. Lewisham Obelisk, S.E., or go straight on to the Westerham Hill tea rooms. Lunch and tea, 2/- only. Tickets from above address. There will be room for a few besides ticket-holders. The spot to be visited is about the prettiest around London. New friends welcome.

New members wanted to build up our movement designed as auxiliary to the Dublin I.W.L. General Meeting August 3rd.

The following letters are in answer to our circular re the Release of Prisoners which we have sent out to all trades and labour bodies in England, Scotland and Wales. The circulars were published in the "Worker" some weeks ago.

## The National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

14th July, 1924.

Dear Sir,

Your communication (undated) has had our consideration and we are writing the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Yours fraternally,

R. COPPOCK,

General Secretary.

## Woolwich and District Trades and Labour Council.

99 Woolwich Rd., S.E. 10.

26th July, 1924.

Dear Comrade,

## RELEASE THE PRISONERS!

In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., relating to the above, I have been instructed by the above Council to inform your League that they have the fullest support and sympathy of the Woolwich Trades Council in their efforts to obtain the release of our Irish comrades who have dared to fight for the principles which they uphold against their capitalist oppressors.

You will be interested to learn that for months past the above Council, after they have dealt with correspondence, stand in silence for a few moments, as a mark of respect to all gallant stalwarts who have given their lives, and for those who have suffered or are suffering for fighting in the interests of the working class.

In wishing success to your efforts, we would remind all comrades attending your meetings, that as soon as the workers in this, or any other country under British Imperialism, attempt to obtain their freedom, so soon will they be attacked in the same harsh and brutal manner as our Irish comrades by the British Imperialists, and the treatment of the working class will be determined by the manner in which they—as a class—have banded themselves together in order to meet their oppressors.

Best wishes.

Yours fraternally,

J. ADAMS, Secretary.

In every country the dangerous classes are those who do no work.—Longfellow.

# AMERICAN NEWS

(From our Correspondent.)

New York, July 19th.

## Mexicans Elect a "Red."

All the returns are not available, but it is certain that Calles has been returned by a large majority. This ensures continuance of Obregon's policy of cutting up the large estates, rigid taxation of oil companies and a more determined effort to rescue Mexico from the control of the New York banks and the British and American oil and mining companies.

Russia's success in crippling the power of the International bankers has given new hope to the mortgaged Latin-American Republics, and doubtless has had its influence on the Mexican proletariat.

Calles, while not as "Red" as Lenin or James Connolly, is committed to the breaking up of the large landed estates; the nationalisation of mines and industries, a living wage, and houses and farms for the landless agricultural workers. When will Ireland have such a President?

Wall Street is disappointed and its papers have featured the protest of Dr. Adolfo Ferrer, at present here to secure U.S. intervention. His large banana plantation was recently confiscated and given to his workers, he wails. Continuing, he states: "The properties of Mexicans and other nationals who have refused to support the Socialistic politicians in power, have been confiscated and the owners driven from their land and left destitute. Many have fled to the United States and Europe, where they are living in penury."

To give support to Dr. Ferrer, to Mrs. Evans, whose Gilbertian stand against the rising Socialistic tide caused the British Consular Agent, Cummings, to be kicked out of Mexico, and other disappointed exploiters of the Mexican peons and serfs, the International bankers have withdrawn their promised loan to Mexico. One of the last acts of the expiring Obregon Government was to inform the Wall Street bankers that Mexico will consequently default on her yearly gold payment of interest on the American loans. Mexico has caught the disease of European Governments—"defaultitis"—and Wall Street must again try to work up the war feeling against the Mexicans.

## Brazil's Revolution.

News of the Brazilian fighting is heavily censored and fragmentary. Sao Paula is to Brazil what Belfast is to Ireland—or rather what's left of Ireland. The main industries, banks, and trading centres are concentrated in Sao Paula. It is the seat of the world's coffee industry, export of which is worth many millions per year.

The rebellion is, at root, a struggle for a more complete control of the coffee industry by a few capitalists and the creation of another "six county area" to include Sao Paula and Santos, Brazil's main shipping port and harbour.

Brazil has a liberal or radical government, but the Sao Paula capitalists have long complained that the voting power of the farmers, workers and agricultural communities scattered over Brazil's vast territory unduly control their activities and investments. Consequently this revolution has been started as a protest against the "will of the people," as expressed in the rural ballot boxes, and with the object of secession.

That Wall Street and the American banks are interested is evidenced by the fact that the State Department to-day ordered American battleships to proceed to Santos to "protect American interests."

## Three Months' Hard.

A young ex-soldier, gassed at the front while safeguarding Wall Street loans and

now unable to perform heavy work, was arrested and sent up for three months, his crime consisting of sleeping in an empty hen house at the back of a rich man's mansion. Merely another victim who fought for democracy, later returning to "a land fit for heroes to live in." His case differs only slightly from the thousands demobbed from the Free State Army, the British, French and German armies. Capitalist Governments send out workers to kill each other because of the quarrels over trade or territories or capital, then turn them loose to starve to death.

When will the workers of all lands resolve to fight only to obtain real freedom, and the land and resources of their own countries for themselves, the workers, and peasants—the rightful owners and inheritors of the soil?

## Oil Murder.

Despite the denials of the New York oil capitalist, Sinclair, it has been established that the murder of the Italian Socialist leader is due to his, Sinclair's, bribery.

The Fascisti leader Rocca demanded of Mussolini that their organisation be purged of the "savages" and gunmen. He was expelled because of this reformist zeal.

His next move was to sell to the murdered Socialist, Matteotti, some documents proving that the Under-Secretary of the Interior, Signor Fiuzi; and other Cabinet leaders had received large sums of money from Harry Sinclair for certain oil concessions. On his way to the Italian chamber, to read these documents, Matteotti was kidnapped and killed because "dead men tell no tales."

This same Sinclair and Doheny bribed American Cabinet Ministers and obtained the U.S. naval reserve oil lands. They fomented more than one rebellion in Mexico because of taxes upon their oil lands near Tampico. They later intrigued with England, Poland and France to start another war on the Workers' Government of Russia to obtain possession of the world's richest oil field at Baku. Trotsky, with the biggest standing army in Europe, stood ready to defend the "property" of the Workers' Government. England and France, fearing their people could not be fooled, at this time, into another war, declined Sinclair's advances and left Baku to the Soviets.

Fortunately no oil deposits have been located in Ireland. There are no valuable mineral resources to tempt a Sinclair into inviting your Free State Cabinet Ministers to dine with him at the Shelbourne, or to take part in short yachting cruises. Italian or American Cabinet Ministers might accept bribes from the super-capitalists, but—buidheachas le Dia—there is only one Darrell in Ireland and he is without portfolio. Those with portfolio are like Caesar's wife—above suspicion.

## "Woodbines" and Twist.

A fight of more than passing interest to Dublin and all Irish workers has commenced: The Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain, now seeking absolute control of the Irish tobacco trade, purchase yearly about seventy million pounds weight of leaf from the tobacco farmers of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and the Carolinas. Three years ago these farmers formed a union and, using what the Independent calls "Larkinite methods," they enrolled every grower in the tobacco belt over three hundred thousand, with the slogan of "no scabs." They then did some collective bargaining and co-operative marketing, getting a much better price for their tobacco and their labour from the English Trust—Ogdens and Players and Wills and Copes and that ilk. The following year they again raised the price of the raw leaf, depriving the English tobacco millionaires of a few new yachts or cases of champagne. But this aroused the "Bulldog breed," and a start

was then made to smash the co-operative farmers' union.

Thousands of farmers were induced in Georgia to plant tobacco. The Trust sent out demonstrators, like the Irish Department of Agriculture, to advise these scab farmers in methods of culture, marketing, etc., and like the Dublin employers of 1914, they were ordered to sign up that they would not "join the union." English capitalists made arrangements with the local banks to finance the tobacco farmers till the crop is marketed late this year.

The co-operative farmers then sent their leaders to look over the English and European markets, also to interview the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester, with a view to that huge organisation entering the tobacco manufacturing field. As a further inducement to get the "Co-op," moving they agreed to sell at a reduction of two or three cents per pound conditional on this rebate which would mean many thousands of pounds sterling being expended on an advertising campaign for the new brands of "non-scab" cigarettes and tobaccos.

The C.W.S. is considering the proposal being very sympathetic to it, as they could buy, manufacture and sell much cheaper than the Imperial Tobacco Co.

European manufacturers and English independents outside the Trust have purchased this year's crop from the union farmers. Organisers or "agitators" are being sent down to Georgia to show the hard-headed farmers how easy it is to get several cents more per pound for their leaf from the millionaire Brits who must buy in the American market.

Before next year's crop matures the Imperial will find the Georgia farmers also Larkimised, and let us hope the Co-op will be operating in their English market—breaking the tentacles of a Trust that is seeking to capture the whole tobacco trade with the object of making the workers' only luxury, more expensive.

And to the Milroys and Blythes and Cosgraves, who welcome the entry of this capitalistic trust into Ireland, with the crushing out of old time Irish tobacco industries, it can be pointed out that tobacco is a government or State monopoly in Russia, France, Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Under the coming Workers' Republic in Ireland tobacco, milk, bread, flour and all necessities of life will be strictly under Government control and dispensed only from Government depots at cost price. No gambling or manipulating of food prices will then be tolerated. A Workers' Republic would follow the Russian example and execute summarily anyone who gambles with the food supplies or seeks to amass riches by increasing the cost of food to the workers or farmers.

## De Valera.

The release of De Valera and other leaders has given a big impetus to the Irish Republican movement here.

The workers, or rather the class-conscious workers that James Connolly organised here are hoping that "Dev" will now go the whole of the road and declare for a free Gaelic Republic—a Workers' Republic—such as James Connolly set out to establish when he forced the pass of the old I.R.B. and made the 1916 Rising inevitable.

They know a Republic modelled like the U.S.A., France, Cuba, Poland or Germany would not bring freedom to Ireland, would not mean more freedom than the present Cosgrave arrangement means to the working and farming classes.

Ireland's shipping, mineral resources and industries would still be controlled and owned by a small group of Masonic Ugomists, and nationalist exploiters and bankers. And the army would still be at the beck and call of this small group to keep the workers, farm labourers and small tenant farmers in their present state of semi-slavery.

If "Dev" now declares for a Gaelic

Commune it is felt Ireland, all Ireland, would soon know freedom.

Chinese Reprisals.

Cables reaching here from China today indicate that much feeling has been aroused by the murders recently committed under the authority of Ramsay MacDonald's Government, by the Commander of the British gun boat "Cock-Chafer."

The river trade to the Treaty Ports has been carried for many years by the quaintly rigged junks, thousands of small boatmen earning their livelihood this way. Recently the big English shipping lines decided to hog all the river freight and earn more dividends for the idle rich scattered over England, by depriving thousands of river boatmen of their means of livelihood. These men years ago organised in the Junkmen's Guild, and at a protest meeting a Britisher of the blatant "we own the bally earth" type ran amok through the meeting, brandishing a revolver, to start a panic. Some irritated Chinamen, disliking these mad dog tactics on a hot day, shot the Englishman, so that the meeting could proceed without senseless interruption. Two days later the gunboat "Cock-Chafer" arrived and the commander took the President and secretary of the Junkmen's Guild to an open grave and shot them, just as the Cosgrave Government shot Mellows, Kory, Dick and Joe—to demonstrate the strength of the British Empire.

Three days later a bomb was thrown at a gathering of foreign consuls and diplomats, missing the Britisher, but killing the French and two Americans.

An anti-British boycott was initiated and the British kept inside their hotels and consulate. Signs were put up on cinemas, museums, hotels, libraries, etc.: "Dogs and Englishmen not Admitted."

The authorities of the French and British "concession" of Shameen, where the exploiting foreigners live and where the larger silk mills are situated, passed a ruling that Chinese going to and from Shameen must have a passport with photo attached. This was too much for the patient Celestials, and the dockworkers, silk workers, cooks, nurse-maids, housemaids, kitchen-maids and every one employed in the foreign section went on strike—even to the mid-wives. The powerhouse workers in Canton cut out the electric light switches in sympathy. Butchers and grocers refused to deliver supplies into the foreign quarters. Picket lines were put out and the boycotted residents, displaying small Union Jacks, French and American flags, moved out with the dignity befitting the "superior" races and have gone to Hong Kong until the strikers win the cancellation of the passport and photo regulation.

Recall of the British Consul is also demanded by the strikers before they will resume work. The Chinese police also joined the sympathy strike, and as all the foreign banks and business houses are located in Shameen, Europeans and Americans have volunteered for police duty. Efforts are being made to tie up the large British steamers, and it is obvious the striking Chinamen mean to force Ramsay MacDonald to withdraw the objectionable British Consul.

Three years ago the quay workers in Hong Kong tied up British shipping for ten months. Only eighteen were weak enough to scab, and leaving the quays after the first day's work the pickets closed around them and severed the heads from the whole eighteen and threw the bodies in the river. This indicates how seriously the Chinaman takes membership of a trade's union, and it is a sure sign that Ramsay MacDonald and J. H. Thomas will regret ordering the murder of the secretary and president of the boatmen's union. And you members of the Workers' Union working on the Dublin quays, next time you meet a "Chink" from Canton or Hong Kong with his union book, take his hand, or give him a salute to show there is such a thing as class solidarity.

IN MEMORIAM

McENTEE, FIRST ANNIVERSARY

In proud and loving Memory of my husband, Staff-Captain Harry McEntee, A.S.U., 1st Battalion, Irish Republican Army.

Brutally murdered at Finglas by Free State Troops on August 1st, 1923.

R.I.P.

Inserted by his beloved wife and children, Rita, Sean and Liam.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street

NOTICE.

FLOUR MILLING SECTION

A Meeting of all Members of above will be held in Trades' Hall, on Sunday next, August 10th, at 12 o'clock.

Business:—To Consider Wages Question and Working Conditions.

Executive Committee.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street

NOTICE.

CORPORATION WORKERS.

A Meeting of all above will be held in Unity Hall, on Sunday next, August 10th, at 12 o'clock.

Important Business to be Decided. Executive Committee.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

Theatrical and Cinema Section, Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street.

Special Notice to all Picture House Employees.

All theatrical workers in Dublin are now enrolled in this Union. On Sunday last the full staff of the "Fountain Picture House" attended and joined up. Since then, the workers in the "Corinthian," "Grand Central," "Sackville," "Palace" and "Dorset" have visited Unity Hall and joined.

A final opportunity is given you on next Sunday to follow their example. Attend at 12.30 sharp.

By Order, E.C. Pro. Tem.

DRAW IN AID OF WIDOW LAWLESS.

1st Prize ... No. 187
2nd Prize ... No. 342

Prizes may be had on application to: Editor: "Irish Worker," Unity Hall.

FRANK MOSS PRIZE DRAW

Winning Number, 282. Owner of above ticket apply to Thos. Doyle, Trades Hall, Capel Street, Monday, 11th August, 8 p.m.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street

MOTOR WORKERS' SECTION

General Meeting of the above Section will be held in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, on Wednesday, 13th August, to receive nominations for the position of Delegate for Section. Nominations close on 13th August. Election of Delegate will take place by ballot at General Meeting on the 20th August, in the Trades' Hall also.

By Order, Branch Committee.

AN EXCURSION

By CHAR-A-BANC

TO

ATHLONE TOWN AND THE SHANNON VALLEY

ON SUNDAY, 24th AUGUST

TICKETS:—10/- each up to 17th, and 15/- after that date.

Children under seven, half price.

Seats may be booked at "Irish Worker" Office, Unity Hall, by leaving instalment off ticket.

Char-a-bancs will leave Marlboro' Street at 8 a.m. sharp.

J. GAVAN (Org.)
J. O'REILLY (Sec.)

All Kinds of Irish Manufactured Goods including Donegal and Connemara Tweeds and any and every other article manufactured in Ireland can be obtained from

THE MACMORROUGH

Room D., 143-4 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

THE PHONE DUBLIN 314

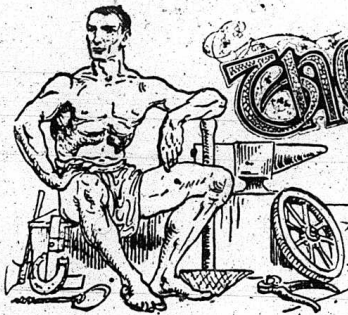
GAELIC PRESS

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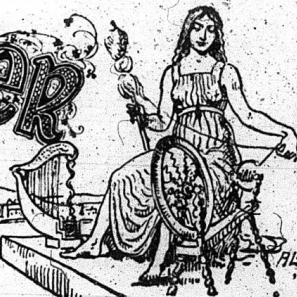
Advertisement for TEAS UNITED TEA COMPANY. Includes logo with 'TEAS' and 'UNITED' text, and details about tea quality and prices.

Printed by "The Gaelic Press," 21 Upper Liffey Street, Dublin, for the Proprietor, and published by him at "Unity Hall," Dublin.



# The IRISH WORKER

AN OIBRÍDE JAOLÁC



Edited by Jim Larkin.

No. 56. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1924

TWOPENCE

## JOHNSON TRIES ANOTHER TUNE

"Felix" Johnson is again playing to the gallery. Fearing lest a General Election should be brought about by the Boundary Question, and knowing how slim are his chances of being again returned to the £400 per year job, he has already commenced his election campaign. At his previous attempts Johnson has advanced the plea that his presence in the Dail would be conducive towards the advance of the Irish Working Class. But now that he has acquired a record in the shape of reductions in the Old Age Pensions, teachers' salaries and a general fall in wages and consequent increase in the cost of living, he is forced to play another tune. He realises that this working class sob stuff is played out, and so "Felix" with his nine lives, or is it coats, changes his tattered jacket for a new one—but one that has an old-fashioned cut and a green lining, and the style is known as "Ireland a Nation." In other words, Tom is going to try and work the "All for Ireland" stunt.

In the Dail debate (so-called) on the Boundary Question Tom broke out real wild. Crying that the Treaty had been broken, he demanded that the people of Ireland should remodel its most obnoxious features and that the Constitution should be altered in order to avail of every article of freedom granted by the treaty. We suppose one of the obnoxious features that Felix refers to is the Oath. He would like the Oath eliminated to enable the Republicans to enter the Dail should they desire. Of course, the reason he will mouth about the Oath is that he is again attempting to gull the Republican voters. He gulled them last time in County Dublin, and by aid of their votes retained his seat, and now he is preparing the ground for another sowing, the harvest of which he hopes to reap in the next General Election.

From now onwards he will angle for Republican votes by mouthing in the Dail about broken Treaties and fuller Constitutions and other rubbish. But we think the rank and file of the Republican movement know him and his record. They need no reminding of the part he played at the time of the murder of Mellows, O'Connor and their comrades, or the famous oration on the subject of the civil war when he announced the doctrine now known as "if it cost as much more," or its partner "the last man and the last penny to uphold the fabric of the nation." Johnson is now an open-book to the people of this country and, he knowing this, is making a last stand on the Boundary Question. But we can assure Felix that should every other person in Ireland forget his record, we won't, and we will take particular care that it is not overlooked as in the previous election.

"Newspaper readers are already aware that hardly any member of the Dail—not excluding even Ministers—has been given so much space in the newspapers as Mr. Johnson."—(Institute of Journalists.)

We think, we noticed it before this.

## THE RECENT MUNICIPAL STRIKE.

### WHERE DOES THE M.E.T.U. STAND ?

Kevin O'Higgins once referred to those who do not think for themselves as "mugs." He was not referring to his own followers, though, heaven knows, he might have been. There are mugs and MUGS, and to our mind the latter are those who, in their self-sufficiency, believe they "can fool all the people all the time." This is not addressed to mugs of any sort, but is a statement of fact for all whom it may concern, and it concerns not a few. The Municipal Strike has but recently terminated with victory for the city employees, and that despite the efforts of the O'Brien-Foran gang and the Government. At the moment of crisis, Foran was—WHERE?—and O'Brien and Johnson were hobnobbing in Cork with others of the same kidney. The O.B.U., scarce enough when the fight was being waged for the Municipal employees, mustered in Cork in full strength and, with war paint on and verbal tomahawks thickening the air, danced the war dance of the tribe. The occasion was the Annual Conference of the "Irish Labour Party."

The "Irish Labour Party" is a grandiose name for the I.T. & G.W.U. The O.B.U. by means of false representation has for years bossed the "Congress" of which Felix Johnson is the High Priest. Anyone examining the annual reports of that Union can see that whatever the income, or, in other words, the membership, it was represented at Congress as with a membership of 100,000. This is the secret of the O'Brien-Foran-Johnson alliance. Without the I.T. & G.W.U. the "Congress" was but representative of a handful of small Irish Unions, one of which was, and is, the Municipal Employees Union. Without the "O.B.U." the income of the "Irish Labour Party" would not have been sufficient to pay the wages of Johnson and the expenses incidental to the reactionary policy of the O.B.U.-Johnson gang. Therefore, Johnson was all the time at the end of a rope, and it but needed a sharp pull by the Parnell Square intriguers to put him in extremis.

In mentioning the Municipal Workers' Union our purpose is to complete the picture presented by the so-called Irish Labour Party. The preponderating influence, as already stated, is the I.T. & G.W.U., but the subsidiary organisations play their part. The Municipal Employees' Union is one of the Unions helping to buttress up Johnson-O'Brien-Foranism, and the continued existence of the Irish Labour Party is the proof of that support. We should have thought that the activities of the "O.B.U." within the last year, and, in particular, their traitorous attitude in the recent Municipal strike, would have decided the Municipal Workers against representation of their Union at the bogus Congress, engineered to advance the interests of the O'Brien-Foran-Johnson gang. Instead of that we find Messrs. Lawlor and Tynan, of the Municipal

Union, travelling to Cork to the relief of the now sorely pressed Labour traitors. Is this what the Municipal strike was fought for? Is the continued existence of the pestiferous gang one of the planks in the programme of the Municipal Employees' Union? And is that Union going to stand for it? We put it up now to the rank and file. "Show me your company and I'll tell you what you are." If the Municipal Union is satisfied with the company their representatives are keeping, they are responsible for the policy—whatever it may be—and for whatsoever period it may last, of the "Irish Labour Party." That is the position. They cannot tie themselves to the tail of Johnsonism and then escape responsibility for the results. If the Municipal Workers stand for O'Brien-Foran-Johnsonism then they are parties to the desertion of the workers in the moment of crisis: They are parties, too, to the subterranean plottings against the Workers' Union of Ireland by the reptilian tail end of reaction. They are parties to the underhand work which is going on and which has, for so long, gone on between the "O.B.U." and the Government and the Employers' Federation. They are responsible for the basic 50/- wage, now sought to be imposed on them, in instalments, by the Government, because the "Labour Party" in the Dail put up no serious fight against it. That was the test of the sincerity of Unions such as the Municipal Employees' Union. Then was the moment when Johnson & Co.'s playacting as legislators should have been dealt with by the various Unions contributing to the support of Johnsonism. What did the Municipal Employees' Union do? No more nor no less than in the present crisis. They "carried on," helping Johnson to help himself at the expense of the harassed rank and file.

Let the Municipal Workers, every man and woman of them, look the position straight in the face. Let them ask themselves if it is consistent with principle to continue support of the political thimble-riggers of whom Johnson is the ringleader. Let them assemble together and have it out, whether they are to continue to be led by the nose by their own officials to inevitable ruin, or, on the other hand, to make a break with the political freemasonry whose lodge is 32 Lt. Abbey St. That is the point.

### A DENIAL FROM GLEESON OF NENAGH.

We have received a letter from Mr. Gleeson, Nenagh, relative to a report in the "Vice of Labour" some weeks ago. In the report it was stated that he had said, at a meeting in Nenagh, that "Larkin let us down on several occasions." In his letter to us he absolutely denies this report and asks us to publish the denial in the "Irish Worker."

At the meeting in question he urged the audience to join the Workers' Union and made public his faith in Larkin. We know Gleeson personally and know that he would be the last man in Ireland to use those words, nevertheless we are glad to be able to prove the "Vice" a deliberate liar once again. It was born in iniquity and lives in iniquity.

## LONDON LETTER.

**Food Prices.**

Because half a dozen American speculators have cornered Canadian wheat, the loaf advances this week to 10d. In consequence, the handful of parasites will net millions of dollars whilst a hundred thousand English toilers will be brought very close to the starvation line, and tens of thousands more will sink below it.

Snowden's budget gave a 'sop to each class. The rich got cheaper motor cars and pianos; the workers saw tea drop 4d. per lb. and cocoa 2d. Within a month tea has risen 2d.! According to the capitalist press, this is because the tea-growing capitalists have decided to reduce output, preferring a high price on a smaller sale!

Such happenings as these show us that **the struggle for freedom must become international**; that our people will only become sure of the necessities of life when they are part of a World Federation of Workers' Republics, freely exchanging produce with one another to supply the needs of the world's workers.

**The Care of O'Brien and MacCraith.**

These two Irishmen have at last been set free. They were tried after their return from deportation, and were defended by a Mr. Hastings, K.C. Hastings made a great deal of political capital out of the deportation cases at the expense of the reputation of Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C., then Attorney-General. Mr. Hastings is Sir Patrick and he has Hogg's job. But the cases added to Hastings' pocket as much as to his reputation, for O'Brien declared on oath—and he was not contradicted—that he had paid £3,000 for legal aid. The seven men on trial had to pay £200 to Hastings in advance at the trial, before he would go into court.

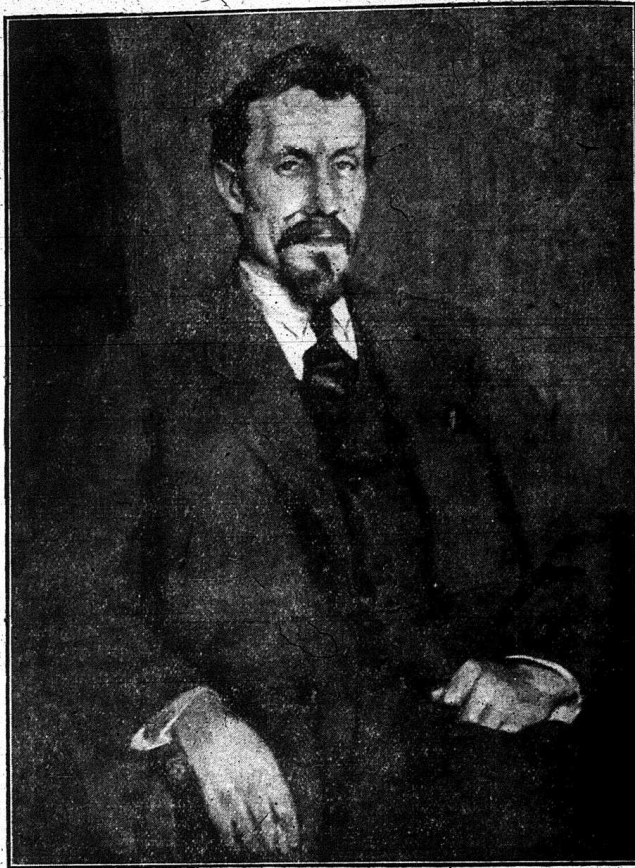
Now this disinterested champion of the workers declared before the world that he believed O'Brien and MacCraith innocent. They were sentenced. A year elapsed, and the Labour Government is in office, with Hastings a member of the Cabinet. The demand was put forward for the men's release, which could have been effected by the stroke of Uncle Henderson's pen, without reference to Parliament. They were held for months until their sentences were more than half completed, and then, as a result of persistent questions in the House from Donnic and others, they were discharged.

**The Building Strike.**

The builders are locked out by the Masters' Federation. The non-federated masters have nearly all allowed the men to remain at work on the men's terms. Thus the masters are divided.

But the situation is very complex on the men's side also. The fight began when some Liverpool and Birkenhead workers in the building trades refused to work for the reduced scale of wages which had come into operation by agreement, and they stood out against the masters plus their own Unions' E.C. Negotiations took place, and the masters threatened a national lock-out unless the Unions forced the men to accept the objectionable scale. Finally the lock-out came in the form of a demand for a national increase of hours to 46½! The masters, who had begun by demanding allegiance from the Liverpool men to the national agreement, now broke that agreement themselves! The Unions ordered an immediate strike.

The Government then commenced arbitration preliminaries and the lock-out notices were held up. Meanwhile strike

**LENIN'S SUCCESSOR.**

N. Rykoff, who has succeeded Lenin as President of the Commissars of the Soviet Republic in Russia. His photograph will be of interest to all those wishful for the welfare of the World's working class, as his position corresponds to that of a Prime Minister in a capitalist state, and he is, therefore, the leader of the only country possessed of working class freedom and government.

notices still held good, but some of the men in confusion, remained at work when they heard that the lock-out was called off. Eventually all came out.

The men are divided into several unions which act in concert. But unions of the men digging the drains, for instance, allowed their men to remain at work because these men were not attacked! In some places, e.g., on the L.C.C. Housing Scheme at Downham, London, transport unionists have unloaded materials at jobs where the strike is in progress. The men themselves are not clear what they are demanding in opposition to the employers. In some districts 1d. an hour is sought, in others 1d. In some, the 44 hours is defended, in others there is a readiness to compromise on this.

Yet local settlements have taken place, although the Masters' Federation are threatening builders who surrender to the men. The Federation has commenced an attempt to corner the raw materials required, and to prevent masters, who refuse to beat down their wage-slaves, from carrying out contracts.

The unions themselves are not paying dispute pay to men who have not been paying dues for more than three months! Truly the unions who act in this fashion, manufacture their own blacklegs.

Meanwhile the other 6,000,000 unionists are standing by without helping.

The spirit of solidarity has not yet reached more than a few of our English fellow wage-slaves! With a united policy boldly stated by the union mouthpieces,

and with the scientifically planned assistance of such other unions as the Railwaymen, Transport Workers, the divided employers could easily be defeated.

But what is the meaning of the Federation's offensive? It is obviously a strategic move in the manoeuvre to obtain an entrenched position during the years of building under Wheatley's Housing Scheme. Already the financiers are to do very well from the Scheme, for interest in money is to be the principal part of the cost of the scheme. Now the contractors are preparing to demoralise and depress the workers, so as to reap large profits from the building of houses in the years to come!

**The Boundary.**

All the newspapers are agitated on this issue. On the one hand, there is a desire to make terms with Ulster, i.e. Imperialist capitalism; on the other, a dread of Republican revival! The spectre of Republicanism triumphing over the failure of the Treaty has literally terrified the writers in several of our boss newspapers! And lo and behold! the Labour "Herald" of 4/8/24 publishes an anti-Treaty speech from none other than Felix Johnson, the man who was prepared to back Cosgrave in 1923 "even if it costs as much more!" Welcome to the Prodigal Son!

Instalment of "James Connolly; His Epoch," held over until next week.

"EXILE."

## INCHICORE NOTES

## THE ONLY WAY IN INCHICORE.

Oh, Mr. Gallagher! Oh, Mr. Gallagher!  
Did you see what has appeared upon the scene?  
Some one from Inchicore  
Has started writing notes once more  
And they will surely give us wigs upon the green.  
Oh, Mr. Sheenan! Oh, Mr. Sheenan!  
I think our little game it has been seen;  
But we'll uphold our reputations,  
We'll keep going on deputations,  
Then we are sure to get  
What? PROMOTION!  
Mr. Sheenan.

## THE STRIKE IN RUNNING SHED AT INCHICORE.

Inchicore is having a busy time just now. The engineers' helpers in Running Shed and Millwright Shop, also the Tubers in Running Shed have gone on strike.

The facts of the case are as follows:—  
Some four months ago a demand was made on behalf of the Engineers and Helpers for 5/- per week advance, because of the fact that they were not piece workers. After some negotiations the Engineers got 3/-—the Helpers got nothing.

The old Transport Union kept this matter lying over so long that the men began to think that their case was being let down. So, inspired by that new independent spirit of the Workers' Union of Ireland, the men held a meeting at which it was decided to strike.

Now, we are not going into the merits of the strike on this occasion. But what we are doing is to have our eyes open, and we are dotting down a lot of things that are going on. So one advice:—Keep at your own job. Mind your own business. The Workers' Union will look after themselves.

## OUR CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION.

## THE DEATH CHAIR.

"As soon as the cap is put on the forehead I try to watch the breath," said the doctor, "and give the signal for the executioner to depress the lever, so that the lungs will be as empty as possible. I generally get it right. If I do, death is instantaneous. The man, through the electric current, dies with the stoppage of breath; strangulation practically. From a minute to a minute and a half and all is over. I don't think the man feels any pain from the moment the lever is pulled; the nerve shock is too tremendous." The doctor then led the way into the next room, which looked like an operating chamber, because there was a high, long table in the centre. "Here we put the body," he said, "it is carried in at once; the temperature of the body is 130 degrees; I have tested it by putting a knife, and then a thermometer into the stomach, the blood is all boiling. The brain heat must be higher still—Oh, yes, I have had several in a day." "Five, doctor," the keeper added. "Seven was our biggest day," returned the doctor, casually. "Contemporary Portraits," by Frank Harris

## 'TIS SPREADING.

We see in the daily press that certain people, by name, T. Irwin, O'Farrell and Davin attended the "At Home" held by Willie Cosgrave, but as the "Lady Correspondent" neglected to treat of their dress we are in doubt as to whether they wore a top hat or merely silk stockings.

We wonder are they following Ramsay's example and sacrificing their personal feeling for the good of their class, or is it merely another case of the "missus" having social ambitions.

## TO HENRY DUBB.

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. (St. John: 8; 32.)

Born heir of toil—from sire to sire—  
Cradled in ignorance.  
Never could flames of freedom's fire  
On your dull senses glance.  
Never the splendid visionings  
That colour the poet's song,  
Could lift a soul on fancy's wings,  
Which sees not the age-old wrong.

Such thoughts as claim your barren mind  
Can never dare be free,  
For gods that be have made your kind  
A human mockery:  
Ages of cringing, want and care,  
Their print on your brain have wrought,  
Till we despair of placing there  
The germ of one fearless thought.

Soulless vintner of martyr's blood—  
Wine for the robber's feast.  
The wine of life, whose crimson flood  
Shall drown the reeling beast.  
In you no lawless heart, oppress'd,  
E'er leaps to a rebel call,  
No choking anger fills your breast  
When the scarlet Standards fall.

Yet, shall we damn you down to hell  
And name you scab and all,  
If you defend the citadel  
Of wrong, when tyrants call?  
Slave child, of a slavish mother,  
Shall yours be the brand of shame?  
Ah no! no, my poor weak brother,  
Not yours, no, not yours the blame.

Though the records of the ages  
That fashioned you poor clod,  
May show through their blood-stained  
pages

The path our feet have trod.  
Though that path lead through your  
treason,  
And that blood its crimson cost,  
Yet the still small voice of reason  
Pleads, unite or all is lost!

Unite! the call goes sounding forth  
Through teeming, hot bazaars.  
The trumpets of the icy North  
Blare out the magic bars.  
The earth is yours when'er you choose,  
When'er the rebel ranks fall in.  
You've nothing but your chains to lose,  
But you have a world to win.

So we'll veil the past forever,  
And grip your hard, rough hand,  
And love that no hate can sever  
Shall make you understand.  
Your eyes shall be blind no longer,  
And from your sleep you shall wake,  
While the sun of hope, grown stronger,  
On our world of dreams shall break.

And when the drums come beating in  
The Army of the Night,  
One Brotherhood resolved to win,  
In Freedom's epic fight,  
No bidas there the cause would sell,  
No Master the price could pay;  
As we storm through the gates of Hell  
With the Dubb of yesterday.

SUNDOWNER (late Howard, N.Z.)

## EXCURSION TO ATHLONE.

We have been asked to announce that the Excursion to Athlone, the preliminary notice of which appeared in our advertising columns last week, has been cancelled for the present. Other excursions are being planned and the announcements will appear in our columns in due course.

JOIN THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.  
Entrance Fee, 1s. Subscription 3d. Weekly

## GROCCERS' PORTERS' SECTION.

A general organising meeting of the above was held on Sunday evening, the 10th, at the Trades' Hall, Capel Street. There was a very large and representative attendance of members. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Mitchell, Executive Committee, who delivered a great address and advised all members of the above to join up and stand fast to the Workers' Union of Ireland.

After the meeting a large number of members were elected to assist the present Committee.  
It is very important that all members of the Committee meet at Unity Hall on Sunday not later than 11.30. Business important.  
M. KAVANAGH,  
Section Secretary.

## AN INVITATION.

To the Editor,  
"Irish Worker."

Sir—We have a great many important and influential foreign visitors in Dublin just now who are busy "doing the sights." There is one place, however, which they carefully avoid, and that is the Dublin Union Workhouse! Hence I would invite those people to come and have a look at the picture which presents in the "Garden Infirmary" of the Dublin Union; a phase of Dublin life hitherto entirely unrevealed. With your kind permission I shall refer to the subject more fully later on.

Yours fraternally,

R.B.H.

## RUSSIAN NOTES.

The productivity of labour has increased from 548 pre war roubles per worker per annum to 1,292 roubles. This with economy in fuel and use of materials has reduced the costs of production of machinery by 25 per cent., thus bringing down the cost of manufactured articles to the great mass of peasants.

The large-scale industry which was the slowest to recover from the effects of the war, civil war and blockade, showed a marked advance in 1923 over previous years, the figure being 21.5 per cent. over the output of 1922. Agriculture in all its branches is on the up grade. Output of cotton, 43,000 tons; area under flax, 1,382,000 acres. Cattle and horses increasing 25 and 15.7 per cent. respectively. Coal, oil, chemicals, pig-iron, wool, all show substantial increases.

## THE PROVISIONS.

The list of food stuffs which has appeared in our columns in previous issues is now exhausted. All articles have been sold. Some clothes remain which are being sold at reduced prices. We urge our readers to avail of the opportunity at once as the stock of clothes is rapidly lowering.

## THE STRIKE AT LEMON'S SWEET MANUFACTURERS.

As our readers will have seen in the daily press the members of the Workers' Union employed by Messrs. Lemon, sweet manufacturers, O'Connell Street, went on strike as a protest against certain happenings in the firm. A delegate of the Union waited upon the manager and agreed upon terms to be submitted to the workers. The members on strike held a meeting in Unity Hall on Wednesday night and accepted the terms. Under the agreement one of the members will be reinstated in his job, and minor details in connection with the daily work are regulated. Thus another strike has been called and won.



"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.

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### JOHNSON, T.D., SEES "RED" AND FEELS YELLOW.

The Abbey Street playactors have been down to Cork and have staged there the Annual Trades Union Comedy. In the role he has made his own (the art of high-falutin'), Johnson has equaled his best efforts of the past. The key to the vocal eruptions of Felix is the variation of public opinion. When the country was, or thought it was, Republican, Johnson did everything but sing "Wrap the Green Flag Round Me, Boys!" When, later, it looked like a victory for Free Stateism, "implementing" the Treaty, "even if it cost as much more," was the attitude. At the present moment Cosgraveism being on the decline, the moment is ripe for "implementing" something else, and the sea of politics is being fished for that which will nibble at the Johnson bait. The bogus Trades' Congress at Cork has been the jumping-off ground for the newest development and Johnson, having sung the prologue is awaiting results.

Amongst the many problems convulsing the Johnsonian soul, is the future of "Red Internationalism. The right or wrong of it does not matter, but what does matter is—how the personal prospects of this anti-Irish politician will be affected. Johnson affects to stand apart from the Red International equally with the Yellow (Amsterdam) variety. He does not state, for the information of his hangers-on and the public generally, that his "Labour" Party was affiliated to Mr. J. H. Thomas's "International" at Amsterdam until it was clear beyond all doubt that Russia could not be beaten that way. The Yellow "International" having outlived its usefulness, and Ireland having been committed, in so far as Johnson could commit her to the destruction of Soviet Russia, the purpose of the moment was achieved and Johnson and his "Labour" Party withdrew. About the time that this happened another pro-British organisation veered into prominence, having the same objective as the Yellow "International," but employing different tactics. The activities of the new organisation for a couple of years, underground and very much underhand, planned, under the very high-sounding name of the League of Nations, to do what could not be done openly by a "Labour" organisation like the Amsterdam International. Into the welter of the later intrigue steps Felix the T.D. The League of Nations is now the "correct" thing, therefore it must receive adequate support. The League of Nations spells an advance on the worn out Yellow International, from the capitalist point of view, for, whereas the latter is barred to capitalists, excepting the "Labour" Capitalists, of whom Johnson is

a fitting representative, the League is the special preserve of the ruling classes in every country that subscribes to its programme. It is not for nothing that God-save-the-king, Mortished and the sporting Senator went to Geneva. It is not for nothing that Mr. Mortished regretted the penury of the Free State Government in limiting the number of "Labour" delegates to himself and the Grand Stand Labour Fakir. Free Stateism, Labour reaction and British Imperialism go hand in hand. All three bear on their banners the legend "Down With Soviet Russia." Johnson to the contrary, the League of Nations is the further development of Yellow Internationalism, and, notwithstanding Johnson's "neutral" tactics as between the two Internationals, he is a confirmed and bigoted supporter of the Yellow brand through the British League of Nations. That is the sum total of it.

It is, in view of these matters, understandable why Johnson, T.D., in his usual feline manner, attempts to damage the only International that matters—The Red International. Like his confreres in the I.T. & G.W.U., he will have nothing to do with any movement not sanctified with the blessing of capitalism. The "Irish Independent," despite the recent friendly bout with Johnson, sees eye to eye with Abbey Street and Parnell Square. Between themselves there is not a hair's breadth difference, but occasionally, they make a good pretence of being at it to the death. But it fools no one.

F. Johnson is the "moderate" man. Anyhow, that is what the "Irish Times" and the "Irish Statesman" like to call him. The common workers have a better name for it and they will give Felix a taste of things at the next General Election. Whether Johnson goes for a seat in the Dail in County Dublin or East Cork, the result will be the same. We are definitely and irrevocably on the trail of Johnson, the Red Herring and soon he will know it.

### THE SUCCESS OF THE GAMES.

#### ENORMOUS ATTENDANCES.

40,000 Admission Free

The Tailteann Games are in progress after two years' preparation, organisation and intensified advertising. The daily press have turned the full force of their batteries of eloquence upon the long suffering public in an effort to create some intelligent and practical interest in the Games. Day after day we find pages given over to the laudation and glorification of J. J. Walsh and his partners in this stunt; to messages from our distinguished foreign visitors, and to reports of the fine dinners and luncheons given by our high-souled patriots to people whose daily life is one continuous round of eating and drinking.

Creatures whose presence on Irish soil is an outrage upon the tradition of Ireland are welcomed to this land where rests the remains of men like Pearse, Tone, Emmett and their hosts of followers. These foreign visitors, distinguished mark you, are received by "our Government" and wined and dined at the expense of—whom? Not at the expense of Cosgrave or Fitzgerald of the curly locks, but out of the pockets of the working class of this country. Dinners are given at the Metropole Restaurant and the Shelbourne Hotel to "Shoneens" from India and Persia; who, because they were willing to lick the boots of the English ascendancy class have been allowed to retain titles as empty as their own head, whilst the streets of Dublin and the other cities of this glorious Free State are walked by men, maddened by hunger and privation, and made desperate by the sufferings of their wives and kiddies. The majority of these men have claims upon the generosity of the Irish people, and all of them have claims upon the charity of their fellow human beings. Yet, they are

forgotten, except when Cosgrave or his tool, O'Brien, wants scabs or strike breakers.

Last year the Government offered a grant of £10,000 to the Dublin Corporation, and because the latter body refused to pay scab wages the grant was withdrawn, the Corporation dissolved and three Commissioners appointed whose salaries total £2,300 per year. And this grant was equal to the one given to the Tailteann Games; but the Government made no condition about that. No! because they would have the spending of it in advertising their own statesmanship and brilliant government of a people—by bayonets. However, we have commented on the advertising side before.

We have referred to the efforts of the press to boost the games, but we must not forget the "Vice of Labour," which advises its readers to make the Games a success. Their last effort upon behalf of the Cosgrave clique, the £15,000 subscription to the loan, won them a big "Ad." and we think their last effort likewise deserves some recognition.

We are assured by the press that the Games are a success. What a success? The only two successful fixtures were those which could be witnessed free of charge, namely, the Liffey race and the motor cycling. Croke Park, on the day of the inauguration, had only an audience of 15,000.—one half of the attendance at a football final and less than one half of the attendance at a rugby international football match. Such is the success. J. J. is welcome to it and also to any "leavings."

### MINERS' SONG.

We come from the gloom of the mine,  
Claiming our share of the sun;  
Claiming our share of the sweets of the earth,  
Our share of its riches, its comfort and mirth;  
We come in the shackles of pain,  
And steep is the way we must go.  
But rally my comrades, our cause will not fail,  
For Right is our watchword, and Right will prevail.

We come with the banner of Truth,  
Freedom and Justice our end;  
Tho' traitors desert us and cowards despise,  
Tho' masters deter us, in strength we will rise—  
And forward, like men, we will strive,  
For the sake of the ages to be;  
So rally, my comrades, our cause will not fail,  
For Right is our watchword, and Right will prevail.  
Joe Corrie, in "The Miner."

### CONSCRIPTS MURDERED IN EGYPT

#### BY ENGLISH IMPERIALISM.

Serious fighting has occurred between Egyptian and British troops in the Sudan.

According to the official news received by Reuter, the men of an Egyptian Railway Battalion—conscript soldiers sent to work on the railways—got out of hand and did damage" at Atbara on August 10th.

They were rounded up by British troops and Arab mounted rifles on August 11th and brought back to their barracks.

They attempted to break through, but were beaten back by rifle butts. They replied with bricks and the British infantry opened fire.

Ten Egyptians were killed and nine wounded.

Other railway conscripts broke barracks at Port Sudan on August 10th and demonstrated in support of a postal worker suspended for striking. They carried sticks and eventually returned to barracks.

## PUTTING DOWN THE CARDS.

## FELIX JOHNSON IN A FIX.

There are men who, ordinarily, are incapable of calling a spade a spade, as long as the term "agricultural implement" satisfies the curiosity as to whether it be a hoe, a spade or a threshing machine. To that school belongs Johnson, T.D. On occasion there arise situations where nothing less than the truth—the whole truth—will meet contingencies, and under the stress of events the whole truth must out. That situation has arrived for Johnson.

The "Irish Labour Party" is on the brink of dismemberment, just as is the parent body, the I.T. & G.W.U. To save his invaluable bacon Johnson is having regard to the truth, and we take the liberty of quoting one or two of his remarks at the "Labour Congress" at Cork, to prove how right he can be when the devil drives.

They should get away from the notion that the matter in dispute in the Transport Union was a matter merely for the Transport Union, or that it was confined to the Union.

There was a very much deeper question for the movement which would have to be taken into account in deciding upon policy. The "movement" in reference is the political federation of Trades Unions known as the Irish Labour Party, of which the I.T. & G.W.U. is the predominant partner. With the ultimate disappearance of the O.B.U.—a matter only of months now—the Irish Labour Party passes into inglorious history, and, more important still, Johnson loses a salary. Before the date at which the consummation will have materialised desperate efforts will be tried by the alliance represented by Johnson, Foran and O'Brien to range round themselves such forces, political and otherwise, as may be calculated to stem "the rising tide." We trust Mr. J. will allow us to use the phrase. The beginning has now been made, and Johnson—the "if it cost as much more" gentleman—is developing into a scrap-the-illiquitous-Treaty partisan faster than mushrooms grow. The road to salvation is apparently considered by Johnson—and "deal-drastrically with the Irregulars" Field Marshal O'Brien—to be along the lines indicated and, at the present rate of progress we may anticipate that both these "honourable gentlemen," as the late Master of the Rolls once said, will be "back to the spirit of 1917" before one can say "Rule Britannia."

From our knowledge of Johnson and O'Brien we can prophecy, with perfect assurance, that the hottest brand of Republicanism will be as the wintry blast to the fervour of their patriotism until relentless fate puts it beyond all doubt, that not all the king's horses and all the king's men of all schools of Republicanism, will put Johnson and O'Brien again in power and place. Johnson and O'Brien are definitely of the past—the bloody and treacherous past—and their future is already settled. Nevertheless, the game decided on as the only one possible in the present situation, is "scrap the Treaty." It is not long since the policy of the Irish Labour Party was non-intervention in political affairs, and Johnson preached the "will of the people" as expressed for or against the Treaty, as the policy of his Party. Having squeezed out of the Treaty all that was to be squeezed, and the result not being as profitable as was anticipated, a new problem has arisen, and is being dealt with as needs must.

The general theme of Felix Johnson's latest discursions is "Ware the Red Peril." It is such an one as will commend itself to conservative old gentlemen of all political parties, and is the peg on which Johnson hopes to hang, for some time to come, the few remaining rags of his ambitions. To what extent the trick will succeed in enabling him to worm himself into favour with other

political parties interests us in the same way as we find ourselves entertained by the manual dexterity of the thimble and pea. For the moment we are allowing ourselves to be entertained. In due course we will call the reckoning.

## WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

## MOTOR SECTION.

## VOTE OF CONDOLENCE.

At the weekly meeting of the Section Committee, held on 12th August, the following vote of condolence was passed, being proposed by J. Gannon and seconded by J. Bolger:—

"That this meeting of Motor Workers, members of the W.U.I., tender to the relatives of the late Thomas Buckley, of Limerick, our deepest sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and that this meeting adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of our departed colleague."

## DUBLIN SHOP STEWARDS MEETING.

A meeting of Dublin Shop Stewards was held in Unity Hall on Wednesday night to review the situation and consider future developments.

Satisfaction was expressed with the work of the E.C. and appreciation of the fact that the system of control, with which the I.T. & G.W.U. had made them familiar, did not exist in the Workers' Union of Ireland. On the motion of the E.C. a rate of 10% of contributions received by shop stewards was allocated as shop stewards' commission, but by a unanimous vote it was decided by the shop stewards that the question be deferred until 1st January, 1925.

The spirit of which this is an example is proof that the new Union has come to stay and that the self-sacrificing spirit of 1913 and before has again awakened to full life. With such a spirit the future may be faced with perfect confidence and the attainment of the objective placed within easy reach of those who strive for freedom.

## SANTRY BRANCH.

At a meeting of the above Branch the following resolutions were passed:—

1. It was proposed by Michael Madden and seconded by John Connell that no task or overtime be worked except a few hours in case of necessity in a hay or harvest field, and above all, no man to take up a second job so long as he had a week's pay.

2. It was proposed by John Connell and seconded by H. Roberts that the rate of pay for casual labourers be ten shillings per day, broken time, and eight shillings a day, full time.

THOMAS LAWLOR,  
Chairman.

## THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Mr. Anthony of Cork, speaking at the bogus Congress in the city, stated that it was necessary to hold the Congress there to avoid scenes similar to those which had occurred in Dublin last year. The press, with that regard for the feelings of Juntaism which has become proverbial, omitted to report the brevity.

## WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

## NO. 1 BRANCH COMMITTEE.

13th August, 1924.

The following resolution was passed:—

"That we, the members of the above Committee, wish to tender our deepest sympathy to Comrade Timothy Larkin on the death of his wife."

## THE COALITION AT WORK AGAIN.

As evidence of how things are done in the 26-County paradise, the following incident is conclusive. Let the correspondence and official communications of the Government speak for themselves:—

Messrs. Makbar, Ltd.,  
New Street, Dublin, 11/8/1924.

Mr. J. Bohan,  
W.U. of I., 21 High Street,  
Dear Sir,

With reference to your call here this evening, in reference to the closing down of our Dublin works, as previously stated was due to the high cost of wages and material, **but was not a strike or lock-out, but due to trade depression, and further, as far as I can see, there is not any likelihood of re-opening at present.**

Yours sincerely,  
Makbar, Ltd.  
Ernest Makin.

In circumstances such as above, applicants for unemployment benefit are entitled to payment of same. Makbar's men to the number of 28, have been out of work for some months, but the Ministry of Industry and Commerce have turned down the claim on the ground that it is a trade dispute. How the decision is arrived at, a further letter shows.

The Ministry of Industry  
and Commerce.  
Unemployment Insurance.  
A Chara,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. with regard to ex-employees of Messrs. Makbar, New Street. In reply, we beg to inform you that the persons named in the list attached to your letter were in dispute with this Company, and were paid dispute benefit by this Union from the 7th March, 1924 up to the date when they ceased to be members of this Union, namely 21st June, 1924.

Sinne,  
I.T. and G.W.U.  
per Wm. O'Brien.

As between the firm employing the men and Ald. Wm. O'Brien, the Insurance Commissioners accept the word of the latter, that a strike (or lock-out) exists. Messrs. Makbar state definitely there is no dispute; Ald. Wm. O'Brien claims there is. Hence the men are refused Unemployment benefit. Hereunder is the decision of the Court of Referees:—

"The Court held that appellants lost their employment owing to a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute, and that the dispute still continues. Wm. O'Brien's letter shows that his Union was under no misapprehension in the matter."

This shows how the gallant Field-Marshal helps the workers.

Gold is a relic of Julius Caesar, and interest is an invention of Satan. Gold is intrinsically of less utility than most metals. The probable reason why it is retained as a basis of money is that it is easy to control. And it is the control of money that constitutes the money question. It is the control of money that is the root of all evil.—Thomas A. Edison.

Would Dallam Firgall forward his address to this office, or call personally, as we would like to make arrangements with him regarding future work.—Ed. I.W.

## DUNDALK BRANCH.

This week we elect to ask Charlie Branigan, the dismissed chairman of the Dundalk Branch, a question or two. We intend to put the following questions to Branigan this week. Is it a fact that he visited Knockbridge and told our secretary there that the I.T. and G.W.U. had three hundred members in Dundalk, when they had only four members, and did our secretary there tell him that neither he nor any of the "Ole Bill's" junta was wanted in Knockbridge. Did he continuously write behind backs to "Old Boll's" junta, during his term as chairman of Dundalk Branch, and did he go to Dublin once upon a time and try to get Gilbert Lynch (another good mark) sacked, and did he ask "Old Bill's" junta to appoint him to the job. And how did he feel when he was refused? How did he feel last year when he was not allowed to attend the so-called Trade Union Congress. And how he felt when he was ordered not to attend the Dundalk Trades Council. Why he went on a deputation to the Dundalk Urban Council to get all places closed on St. Patrick's Day and give the men of Dundalk a holiday, and did he work that day himself. And why did the Pork factory men tell him he was not fit for chairman, and what he thought when they ordered him out of the chair. Now, "Red Flagger," get your considering cap on we are only starting. As next week we will "tackle" you again. And maybe Charlie—Oh! beg pardon, I mean "Cathal" O'Shannon might come under observation, as there are one or two questions we Dundalk folk would like to get answered.

Since our last article we have been involved in a strike here in Dundalk. And who should it happen with only our old friend, Barney O'Rourke of Senator fame. Now the said Barney is a Senator and, as such, is out for the lifting of his country out of the mire. Let us examine how old Barney is trying to assist his country. First of all Barney is a Senator of the Irish "Free" State, and we believe he receives somewhere like seven quid a week for the job. He has a grist mill in Dundalk and another in Enniskeen. He pays his men in Dundalk the handsome sum of forty-seven bob a week; this being five bob under the town rate of wages. Now the Senator is not satisfied unless he gets another five bob reduction. Well, we are afraid that the poor, dear Senator will have to pull in his horns much further and faster than the Dublin Commissioners did the other week, as our reply to Barney is No Reduction at present. Now Barney, put that in your pipe and smoke it, and perhaps next week we will give you another smoke.

We hear "Dunny" Houston got a h— of a drop a few days ago when visiting Hessies Laundry here. As we understand, he went there to have an after-dinner chat with the girls, when he suddenly discovered that another gentleman was standing waiting to see the girls also. The following is the prologue between "Houston" and the other gentleman. Houston: "Good day, me man." The other gentleman: "Good day, sir." Houston: "What time do the girls get back from dinner?" T.O.G.: "I don't know—I am waiting for them." Houston: "When did you become an organiser for the Workers' Union of Ireland?" T.O.G.: "Ah, three or four weeks ago." Houston: "And what part of Ireland did you come from?" T.O.G.: "From County Mayo." Houston: "Why did you take up a job with that

Union?" T.O.G.: Well, when I see you and the like of you going around the country with your fine soft job at seven quid a week, trying to gull the workman, I thought I would have a shot at the job as well, so here I am." Houston (hopping on the bike): "Oh, I'll call back and see those women another day." The organiser from Mayo turned out to be a "builders" labourer, working at Hessie's Laundry on some extension job. Poor Houston, how easily you're "codded." Last week we could not reply to "Ole Bill's" charges against the secretary. Well, here we are. "Ole Bill" stated that the secretary deliberately altered the arrears lawfully due on member's cards, with a view to obtaining benefit, to which the members or their relatives were not entitled according to rules. Well, dear reader, when the secretary took charge of the Dundalk Branch of the Irish Transport Union, practically all the members, according to the Branch books were in arrears, and according to their membership cards they were clear. One member, by name Michael McNally, R.I.P., who is now dead, had a bill of 16s. against him in the Branch books, when in reality, according to his membership cards, he owed 2s. 6d. The secretary marked off the 16s. and put the lawful amount, one of 2s. 6d., on the man's card. This man had been ill for a considerable time, and consequently, went in arrears to the extent of 9s. 6d. On Saturday the 19th April last, the man was walking up the town when he met the shop steward and paid him 7s. 6d. off his card. The poor man died the next day, Sunday, 20th April, and when application was made for mortality benefit, it was refused by "Ole Bill's" eliqué; and this poor chap's mother is a widow and he was her only support. As there is no guts in the other charges we will leave the readers to decide for themselves. Next week we will tell of further happenings in Dundalk.

## "DUNDALK HAWK."



THE JUBILEE.

This picture, given by the artist Otto Nagel to the W.I.R., is a portrait of a workman who, after serving his employers for 50 years, was presented by them with the basket of flowers seen in the picture, and — The Sack.

## 36-HOUR WEEK

## AIM OF THESE RAIL WORKERS.

Melbourne, Australia.

Railroad workers' demands presented to the federal arbitration court by the Australian Railways union constitute the biggest case ever heard before the court in Australia. Over 2,000 wage and salary demands are made.

The wage demands range from 1,200 dollars (£5/10/0) a year for unskilled workers up to 4,750 dollars (£20/5/0) for the highest paid salaried officers. A general working week of 44 hours is claimed, with 40 hours for switchmen and yardmen, 36 for telegraphers and clerks, with a reduction of one hour per shift if employed at night. Overtime at time and a half for the first two hours and double time thereafter. The union asks that no apprentice under 19 be worked overtime.

Numerous concessions are demanded, including passes on all lines for union officials. Passes and other rail concessions include first-class passes to an employee and his wife and dependents, week-end passes for an employee working away from home; on all occasions officers and employees, their wives and dependents to be allowed railway tickets at quarter rates.

There are demands for hot water for meals, cupboards to keep food, etc., baths for men performing dirty work, ambulance chests, wholesome drinking water, sanitary accommodation, watches for train crews, tools or tool allowances, facilities to collect union dues, hold meetings, etc., on government railroad premises.

Preference to members of the union is also demanded.

(We publish the above article in order that Irish Railwaymen may compare their wages and conditions with those asked for Australia. When will the same demands be made in Ireland?)

## WANTED.

Men who can shoulder the burden  
Borne by the sons of the soil;  
Men who will lift it that workers  
Receive the reward of their toil;  
Men who have seen in their visions  
Plans for the uplift of men—  
Plans they have worked at and studied  
To bring to perfection. But when?

Not till we see what is needful,  
Not till we scrap what is base,  
Not till we make as our object  
A noble and high-minded race.  
When we shall crush what is selfish,  
Then we shall seek—not till then—  
Men that the world is in need of,  
Who live for the good of all men.

Men of ideals and actions,  
Men of convictions and brain,  
Men who will live for the people,  
And not individual gain;  
Men who will give of their talents,  
Men who have shown us their worth  
Yet who can weep with afflicted  
And down-trodden ones of the earth.

These, above all, men are wanted,  
These, above all, can create  
Peace in a world that is suffering  
The evils of war and of hate.  
Ye who would see such a manhood,  
Men of the platform and pen,  
Pity a world that is crying  
And pleading for men who are Men.

F. W. GUY, Fielding.

Dublin wholesale agent for "Irish Worker"

P. Clohessy,  
43 Smithfield,

Dublin.

# AMERICAN NEWS

(From Our Correspondent)

New York, Aug 2nd.

## Mobilisation Day.

To counteract the swing back of the common people into the ways of peace and commonsense, the War Department and the munition manufacturers decided to set apart September 16th as "Mobilization Day," and sent out letters to all the war-creating agencies and to the Governors of States, Senators and public officials. President Coolidge endorsed the proposal by a signed letter published in the newspapers.

The unexpected happened. The National Council for the Prevention of War objected; the Secretary writing to President Coolidge asking why he should use his high office to support such a monstrous proceeding as the mobilizing of huge military and war-making agencies. The President replied and said he meant not a "mobilization" but a "Defense Day" array. The critic replied in a manner that recalled the John Dillon-De Valera controversy in the old "Freemans' Journal," and at this writing it would appear September 16th will be quite a peaceful, ordinary sort of mid-week working day.

Governors of States, public men and women, organisations of ex-soldiers, trades unions and many editorial writers have strongly objected. The wasters and military chiefs now realise that the American people are fed up with war, and oppose any "Mobilization Days" calculated to keep the war spirit alive by unloosing a flood of oratory and hate to the tune of martial airs, and the waving the American and Allied flags.

## Fersian Affair.

Pressure of the oil interests has forced the sending of a warship to the Persian Gulf as a war-like gesture, because of the death, by his own fault, of the American Consul, Robt. J. Habrie. Portion of Persia, cut off by the Allies to isolate Russia, and containing the Baku oil wells, the richest field in the world, set up a Workers' Republic to the consternation of Lord Curzon and Harry Sinclair, and affiliated with Russia. The remaining north portion caught the same fever and recognised Russia. It received back much territory and money, stolen by the Czarist Government.

Imbrie was an American consular spy in Russia, and assisted the different armies that tried to overthrow the Workers' government. He was discovered and fled, but moved, at the request of the American oil interests, into Persia to try his hand at starting a revolution, in the hope that Baku, with its rich oil deposits, could be garrisoned by Americans who would, by a sort of Divine Right, "milk the cow dry," or pump for themselves the oil that is supplying millions of gold roubles per year to strengthen the Russian government.

Imbrie met his death at the hands of religious pilgrims when he was desecrating a holy well or shrine. His companion, Melin Seymour, was serving a year's prison sentence in the Consulate mansion for causing trouble in the oil fields—for sowing the seed of rebellion.

America insists, in Eastern countries, that her nationals be tried by courts in which the American Consul acts as judge. In this case it seems the judge sentenced the criminal to be his guest and companion because his "prisoner" was also wounded at the well.

All these gestures and insults to the

coloured races, such as the act excluding Japanese from the United States, is causing Eastern people to live up with Russia as their natural ally, or father, or big brother. India, whose wealth is feeding the British Empire, is drawing inspiration from Moscow, and once India goes, the Mulcahys and O'Duffys will have to mobilise their little army with the "four guns that won't go off," and take part in the one last battle to defend the British Empire, and save its Free State. Capt. Cathal O'Shannon, on the payroll of the same army, will also be needed to save the capitalistic Empire from finally breaking up.

## Vacation Time.

The labour papers have commented on the curious fact that J. P. Morgan, the super-banker who financed the war, Secretary of State Hughes and Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury—who is also the third richest man in America—the trio responsible for the "Dawes Plan," by which the cost of the war, or Morgan's loans, will be paid by the German workers—all suddenly took a "vacation" in Europe when Herriot and Ramsay of the I.L.P. started squabbling over the details of the bankers' plan to re-establish slavery in Europe.

It shows clearly how this Republic is run when the Wall Street magnate can take the two Chief Cabinet ministers with him in an entourage that includes his private doctor, chauffeur, valet, secretaries, chiropodist, his Pekinese dog, and the secret service men, which naturally, are the last and lowest in the menage.

Couldn't Duggan promote a sweepstake gamble on the question that is disturbing the major European governments and bankers, not forgetting our own government and Wall Street:—

"Will the German working class consent and become bond slaves, working twelve to fifteen hours per day to produce wealth to pay back Morgan the money with which the Allies were financed, or will they revolt, overthrow the German Republic, and establish a Workers' Republic in which they—the workers, farmers and peasants, will rule?"

We give the idea free to Duggan the promoter. Purchasers of tickets to write down date that Germany will follow Russia's example. Profits, after the "expenses" and prize money have been paid, to go to a Dublin hospital, or to the Hon. Earhan de Blodgh for budget needs.

## Injunctions.

Supreme Court Justice Lydon has handed down a decision that marks the turning point in the war that has been waged against trade unions. "Government by Injunction" was the term used by labour men for years past. The war, and its opportunity to increase profits a thousand-fold, caused the capitalists to exert their influence on the courts, and injunctions were issued for the mere asking, restraining men from going on strike, or even taking a "vacation," from picketing, from refusing to work on Sundays. Judges and benchmen of a marked anti-labour bias were placed on the bench and the impartial men retired on pension. Very flagrant instances of abuse of the law, such as the injunction against the railroad shop workers, handed down at the request of the railroad directors, were the commonplace.

Continuance of this class war weapon, the "injunction," has caused many to demand that it be stopped, and the law

correctly administered. Davis, one of the Presidential nominees, before his change of fortune, urged that this injunction abuse be stopped because of the resentment it was stirring up.

The iron-workers in this city, who erect the skeletons of the sky scrapers, are on strike. The employers wanted an "injunction" to stop the strike. This judge of the Supreme Court said "no."

Incidentally, non-union labour is being employed on some jobs. As a result, some guests in a hotel were killed when a huge iron girder, weighing tons, slipped from a higher building and crashed through several floors of the hotel. A similar accident the following week preceded the court's decision and may have had some little "benefit of the doubt" influence.

John Sweetman, hero of the Kildare Street Club "lock-out," and enriched by grazing lands that would house hundreds in Meath, writes to the "Independent," urging the Free State to stop labour troubles by "injunctions." Certainly draft some laws, like the Dawes plan, and make them go to work. It will make the workers also—think; and later—act. **Arming Workers.**

The President-elect of Mexico, Calles, has addressed the workers of the State of Yucatan, where a commune, similar to the old Irish system of government, was established years ago by Felike Carillo Rueto, the Governor. The workers ruled and built up a commune that brought happiness to all, excepting those who wished to exploit the labour and land and mines. One of these idle rich sent a bullet into the heart of the people's leader. The new President-elect attended the anniversary commemoration and speaking of the recent revolution against the Mexican government, led by De la Huerta, but instigated by the oil companies, he stated that the only way to stop revolutions caused by adventures in the pay of foreign oil companies, was to arm the workers. Continuing, he said:—"What really happened in Yucatan was that the workers, did not have arms, but you may be sure that they are going to have them so that there will be no repetition of what has happened, and if the occasion arises the reaction will be punished. Although the bullets of the assassins ended his life, they did not end his ideals. There are other men, in Yucatan as well as in other parts of the Republic, who will know how to fight for them and, if necessary, to sacrifice themselves for them as he has done."

Calles takes office on December 1st, but is now on his way to Europe to study conditions in Germany and pay a few special calls in Russia. As a preliminary, Mexico this week recognised the Russian Workers' government.

What can be the reason that Desmond Fitzgerald, out of the 150 foreign representatives of the Free State, do not send a representative to the country that maintained the Irish linen trade and kept Guinness's Brewery going with their barley?

It's a great opening lost by the Geraldine. It would cause more publicity and controversy than the minister for "strictly domestic" affairs sent to Washington. Smiddy has also got a silk hat and frock coat now, but even with the hat the resident diplomatic corps at Washington don't consider him sufficiently full fledged to permit him attend their weekly conferences. The British ambassador acts for Smiddy at the conferences.

It's a great game-moryah, but it costs money, and people are hungry.

**REFUSED BY THE "FREEMAN"  
WHY?**

To the Editor,  
"Irish Worker."

Dublin, August 14, 1924.

Sir—The appended letter was delivered at the editorial offices of the "Freeman's Journal," on the morning of Wednesday, the 13th inst. For reasons best known to itself, the "Freeman's Journal," has not seen fit to publish it. In view of the widespread misunderstanding of such an important aspect of Irish history, and in the belief that your readers will be glad to have some of the facts in the matter, I am asking the courtesy of your columns for the appended statement,

I am

Yours faithfully,

J. D. Clarkson, M.A.

To the Editor,

"The Freeman's Journal."

Dublin, August 13, 1924.

Sir—It is high time to repudiate such inapudent lies as appear in your columns this morning, over the initials "J.P.O'D." Your contributor attempts to create the impression that he is retailing the considered opinions of such renowned investigators and scholars as Sidney and Beatrice Webb. After citing from their well-known and authoritative "History of Trade Unionism," your contributor goes on to quote liberally from "Industrial Dublin since 1698," by "Mr. Webb." Allow me to point out that this Mr. Webb is John Joseph Webb, whose prize essay was published in Dublin in 1913. His little volume is the product of a very superficial study of Irish trade unionism, and should not be confounded with the careful work of Sidney and Beatrice Webb. In failing to distinguish between the two Mr. Webbs, your contributor has been guilty of the grossest injustice to your readers.

As one who has made a careful study of the subject, I must ask the courtesy of your columns to comment on the subject matter of "J.P.O'D's" article. To save space, I will resist the temptation to answer the other glaring errors and misrepresentations and confine myself to the "ruin of the ship-building industry"—the most flagrant instance in which Mr. John Joseph Webb has fallen into error. "J.P.O'D." quotes this Mr. Webb's summary of the evidence given by Mr. Morton before the Select Committee of 1838. "The number of apprentices in this trade," he writes, "was kept at a ridiculously low level, and the rate of wages maintained very high. The conduct of the Ships Carpenters' Society was so tyrannical and short-sighted that they drove away the ship-building industry from Dublin. One gentleman who gave evidence—a Mr. Morton—said he had to leave the trade through bad business brought about by the men engaged in the trade." In reply to this falsification of the evidence, I reproduce *verbatim* the reasons given by this same Mr. Morton when asked point blank by a member of the Select Committee why he had abandoned his business: "Because the trade got so very bad, and the number of apprentices I had in the establishment was so extensive, that I thought it much better to give it up as a shipbuilder, because the traders sent their ships elsewhere." (Parliamentary Papers, 1837-8, vol. VIII, answer to question 5941.)

With this may be paired the testimony of the operative shipwrights themselves, before the Sub-Committee appointed by the "Commissioners for inquiring into

the Condition of the Poorer Classes in Ireland" to investigate the state of Dublin: "The masters, for the sake of putting a little money in their pockets, were in the habit of taking apprentices without limit. The consequence was, the work was so badly done that it occasioned vessels to leave this port when in want of repair." (Parliamentary Papers, 1836, vol. XXX, p. 38c. The words in black type are italicised in the Commission's Report.)

As a further comment on the "ruin of the ship-building industry," I might add that—according to the testimony of Mr. Morton himself—when he became a shipbuilder in Dublin in 1812, there were four other shipbuilding firms in Dublin; there were still four when he and his friend, Mr. Fagan, testified in 1838 to the "complete finish to the ship-building."

In explanation of the backwardness of Irish industry, I can find nothing to refute the explanation offered in 1824 by Mr. Hall, solicitor, viz., want of capital and want of trade. Mr. Hall agreed that much trade had been lost to Dublin in consequence of disputes between the masters and the men, "for there is a line of demarcation drawn between masters and journeymen generally; the masters will not treat with them, they rely mostly on the Combination Law giving them great advantages, and will not bend at all to the men." (Parliamentary Papers, 1824, vol. V., p. 466.)

Is it not time for the employers of Dublin, and of Ireland, to throw aside the cant and hypocrisy that have so long characterised them? Must they forever whine about the difficulties under which the conduct of their men places them? Are they bent on driving from Ireland that very capital that, they say, Ireland so badly needs? Will they eternally persist in their reliance on the great advantages that hunger and Law give them? In the words of a master ironfounder (Parliamentary Papers, 1836, vol. XXX, p. 28c.), "If the dispositions of the masters were as honest as those of the men, it would be better for Ireland."

Trusting that you will see fit to give this letter as much prominence as the article that evoked it,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. D. Clarkson.

All power exercised over a nation must have some beginning. It must either be delegated or assumed. There are no other sources. All delegated power is trust, and all assumed power is usurpation.—Tom Paine.

**IRISH WORKER LEAGUE**

Dublin Branch

**GENERAL MEETING**

of the above will be held in

**THE TRADES' HALL  
CAPEL STREET**

On Tuesday, 19th inst.

At 8 o'clock, p.m.

**PETER LARKIN**

will address the Members

**THE IRISH TRADE MARK—MADE  
IN ENGLAND.**

This week a law case was decided in which the point at issue was the Irish trade mark. One firm had used another's number, and the case was instituted by the Irish Industrial Development Association. We have no remark to make about this case, except to remind the I.I.D.A. that more serious cases than that are occurring each day. Every week thousands of articles come into the Port of Dublin, bearing the Irish trade mark on them, the mark having been put on in England. These cases have been reported to the I.I.D.A. time after time, and still this practice is allowed to continue. One of the most flagrant of these offenders is a well-known firm of match manufacturers. The match-boxes are made in England and the name and Irish trade mark is printed in England. The matches are brought in already cut and all that is done here is to dip the matches in the chemicals and place them in the boxes, and then these matches are offered for sale in the shops as "Irish-made Matches." These facts have been communicated to the I.I.D.A. and they have taken no action. We wonder why, and think of the campaign "Support Irish Manufacture," or should it be "Irish Roguery."

**PRIZE DRAW IN AID OF WIDOW  
LAWLESS.**

Will those holding the winning tickets call for prizes at "Irish Worker" Office, Unity Hall. If the prizes are not applied for before the 20th inst. they will be returned to the donors.

**BOYCOTTING NEWSAGENTS.**

We have been informed by our Dublin agent that certain people have been visiting newsagents in this town and threatening them with a boycott if they stocked the "Vice of Labour," and stating that they were authorised to do so by the "Irish Worker." We, on our part, have never issued any such orders. We request our readers to patronise these newsagents who stock the "Irish Worker" in preference to those who don't, but we have no intention of threatening newsagents who stock the "Vice," as it has now sunk to printing 1,000 copies per week, and will die a natural death at any moment.



SERVICE QUALITY

"THANK YOU"

**UNITED-TEA COMPANY**

(F. ROBERT MOONEY, MANAGER)  
47 PARNELL SQUARE.

We are selling Tea at 2/6 per lb. that cannot be purchased in any shop in Dublin at 3/6.  
Prompt and personal attention given to all orders.  
(Neither the Editor nor any member of his family have any connection with this Company. Please bear that in mind in future.)

Printed by "The Gaelic Press," 21 Upper Liffey Street, Dublin, for the Proprietor, and published by him at "Unity Hall," Dublin.



Edited by Jim Larkin.

No. 57. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1924

TWOPENCE

# THE INCHICORE STRIKE

When it comes to playing the scab, and inciting to scabbery it is unlikely any organisation can equal the record of the I.T. and G.W.U. For years it was the only Union in the country whose object purported to be the organisation of the (so-called) unskilled workers, and the position reached by it, subsequent to the great betrayal in 1913, was due, not to the leadership of O'Brien and Foran, but to their taking advantage of the fervour of the National struggle to advance their own interests, through the development of the Union. With the rift in the National movement in 1922, came the test, and true to their past record, the enemies of the workers of 1913 once again delivered over to the High Priests of the new Capitalism in Ireland, those who, to a greater or lesser degree, trusted them.

The late war in Ireland was, in the first instance, the work of "Labour" treachery, and its aftermath is also of their making. So long as the I.T. and G.W.U. held the workers at their mercy—till force of circumstances created the Workers' Union of Ireland—the process of enslavement progressed without let or hindrance. Then the situation changed, and with the change, the forces of reactionary Labour were driven into the open. The Dublin Dock strike last year was the first indication of a change, and later this year, the Gas Works strike. Then, this year, another strike on the Quays, in which the relative strength of the W.U. of I. and the traitor I.T. & G.W.U. was finally demonstrated. With the victory of the Gas Workers, the fight of the W.U. of I. took on a new aspect, and the "Labour" apostles of reaction, in the imminence of disaster, took to the paste-pot and the sandbag to vindicate their righteousness.

Still more recently, the Municipal strike provided what was considered to be a golden opportunity to smash the new movement, and the "Abstentionists"—new style—sat on the fence and prepared for victory. Alas for the fallability of bumptious Presidents and the confidence of Labour renegades.

The G.S. and W.R. strike is the latest stage in the treachery. Hardly is it launched, when the Moynihan-O'Brien scab combination get to work. The attempt already made to smash the Marino strike is repeated, and Inchicore sees the remnants of Seabdom rolling up to take the places of the members of the W.U. of I. But not this time. There is still an appreciation of the right and wrong of things among the skilled men in the G.S. and W.R. works, and the few re-

maining admirers of the Cosgrave thing have discovered the fact. So they all march home again.

The issues at stake in the present strike are no new ones, but a legacy of "O.B.U."ism.

As would be expected, O'Brien and Foran have no stomach for a fight with the G.S. and W.R. management. Last year they let down the dockers; this year the Gas Workers and the Municipal employees. Now, in agreement with Cosgrave, the most virulent anti-labour member of the Government, they are continuing the game. Let us say, that as far as getting where they wish to, the combination have not an earthly chance. If Cosgrave has not yet learned that even a minority of the people have it in their power, to turn him and his Government into the street eventually, he will be taught that it is well within the power of the majority to do so, and the fruits of his anti-labour activities will be garnered to him at the next General Election, whether he stands for Kilkenny-Carlow or elsewhere.

Despite police interference with strike pickets, in pursuance of their lawful duties, and the mobilisation of the O'Brien-Foran-Moynihan scab gang, the G.S. and W.R. strike is going to be a victory, and it will register still another set-back for the reactionaries.

To be sure, the cloven hoof is trying to conceal itself, but it is there all the time, and we know it. O'Brien may send out, for public consumption, the fiction that the I.T. and G.W.U. have not attempted the role of strike-breaker, but the Marino and Inchicore incidents are sufficient evidence. The statement in the Press that the W.U. of I. is not a "recognised" Trade Union moves us to laughter. Let the I.T. and G.W.U. or any of the Unions affiliated to 32 Lower Abbey Street, speak well of us and we will do appropriate penance in sackcloth and ashes.

When I pick up a capitalist paper and read a glowing eulogy of some Labour Leader, I know that that Labour Leader has at least two distinct afflictions—the one is moral weakness and the other moral cowardice; and they go together. It is down that when the capitalist who is exploiting you credits your leader with being wise and conservative and safe, that leader is not serving you.—(Eugene Debs.)

The class that has hitherto ruled has failed miserably. If a class has failed let us try the Nation.—(John Bright.)

## THE TULLAMORE STRIKE.

### The Scab Band takes Its Expenses.

A strike is in progress in Tullamore and has now entered its fifth week. The men involved are members of the Transport Union, the majority of them being employed by the different shops as yardmen, stablemen, drivers, etc.

The Death Battalions of the "Injunction Executive" have been sent down to Tullamore, led by "Captain" Cathal O'Shannon. Last Sunday the famous Transport Band travelled to Tullamore, to aid in raising some money for those strikers who were not receiving strike pay.

120 men are on strike, thirty-five of these being in benefit and therefore receiving dispute pay. When Cathal entered the town he told them that he had £60,000 behind him, yet in order that the 85 non-benefit members might receive some little help each week it is necessary that collections should be made in the town from shopkeepers and other monied folk. £60,000? Yes, but you must remember that Cathal said "behind him." There's a big difference.

The programme on Sunday was made up of a football match and two concerts. The Band played at the match and the concerts. The gate receipts from the match were about £15. The expenses of the Band amounted to £32, including £17 for dinners. After paying these expenses the strikers found that no money was left to aid them. So evidently the Band was of great assistance to the men on strike.

Vennard, at a meeting of the men, when asked for a balance sheet of the day's proceedings, declined to give one until the strike is over. He informed the men that he and Jim Larkin were not opponents. "We had a little falling out," he said. We wondered why he did not reply at Wexford; we suppose he didn't wish to widen the breach.

We hope the strikers at Tullamore win out, and we, on our part, are prepared to aid them in every way possible, despite the fact that they are Transport Union members. We do not carry enmity of the Transport Executive down to the rank and file. We are not going to ask our members to act as scabs on Transport strikers and thereby follow the example of the Transport Executive. This Union is a Union, not a scab-herding organisation. We wish good luck to the Tullamore strikers and hope they succeed.

## THE LONDON AGREEMENT.

## MORGAN WINS IN A CANTER.

The capitalist press is very enthusiastic over the London Agreement, so successfully engineered by Ramsay MacDonald. 'Tis claimed that this agreement will bring peace to Europe. We do not doubt it. When the International bankers achieve their ends, then, doubtless, they will allow peace to prevail in blood-soaked Europe for a little space.

The chief point in the agreement is the imposition on Germany of the Dawes' plan. There is no necessity to explain in detail this bankers' debt recovery scheme, its main purpose is the enslaving of Germany's working class for the coming 10 or 20 years, in order that Germany may pay reparations to France, England, and the other impoverished Allies and thereby enable them to pay their debts to the American bankers, headed by Pierpont Morgan. This is the scheme that Ramsay has succeeded in forcing upon Germany, and that is one of our objections to the text of the agreement, not to the agreement, as we believe some agreement should be come to, not with the purpose of facilitating the recovery of the debts by Morgan & Co., but in the hope that peace may ensue long enough to allow Europe's devastated countries to recover from the after effects of the war.

Another thing. We object, on principle, to any scheme that is lauded in the daily press. Anything or anybody praised by the press must be rotten—from a workers' point of view, because the interests of the workers and the interests of the press are so opposed that it is impossible for any man or thing to be of help or good to both parties. Such is Ramsay's achievement.

## SKERRIES BRANCH.

On Monday night a meeting was held in Carnegie Library and there was a large attendance of members.

In the absence of Mick Nolan, organiser for North County Dublin, who met with an accident, the members were addressed by William Crawford, who reviewed the situation. A strong protest was made by the Branch at Flower and McDonald's action in employing scabs at the steam boat which arrived at the week end and also importing one from Balbriggan to work at the winch, when competent local men could be employed on the job. The presence of these scabs, working under police protection, has aroused a bitter feeling in the town and it was resolved to consult Unity Hall before taking extreme measures.

The Secretary was instructed to have a public meeting called for Sunday and Peter Larkin to be invited to attend and speak.

## FOXLEY FORD.

Henry Ford has notified his office and executive employees that they will not get their two weeks vacation this year.

Ford thinks he can get a week's work out of them in five days, but to let them down lightly he has notified them that for the first twelve weeks of the new system they will be paid full wages. As they were entitled to twelve days' holiday pay it will be seen that the benevolent Henry gives away nothing.

But if it is found that the week's work can be done in five days, then a whole day's pay will be deducted for the half day hitherto worked on Saturday.

The new regulation affects 20,000 employees.

Of course the dubs will submit, as Henry is such a good employer, don't you know.

Man, whatever be his country, has the same rights in one place as another—the rights of universal fellowship.—(Shelley.)

## THE ENGLISH BUILDING LOCK-OUT.

## DISCIPLINE.

The Building Trade Lock-out still continues in England. The cause of the lock-out was the demand by the Liverpool section of the Building Trade for an increase in the hourly rate. This increase being refused the men went on strike. The employers then notified the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives that if the Liverpool strikers were not forced to return to work and abide by the national agreement, that the Building Trades' Employers' Federation would declare a National Lock-out.

The Liverpool strikers refused to return to work and the lock-out was enforced. Taking advantage of the situation certain sections of the employers commenced to press for increase of hours, etc. The attempt to confuse the issue has caused internal disputes in the Employers' Federation. At the beginning of the strike the employers demanded that the Operatives' Federation enforce discipline among its members and order the Liverpool men back to work, and jeered the Federation for being unable to control its members. Now the employers are in a like predicament.

A conference has been in progress for some weeks past and has eventually arrived at a satisfactory settlement of the Liverpool dispute, which settlement is now under consideration by the men, of whom the bricklayers and the masons have accepted it. Hopes are expressed that now that the Liverpool difficulty has been surmounted it will be possible to get to grips with the real issues involved in the Lock-out.

## RECENT MUNICIPAL STRIKE.

To the Editor,  
"Irish Worker."

Dear Sir,—In connection with above the attention of all workers should be drawn to the conduct of an official of the Dublin Fire Brigade who is a member of the I.T.W.U.

A petrol tank was, at the time, in course of construction at the Central Station, Tara Street, and during same a strike took place—of the men engaged. On Tuesday, 29th Ult., in the absence of the men on strike it is alleged that the Station Officer, being anxious about the completion of the job, took on himself to urge it on by mixing and using the concrete necessary.

I do hope that the men concerned will, through their Union, see that an enquiry is made into such an action, also query who has been doing the woodwork in connection with said tank. One man one job is the slogan, so let it be sounded.

This alleged act of scabbing on fellow workers would clearly prove traitor loyal to traitor.

It would be advisable, for this individual in question to be careful and not to obstruct his own future road, and, at the same time, prevent trouble from overtaking his superiors by at least minding his own business and his own daily duty.

Yours truly,  
"CLOCK TOWER."

## THE GREAT WORLD.

Old gods avaunt! The rosy East is waking,  
And in the dawn your shapes of clay are shaking;  
Ye broke men's hearts, and now your spells are breaking.

Over all lands a winged hope is flying,  
It bears, without reproof, without replying,  
It bears God's courage to the dulled and dying.

The rusted chain that bound the world is broken;  
A new, strange star is pricking night for token,  
And the Great Word is waiting to be spoken.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

## LONDON JOTTINGS FACTS &amp; FANCIES.

London, 18/8/24

Throughout the world there are 700,000 more men under arms than there were in 1913.

On September 12th, the U.S.A. Regular Army, National Guards (of States) and reserves, will be called together for a test mobilization.

"L'Humanité" reports that a splendid new poison gas has been discovered—for use in the next war to end war. It burns the skin, lungs and insides of those who meet it, and being invisible cannot easily be avoided. Further, it is heavy and therefore very effective in use, since it does not disperse or rise rapidly.

A fortune awaits the gentle scientist who can show how to include this gas in bombs to be dropped at night over sleeping villages or crowded city streets.

The British Army has formed—under a "Labour Pacifist" Government—an Army Reserve of Officers. There has been a rush to enrol on the part of ex-officers.

Altogether it seems as though we are in for the Age of Peace and Plenty and Goodwill towards men.

In April Snowden, the Labour Lib. Tory Government's Chancellor of the Exchequer, reduced food prices by a partial abolition of food taxes.

Four months later the cost of living has risen to a level as high as that of April.

From which it would appear that the kitten is still chasing his tail!

According to "The Letters of Eve" in "The Tatler" "everybody who is anybody has gone north to the grouse."

Our effervescent contemporary omitted to state that everybody who is nobody has had to stay in what is left of his home, and is still grouching!

The enlightened organs of public opinion in London, which the lower classes sometimes style "the bosses' dope-sheets," have lately been accusing Tom Johnson, Esq., T.D., of being a Republican.

It is up to Johnson to deny this rumour and to clear himself in the eyes of honest men—and English Labour Leaders!

The British Fascisti, intellectual spawn of His Grace of Northumberland, have begun an offensive all along the line. Their tenors and sopranos, believing that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" of the Bolsheies, have attended meetings of workers and have contributed such items from their repertoire as "God Save the King" and "Rule Britannia." That this is but a strategic move is shown by the fact that, on these touching if somewhat anachronistic ballads being sung, friends can be distinguished from foes by noting who bares his loyal head and who does not.

The base uncovered are, at times, righteously attacked, no doubt as part of the educational campaign. Opposition does not deter the champions of outraged royalty, for on Clapham Common last Sunday a signal success was achieved in face of determined resistance.

You ask what happened?  
It appears that a blind old Red was punched in the face and thereby induced to remove his disloyal headgear.  
"Confound their politics,  
Frustrate their knavish tricks,  
God Save the King!"

EXILE

## IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

(Dublin Branch).

A general meeting of the above was held in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, on Tuesday 19th last.

The chairman (Comrade John Farrelly) apologised for the absence of Comrade Peter Barkin who had been advertised to address the meeting, explaining that he had been called away from Dublin on most important business.

Capt. Jack White (Chairman, London Branch, I.W.L.) expressed his gladness at being among the Dublin workers again. He stated that he had always believed that the Irish workers would be leaders of the world movement for Economic Freedom, but that in the light of recent happenings in this country, when men sworn to a great ideal had betrayed their trust, and had set up a state of things which is a parody on real Freedom, one finds it hard to still believe in this great destiny of our people. He brought his hearers back to the time of James Connolly, and reminded them of his great work for Irish Freedom, his life's devotion and sacrifice for the working class, and of the part he played with the Citizen Army in the fight of 1916, declaring that he (Connolly) was the driving force of that fight. Referring briefly to the fight for political freedom which has been carried on in Ireland since that time, the speaker said that if so much drastic action was necessary in an attempt to gain Political Freedom, how much more drastic action, how much more suffering, how many more trials would our people have to endure in their efforts to attain a Workers' Republic, but it is only the workers themselves, bound together in a workers' organisation who can formulate the programme of a Workers' Republic. Explaining the difference between the manner of progress which might be adopted by the I.W.L. in England, and that which might be adopted in Ireland, Capt. White said that in England we have to deal with a people whose psychology is totally different from the Irish, and he declared that it is absolutely necessary that we impress on our English comrades the fact that we are out for the same cause, and that we are ready to work with them for the attaining of our common ideal. He, therefore, urged that in England there should be no barrier of race or creed in our movement and that in Ireland, no efforts should be spared to formulate a programme which would be attractive to the workers of Ulster, and people across the border. The speaker wound up his very interesting discourse by stating that our movement is out for the true fusion of Orange and Green, built, not on a basis of creed against creed or of people against people, but on a basis of a common brotherhood all over the world, a Union of Workers' Republics.

## PLAYING A DIRTY TRICK ON

"JAILER."

At a meeting of No. 1 Branch Committee, I.T. & G.W.U., held at 42 York Street last week on the complaint of ex-Delegate Redmond, Thos. Butler, late vice-chairman of the Branch Committee, was severely censured for accompanying Delegate H. Fitzsimons to Wallace's Coal Office to look for his rights as a Trade Unionist. When Delegate Fitzsimons, W.U.L. claimed and got, on behalf of the men, 20 men work at 6/8 per man, whilst Redmond was sunning himself on the railings at Merrion Square.

## WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' St. Dublin.

## MARINO BUILDING DISPUTE.

I.T. & G.W.U. Attempt to Organise Scabs for Marino and Building Employers' Federation and Government Play Brer Rabbit and Lie Low.

## OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

Recent paragraphs in the daily press dealing with the Marino Strike, and in which the Building Employers' Federation has been mentioned as knowing nothing of any attempts at settlement, are intended to mislead the public. It is contrary to fact to represent that no efforts have been made to reach an agreement, for the attitude of the men all along has been that a resumption of work at any moment was possible, provided no bar existed against membership of any particular Union, or, in other words, that the men had the right of determining to which Union they should belong. From the beginning of the strike, his has been the position of the men, and it still is.

Amongst the many others who have striven to bring about peace is one of the best known of the Dublin clergy, a member of the Priests' Social Guild. Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts he has not been able to make any progress towards settlement. The I.T. & G.W.U. Executive refused to grant an interview, and in other interested quarters he was, likewise, not afforded facilities. Thus matters stood until delegates of the Union approached the City Commissioners, who, after exhaustive discussions, agree to press for settlement on a basis mutually accepted by the City Commissioners and the Union delegates, as equitable.

What has happened since then? The Commissioners have done nothing. President Cosgrave has had an interview with the Building Employers' Federation, with what result is not known, nor has Mr. Cosgrave indicated. The Commissioners charged with Civic administration have been appointed by the Government, of which Mr. Cosgrave is the official head, and they have remained silent and done nothing. What is the game? Let us see.

The number of members of the W.U. of I. involved at Marino is 265. The number of I.T. & G.W.U. a mere half-dozen. Why the desperate efforts to obtain a settlement in favour of the I.T. & G.W.U. at the expense of the W.U. of I.? The answer is that the I.T. & G.W.U. is and has been the organisation to knuckle down to the low wages campaign of the Government. They are the tools of Government and are being used against the workers. In addition to their other acts of treachery, the I.T. & G.W.U. are now acting the role of strike-breakers. At their request Captain Moynihan, of the Officers' and Men's Association, sent 40 men to I.T. & G.W.U. headquarters to obtain free cards so that they might break the Marino strike. To the credit of the men, he said, that on learning what was required of them, they threw the cards in Moynihan's face and told him that they would not be made scabs.

The Marino dispute can be settled without any difficulty if only the alliance of Government, Building Employers' Federation and the traitors of the I.T. & G.W.U. were open to reason and justice. But, such is not to be expected. The policy of the Government and the Federation is to destroy the Labour Movement in Ireland and to make of the workers a disciplined army of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Cosgraveism is capitalism. Cosgraveism is the enemy of the working class. Cosgraveism, with the assistance of the Employers' Federations and the I.T. & G.W.U. traitors, is leaving no stone unturned to

enslave the country. The Government that would reduce the miserable pittance paid to Old Age Pensioners, while increasing their own Civil Pensions List, in a few months, by scores of thousands of pounds, is the enemy of the people.

The Government and the Building Employers' Federation are responsible for the Marino dispute. Let the public know the facts.

THE RANK AND FILE  
MARINO STRIKERS.

DEVELOPING A CONSCIENCE—  
PERHAPS.

The "Irish Independent," of "Heroes who have fought and bled for us" fame, is wiping the tears of outraged patriotism from its eyes. The tender feelings of Lombard Murphysism are now-a-days frayed to the edges because the Northern Government have "reduced half a million Nationalists to the position of outlaws in imposing an obnoxious oath by a partisan Government!! Imposing an obnoxious oath!!! The oath in question is one of allegiance to "Our Sovereign Lord, King George, his heirs etc., etc.," and is similar to the not at all obnoxious one handed out by speaker Hayes in Merrion Street. The objection, of course, is not the oath of allegiance, but the person who administers it. If Mr. Cosgrave's Government had the hapling out of it, the dawn of liberty would have broken on the four seas of Ireland, or "something to that effect," and Britain would have honoured her bond, as the "Independent" likes to say. Things not being that way, the oath of allegiance is perfectly disgusting to respectable patriots and the "Irish Independent" feels it.

A further cause of complaint in the same quarter is that "the majority (in Ulster) has not the right to say a word in the appointment of a road-worker." Fancy that. How fortunate we in 26 County Ireland are.

The tears of the "Independent" will not be dried till yet another injustice has been righted. It appears the rascally Six-County Government have "shamelessly jerry-mandered local constituencies and abolished Proportional Representation, so as to deprive the Nationalists of any voice in public administration."

Here in the "South" we abolish Municipal bodies and substitute Civil-Commissioners appointed by the Government, in order to more thoroughly effect public representation. What a wonderful Government "we" have. It is enough to turn an Orangeman green with jealousy.

## EGYPT'S HOME RULE.

Fighting Imperialism.

The fighting in Egypt at present is yet another outburst of national and working-class feeling against British Imperialism. Fighting is also in progress in India, Burma and Transjordan, inspired by a desire for freedom from the British yoke. Zaghal Pasha, the Egyptian, Prime Minister, is another John Redmond. He has no desire to go beyond Home or Dominion Rule. He is "civilised" and has imbibed the doctrine of "White Supremacy."

Unfortunately for his peace of mind, the Egyptians are not of a like mind, and as their feelings are constantly boiling over, Zaghal will have a fairly rough time.

Fellowship is life, and lack of fellowship is death. (William Morris.)



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

## IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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## IRISH SHOPKEEPERS

### BOYCOTT IRISH INDUSTRIES.

#### Irish Hosiery Trade is Sacrificed to Profits.

Being informed lately that much unemployment existed in Balbriggan in the hosiery trade, and that those employed received very low wages for such work, or for any work, the average wage being 30/- per week, we were moved to institute enquiries with the object of obtaining an explanation of these poor conditions.

#### The Men's Explanation.

We first approached the men employed in the hosiery trade. They were quite willing, even anxious, that the real facts should be placed before the public and gave us what we believe to be a true explanation.

They told us that hosiery is sold in retail shops in England at a profit of 40% and that this practice is also carried out in Ireland when selling English manufactured hosiery; but when Irish manufactured hosiery is being sold in Irish retail shops the profit is 80%.

In demanding this extra profit the shopkeepers are deliberately playing upon the sentiment attached to the Irish Trade Mark and to Irish manufactured goods. As a result, the amount of Irish-made hosiery sold annually is becoming a negligible quantity when compared with the quantities imported. Not being able to find a market for their wares, the Irish hosiery manufacturers are forced to lessen production, and thereby increasing unemployment, and also to pay wages far below the standard recognised as a living wage.

#### Deliberate Robbery.

The outstanding fact of the above explanation is that Irish shopkeepers are sacrificing Irish-made goods, and consequently Irish workers, in order to increase their already large profits. They are making profit out of the Irish Trade Mark and the sentiment attached to it, regardless of the resultant injury to the workers employed in the Irish hosiery trade.

#### Further Proof.

Having received this explanation we next approached a commercial traveller engaged in the hosiery business. He reiterated the men's explanation. "English-made socks, he explained, bought by Irish retailers at 1/6 per pair were sold at 1/11½ or 2/-, while Irish-made socks bought at 1/6 were sold at 2/6 per pair; and he also suggested that we compare the prices of Walsely and Blackrock underwear and we would obtain further proof of this high-handed robbery by Irish shopkeepers.

#### The Abuse of the Irish Trade Mark.

Last week we related how the Irish Trade Mark was placed, in England, upon match boxes made in England. This is a criminal action. This week we instance another way of robbery under the protection of this mark, but, unfortunately, it is not criminal like the previous trick.

We hope readers will inform non-readers of these methods of robbery, both of the producer and the buyer. In our following issues we expect to relate further tricks which involve the use or abuse of this trade mark.

#### LAYING THE GHOST.

Gentlemen who run with the hare and hunt with the hounds are apt to be the victims of their own bite. For that reason, Alderman Wm. O'Brien promises to become a martyr to political rabies. At the recent Trade Union "Congress" at Cork he laid down the line of advance on the "fighting front," as the Voice of Labour would say, in the future of "Labour" politics, and he looks like being prepared to fight to the last "Irregular." It does seem a long time since the Alderman advocated "dealing drastically with the Irregulars" as the specific for national ills, but the policy, not being successful as anticipated, he is now in favour of changing the medicine, albeit the first prescription has not improved the patient and has cost him a not inconsiderable sum of money.

Still, doctors must live, and the Alderman is ready to prescribe again, as long as the victim enjoys the professional attendance of the highly "honourable gentleman," we suppose he is entitled to his services.

It is not a pleasant thing for a professional man to have to inform his patient that he put arsenic in his coffee by mistake, though in the political world it is quite the thing to overcome the prejudices engendered by such a situation. That is the uniqueness of politics as a profession. Blowing hot and cold is the breath of life and the glory thereof, and if the Alderman can succeed in keeping the electoral ostrich's where he is satisfied it belongs—in the sand—so much the worse for the ostrich, and the better for the Alderman. Mr. Wm. O'Brien wants the Labour "Party" to take "drastic action" on the boundary question. Taking "drastic action" is a speciality of the Alderman. He does it as a matter of habit. In the present situation the Labour Party is to "amend or reject" the Boundary proposals, according to the way the wind blows. Mr. Johnson, T.D., is backing up the proposals, and with the "Specials" massing on the Border, the indications point to a mobilisation of the "Workers' Army," of which the Field-Marshal and General Johnson, T.D. are Horse, Foot and Artillery, and an advance on the outposts of Empire "at no far distant date."

The duty devolving on Labour representatives, of the O'Brien-Johnson school, of proving to everybody that they have not deviated from the path of Republicanism, is the matter of the hour, and the tentative overtures coming from 32 Lower Abbey Street, are intended to impress the Republican "mugs."

There was once a pugilist who tried a boxing "come back," but the accumulation of years was too much for him. In the case of O'Brien, Fóran and Johnson the course of political gymnastics at present being undergone, is keeping the flappers of towels busy, but the gentlemen who lay the odds are looking out of the corners of their eyes with an expression not far removed from laughter.

#### INCITING TO WAR.

To take the nation's attention off their Boundary manoeuvres, apparently, we are being treated to a succession of cold-blooded murders by Governments' troops.

It is unheard of among nations that armed forces should patrol a country, to shoot at sight, in times of peace, but "our" Government are of opinion that it is the correct policy; a continuation of Treaty implementing.

A week ago, in Tipperary, two young men, making arrangements for a hurling match were shot down, and later, the occupant of a motor car, coming from a Republican meeting in Ennis. This sort of thing, more than a year after—the admission of the Courts of Justice—the end of the war, is nothing less than wanton murder. We have not heard that the British troops in Ireland were guilty of such conduct after the Truce of 1921, but our new Governors are showing all nations, including Britain, how—to their mind—Ireland should be governed. Mr. Cosgrave has received the Papal blessing, and perhaps the spiritual inflation resulting, gives him to feel he is above all law, and possibly a co-equal dispenser of life and death with the Almighty. Nevertheless, a protest must be made against the ruffianism for which he and his Government are responsible.

It is up to Cosgrave's partner in Treaty implementing, Johnson, T.D., to ask a question on the "flure" of the Dail. The matter may, perhaps, even at this juncture, be one of "military necessity." Who knows?"

#### SCABBING STILL IN FORCE IN LETTERKENNY.

The Letterkenny Asylum strike is still in progress, and scabs are attempting to carry on the work. This week a cargo of coal was carried from the quay in two motor lorries belonging to the Asylum, driven by scabs; the contractor's carts helping also.

The job was carried out under the protection of Civic Guards who escorted each load. A picket was on duty but, of course, was powerless to interfere.

It is now some months since this strike commenced, and during all that time active and open scabbery has taken place.

The strikers are not, apparently, being given the support due them from other Unions, and so long as this kind of official scabbery continues, the strike will hardly come to a successful end from the strikers' point of view.

We suggest to the Strike Committee that they should continue the campaign of publicity; placing the facts before their fellow trades unionists on all occasions. Needless to say, the columns of this paper are always open to the men on strike and we invite them to avail of this method of reaching Irish Trade Unionists.

#### NENAGH IN DARKNESS.

Our readers are, no doubt, aware that there is a Gas Strike in Nenagh. Now the electricians have come out in sympathy and Nenagh is without both gas and electric light. A branch of the Workers' Union is functioning there and strike pay is being paid to the gas men and the electricians at the rate of £2 per week out of the local fund. The strike promises to be short and sweet. A conference has been called by the U.D.C.

## DUNDALK NOTES.

Well, we find that Charlie Branigan has not yet replied to our questions and we are therefore not putting any questions to him this week to give him time to trump up his replies to our last questions. By the way, we would ask Cathal O'Shannon has he paid his election expenses in County Louth, and is it true that there is about £300 outstanding against him yet? Now that he has got a job at £8 a week of the workers' money—he might make a start and get his debts (if any) paid off. Now, Cathal, your creditors would like to hear from you.

Our Secretary held a very fine meeting in Greenore on Sunday last, this being one of the largest meetings held there yet, when a large number of members of other unions made application to the Workers' Union of Ireland for membership. But our Secretary, owing to instructions from Head Office, could not accept them as members at present. We would also like to notify our readers in Greenore that a monster demonstration of workers will be held very shortly in that area, when we shall expect all workers in the surrounding district to be present, with bands and banners, as we are inviting Peter Larkin down to address the meeting. Full particulars will appear in our next issue.

We note in the public press that "Ole Bill's" clique are offering to find "scabs" for the Inchicore job, to replace our members who are on strike. Well! of course we of Dundalk are well used to the treachery of the O'Brien-Foran clique and we are not a bit surprised at what they would do. We also expect that when they supply the "scabs" they will also supply the Liberty Hall armed gang to protect them. We would like to inform the readers of the "Irish Worker" that in January, 1923, our Secretary here had a meeting with the Dundalk Employers' Association (at their request) to discuss a reduction in the town rate of wages, and the agreement arrived at was a reduction of 6/- per week spread over a period of six months, 2/- to be taken off every two months; but the last 2/- was subject to a conference to be held in June, and if at that conference the men's representatives agreed to the last reduction of 2/- it was to come off, and if not, the wages were to be established at 52/- per week for a period of one year. The wages previously being 56/- per week. At the conference held in June a representative of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce was present, and the men's representatives refused to submit to the last reduction of 2/-. The employers then modified their demand and asked for 1/- reduction. The men's representatives also refused to submit to those terms. And when the representative of the Ministry went back to Dublin he communicated with O'Brien, Foran & Co. (Ltd.), with the result that the Senator sent the following letter to the Secretary here, which speaks for itself, and shows, without doubt, the treachery that has been carried on at 35 Parnell Square.

(COPY OF LETTER.)

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union.  
35 Parnell Square, Dublin.  
4th July, 1923.

M. C. Whittle, Dundalk.

A Chara,—The Ministry of Industry and Commerce informed us to-day that the adjourned conference regarding town rates at Dundalk was held on Friday last and that you informed the conference that the members had decided to insist on stabilisation on the rate of 52/- per week. We are surprised that we have received no report of the conference from you direct. And we are more surprised at the attitude of the men in this matter. The difference between the men and the employers amounts to 1/- a week; and the men would lose more than

this amount in a strike of only two week's duration. They may think that the employers would not allow the matter to go as far as a strike, but that certainly has not been our recent experience in Dundalk and elsewhere. As you are now aware the Union is up against one of the toughest fights yet experienced. We shall have quite enough trouble on our hands without making more for ourselves, and in view of the fact that the only point of difference as regards the Dundalk town rates is so small, we certainly should not be justified in adding a big strike in Dundalk to our other responsibilities. We are afraid, therefore, that we must definitely refuse to encourage men in a course of action which stands to gain them very little, but to lose them a great deal.

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS FORAN,

General-President.

D.J.O'Leary/B.McC.

So, dear reader, you see the Branch was to receive no support or protection from the Union. But, thanks to our Secretary, we fought the matter to a finish and got the wages fixed at 52/- per week for a year, that year is now up and we have suffered no reduction yet.

Last week we told you that we had a strike here with the famous Barney O'Rourke. Well, the strike is still on and poor Barney is in a bad way. You know he has a farm of land along with the two Grist Mills, and one would not know whether it was turnips or weeds he had sowed in one of the fields. He is out, himself and his wife, trying to make his hay, and he cannot even get a man to kill his pigs for him; in short, nobody will do anything for him, and the strike goes merrily on. In fact, some of the strikers are getting more in strike pay than they were for toiling for a whole week for Barney.

Now, Barney, old sport, that day is gone. You will now have to pay the worker.

"DUNDALK HAWK."

## LABOUR.

Out of chaos, from the mirk,  
I arose and did my work,  
While the ages changed and sped,  
I was toiling for my bread.  
Underneath my sturdy blows,  
Forests fell and cities rose,  
And the hard, reluctant soil,  
Blossomed richly from my toil.  
Palaces and temples grand,  
Wrought I with my cunning hand.  
Rich indeed was my reward—  
Stunted soul, and body scarred  
With the marks of scourge and rod.  
I, the tiller of the soil,  
From the cradle to the grave  
Shambled through the world—a slave!  
Crushed and trampled, beaten, crushed,  
Serving best, but served the worst,  
Starved and cheated, gouged and spoiled,  
Still I builded, still I toiled.  
Undernourished, underpaid,  
In the world myself had made.

Up from slavery I rise,  
Dreams and wonder in my eyes,  
After brutal ages past,  
Coming to my own at last,  
I was slave—but I am free!  
I was blind—but I can see!  
I, the builder—the maker,  
I, the calm tradition-breaker,  
Slave and serf and clod no longer,  
Know my strength—and who is stronger?  
I am done with ancient frauds,  
Ancient lies and ancient gods—  
All the sham is overthrown,  
I shall take and keep my own,  
Unimpassioned, unafraid,  
Master of the world I've made.

BERTON BRALEY.

## DAIL VACANCY IN EAST CORK.

A note in our issue of 9th inst. has induced a reply from the subject of it. Our readers will peruse the communication for themselves.

## DAIL VACANCY IN EAST CORK.

The Editor, "Irish Worker."

Sir,—Under the above heading appears a news item in your issue of the 9th inst. 'Dame Rumour' has ever been known to be a lying jade, but never more so than in the present case. Now, the facts—not rumour—are as follows: At the East Cork Labour Convention, held here last August, my name was put forward; but on declaring my attitude to the Free State Parliament in the following words of James Fintan Lalor; my name never finally went before the electors:

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

I hold further, and firmly believe, that the enjoyment of the people of this right of first ownership of the soil is essential to the vigour and vitality of all other rights; to their validity, efficacy and value; to their secure possession and safe exercise. For let no people deceive themselves, or be deceived by the words and colours, and phrases, and form of a mock freedom, by constitutions, and charters, and articles and franchise. These things are paper and parchment waste and worthless. Let laws and institutions say what they will this fact will be stronger than all laws, and prevail against them—the fact that those who own your lands will make your laws, and command your liberties and your lives. But this is tyranny and slavery; tyranny in its wildest scope and worst shape; slavery of body and soul, from the cradle to the coffin—slavery with all its horrors, and none of its physical comforts and security; even as it is in Ireland, where the whole community is made up of tyrants, slaves, and slave-drivers. A people whose lands and lives are thus in the keeping and custody of others, instead of in their own, are not in a position of common safety.

The above quotation is no mere fractional Republicanism. It declared our attitude last year; it still continues to do so. We have yet to see the political party in this country which is prepared to go before the electors with such a programme.

Hoping this will receive the same prominence as the canard you were pleased to publish last week.

Yours, etc.

EAMONN LYNCH.

We admit the only improvement ever read by us on Mr. Lynch's programme have been the effusions of the "Irish Labour Party" and President Wilson's Fourteen Points. These, with the exception of the Ten Commandments, which, of course, were relegated to obscurity by the late President of the U.S.A., and very much improved on in the documents referred to, are all that stand in the way of Mr. Lynch's short cut to a terrestrial paradise. As Mr. Lynch says, his is no fractional Republicanism. It's not it is the whole thing, horn, hoofs and all. But—Fee-Faw-Fum—we saw something like it in Parnell Square one time.

Mr. Lynch says that the letter above represents our attitude last year, it still continues to do so. Who does our represent? Surely not the gentlemen who, in Cork last week, at the bogus Trades Union Congress, gave it out that they had been Republicans all along, and whatever change there had been was merely a variation of policy. We have heard that the Devil, on occasion, quotes scripture for his own purposes. Mr. Lynch's extract from Fintan Lalor is admirable.

**MOB SCALDS CHILDREN.****Workers Tarred, Feathered and Robbed.**

On Saturday night, June 14th, in the Union Hall of the Industrial Workers of the World, at Twelfth and Center Streets, San Pedro, California, U.S.A., about three hundred working men, women and children, members, and friends of the I.W.W. were assembled, where an entertainment was in progress.

At another place, only a few blocks away, in the same city, another meeting was in progress. But, at this gathering, the purpose was not so constructive. Instead, diabolical plans of destruction was the issue at hand. Persons prominently connected with big interests are said to have organised the violent and vicious attack on the I.W.W. entertainment which followed.

Those in attendance at the I.W.W. Hall were innocently applauding Lena Milos, who had just finished a number on the evening's programme—when suddenly came a crash of glass; all windows and doors of the Hall were smashed. Instantly armed thugs came pouring in through every entrance.

Simultaneously others were breaking their way into the homes of workers in the immediate vicinity.

The following story gives some of the most graphic incidents of this pernicious and unwarranted assault:—

Lena Milos, age nine years, at present lies on a cot in the Hill Side Hospital at San Pedro, hovering between life and death. Near her in the same place are the two children of Stephen Rodin, John and Kitty, only nine and five years of age, whose legs and bodies are literally cooked. This, the work of the inhuman fiends who planned their destruction.

Miss Milos was pushed into a boiler of hot coffee which turned over, scalding her from head to foot. Another five gallons of boiling water was thrown or tipped on a group of other tiny tots who were near. Two of those children are at a private residence, 1711 Leland Avenue, suffering untold agonies. One of them, May Sendsted, aged twelve, is not expected to live. No one is allowed to see her as she is in a house which is under quarantine for diphtheria.

Beautiful little Lena Milos, the Wobbly song bird, who only a few days ago was as pretty as any flower, is now a mass of ugly wounds and blisters. For five days she withstood the intense suffering, but on Thursday night at 12 o'clock suffered a relapse and for nearly forty-eight hours she lay unconscious in a state of delirium, living over and over again the horrible scene of last Saturday night when she was so savagely attacked by a mob of Morons who so horribly disfigured her. Before becoming unconscious she was asked if they deliberately scalded her, and this is the childish answer which she gave between sobs: "Yes, mamma, I told him he was pushing me into the coffee and he said, 'That's all right, you won't sing at any more wobbly entertainments,' and he set me right into the coffee boiler." This little girl had at first gotten out of the hall safely, but fearing harm might happen to her mother, who was inside, she went back in to save her. In her own words: "Mamma, I thought if you got killed in there, then I did not want to live and I went back in to get you."

Another little girl about thirteen years old, who was passing the hall, was struck over the arm and face with a club. It took nearly an hour to stop the blood.

Andrew Kuzlis, nine years of age, and one of the bravest little lads in the world, is in a very serious condition. He

is suffering from burns. Both legs are practically cooked to the marrow from the knees down. When the mob first smashed in the windows, Andrew got out and ran as fast as he could, only to be overtaken by a man dressed in blue who threw a container full of hot fluid, evidently grease, on his bare legs. The boy, kept on by fright, went on running for another half block, where he fell, and lay for over a half hour before some one found him and took him to a doctor. This little boy is bearing his burden courageously. It is heart-rending to see him when a stranger comes to visit. Like the other babe victims, his eyes move back and forth searching your face to see if you are a friend or a foe who has come bent on further disfigurement.

Several other little kiddies are also suffering from fright and bruises of a less serious nature. Eileen Radnich, aged 12, has a broken finger. Her mother is limping around on crutches, the result of being trampled upon and burned. The hand of one girl after being scalded was trampled upon and it took a doctor nearly an hour to scrape and remove the dirt and gravel which was ground into the wounds.

It seems unbelievable to think that anyone would deliberately plan and perpetrate such a fiendish crime against little children, but facts tend to prove that such was the case, for the clothes of some of those burned are stained with grease that even after being washed is still there, and you can not only see the grease but also smell it. It must be remembered there was no grease of any kind in the hall as the only refreshments served at the entertainment were coffee and sandwiches.

The mob of brute monomaniacs came well prepared and likewise well organised, bent on destroying the little children who took part in the I.W.W. entertainment.

This is the worst outrage against children ever committed in the United States with the exception of the Ludlow massacre. At that time it was the hirelings of the Rockefeller interests who poured coal oil on the tents of the striking United Mine Workers and burned the women and children who were in the tents to death. The sufferings of those helpless victims was short, as death overtook them in a few minutes. But in San Pedro it is different.

In addition to the above mentioned depredations the mob, after clearing the hall by clubbing men, women and children (some into insensibility), many of whom are suffering from cuts and bruises and under the care of doctors yet) destroyed several hundred dollars worth of furniture including a piano, typewriters, desks, chairs and stage equipment by taking it across the street to a vacant lot where it was also burned.

Nine men, alleged leaders, were singled out by the mob, one who, lying unconscious, was thrown on the bottom of a truck with the others and were taken, escorted, by the bloodthirsty thugs, through the city of San Pedro and Wilmington unmolested by the police to a lonely spot in the Santa Ana Canyon several miles away, where six of them were further tortured and then tarred and feathered and robbed.

**READ, MARK AND LEARN.**

The Economics Club, 5 Commercial Road, Lerwick, Shetland, have just published a very interesting propaganda pamphlet entitled "Socialism and Sarolea." A Reply to Prof. Chas. Sarolea," by Ernest Trueman. Completely answers the Anti-Socialists. Single copy is 3d. post paid; per dozen is 2/6, post paid.

**SCAB MUSIC AT DUN LAOGHAIRE.**

For some time past the National Musicians Union of Ireland have been trying to secure that fair conditions should obtain in regard to the employment by the Dun Laoghaire U.D.C. of a band to provide music on the pier and at the Town Hall. In the course of the negotiations it is alleged one of the "Ole Bill's" Union representatives said that if the Union members were to be employed, the U.D.C. would have to pay more money to them. What a Dolch! The Union have sent the accompanying letter to the U.D.C. and we want our many readers in the Dun Laoghaire district to keep their eyes and their ears open in connection with the matter:

(Copy).

National Association of Musicians.  
(Ireland).

Dublin, 8 Burgh Quay,

Aug. 18th, 1924.

Secretary,  
Dun Laoghaire U.D.C.  
Dun Laoghaire.

A Chara,

With reference to the employment of a non-union band of musicians by your Amusement Committee, I am directed by my Council to enter a strong protest from this Association against such methods which deliberately deprive Dublin musicians of employment, more particularly as a specially a low minimum was given your committee for a professional orchestra.

It is to be regretted that your committee should turn down an application on behalf of resident Dublin musicians and import a combination from Clonmel while so many professional players are available so much nearer home.

Such action on the part of public representatives is scarcely in keeping with the policy such bodies are expected to pursue regarding the payment of fair wages to enable workers to live decently, and moreover is an insult to the intelligence of the hundreds of trade union members resident within your area.

As my Council feel that a grave injustice has been done to professional musicians in this matter, a copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Dublin United Trades Council and such other steps will be taken as may be necessary to bring the matter to the notice of the working public generally.

Mise le meas,  
H. J. Leeming, Sec.

**WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.**

BALDOYLE BRANCH.

Proposed by James Tilly, seconded by N. Cooney.

At a committee meeting of the Coolock Branch of the Workers' Union of Ireland, Mr. J. Tully presiding, it was decided to ask the County Council to employ local labour as far as possible in and around Coolock, as the ratepayers are entitled to whatever work is available in their district. The present arrangement is to bring in men from other districts who are not even members of the Workers' Union of Ireland. We ask the local representatives of the district to have this anomaly seen to at once. Copies of this resolution to be sent to the County Council, etc.

S. M. NOLAN.

Probity and honesty are two virtues which are infinitely more easy to practise when one lacks for nothing than when one is destitute of everything.—(Anatole France.)

# JAMES CONNOLLY AND HIS EPOCH.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE VANGUARD IN ACTION—THE NEW DEPARTURE.

In past instalments of this series we commenced our essay upon the true significance of the epoch during which James Connolly lived and of his relative importance to that epoch. For the information of new readers desiring to understand what follows, there are the preceding chapters which can be read in the back numbers of the "Irish Worker".

- I. The Prelude.
- II. The Historical Evolution of the Irish people and their Condition about 1870.
- III. The Preparation.
- IV. The Mind of Connolly; and
- V. The Pioneer.

In the next two or three instalments we shall conclude the narrative and our deductions therefrom. Most of what we shall recount is already known and never to be forgotten by some of the readers of the paper, but it will, no doubt, be both new and challenging to those many readers who have hitherto learnt their contemporary history from sources which have not been just to our subject and his associates, and also to the considerable body of English, Scottish and U.S.A. supporters of the "Irish Worker", and this because no real history of the Irish revolt against oppression has yet been compiled. For instance, 90% of the supporters of the Irish Republican Party have not the least idea of the influence of our movement upon Irish history, their knowledge being bounded by the history of the Gaelic League, Sinn Fein and the Volunteers.

\* \* \*

Connolly's early socialistic teaching had produced little effect, although it had begotten and sustained the Irish Socialist Republican Party. On one occasion, as a writer in the "Workers' Republic" tells us, a gang of labourers in Dublin objected to Connolly joining them at work with the sneering remark: "We want no comrades here." It was as though the very sordidness of their daily surroundings would not allow the Communist ideal to reach their souls, for at that time the degradation of the Dublin poor was even more ugly than it is to-day. The whole difference in the rate of progress of social revolutionary ideas came with the rise of Jim Larkin.

Admirable as Connolly was as an educator, Larkin was still more an asset as an agitator. It was Larkin who used the economic position to set the minds of the Dublin wage-slaves in rapid motion, and Connolly who guided their activity towards and along the right track. Added to this combination of qualities was the fact that both men were masters of organisation. It need not be said that each of the two was many-sided, and that, had Larkin not excelled as an agitator, no doubt, Connolly would have become well-known in that capacity, whilst Larkin was fitted by wide study to supply the education in ideals and philosophy, but preferred to leave that work to one who was hardly equalled by any in the movement in Western Europe at that time. A note on Larkin would help those whom he had perplexed.

Jim was born near Newry, in Co. Down, in 1876, and was at school in Newry for a couple of years, until he was six years old, when his family was compelled, like Connolly's, to emigrate. As a child in Liverpool, where one-third of the population is Irish, he worked first for a milkman, then for a butcher, chopping fat for 2d. per lb. to mix with suet at 8d. W. P.

Ryan's book\* states that he worked forty hours for 2/6 weekly, plus a glass of milk on Saturday night. In between work he sandwiched a little schooling. When nine years old he worked as an apprentice to a jobbing painter and paper-hanger for 3/3 weekly, and because his master was a confirmed drunkard, he was used to assist in making up the books. Thus engaged, he detected that the boss was charging the contractor 8/1d. per hour for Larkin's wages. The significance of this reached Jim "at once," and we are told that he used this information to compel a rise in wages.

Jim joined the S.D.F. just as Connolly had done, and finding that he was keeping a man out of his job and helping to lower the rates of pay, he left on principle. Next he worked for a Catholic French Polisher who refused him time off for Mass in the early morning of a Holiday of Obligation. Jim conducted a one man strike, took the time and was therefore dismissed.

The young rebel, already at war with society, went on tramp because it was necessary to find work. After seven weeks he obtained a job, but it was not long before he led a strike of boy workers against the tyranny of compulsory participation in a Sweepstake on the Grand National, and was cut adrift again.

When he was fourteen his father died, leaving Jim to support the home.

Well it was that Jim was strong in body and clever in mind, as was also the case with his collaborator, because only thus could he have arrived at healthy manhood.

Ryan writes: "These early experiences are responsible for what respectable Labour leaders call 'Larkin's want of tact.'"

The rebel instinct was deep in him and the desire to fight wisely urged him to educate himself in the studies that mattered. His father had been a staunch Separatist and a worker both in the constitutional and military national movements; but Jim was led quite independently to the ranks of militant labour. Referring to those youthful years, he wrote: "the only two Irishmen I have ever had a regard for were Pintan Lalor and Michael Davitt." Davitt he had met, and he formed the estimate that Davitt would have been a Socialist had he not thought that Ireland at that time was unripe for Socialism.

So Larkin was early tempered by intense suffering and matured by experience and study. Daniel Corkery, the gifted Irish literateur, says:

"I regard him as one earnest to a fault by dint of reading it was his custom to quote poetry as freely as I would myself if I had more courage; by brooding and thinking on problems that for his companions must practically have had no existence, he had raised himself so much above his fellows that he deceived himself if he believed that he could find lieutenants in their ranks. Here is a drama for any Ibsen that cares to write it—the failure of a leader of the democracy to find lieutenants."

Now, it was the return of Connolly that gave Larkin a lieutenant of worthy mettle. Connolly arrived in Dublin when Larkin was in Mountjoy jail, with a state of affairs outside that promised well, if properly handled, and we must see what had occurred in Ireland in Connolly's absence.

\* \* \*

Larkin had become a trade unionist in 1901 in Liverpool, when he gave up his trade and became a docker, so as to allow his eldest brother to finish his time. The story of how he stowed away and led a mutiny aboard ship against the revolting conditions of the seamen is quoted in Ryan's book above-mentioned. Sufficient for our purpose to know that after many hard knocks he earned the sack from the docks because he joined in a strike of men, although by

then a foreman. In return the National Union of Dock Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland made him a paid organiser, but even then his troubles were not ended, for he soon began to come into conflict with the officials, amongst whom the usual soulless and selfish type of old-style conservative unionist predominated.

Jim began his work for the Irish in Belfast in 1907, where he agitated with the usual force on the side of the weak Trade Union and Socialist movement there. He led a few successful strikes and very soon had the workers and masters locked in struggle, with the police and military repressing the workers, more particularly those in the Catholic quarters. Every effort was made to separate Catholic and Orange strikers by the enraged and bewildered ruling and owning class, yet Larkin's pure and simple class stand nullified the attempts. Those of us who are inclined to despair of Belfast must not forget that on the Orange Day, 12th July, 1907, Protestant and Catholic workers rallied to the Custom House to hear Larkin's gospel of solidarity and social revolt. This event seems to the writer the most significant in the recent history of Ulster—that for once religious bigotry was put aside and the real problem was faced by the Belfast exploited. Although Larkin's work was largely undone later on through the revival of bigotry, injected so cunningly by the capitalist masters of Orangeism, and by the soulless graft of A.O.H. sectarianism, Larkin's achievement on that day points a way that must in the end be taken and followed.

From Belfast Jim turned to the unskilled workers of Dublin. In Dublin Larkin beat the conservatism of the "Aristocracy of Labour," the skilled craft unionists. He went out to enrol everybody, so that there should be no reserve of blacklegs. Finally, in 1908, occasion was taken during a wave of unrest that affected Dublin and Cork, to start the I.T.G.W.U., destined to be the vanguard of the Irish proletariat. Larkin could see that the English unions were hopelessly hindered by bureaucracy and conservatism, and that they were in any case unable to act intelligently on behalf of their Irish members because of the distance and lack of cohesion. Further, the Irish workers were already acquiring that habit of swift decision and reliable solidarity which makes them resemble the syndicalists of Europe or the I.W.W. of U.S.A. It was time for an advance and Larkin saw it. His judgment was correct, and it is largely due to him that the first advance of the Irish workers of the towns was made in 1908 and 1909, when the rules were registered.

The I.T.G.W.U. set out to wage the class war. It became based on the ideal of the O.B.U., marching towards and growing outwards so as to become the structural basis of the Workers' Republic. At the same time the Dublin Branch of the I.L.P. (of Britain) and the remnant of the I.S.R.P. joined together and became the Socialist Party of Ireland—"Cummanact" na h-Eireann."

One might almost say that as the I.T.G.W.U. has ended with a law case conducted against Larkin by reactionary traitors, so it began. For in 1910 Larkin was sentenced to twelve months in jail because he accepted, on behalf of the Dublin Coal Carters on strike, the sum of £64, sent by the Cork Branch of the N.U.D.L. This had happened in 1908, when the N.U.D.L. Executive had deserted a rank and file strike just as the I.T.G.W.U. Executive did in 1924, and when Larkin had received help from the Cork men, just as in 1924, the Union men in Dublin rallied to the Provisional Committee. One can see that O'Brien was not original in attempting to jail forty-five men who had been doing nothing more than attending to their business, for in 1910, fourteen years ago, Larkin was jailed under rather similar circumstances.

\*Story of the Irish Labour Movement.  
Talbot Press.

Just as in 1921 the members of the I.T.G.W.U. repudiated the E.C. junta and formed the W.U.I., so in 1908 and 1909 the members of the N.U.D.L. took the proper and manly course of reforming their ranks as the I.T.G.W.U. Larkin's sentence was for fraudulently converting to his own use moneys of the N.U.D.L., but it was obvious to all that it represented the revenge of the disappointed officials, and in three months he was released by order of the Viceroys.

Connolly had already interviewed him in prison, and now the two began their four years of work in harness which has had such a wonderful and lasting effect. They had to fight not merely the forces of capitalism, but also that of the reactionary trades union leaders who had moved to secure the expulsion of Larkin from the T.U.C., but they went on until their union spread from Orange Belfast to Rebel Cork, amongst farm hands and dockers, men, women and youths.

The stage is now set for Ireland's resurrection.

(To be continued.)

EXILE.

### A CALL FOR UNITY.

(By A TRADESMAN.)

Dear Comrade Editor,

The late Municipal Strike should prove an object lesson for the working class. It shows the need for a real live organisation, embracing all workers employed by the Municipality and other Public Bodies, with a view of mass action and transforming the present unions into real fighting organs to meet the coming capitalist offensive.

President Cosgrave has already told us: "This country must be run on business lines and the interests of the Bondholders must be secured." In other words, the interests of the Bondholders must be the first call on industry and not the working-class, who produce the wealth of the country. We notice in the terms of agreement with the Municipal Workers that the wage of 44/- per week is to be reduced by 1/- per week. No mention is made of the Bonus. Let there be no mistake. This fight is only postponed, as capitalism is organised and preparing for a favourable opportunity to smash the working class movement.

Therefore it is time the working class threw over their craft outlook and craft unions, also their interminable and miserable disputes among themselves, and whether they be fitters, boilermakers, engine-drivers, semi-skilled or unskilled, rally as a class in the fight to obtain their right to live happy human lives, instead of being driven down to a life of servitude and slavery.

A. K.

### 2-YEAR LOCK OUT.

Music Hall Managers' Reply to Strike Threat.

Music Hall managers of Berlin have decided to lock out for two years all artists who fail to keep their agreements.

This is the reply to the threat of a general strike—which has already broken out in some provincial centres—unless the salary agreement, which expired at the beginning of this month, is prolonged.

Hitherto the leading Berlin houses have not been affected.

### WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

14th August, 1924.

The Editor,  
"Irish Worker."

Received with thanks the sum of Three Pounds Ten Shillings from the Municipal Employees, per P. Carroll, for the Fighting Fund of the Workers' Union of Ireland.

M. J. SUTTON,  
Acting Secretary No. 1 Branch

### COVENT GARDEN STRIKE.

#### 3,000 PICKETS.

#### A Catholic Priest Supports Strikers.

Those of our readers who have lived in or visited London are, no doubt, conversant with the famous Covent Garden Vegetable Market, and the busy scene usually in progress there at an early hour each morning. To those who have never seen Covent Gardens at its busiest hour we must admit that we find ourselves unable to fittingly describe the scene. This market is the largest and most important in the world and is the centre of the fruit and vegetable trade for the whole British Isles.

Since last week this market has been at a standstill. 3,000 porters are on strike and have successfully blocked all entrance and exit of goods from the market. The men's demands are—

An all-year-round minimum of £4 5s. a week, or full portage without deductions—whichever is greater.

A minimum of 10s. for all casual men taken on.

If the employers are prepared to discuss hours, the union is prepared to discuss alternative wage scales.

At present the men start work at 4 a.m. and work till 7, 8 and 9 o'clock at night. They are employed by the day, and their average earnings per week between 30/- and 40/-.

All of the 3,000 strikers are acting as pickets and motor cycle squads have been formed to deal with emergencies.

All unions, such as dockers, railwaymen, carters, etc., have rallied to the help of the porters and refused to handle any "black" goods. Big consignments of perishable fruits are lying at London, Southampton and Liverpool, the dockers having refused to unload them. These consignments will go bad rapidly and will act as a big factor in a quick settlement, as the insurance companies with which they are insured will press for a speedy termination of the strike in order to avoid paying out compensation.

There has been a prompt change in the attitude of the church towards strikes in this instance.

Permission was given on Tuesday for the continuation of the daily mass meetings held at the portico of St. Paul's Church, alongside the market.

#### The Christian View.

The Rev. John Groser, a Catholic Crusader, came down to the meeting yesterday and spoke to the strikers. "Christ would be on this platform," he said, "if He were on earth. I don't believe in the neutrality of the Church, for those people who are neutral are always on the side of the capitalists."

"Jesus Christ was always on the side of the poor and downtrodden, the working class."

A rousing appeal was made by the priest for a united and consolidated effort to smash the whole capitalist system, and bring about the Kingdom of God on earth. "Organise for it; you're going to win," he concluded, amidst the loudest cheering that has ever been heard in the market.

We would draw the attention of our Irish priests to the above paragraph, and ask them to reconcile their present attitude towards strikes in Ireland to that adopted by their fellow servant of God in London.

#### BLOODY FINANCE.

The Stock Exchange has acquired an influence so great that it is able to call armed nations into the field to fight in its interests. Blood flows in order that the demands of High Finance may be liquidated.—Von Moltke

### EDUCATION.

Would an education have spoiled Abraham Lincoln? Arthur Brisbane thinks that it would. This American editorial writer, whose words are set before the eyes of millions every morning, is of the opinion that Lincoln could not have gone through an American college without having lost that intensity of purpose and moral vigour which made him what he was. "Four years in college," writes Brisbane, "might have found him saying, 'Well, there are two sides to slavery. Someone must produce the cotton for England's mills and for the upkeep for a cultured class in the south, and, after all, you'll notice that God did make these negroes of a different colour.' That's how your young college graduate talks of to-day's Labour problems."

### Workers' Union of Ireland

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street

### AN ORGANISING MEETING

will be held in

### WICKLOW

ON SUNDAY NEXT, 24th AUGUST

At 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. James Mitchell will attend.

By Order,

Executive Committee.

### Workers' Union of Ireland

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street

### MARINO STRIKE

21/8/24.

Our Members and the Public generally are notified that all outdoor collections for the financial support of the families of those on Strike have ceased. Any collections on and from this date are unauthorised. This notification does not apply to the Special Levy on Members which is still in force.

By Order,  
Executive Committee.



SERVICE QUALITY

**UNITED TEA COMPANY**  
(F. ROBERT MOONEY, MANAGER)  
47 PARNELL SQUARE.

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

Prompt and personal attention given to all orders.

(Neither the Editor nor any member of his family have any connection with this Company. Please bear that in mind in future.)

Printed by "The Gaelic Press," 21 Upper Liffey Street, Dublin, for the Proprietor, and published by him at "Unity Hall," Dublin.



Edited by JIM LARKIN.

No 58. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1924

TWOPENCE

# "An Injury to One, is the Concern of All"

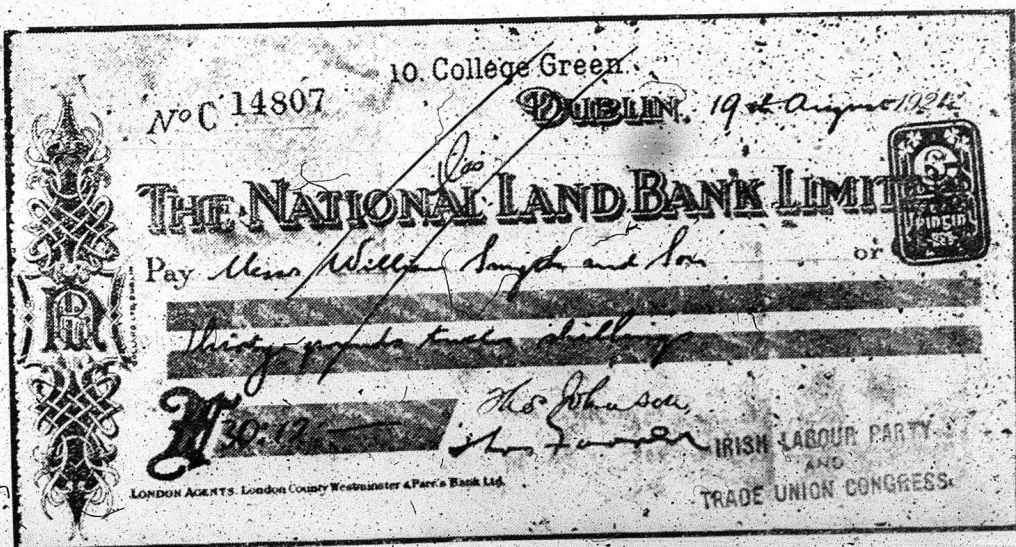
The Workers' Union of Ireland has been in existence over three months. It was born in travail and has continued to live in travail. It has grown in numbers and spread its influence throughout the City of Dublin and now this new force has made itself felt in divers counties of this land. Knowing what this rebirth of Unionism portends, the employers, the Government and their willing tools, the Transport Union and the "Labour Party" have concentrated their venom and poured out their hate upon our Union. The Transport Union has deliberately intrigued with the Employers' Federation to cause trouble in different jobs. In this work they have been aided by other Unions, likewise owned and controlled by the Employers' Federation. As a result of this behind-doors intrigue six different strikes have been forced upon this Union. Why? In the hope that the financial strain will break the new organisation. We, on our part, have decided that the Union has definitely come to stay in Irish Labour. We have the spirit and the organisation, and now we demand from you, on whose behalf we are making this fight, the necessary funds to carry this fight to a successful conclusion. In making this appeal to you we are not crying aloud our need for money, but we are asking that you who are not actively engaged in this fight should take your place behind the fighting men. The amount of financial assistance poured into the coffers of the men in the firing line will be an earnest of your unionism.

To all members of this Union not on strike we issue this order. "All cards must be cleared up to date, contributions, levies, fines, entrance fees, regardless of the amount. You must support your comrades." To members of other Unions whose interests as trade unionists are also involved in these strikes, we appeal for aid to the utmost limit of their ability. We want all trades unionists in this country, and even in England, Scotland and Wales to prove to the employers of this city that the rank and file of Irish Labour have determined that trades unionism will not be crushed out of existence at the behest of labour fakirs or Governments. We want this appeal to be an ultimatum from Irish Labour. We are not asking for the sake of the money, but for the spirit which will prompt the gift.

Now, men and women of the working class of this county, will you accept the responsibility and carry on your broad shoulders this burden. We make the appeal, will you respond? Pay in your subscription at any Branch of the Workers' Union. Those not resident in Dublin should forward all monies to Unity Hall.

"Now is the hour, and the need is urgent."

Yours in true brotherhood,  
JIM LARKIN.



The above picture is a photograph of a cheque paid by Tom Johnson to our solicitor to defray the costs in a legal action which he lost. Our readers will notice the official stamp of the Labour Party on the cheque. If Tom Johnson and Farren have paid out this cheque without the sanction of their Executive, they are guilty of embezzlement. And if the Executive have made a grant it shows how the money of the affiliated unions is being used to pay Johnson's private debts.

## TO MUNICIPAL WORKERS AND OTHERS

The demonstration which marked the return to Dublin of Jim Larkin on the conclusion of his visit to Moscow is a presage of events to come. It cannot have been a consoling sight to the official organisers of scabbery, whose kingdom is buttressed by corruption and governed by intrigue, nor to the framers of the "policy to be decided on," whose objective is the maintenance of the British League of Nations:

At the recent Trade Union "Congress" at Cork, Johnson, T.D., and his friend Senator Farrell gave expression to views in keeping with their records as Briton and pro-Briton, respectively. Both "gentlemen" hold office in public life by grace of "His Majesty King George the Fifth, Defender of the Faith"—whose faith Heaven only wots—and the high-water marks of their achievements in the cause of the workers is the annual Government subsidised tour to Geneva in the capitalist interest. The "policy to be decided on" as forecasted at the bogus Congress in Cork is on the lines already familiar, but with the addition that the resurrected Labour movement is to be undetermined, "even if it cost as much more." The so-called Irish Labour Party, like Joseph's coat, is of many colours, though, in truth, a mild pink hue, spotted considerably with yellow, pervades the fabric. Supporters of 100% Free Stateism are there breathing Workers' Republicanism, via Amsterdam and Geneva. Those who should know better—in politics opponents of Treaty implementing—are there representing—or supposed to be—their fellow-workers on a principle, popularised in our time as the "will of the people"—the latter of which shows that on occasion circumstances alter cases.

The Municipal Workers of Dublin have had an experience of the I.T. & G.W.U. and what it means to them and their livelihood. They must be aware that the "Irish Labour Party" is the child of that, now doubtful, parentage, and so their continued association with it is not evidence of the self-respect one might expect from a responsible body of workers. It is possible the process of reasoning is only under way, that no conclusion has been reached. But within a measurable period the issue will have to be faced, and then we shall know how far the Municipal Workers are influenced by considerations of the welfare of their class, and how far by more selfish and personal considerations.

Johnson, T.D., not satisfied with his previous protestations that reductions of wages must come, has gone one further at Cork. He has proved, to his own satisfaction, that the standard of living is now lower than it has been for a considerable time, thanks to "the reduction in price of the necessities of life." There are other bodies besides the "Irish Labour Party" that hold similar views; the Chamber of Commerce, for instance, and the Employers' Federations—and the 50/- a week Government—and the press, and therefore when the bosses renew the wages reduction campaign on members of Unions affiliated to the Johnsonian "Irish Labour Party," doubtless they will present an illuminated address to the gentleman who has obligingly greased the slide for the wage slaves.

It is for treacheries, of which this is a fair example, that Johnson and his fellows stand condemned. It is because the workers have allowed those who represent them to become allied with him and the O'Brien-Foran group, that Labour in Ireland has fallen to its present low standard of effort and morale. If the workers, whose unions are affiliated to the "Irish Labour Party," cannot see the light of day they are beyond hope, and what is coming to them cannot be averted. But, with the remembrance of recent events in mind—the organisation of scabs for Marino and Inchicore, the former

effort frustrated, the latter partly so; and the desertion of the Municipal Workers by the I.T. & G.W.U.—it is difficult to see how there can be but one result. Let the Municipal Workers and the members of other Unions consider with themselves whether they are going and be not afraid to state their conclusions. That way lies freedom.

## LONDON LETTER.

Edward Windsor, nee Edward Von Wettin, who changed his name during the Great War to save the Empire—but who seems to have thought that by so changing his name he had done his "bit" and that it was unnecessary for him to risk his skin in the trenches—Edward of the demitasse smile has gone a ranching in Canada, for one month only! The Berengaria has been especially equipped for the short voyage, with every luxury and every accoutrement necessary to satisfy each passing whim of the dandy parasite.

Some people have been saying some unkind things, but don't believe them, my dear. We remember that youth must have its fling. What matter that His Highness and the rest of the aristocratic clique known in the West End as "The Society of Bright Young People" should have been a little unconventional! It is true to say that the papers reported how the "B.Y.P." went out on several nights in July and August engaged in a game of "hide and seek" in motor cars, and that the prince and others, including young actresses, knuts, and the various "just outs," were known to have crawled about the cobble stones of a mews looking for the clue. The fun went on all night, ending at a fashionable hotel, whither returned dishevelled knuts and their ladies somewhere about 4 a.m. Breakfast of champagne and choice fare followed, and then away in the sunlight to home and bed.

Now the nasty people insinuate that His Highness has found the need of a "pick-me-up," and that that is why he has gone to the Wild West—but then the lower classes don't understand their betters! One could not expect any more from them.

Some 1,000 crofters from the West of Scotland have sailed for Canada this month. Since the days of Conal Galbhain, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, the ancestors of these Islesmen have wrested a sufficient livelihood from the soil of the Hebrides. Those were the days of St. Kieran, Mungo and Columcille, of the MacDonnald of Antrim and Islay, Lord of the Western Isles. But now Saint Capital has brought a new faith to the Highlands and the West (where even until to-day many relics of the old clan communism were to be found in practice, of great benefit to the easily-contented peasant).

And Leverhulme, Soap King, prime mover in West African syndicates and owner of Wall's sausage factory, is to-day Lord of the Western Isles! Landlordism, fishing combines, taxation and high prices have depopulated these islands and sent this ancient race to Canada, where Capitalistic agriculture is already in difficulties, where the farmers are slaving to enrich speculators on the lone virgin prairies. Steerage is good enough for these patient beasts of burden on the voyage, and if they fail in farming, as many of them will, they can freeze and starve in the wilds "where no one comes nor hath come since the making of the world," or they can join the vast army of urban unemployed who sleep out nightly in Winnipeg and Montreal.

But won't they be pleased to think that their Prince is coming amongst them for even one short month!

At 10.20 a.m. on Thursday a well-nourished Royal Mother brought forth a son, aided by two eminent specialists and a staff of trained nurses, with a household of many

servants at the doctors' service, in a mansion situated in a quiet village. The newspapers tell us—and who would doubt the reliable sources of all our information?—that the whole Empire is consequently wild with joy. The infant will command and squander untold wealth when he is adolescent, but will never understand his fellowmen.

Every day children are born to the producers of all wealth. The luckier mothers of the poor are able to go to some public institution, for a few days, to know medical care, though no medical care can eradicate the effects of past privations and possibly of hard work done at a time when the woman was physically unfit for work.

The less fortunate meet their baby in a tiny room, perhaps the only room of the family, relying on the Relieving Officer for the first clothing of the child and for a little nourishment for themselves. A day or two later they attempt to clear off the arrears of cleaning and washing that have accumulated, for the man has had to stay at work, if he has work, and has had enough to do at home with the cooking of meals and running of errands for the needs of the birth. In a few days the soul-weary mother is about again, and the baby commences the struggle for existence of a workers' child of the slums. Nobody has gone wild with joy and the papers have said nothing.

Often, in a few years the husband dies, maybe of an occupational disease, and the mother sees her children, the one balm on the sores of her life, torn from her by the R.O., to be sent to a Union Home, where she may visit them whenever she can save a couple of shillings for the train fare.

And later, they, too, follow "Our Prince" to Canada, sent by the Salvation Army or as harvesters under the schemes designed to benefit the receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to increase the unemployed reserve of Canada, so that the boss class of that fair Dominion may use them as blacklegs against the O.B.U. or as recruits in the army and navy that are growing so large over there.

In between columns denouncing the Red Hand of the Soviet, the journalistic fountains of truth bring forth news from Deauville, Trouville, Nice and San Sebastian. We are told that millions of francs change hands nightly at the casinos, that bathers are acquiring the right tinge of brown in the skin by baths in warm tea, that the dresses are so wonderful—vide "Evening News"—the scene in the gambling halls is like a mannequins' parade! The photos show us parasites clad in the most gorgeous of bathing raiment, and decked with pearls and gold bracelets.

W. L. Hichens, Chairman of Camell, Laird & Co., Ltd., the great engineering firm, read a paper to the I.L.P. Summer School at Scarborough on Friday last, and said that British industry can only compete with foreign rivals if wages are reduced. He demands cheaper production through lower wages.

Money for Deauville, for the casino, for hotels, for battleships, for bombing planes in the Sudan, for Royal leeches—and for Governor Generals—but none for wages.

The world is upside down. It is run to overfeed the few and starve the many; for private gain of a handful, not for public needs. There is only one way out, and that the Communist Revolution, the evolution of the Workers' Councils from weapons of defence against the bosses into the organisation to supply the needs of all without stint and without waste.

The Scottish Workers' Republican Party is fighting for the right to hold meetings on a Green in Glasgow. Several men have been jailed and fined, but the meetings continue and are rousing the enthusiasm of the workers.

## Letters to the Editor

## AN EVICTION "SETTLEMENT."

## HARSH CASE IN NORTH WALL AREA.

To the Editor, "Irish Worker."

Sir,—The threatened eviction of a family comprising several children and father and mother, residing in the area between the back of the Church Rd., and Caledon Rd. North Wall, has been stopped by what the rent collector considers "a settlement."

That settlement has only been reached after he had put the family to much worry and expense. Why did not this rent collector settle that case before he put the ejection decree into the hands of the City Sheriff and added the Sheriff's fees to the costs already imposed on the tenant?

Might he not as well have settled the case months ago as now, and thereby have saved the tenant from having to meet an increasing liability.

I am writing this letter in the interests of several tenants in this locality. I do so in the hope that by public exposure they may be saved from consequences such as have been inflicted on this family.

The rent collector that visits them every Monday or Tuesday is a professional house-jobber, who, in addition to receiving a public pension, draws large commissions out of the rents he collects here and in other parts of the city.

Public spirit is needed to denounce the harshness to which tenants are subjected.

I hope all these tenants will attend the meeting of the Irish Worker League to be held next Tuesday evening, September 2nd, in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, at 8 o'clock, when important matters can be discussed.

As no eviction took place because of the "settlement" above referred to it is only right that the rent collector should return the Sheriff's fee which the tenant had to pay when the rent collector next calls.

I hope all the women will ask what he is going to do about this money, as well as the other costs he put the tenant to, considering that the case is now "settled."

Tenants should also decide to pay rents direct to the house owner and wipe out the middleman.

ONE OF THOSE TENANTS.

## NEWS FROM LIMERICK.

The Editor, "Irish Worker."

Permit me a little space to refer to an ambiguous and anonymous contribution in the "Voice" referring to W.U.I. meeting in Limerick on the 18th inst., when Comrades Councillor P. T. Daly, Jack Flood, John Crotty, Denis O'Loughlin and myself were on the brake. The staff is typical of O.B.U. treachery, intrigue and jobbery, and the Limerick workers hail in their hearts the opportunity the W.U.I. is giving them to follow on the principles of James Connolly and will demonstrate same within a week or so. The meeting was large, enthusiastic and attentive. The interruptions of quay delegate Cronin and Horgan (O.B.U. delegate), encouraged openly by Free State Officers, was strongly resented by the audience. The meeting proceeded, and a little later some of the mob, refreshed for the occasion, attempted to rush the brake, but retreated quickly and resorted to kicking the horses, causing them to stampede; and were it not for the immediate audience being engaged in saving many kiddies on the wheels and steps of the brake, delegate Cronin and the little mob would have got much more than they did receive. The chairman advised the termination of the meeting as it was 9.45 p.m., and satisfied that the O.B.U. mob had publicly exhibited their methods and dislike of truth.

Horgan, presiding at a Dockers' Committee meeting on 20th inst. stated if Daly continued

further lie (Cronin) and Clohesy (the latter another delegate kicked into the I.T. and G.W.U.) should leave the town. A military guard was meantime posted in the O.B.U. Hall, O'Connell Street.

The speakers at the public meeting are well known and are true and tried men in Limerick at least. Flood assisted with Jim's activities in Sligo and initiated the I.T. & G.W.U. branch here. Crotty was Secretary of the Broadviewmen's Society who joined the O.B.U., and in consequence are completely disorganised for years. He was the only member of the I.T. & G.W.U. in Daly's Bakery, where he was treacherously let down. O'Loughlin, of the old Carmen's and Storemen's Society Committee, brought James Connolly here in 1913, seconded a vote of £50 sent to the 1913 Strike Fund, initiated the I.T. & G.W.U. Branch here with Flood, myself and others, was victimised at the Tannery where he earned £5 a week, and now receives 53 6, shop porter's standard rate.

Re wage cut and £1 fine. Here are the indisputable facts. J. P. Evans, in liquidation in December, 1923, whose employees names were on a notice in arrears in the I.T. & G.W.U. Hall, as follows:—T. O'Dwyer, 10 6; G. Frawley, 33 6; M. Ryan, 17 6; P. Frawley, 9 6; O'Loughlin was a clear member. All received a week's notice, at the expiration of which three men were reinstated by arrangement at the following reductions:—O'Loughlin, 8 6; M. Ryan, 10 6; T. O'Dwyer, 15 6; to be refunded if a new company was formed. Such new company was formed, by name, Collopy and Johnson, shortly after and the standard rate was restored retrospective and prevails now. Capital was made out of this petty jealousy and the prejudiced O.B.U. mob—Organiser O'Brien and Cronin—requested the dismissal of O'Loughlin privately, without effect. Hence fine; and several more bluff attempts to sack O'Loughlin, the last after W.U.I. meeting. W.U.I. also interviewed the firm re my dismissals during 5 years at Spuights, shop-steward all the time. I was dismissed three times and reinstated, but the mob did not convey the fact that in a slack my comrades went on strike to maintain seniority rule. A Section Committee decided to maintain it also, but the high priests—Org. O'Brien and Connolly, Sec.—took 28/- from one man and permitted a strong boy into the job and into the Union, and all to resume overtime in March 1923. I have much compulsory leisure among the oppressed, demoralised and degraded since, and like them, contributing to O.B.U.ism. I would fill your "Worker" for weeks with similar facts; but prefer action. I regret intruding at such length on your admirable paper. Send membership cards and badges as ordered on at once. The "Worker" going strong.

Yours fraternally,  
CON. RYAN.

P.S.—Strong resentment is expressed here by other individual workers against the Dockers' Section dominating, but my comrades do not stress this point, as many dockers have come to us personally to disclaim the action of their delegates and urge immediate formation of W.U.I. Limerick Branch.—C.R.

The Editor, "Irish Worker."

Dear Comrade—I read with great interest in last week's "Worker" the letter from the Secretary of the National Musicians Union in which he protested against the employment of scab musicians by the Dun Laoghaire U.D.C. My object in writing to your paper is to draw the attention of the above Union to certain happenings in Dublin City which might equally well engage their attention. I refer to the musicians who though holding good jobs and working

during the day, play in cinemas, concerts, theatres, etc., at night. If these scabs belong to the Musicians' Union, then that Union should immediately enforce the principle "One Man One Job."

One glaring instance of this form of scabbery occurred on the 12th of last month. A Smoking Concert was held in a theatre in O'Connell Street, and a certain scab musician, who holds a good daytime job, expected to be engaged. Unhappily for him one of his brethren stepped in and grabbed the engagement. This second scab has also a good job.

This grabbing of jobs is occurring daily, and yet every other day I meet talented musicians who are existing on the dole and living in the hope of getting a job. I am quite aware that this Union scabbery is common to all Unions, but my reason in specifically referring to the Musicians is that they are the greater offenders.

In conclusion I wish to say that I am not induced to write this letter through jealousy of another's job, or motives of a like nature. I have a decent job, am not a musician, and hold a union card—the last being my reason for this letter.

Yours fraternally,  
CROCHET.

## ONE MAN—ONE JOB.

Council of the Unemployed,

Trades Hall, Capel Street,

Dublin, Aug 23rd, 1924.

To the Editor,

"Irish Worker."

Dear Sir,

In drawing public attention to the question of "one man—one job" the above Council desires to make it publicly known that it intends sending deputations to the managers of those business firms where the two-job men are employed, in connection with this question.

The Council would further direct public attention to the glaring cases of pensioners—enjoying comfortable pensions—being employed in government departments. It is alleged that the number of such cases total 560 in Dublin alone. Surely some deputy should interest himself in this regard.

Copies of following letter have been sent to, amongst other bodies—the Workers' Union of Ireland, The Irish Poor Law Workers' Union, The Paviers' Society:—

Council of the Unemployed,

Trades Hall,

23rd Aug., 1924.

Secretary,

Dear Sir,

With reference to the question of "one man—one job" I am instructed by the above Council to write your Union and request that a deputation from Council be heard at your next meeting on this subject. I am further to state that the Council is determined to give the widest publicity to the names, addresses, jobs (and Unions, if any) of the individuals who carry on a day job at Trade Union rate of wages, and a night job. **One or other must be surrendered.**

There are thousands idle in Dublin at the present time and for a Trade Unionist, or a so-called Trade Unionist, to keep a loaf from a hungry child, is an action that not even the African "savages" we of this Christian age pity so much, would be guilty of.

On behalf of Council,

Misc.

MICHAEL O'MAOLAIN

Hon. Sec.

(Continued on column 1, Page 6)



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

## IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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

PHONE NO.—DUBLIN 2686.

### THE BOUNDARY PLOTTERS

The Dail recess gives our "statesmen" the opportunity of staving off the question of the hour. What will happen the Boundary issue is what has been intended by the British Government should happen. The Free State Government Act was framed to defeat, ultimately, its professed objects, and Article 12 was drafted with deliberate looseness to achieve the purpose.

A perusal of the Article shows, in the first place, that good faith on the part of the British and Northern Governments is accepted, as a fact, and nothing is provided for the always possible contingency, that one or more of the parties named should repudiate their obligations. The second noticeable point is that two of the necessary contracting parties (the Northern and British Governments) are, by reason of historical associations, at one in the objective to be reached and the methods to be employed, and therefore the dice has always been loaded against the signatories representing the present Free State. But the most important point is the absence of the signatures of those who, at the signing of the Articles of Agreement, were the Governors of "Northern" Ireland. The position of Sir James Craig and his followers is beyond question in point of law. Unless the Act constituting the "State" of Northern Ireland contains a proviso that No. 12 Act may be amended, without the consent of the Northern Government, that Government stands strictly within its legal rights in refusing to alter it by as much as a comma. The only grounds on which the British Government would dare repeal the Act would be that "Southern" Ireland, or the Nationalists of Ulster, were not consulted as to the setting up of a second state within the country; but at this hour of the day the possibility is not to be taken seriously, and it would bring disaster on any British Government, short of a Soviet, that tried it.

The Boundary problem has resolved itself into a contest in haggling, and the Free State Government has nothing coming to it, but a few extra frontier towns, unless it finally makes up its mind to scrap the Treaty. With a cunning, developed by long practice on unsuspecting "mugs," Johnson, T.D., is now beating it hard on the thorny path that leads to a Republic (Ahem!) and his fellow "Implementers," Milroy and McGrath, are rattling the sword once again and getting ready to man the Bearna Baoghail—God Save the King.

A few short weeks and perhaps Felix J. will give us the pleasure of seeing him move for the re-establishment of the boycott on "Ulster," and a 100% Protest Duty on British goods. Getting back "to the spirit of 1917" is now as easy as falling over a precipice, and we doubt not there will be—and shortly—a re-assembling of the legions of "implementers" struggling for a place in the sun.

### THE FACE AT THE WINDOW IN TULLAMORE.

The Transport Union is still involved in the strike in Tullamore. According to their official reports there are 123 men on strike, and Vennard ("The Face at the Window") has already threatened to pull some more out if the employers continue in their refusal to accept arbitration. Somehow we don't believe that "Ole Bill" would approve of such an action. The Transport has already 240 members on strike in different jobs, and the amount of strike pay due each week is near £160, and even £60,000 went last for ever, even though it always remains "behind." Vennard spoke at a meeting in Tullamore last week and related how he met a man who was a colleague of his in the North when he (Vennard) was Secretary of the N.U.R. Branch in Portadown, and Vennard then naively remarks, "That man appreciates my work in the cause of labour." We are glad that some has turned up to give Vennard the appreciation due to him. And we are likewise glad that he referred to his Portadown sojourn. Perhaps Vennard would also refer to the superannuation and incidentally explain how he wriggled into the Transport Union, which is not exactly a railwayman's union. However, he has just as perfect a right to be in it as a tailor has to be General Treasurer of it. We think Kevin O'Higgins had that union in mind when he manufactured that famous phrase: "A Heterogeneous Conglomeration."

To the men on strike we would suggest that they make the struggle as intensified as possible and cease to rely on arbitration. If the questions at issue go to arbitration the strike will be a dead failure, because the Executive will let them down like they have ever done with workers in Arbitration Conferences.

### INDEMNITY ACT.

#### "NO REPUBLICANS NEED APPLY."

The Free State Government some time ago placed on the Statute Book an Indemnity Act. So forgiving, don'tcher know. It appears now that it only applies to such folk as have been engaged, within the last two years, in implementing Mr. Tom Johnson's Treaty. If you have happened to have been on a little job at Clondalkin a year or two ago or implemented freedom on the bodies of Sean McEntee, Noel Lemass, or those who died at Ballyseedy, you can walk the land with your head up and no questions will ever be asked. But, should you have commandeered a horse and trap it is only fair that the Courts should deal out justice for the infamy and send you where criminals are taken care of. So may Ireland be made "A Nation Once Again."

### IRISH REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS' FEDERATION.

1916 to 1923.

2 Loftus Lane, Bolton Street,  
22nd Aug., 1924.

To the Editor.

"Irish Worker."

A Chara,

At a special general meeting of the above organisation the business of electing a new Committee was gone through. The following resolution was proposed and passed unanimously:—"That all members of this organisation, going to work in the place of men on strike shall be expelled."

This finished the business of the meeting.

E. ELMES,  
Hon. Sec.

### MORE LIES IN THE "VICE"

In this week's "Vice" there is a statement that the lorries of the Irish Rapid Transit Co. delivered goods at the Kingsbridge. This statement is a deliberate lie and is a continuation of the "Sticker" campaign just lately dropped through lack of money. No lorries of this Company have been near Kingsbridge since the commencement of the strike.

### DUNDALK NOTES.

This week we are asked by Mrs. Heaney, of Hill Street, Dundalk, to return her heartfelt thanks to the Executive Committee and Officers of the Workers' Union of Ireland for their kind message of condolence on the death of her daughter Mary, and also to thank them for their promptness in paying the funeral benefit of £6. Although this poor girl was only a few weeks a member of the Workers' Union of Ireland there was no hesitation on the part of the E.C. in paying the mortality benefit, which so many members of the I.T. & G.W.U. have been denied. This Branch of the Union mourns the loss of one of the best members we have had by the death of Miss Heaney, who has been a staunch trade unionist since she started to work, and who, along with her comrades in Messrs. Carroll & Co.'s firm, left the "scab" I.T. & G.W.U. and joined the Workers' Union of Ireland. Thus passes away one of our staunchest members at the early age of 18 years. May she rest in peace.

All those girls in Carroll's Tobacco Factory who have not yet joined the Workers' Union of Ireland should know by now which Union to be in, as they are all well aware of the treachery of the Irish Transport Union, and we know the girls well enough in this firm to know that Houston's threat about getting them put on the "Dole" unless they join his union is of no avail. We are therefore asking all those girls who have not already done so to join the Workers' Union of Ireland at once and thereby help to maintain their present conditions and, if possible, to raise them to a higher standard. One grievance those girls have which ought to be remedied, and that is, that at present this firm of Messrs. Carroll's leaves the girls off for weeks at a stretch without even one moment's notice, and then when they require girls again, they employ them regardless of whether they are trade unionists or not, or whether they are old hands or not. This can and will be easily remedied by the girls organising themselves into the Workers' Union of Ireland, and thereby compel Carroll's to give them proper notice when dismissing them, and also compel the firm to take on those again who are most entitled to be taken on.

We are asked this week to convey to our comrades in the Inchicore Strike the appreciation of the Dundalk workers on their gallant stand for their rights, and trust that by the time this is in print that those gallant comrades will have won out in spite of the scabbery of the Irish Transport Union, and the scabbery of the ex-officers and soldiers. Have good heart, comrades—right will prevail.

The strike here at O'Rourke's Mill still continues, and our comrades are putting up a gallant fight against big odds and capital, in spite of Senator Barry, his foreman and clerk loading a wagon of meal for Dublin. We think it has never reached its destination. Now Barney, try again!

DUNDALK HAWK.

Whoever improves his own nature improves the universe of which he is part.—(Winwood Reade).

## BELFAST NOTES.

Where did that £60,000 go to? Two months ago "Mr." Ridgeway was at Sandycroft, Co. Dublin, and told his audience of five that the I.T. and G.W.U. of which he is an organiser, had accumulated funds, not including investments in capitalistically directed Rural District Councils, of £60,000. Two months ago, £60,000—now, **Nix**.

Last week Ridgeway went North, but not with the £60,000 story. The order of the day now "on the fighting front" is "pay up." Ridgeway called a meeting of the Belfast dockers and others, and pitched the tale that the Coalisland workers were on the verge of starvation—being on strike at the instigation, or perhaps the spite of, the I.T. and G.W.U.—and forthwith sent round the hat. What he collected did not cover the ventilation holes in the crown, which is an indication of what Belfast thinks of the "O.B.U.," so Charles R. went back to Parnell Square.

The Coalisland workers are the white elephant of the I.T. and G.W.U., and the dispute pay, paid grudgingly in any other dispute, is parted with, in the case of the Coalisland men, with a virulent and particular heart-ache. Our sympathy is with the men of Coalisland, and hence we appreciate the position in which they are. We can tell them that although the I.T. and G.W.U. have not funds amounting to £60,000, they have what will enable them to discharge their obligations to their now attenuated membership without difficulty. The "O.B.U." Executive prefer, however, to spend Union funds on circulars and bill-stickers, spreading the light as it is seen through the spectacles of the police-protected Military chiefs of the Foran—Johnson—O'Brien "Workers' Army," now known as the "O.B.U." Defence League.

The money spent, recently, to advance the interests of O'Brien and Foran by means of audacious lying circulars, would keep the men of Coalisland in affluence longer than the period of the dispute.

Coalisland will find, as the workers at other centres have found, that their interests are not worthy of consideration as against those of the I.T. and G.W.U. "Executive."

The recent strike at the Belfast docks bode fair to be a success until the Shipping bosses learned of the I.T. & G.W.U. Executive order, "Back to work." Once the Injunction Executive issue this time-worn instruction, the bosses give the screw a turn and the men have to knuckle down or starve. The tactics of the I.T. and G.W.U., as applied to the Belfast dockers, have resulted in hundreds of men along the quays deserting Trade Unionism. They are not to be blamed; Unionism of this kind is but a parasitical growth on the Labour body, and the deadly enemy of the cause.

## NO WALL STREET LOAN.

De Valera's Binnis speech and his stressing that the "Treaty" partitioned the country and was imposed by force and would never be accepted as final, has been reprinted by Wall Street financial organs and will undoubtedly kill the Free Staters' efforts to raise an "External Loan."

There is nothing for it now, Desmond and Ernest, excepting to take another cut from the Labourers, School Teachers and Old Age Pensioners. But don't cut Tim's little salary. He insisted on a large fee because of the risk his office involved in those early days of freedom and statehood.

## P. J. CURRAN'S MOTOR-CYCLE.

It didn't go—or did it?

Delegate P. J. Curran of the Transport Union and North County Dublin, of whom we have oft written in days now past, is the proud owner of a motor-cycle. At least he admitted that he owned one previous to Saint Patrick's Day, 1924; whether he owns one now remains to be seen. Some months ago, Friend Curran, in a spirit of true brotherhood, decided to give his less fortunate brethren an opportunity of riding a motor-cycle. He sent out invitations far and wide to those who would accept them at the flat rate of sixpence per invitation, and to make the scheme more enticing still, he labelled it "Prize Draw." On each invitation he announced that the "Draw" would take place on Saint Patrick's night. There was no date on the invitations, but it was generally believed that he referred to this year's holiday. On the night designated he would wave his wand, put his hand in a barrell (No, he wouldn't hold anything in his hand) and draw forth the counterfoil of an invitation, the lucky holder of which would be presented by P.J. with a motor-cycle—P.J.'s motor-cycle. Now the reason we are writing all this stuff is to clear J. J.'s character. There's a lunatic asylum at Portrane and daily a weird cry rings out within those gloomy walls, a cry which would pierce the most stony-hearted monster—"Where's the motorbike? Who won the motorbike?" This cry implies a distrust in Friend Curran's honesty, goodness and moral uprightness, and it is in order to clear this implied character-stain that we pen these words. We believe the Draw took place. Where? We don't know. We believe someone won the prize. Who? We don't know. Perhaps P.J. won it. After all can't a man win his own bike if he likes without every one in the parish kicking up a hooley. To settle the question once and for all we ask our Comrade in Revolution to reveal this profound secret, dissolve this fog of suspicion and spurn this implication of dishonesty. We hope to publish his answer of enlightenment in our next issue.

## BALDOYLE NOTES.

## Another Betrayal by the I. T. and G.W.U.

Regarding fixing of wages for casual labourers at the thrashing, the I.T.G.W.U. has fixed a 13/- rate for the coming season's thrashing with the farmers of the County Dublin, and 1/6 per hour where a full day's thrashing is not possible. I would like to know if any of the casual men of County Dublin were acquainted with this agreement. No man can say "Yes." And moreover, the Transport Union represents no one only scabs who are not benefit members in any union. It must be some of those farmers who employ non-union labour, such as O'Neill of Kinsealy, Dickie of Seatown, Plunkett of Portmarnock and Hones of Balgriffin.

It is up to the casual labourer to make their own rate of wage before starting the work at such thrashings.

M. NOLAN.

## WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

## SANTRY BRANCH.

At a Committee Meeting of the above Branch held on August 21st, it was decided that boys of 16 and 17 years of age should no longer be allowed to do men's work while receiving boys' wages.

## THE DEFENCE OF WICKLOW.

## The Death Battalion of the O.B.U. in Action.

Last week we announced in our advertisement columns that an organising meeting would be held in the town of Wicklow on last Sunday. Jim Mitchell of the Executive and the Motor Section had arranged to attend and address the meeting. He attended, accompanied by Secretary Mulvey, of Bray, and Comrade Malone. When they arrived in the town they were met by fifteen—headed by one of the legislators of our country, Everett, T.D. These boys gathered round Mulvey, whom they recognised, and warned him not to hold any meeting; and when he refused to see their point of view they proceeded to inject it into him by force. He was knocked down and while on the ground received a kick under the eye. Civic Guards and some women interfered and prevented any further acts of heroism by Everett's Death Battalion. Mitchell, not being recognised, was not molested. The fifteen who participated in this onslaught upon the army of the enemy are each and every one of them ex-jailbirds, having been in jail at some period or other during the last six months. But their crimes did not come under the Public Safety Act. They are known in police courts as Habitual Criminals. These shining lights were given free porter, a half barrel of it, in the Town Hall, and their pockets were also made heavier. Not only were they drunk, but, like all feeble-minded ones, the porter had set them temporarily mad, and led by their worthy leaders—Everett, the law maker, and Conway—their liquid energy found vent in the above scene of heroic chivalry. It was possible still to hold the meeting, but Mitchell decided that it would be best to temporarily postpone it until the beer and the "pocket-lining" had lost their force. The date of the postponed meeting will be announced in these columns.

## RELEASE THE PRISONERS.

A tremendous mass meeting was held at College Cross on Tuesday night last to demand the release of the prisoners held in bondage by the British, Free State and Northern Governments. In obedience to orders the W.U. of I. turned up in force.

It is high time the people, to whose good-will governments owe their existence, took steps to organise systematically against the usurpation that has traded to its own advantage on the cry—"the will of the people." The forces arrayed against freedom are the official government clique, the so-called National group, the self-styled Labour Party, and the Ascendancy gang.

It need hardly be stated that if either the second or third named were in earnest in their—sometime—protestations in favour of the release of the prisoners, and, at any time during the last sitting of the Dáil, had moved, or threatened to move, for their release, the Cosgrave gang would have capitulated.

It is not to the interest of any of these groups to precipitate a crisis within the ranks of Free Stateism as there are too many grounds for justifiable mutual recrimination. The late Broadcasting scandal revealed to what extent other commitments of various parties in the Dáil might be exposed in the event of another domestic crisis. So—min's the word.

The country is awakening to the reality of the things being done in its name, but the process is slow. It is up to every man and woman, conscious of the wrong-doing of the present ruling gang, to leave nothing undone to bring about their downfall. The prisoners must be released, and the mark-time tactics of Cosgrave, Craig and Ramsay MacDonald, in their regard, exposed.

## RELEASE THE PRISONERS!

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from column 3, Page 3)

Council of the Unemployed,  
Trades Hall, Capel Street,  
Dublin, 27/8/24.

Jim Larkin,

A. Chara,

I am specially directed by the above Council to invite your attention to the question of "one man—one job." There are at the present time in Dublin (a) Trades Unionists, or alleged Trades Unionists, who hold a Union card in one Union and another Union card in another Union and they fondly imagine they have fulfilled—nay, not only fulfilled, but asserted the principles that Labour ever stood, stands or is supposed to stand for. The above Council, if finance permits, intend exposing each and every one of them. Personally I may state that if there was no one else in Dublin to do it, that I will go out in the broad daylight with bucket and brush through the busiest thoroughfares in Dublin, and plaster the dead walls with a printed list of such men and their jobs. In my opinion they are worse than any capitalist—no matter how sweating he may be. (b) Trades Unionists, or alleged Trades Unionists, working in the day-time—aye, even having comfortable jobs—who get from £3 to £3 10s. per week in Trades Halls at games. Is this Trades Unionism? That, I believe in my heart and soul, you would not for a moment tolerate if you were so acquainted with them as say I am, but care is duly taken that these things will be kept back from you as far as possible, just as, perhaps, many other things will be kept back from you, that would not suit you to know.

That is by the way, but as far as I personally am concerned, and as far as the Council is concerned, we are determined to assert the principle of "one man—one job," and we also decided that the Institutions this principle should be enforced in first are those who preached it vehemently years ago—and faintly today. We would invite your co-operation in this question—to feed some hungry child.

Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL O'MAOLAIN,  
Hon. Sec.

[We have been enforcing this principle for 20 years and we are glad that now, some other body has decided to look into the matter. We hope you will be as persevering in this propaganda as you have been in the past in other directions, and we wish you well. I myself have ten jobs, but, as usual, there are no salaries attached, and I would be only too pleased if some one, who is prepared to do the work, would relieve me of one or two. Ed. I.W.]

## MANSION HOUSE MEETING.

Owing to pressure of space it is not possible to give an adequate report of the great meeting to mark the return of Jim Larkin to Dublin, which was held in the Mansion House last Monday.

Those who were there will remember it as the largest held in the city for years. The Mansion House was thronged, and outside a still larger crowd waited patiently until "Jim" had finished with the audience inside. The event of the night was the unfurling of the banner presented by the Moscow Transport Workers of the revolutionary Transport Workers of Dublin, and it marks a departure which will have developments in Dublin in the near future.

Soon, as foretold by Jim Larkin, Russian ships will sail up the Liffey and trade relations of the best kind will be opened with Irish ports. That is progress—the

## THE STRIKE AT INCHICORE.

## Great Southern Traffic Held Up.

## Lying Statements in Dublin Press.

As it is being repeatedly stated falsely in the "Freeman's Journal," the "Irish Times," the "Independent" and the evening papers in Dublin that the Great Southern Co. is running its traffic as usual, the following particulars from the "Journal of Commerce," Liverpool, show that the company's traffic is being held up at North Wall by the dockers in sympathy with the men on strike:—

## LIVERPOOL AND DUBLIN TRAFFIC.

## Affected by Irish Railway Strike.

Liverpool traffic, for consignment over the Great Southern and Western Railway Co.'s service in Ireland is not now being received by the shipping companies for transit to Dublin owing to dockers and carters having declined to handle the traffic in sympathy with a strike of workers at the company's engineering works at Inchicore.

The shipping companies have also ceased to take traffic at Heysham or Silloth consigned via the Great Southern Co., as, with Liverpool traffic, would be liable to be held up untransferred at Dublin port.

Outward traffic over the Great Southern service is not now being brought to Dublin either for shipment, but is being transferred for transit through Rosslare or other ports in Ireland for Great Britain.

The National Union of Railwaymen are not so far affected at Dublin by the strike and the company is therefore maintaining train services. Hostility is being shown towards Irish ex-service men taking the places of those on strike with the company.

## NATIONAL MINORITY MOVEMENT.

## £4 Minimum Wage and 44 Hour Week

The "National Minority Movement" issued a manifesto condemning the present Government as "the servant of the capitalist State," and placing before the coming Trades Union Congress at Hull, a programme of action which they call upon the Congress to adopt as the official programme of the trade union movement. The programme of action is stated to be:—

Wages—An increase of £1 per week and a minimum wage of £4 per week.

Hours—44-hour working week and abolition of overtime.

The formation of workshops' committees, members of which are to be guaranteed from victimisation.

Affiliation of the Unemployed Workers' Committee and the Trades Council to the Trades Union Congress.

Representation on the General Council. Creation of a General Council with full powers to direct the activities of the unions.

Workers' control of industry, control of Labour Government, and reversal of present policy.

Repudiation of the Dawes Report, and a campaign against war danger.

Unity of international trade union movement.

that will give the Dublin press something else to write about than spotting winners and implementing Cosgraveism.

In our next issue we will have some interesting things to say about the Russia to day.

William Felton, a member of the Dun Laoghaire Branch of the Workers' Union, was killed in an unfortunate accident on the Coal Quay on Monday evening. He had a ton of coal up on his lorry and was just ready to move away when an engine near by let off a puff of steam startling the horse, which jerked away. Felton, who was sitting on a bag of coal, was thrown off the lorry and under the wheels, one of which went over him. Death was almost instantaneous. The stevedore, at the inquest, complained of this habit of letting off steam whilst traffic was passing by. The Union was represented at the inquest.

We offer our sympathy to the sorrowing wife and children.

## POSITION OF "HEAD" LINE AND "LORD" LINE STEAMERS.

Rathlin Head—Passed Perim, 24th inst. from Barry for Bombay.

Torr Head—Arrived Rosario from Monte Video on 24th inst.

Melmore Head—At Dublin from Montreal and Quebec to complete discharge.

Fanad Head—Passed Father Point, 25th inst., from St. Michaels (Azores) for Montreal.

Dunaff Head—At Monte Video discharging from Barry.

Kenbane Head—Sailed from Cardiff for St. John, N.B., 20th inst.

Carrigan Head—Sailed from Riga, 26th inst., for Belfast.

Lord Londonderry—Arrived Poti from Venice, 14th inst., to load for Rotterdam.

Lord Downshire—Arrived Belfast from Montreal, 27th inst., thence Dublin to complete discharge.

Lord Antrim—At Trson loading for Three Rivers.

Bengore Head—Sailed from Ayr, 20th inst., for Pernan and Riga.

Orlock Head—Sailed from Belfast, 25th inst., for Antwerp; takes sailing to Antwerp on 30th inst., Dublin and Belfast, completing Ghent for Dublin to sail on 1st prox.

Glen Head—At Hamburg loading for Belfast, Irvine and Derry; sails on 28th inst.

Fair Mead—Arrived Amsterdam, 27th inst., takes sailings to Amsterdam on 27th inst., Rotterdam on 29th inst., Dublin and Belfast.

Trito—Arrived Belfast 27th inst., sails on 28th inst., for Swansea to load for Amsterdam.

Theano—Sailed from Llanely on 26th for Amsterdam; takes sailings to Amsterdam on 3rd prox., Rotterdam on 5th prox. Dublin and Belfast.

Tyro—At Cork; sails on 27th inst. for Waterford to complete discharge; loads Swansea/Rotterdam; takes sailings to Rotterdam on 3rd prox. for Cork, completing Antwerp to sail on 5th inst.

Tallo—At Hamburg loading for Waterford and Limerick; sails on 28th inst.

Sonnenfelde—Sailed from Belfast on 26th inst. for Hamburg via Ayr.

Audiérne—Sails from Leith on 30th inst. for Bremen.

## IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

## DUBLIN BRANCH.

A General Meeting will be held in the Trades Hall on Tuesday, 2nd September, 1924, at 8 p.m.

Socialism is science, applied with knowledge and understanding to all branches of human activity.—(August Bebel).

## IN THE U.S.A.

(From Our Correspondent).

New York, Aug.

## Rise in Bread.

The workers in Ireland can blame the American political game for the sudden jump in the price of flour and bread, and the hunger it means. The new Third, or La Palette party, threatens a land slide, and in an effort to wean the farmer from rebellious tendencies at the ballot box, it was decided to suddenly boost the price of wheat, and let some money go farmerwards. It was done in this way. A report was printed that "rust" had attacked the Canadian crop due to the drought. The wheat gamblers then put the price up a shilling or two per bag on "futures," as they have the residue of last year's crop stored in warehouses at the ports.

The farmers, starving for years, have taken on new energy, and banks are giving them credit again. Banks, and not the country shop-keepers, play the "gombocn" game here. This manipulated rise of from ten to fifteen per cent. will not make the farmers rich this fall, but will enable some to pay off mortgages and debts, and prevent the drift towards the industrial centres where down and out farmers and farm labourers have been flooding the casual labour market and bringing down the wages of common labour during the past three years.

The press agents stress that this good fortune is due to the Republican administration, and that next year's wheat prices will go still higher—if the farmer votes Republican and keeps this Third Party from obtruding its ugly head in American administration. Unfortunately, the bulk of the farmers now seem disposed to swallow this electioneering bunk.

The railroads and packing houses, also pillars of Republicanism, are helping to fool the farmer for their own ends.

In the wheat belt the packing houses regulate the price of the store cattle they buy. To get back their cattle money they and the railroads erected huge warehouses and grain elevators at the Lake ports and along the railroads where the farmer was bled white for storing "bumper" wheat crops. As there seems little chance of re-couping their big outlay, they now want to get rid of this property for three hundred million dollars. Organisers are being sent among the farmers telling them that "middlemen" get all the profits, and that it will be always so unless the farmer controls the "channels of distribution."

Already the farmers, with visions of prosperity accruing from this year's crop, are buying or underwriting stock in a huge co-operative society to buy this chain of expensive elevators and warehouses.

When they pay over the huge sum it will be part of the game for wheat to "fall" again, and for the farmers to again go bankrupt and mortgage their property to the banks.

And so the game goes merrily on, and children of Irish workers feel the pangs of hunger because rich men gamble with the grain which is the staff of life.

In Russia, where workers rule, over twenty persons, some of them officials, have been executed for gambling with and increasing the prices of foodstuffs. In America such criminals are honoured as "successful business men" and elected to Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce or sent to Congress and the Senate.

## Nearer Home.

Speculators in Liverpool and London control the price that is paid in the "Free State" for flour. Mark Lane in London is the pivot of the British wheat trade, with thousands of brokers who make fortunes in wheat gambling. There are over 2,800 brokers connected with the Baltic Exchange, one of the three Exchanges in the street. The only work they do is to watch the ticker machines for reports from their agents in Buenos Aires, Chicago and Winnipeg of movements of ships with wheat cargoes, and to buy and sell accordingly.

The writer sympathises heartily with J.J. Darrell, Bill, Eric and the others regarding the proposed Casino, where gambling at roulette, etc. was to be encouraged to bolster up the finances of their little pup government, and feels that ecclesiastical censure is more needed and much more imperative against gambling in grain which means hardship and the cries of the children of the poor in the great Archbishopric of Dublin.

Workers know nothing of Theology, but it does seem on the surface a greater sin gambling with the people's food to acquire wealth, motor cars and fine houses, than for some of the idle rich to stake a "tenner" at baccarat or rouge-et-noir in the Free State "Monte Carlo" that Sir Kaid and Darrell were quite willing to establish for a certain "percentage" in their days of blissful friendship.

One thing is certain. Under a Workers' Republic, the government will exclusively deal in or regulate the price of all essential foodstuffs. Milk and butter will come direct from the farmer to government depots by the cities and be sold at cost. Wheat will be purchased direct from the Canadian or Russian governments by the shipload. It is fairly certain the death penalty will be enforced, like in Russia, against any exploiter who would acquire riches by gambling with the food of the people.

The present capitalistic system has changed many sins into virtues, such as gambling, changed even the early Christian teachings and theology. The gamblers and money lenders are back in the Temple after 2,000 years.

## The Ambassador-General.

All Irish newspapers, even "A.E.'s" journal, swallowed Desmond's "dope" and under large captions announced Ireland, or part of it, had been "recognised" by the great Republic of the West.

The following is taken from a very pro-British daily:—

The Sun Bureau.

Washington, Aug. 12.

"Discovery was made to-day that the new Irish Minister when he is installed at Washington will rank at the bottom of the list in the diplomatic blue-book and will retain that cello position, regardless of the length of his stay here.

This situation is brought about by the fact that the Irish Minister is to be accredited by the King of England to the President of the United States, and that he will have jurisdiction only in a certain class of matters. Therefore, the Irish Minister will not be representative of an independent, sovereign State, and according to experts on international law, will always be out-ranked by diplomatic representatives of such countries as Panama, Costa Rica, Siberia, Honduras, or the Dominican Republic, regardless of the date of their presenting their credentials.

It is understood that this "string" to the granting by the Imperial Government to Ireland of the right of diplo-

matic representation in Washington was one of the reasons for the Canadian failure to appoint a minister."

This makes it clear the Canadians would not appoint an "ambassador" under such humiliating conditions as J. H. Thomas imposed on Desmond Fitzgerald.

The countries named as outranking the Irish Ambassador "for ever and ever, amen," are governed by coloured people, some ebony black. Poor Griffith must turn in his grave at this slight. He wrote that the blacks should not aspire to freedom until Ireland was free, in order to justify John Mitchell of '48 fighting with the South in order to maintain negro slavery.

## Negro Convention.

A convention which has given much concern to the capitalists and governments of England, France, Holland and other countries has just finished a month's session in this city. A race leader named Garvey, who started as a field labourer, later leading ships in the British West Indies, has built up an organisation of world Negroes which demands that the white man get out of Africa and allow the coloured races to establish a Black Republic there. They stressed they were conscripted by white governments in the war to establish the right of "self-determination," and they now want Africa their homeland.

They resolved to resist conscription to fight for white governments. Delegates from all over the world attended representing half a million members. The French and British ambassadors suggested that the United States prevent this idea from spreading. Garvey, the leader, is out on bail, charged with promoting a fraudulent all-black steamship line to trade between negro communities.

The Washington files were searched to "frame" him on some new charge. An income tax return, made three years ago, was discovered to be a "false" return and Garvey was arrested at the Convention for defrauding the government.

Doherty, Fall, and others who stole the government oil reserves, are not yet arrested—they are not agitators.

Lawyers secured his release on bail, and the incident only helped solidify the organisation.

## The Evans Case.

Mrs. Evans, widow of the late manager of the Bank of London in Mexico, whose refusal to give up some of her vast estates, in accordance with the new Mexican law, which is restoring land to the rightful owners—the common people, led to the deportation of H. A. C. Cummings, the British consular representative who is dead of bullet wounds, fired by a couple of robbers who took a payroll from the body.

American troops did not move into Mexico merely because she became a British subject by marriage. Presumably at the request of the American government, which desires an excuse for another invasion of Mexico, Ramsay MacDonald's government sent a "note" to Mexico, but Mexico refused to accept it, because of its mandatory tone. They sent it back.

To make sure that the American war mongers will have a "casus belli," Mrs. Evans' sister and her husband, who is a U.S. naval surgeon, have been prevailed upon to take possession of the burned hacienda and to persist in the anti-Mexican attitude.

For the information of the Clyde members of MacDonald's government,

who may be yet asked to sanction "reprisals" on Mexico, it can be stressed that Mrs. Evans was a foreigner resisting the laws of the government under which she was living and making a large income farming and cattle raising. She refused to pay the proper rates of wages, and had constant friction or strikes among her employees.

She appealed to the English residents in Mexico, and a few of the "remittance man" type went to her assistance. She armed them with rifles and they played the part of a "White Guard" in protecting property.

This went on for nearly three years, and the British representative, Cummings, his noble-British heart stirred by the courageous stand of a brave, lonely, British widow against her "Bolshevik" farm labourers, tried hard to embroil England and Mexico in war. When need of mining and oil concessions forced the United States to recognise the Obregon government, he obtruded this case and its settlement was incorporated in the treaty of recognition.

Suffering from what the physiologists call "the central fixation idea," Cummings brought the Evans case before other governments, unfortunately overlooking the "Free State" foreign affairs department and its able advisor of the Geraldine clan.

Tired of having a privileged lunatic at large, the Mexican government finally decided to throw the British representative, Cummings, out of Mexico.

Mexican officials have since arrested the two robbers who caused the murder, although Cummings successor, running true to form, left the Courthouse in protest. Efforts by the English and American diplomats to prove it a political crime committed by the agrarian party have failed completely. It was a pure case of highway robbery, and does not call for a naval demonstration or a punitive expedition, or the expenditure of any of the British tax payer's monies.

Wars have been caused and thousands of workers in uniform sent to slaughter because of such trivial "incidents." Fortunately, American capitalists consider Mexico their own exploiting field, otherwise the English navy might be ordered to sail.

#### President Calles.

Interviewed in New York before sailing for Europe, the President-elect of Mexico, P. Elias Calles, in reply to a question, stated one million seven hundred thousand went to the polls; one million five hundred thousand giving him their votes. He was the candidate of the Labour and Agrarian party (farmers and farm labourers).

Quoting his own words: "One remarkable feature was for the first time the middle class of Mexico voted with the workers and agrarians. They woke up at last to a realisation of the shameful position in which they stood. On one side the workers had no confidence in them; on the other, the plutocracy were exploiting them just as mercilessly as they were the workers. In between the two, the middle class was like a grain of wheat between two grindstones, so they threw in their vote on the side of labour."

"All the big newspapers and capitalists opposed me. My platform was 'Land for the peons (labourers) and Economic justice for the workers.'"

Asked if he would visit Ireland he feared he would not have time. He met Jim Larkin in Mexico City. He stated the inauguration ceremony would take place on November 30th.

The Republican candidates could study the Mexican constitution and adopt some clauses that would put back many Irish labourers on the land from which they were wrongfully evicted.

Mexico is being given back to Mexicans:

#### THE ENGLISH FRUIT EMBARGO.

##### ERNEST BEVIN—EXTREMIST.

The strike is still in progress at Covent Gardens, London. The employers have, so far, refused to participate in any conference whatever, despite the men's willingness to do so.

The markets are completely closed except for the fruit and vegetables that are being handled by the brokers themselves, and this amount is negligible. Mass picketing has been abandoned, the necessity for it having ceased.

Doubtless anybody reading the above would think that the strike was a huge success; and it is, but the methods adopted officially by the different Unions involved is counteracting the magnificent spirit of unionism shown by the strikers. There is no business being carried on at Covent Gardens; there is no need for it, because the larger consignments of fruit and vegetables are being taken direct to the large wholesale stores from the docks and railway stations. There is no shortage of produce in the London retail and wholesale trade. Every large fruiterer can obtain full supplies and through them the produce is distributed to the smaller retailers. There would be no objection to this method of more direct trading if the Covent Garden brokers had been cut out, but that has not happened. These brokers send their consignments direct to these wholesalers and receive the usual fees. If they did not receive the fees they would make sure no fruit was available for distribution in London—except small quantities.

This method of making the strike abortive could be prevented by the Unions placing a national embargo on all fruit and vegetables.

The Executive of the English Transport Union has decided to put this embargo into effect and have notified all Joint Port Committees to inform employers that no fruit can be handled until the employers at Covent Gardens have agreed to enter into negotiations. This embargo is expected to be enforced before the end of this week. Road transport workers have likewise been notified.

This is the first definite step the officials have taken to help the strikers and end the strike. It is said to have caused some apprehension in the ranks of the employers, and one paper has referred to Ernest Bevin as an extremist and a dangerous man. We pity that paper. Ernest Bevin an extremist? What a joke. The employers need never be afraid of Ernie "going off the handle" as they remark across the Pond. The rank and file of Bevin's Union know him, his methods and what he is looking for, and we feel sure that they, as well as Ernest will feel horrified at such an appendage being attached to his name.

The strike, like many other recent English strikes, is running to seed. Unless the strikers take a firm grip of things they'll find the strike will be allowed to fizzle out, and if it does, the terms of reference in the negotiations will not refer to an "increase" but to a "reduction of wages."

#### WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

A telephone has now been installed in Unity Hall. The number being—Dublin 2686.

We would like all Branch Secretaries to particularly note this and avail of it on future occasions.

A MASS MEETING  
under the auspices of the  
WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND  
will be held in  
GREENORE DISTRICT  
on  
SUNDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER  
at 3 o'clock (new time).

All Workers are asked to attend.

Meeting will be addressed by the following prominent Trade Unionists:—

Mr. Peter Larkin, Dublin; Mr. James Smith, Mr. Frank Hammill and Mr. M. P. Whittle, Secretary, Dundalk Branch, Workers' Union of Ireland.

#### WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

HEAD OFFICE:

UNITY HALL, MARLBORO', ST., DUBLIN.

COUNTY DUBLIN BRANCHES.

#### AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS.

A Meeting of Delegates of all Dublin Branches, representing Agricultural Workers, will be held in Unity Hall on Sunday, 31st August, 1924, at 4 o'clock.

The object of the meeting is to form a County Committee to represent Agricultural Workers, permanent and casual, for all Branches in County Dublin.

## Workers' Union of Ireland

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street

## Notice To Members of all The Dublin Branches

All members are requested to attend a

## GENERAL MEETING

TO BE HELD IN THE

## Mansion House Dublin

On Saturday 30th August

at Eight O'Clock Sharp.

Business of the Utmost Importance.

Signed,

JIM LARKIN.



SERVICE ——— QUALITY

"THANK YOU"

**UNITED TEA COMPANY**  
(F. ROBERT MOONEY, MANAGER)  
47 PARNELL SQUARE.

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

Prompt and personal attention given to all orders.

(Neither the Editor nor any member of his family have any connection with this Company. Please bear that in mind in future.)

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