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# THE IRISH WORKER

(AN T-ÓIBNÍDE ZAOÚLAC)

Edited by JIM LARKIN

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DUBLIN, JULY 14, 1923.

ONE PENNY.

## SAY! LISTEN

We publish in this issue a copy of the Bill introduced in the Dáil, with the title "Public Safety (Emergency Powers) Bill, 1923." This Bill is misnamed. We will leave our readers to give it a title. We draw their special attention to Sections 1, 2, 3, and 5.

Freedom comes from God's right hand and needs a godly train, And righteous men will make our land a Nation once again.

An Hungarian policy for Ireland! Yes, they are giving you the Hungarian policy alright. Righteous men are abroad in the land. It is alleged in the Dáil that in Co. Waterford strikers are lined up against the wall, and they are told by a "righteous" man they will shoot his Union badge through his heart. Yet a British combine, offices in London, can obtain armed forces to accompany and protect imported scabs. The same type of scab that came over here and functioned in the Black and Tans. British ship-owners and capitalists can bring their Black and Tans into this country to carry on industrial war. British agent-provocateurs, employed by these British shipping companies to foment internal disorder and disunity, can obtain all the space they require in the kept press of this town; union men endorse the action and support these agents and strikebreakers who brought the industrial Black and Tans into this country for the purpose of breaking down conditions and lowering wages. It is now clearly proven the philosophy expressed in the phrase, "Everyone is against the poor." Therefore, it is time for the poor to realise this and be for themselves and not allow themselves to be used each against the other, in the interests of those who, under the old regime, exploited, tyrannised and oppressed them.

We used to ascribe all our ills in Ireland to Dublin Castle. If they evicted us, or our fathers, it was the R.I.C. and the British Government. We would ask is there any difference now? If there is, it must be candidly and truthfully

## Vox Populi. Vox Dei!

"Musha, God help you, you have just enough sense to blow your nose," retorted Mr. O'Higgins, speaking at Clonmel, Sunday, July 9, 1923.

"We have our differences, but we also have vital interests in common. We cannot afford to split up yet." (Joint authors: Mrs. Wyse Power, George Nesbit, Bartholomew O'Connor and Eoin McNeill).

Dealing with the question of the imprisoned men and women, Mr. Ernest Blythe, Minister for Local Government, declared that some would be released, but the others, "if it is necessary they will stay in until they rot."

said, the difference is against us. Thanks to the Treaty we have an Irish Labour Party (?) that can still ask questions. Thirteen of these Labour representatives are supposed to be members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, that all money spent on returning them was taken illegally out of the funds of the Transport Union, not one of them has dared to come and speak at a meeting of the men involved in the dispute in this city. Not one of them dare face his own constituency at a public meeting, but, thanks to the Treaty, they can still ask questions. You can intern some of the people part of the time, you can flog some of the people at your pleasure, but you cannot keep all the people hoodwinked, browbeaten and third-degreed all the time. The so-called Irish Labour Party can only masquerade as a Labour Party for a time. The ears of the people are becoming attuned to the heart throbs of the suffering majority of the people in this country, and they will become articulate in the near future. Misery and poverty may induce a state of apathy in the human mind, but continued oppression and the abuse of

power will make the apathetic and listless use their thinking apparatus. The stomach still rules the brain. The motor centres of life have their base in the stomach. But "man does not live by bread alone."

The continued denial of the right of the common people in this country to conserve their interests and secure economic security and some measure of the beauty of life will find expression through the brain and heart. We are glibly told we enjoy liberty. Yes, liberty to see the alien oppressor sitting in high places, see the British and foreign industrial lords lay down the conditions under which we are allowed to exist, when some Lord Vere de Vere, alleged to be the son of his father, can sit in a board room in London and order the shipping of this country to lie idle, denying the workers in this country, the right to work and sustain their wives and children. And my lord, the chairman of the British and Irish Steam Packet Co. will send his scabs from England to take the places of the Irish wage slaves who refuse to submit.

Yes, we have got Irish freedom handed to us on a platter by British exploiters, and we are expected to swallow the nauseous mess. Our so-called Labour leaders hold us by the nose so that the rank odour may not offend our none too sensitive stomachs, while the gentle prod of the bayonet urges us to partake, and if we refuse we are told that the prison cell or internment camp awaits us, where we can "remain until we rot." Yes, we have the right to govern ourselves. Irish railways, owned and controlled from England. Irish shipping, owned and controlled from England. Unions, embracing Irishmen in their membership, controlled and directed from England. An Irish Labour Party, imitating in its weak and feeble way the English Labour Party. Now we have an English strikebreaker bringing over English scabs and strikebreakers to do the dirty work of the British-owned and controlled shipping company. The right to govern ourselves, yes, we've got liberty—the liberty to see the English scabs brought over on Irish mail boats, moryah!, manned

## Wisdom of the Talking Fish

By ART YOUNG.



THE TALKING FISH SAYS: Money doesn't bring happiness, but he always feels better when he wins a few quid at the races.

by Welshmen, no Irish need apply, according to Mr. Bennett, in a speech delivered in Holyhead, May 8th, 1923. We quote, "The Company have agreed to increase the three days holiday of the old City of Dublin men." What a joke! Old City of Dublin men! Welshmen who live in Holyhead, who monopolise every job. These Holyhead men are used to support the policy of Wilson, Bennett & Co. in working with the Shipping Federation to reduce the wages of all other seamen. "And the agreements applying to Heysham steamers should also apply to the 'Menevia' and 'Arvonias', and that both vessels will be manned by Holyhead men." Yes, the workers are getting their share of liberty and their leaders are seeing to it that this liberty shall be curtailed to such an extent that the difference between liberty and slavery will be a minus point.

Within a few days, or weeks at the most, there will be a clarifying of the issue. The grain will be separated from the chaff, and we will then know who is on the side of the Irish working class and who is against them.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

Below we publish a list of subscriptions received, up to the time of going to press, in response to our appeal made recently from the window of Liberty Hall:—

Acknowledged in our last issue, £32 18s. 9d.

Messrs. G. and J. Burns, per P. McManus—John Lowry, Is.; B. Fitzgerald, Is.; D. Doyle, Is.; B. Quinn, Is.; C. Smith, Is.; J. Zeldis, Is.; W. Hogan, 6d.; W. Walsh, Is.; J. Holt, Is.; J. Mallon, Is.; D. McCov, Is.; S. Connor, Is.; P. Reid, Is.; W. Monaghan, Is.; P. Lynch, Is.; J. Darcy, Is.; T. Connor, Is.; C. Milhall, Is.; C. Kane, Is.; F. Teeling, Is.; P. Reid, Is.; F. Reid, Is.; F. Farrell, Is.; T. Moore, Is.; P. Cullen, Is.; J. Moore, Is.; T. Jilton, Is.; T. Whelan, Is.; W. Murtagh, Is.; J. Murtagh, Is.; G. Connor, Is.; P. Murray, Is.; P. Husley, Is.; D. Murray, Is.; R. Carrick, Is.; P. Cavanagh, Is.; R. Fields, Is.; J. Collins, Is.; H. Nolan, Is.; J. Conarty, Is.; D. O'Neill, Is.; D. J. Clusky, Is.; W. Lawless, Is.; P. Power, Is.; W. Darcy, Is.; A. Murray, Is.; T. Cook, Is.; P. McManus, Is.; O'Rourke, Is.; P. Cassells, Is.; Jas. Curran, Is.; Jos. McCabe, Is.; P. Murray, Is.; P. Maher, Is.; P. Maloney, Is.; W. Moore, Is.; P. Stapleton, Is.; J. Molloy, Is.; P. Ansley, 2s.; C. Harris, Is.; W. Reilly, Is.—£31 5s. 6d.

Casual Dockers, North Wall, per John Mallon—£2 8s.; E. Shelly, 5s. Boatmen—T. J. Nicholls, 1/2 2s., per W. O'Brien; Liam Slattery, 5s.; Mr. Keeley, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Keeley, 2s. 6d.; Leary's 6d., per Jas. Byrne, 15s.; Jas. Gilligan, 5s.; Pat Lennon, 2s.; Edward Kilname, 2s. 6d.

Comrades John Maclean, Peter Marshall, and W. Hamilton, Glasgow, £3. Swabbers' Employees, per M. Kelly, 1s. Colgan, 2s. 6d.; Walker, 2s.; Jones, Is.; Hogan, 6d.; Neill, Is.; Anon. 6d.; Burke, 6d.—Total, 8s.

Collected on Section 2 Job, Tenters' Field, Stanley Street, per C. Carroll £1 (3rd collection); J. Hannan, S.S. Am. Press, 7s. 9d.; W. Hicks, 2s. Employees P. Murphy, 32 Bachelor's Walk—R. Timmons, 2s.; McDonagh, Is.; Moore, Is.; Patchell, Is.; Quinn, Is.; Kéunny, Is.; Farrell, Is.; Brady, Is.; Trácy, Is.; Crilly, Is.; Shieker, Is.; Whelan, Is.; Duffy, Is.; Murphy, Is.; Moore, Is.—Total, 16s.

W. D., 2s. 6d. Collected by T. Mooney, T.T. and G.W.U. Sandford—M. Gill, 2s. 6d.; Chas. Mason, 2s. 6d.; M. Doran, 2s. 6d.; P. Moran, 2s. 6d.; T. Moody, 2s. 6d.; M. McCluskey, 2s.; J. Traynor, 2s.; M. Doyle, 2s.; H. Davidson, 2s. 6d.; Art. Smith, 2s.; Wm. Neville, 2s.; J. Kane, 2s.; P. Byrne, Is.; Wm. Gray, Is.; M. M., Is.; Pat Moran, Is.; Pat Murphy, Is.; Wm. Doyle, Is.; B. Kipple, Is.; P. McMorro, Is.; L. Byrne, 6d.—Total, £1 15s. 6d.

Messrs. Laird and Co., Ltd., Casual Dockers—J. Fitzgerald, 1s.; J. Kirk, Is.; J. Keenan, Is.; J. Nixon, Is.; T. Rothwell, Is.; P. Rothwell, Is.; K. Kelly, Is.; N. Nolan, Is.; Whelan, Is.; P. Clarke, Is.; T. Costello, Is.; C. Smith, Is.; W. Hardy, Is.; J. Clarke, Is.; J. Carrick, Is.; P. Delaney, Is.; M. McMahon, Is.; P. Farrell, Is.; M. Lamity, Is.; J. Lemon, Is.—Total, £1.

Paving Department, Dublin Corporation, per T. Joyce and W. Monroe—P. Norton, 6d.; J. Conroy, 6d.; J. Dunne, 6d.; E. Gallagher, 6d.; M. Douglas, Is.; M. Clarton, Is.; T. Kenny, Is.; Lennon, Is.; Muldoon, Is.; Walsh, Is.; P. Carey, Is.; P. Barnes, 6d.; L. McDonald, 2s.; P. Higgins, 2s.; J. Sweetman, Is.; T. Comerford, 6d.; P. Carles, 6d.; H. Halpin Byrne, 3d.; T. Gallagher, 3d.; Mrs. Cole, 6d.; P. Reid, 6d.; F. Moore, 3d.; J. Gallagher, 6d.; Ned Hayden, Is.; J. Lennon, 4d.; J. Mahon, Is.; W. Monroe, Is.; J. Joyce, 2s.; P. Thornton, Is.; J. Whelan, 9d.; P. McKenna, Is.; Molloy, Is.; M. Winter, 6d.; J. Whelan, 10d.; Duncan, 6d.; M. Byrne, Is.; Redmond, Is.; Bridget, 4d.; E. Styles, 6d.; J. Behan, Is.; J. Dalton, 3d.; P. Reilly, Is.; Is. 543; 2s. Joe Kelly, 6d.; S. Carbery, 6d.; T. McKee, 6d.; T. Douglas, Is.; W. Walsh, 6d.; P. Langan, 6d.; M. Turner, 2s.; Ned Fagan, 6d.; T. Connor, Is.; Bob Barry, Is.; Ned Finnegan, Is.; J. Hyland, Is.; P. Humphreys, Is.; P. Kennedy, Is.; S. Smith, Is.; Joe Weir, Is.; Murphy, 6d.; C. Poole, Is.; T. Carroll, 6d.; Valentine, 6d.; H. Bond, 6d.; J. Fitzgerald, 6d.; P. Delaney, Is.; H. Kane, Is.—Total, £3 3s. 5d.

Dockers of the S.S. "Orlock Head," per Michael Heavey, £1 18s. Collected on cement boat, per T. O'Leary, £1

6s., and rail boat, 6s. Dealers of Parnell Street, 11s., and "Traigh Chluin Tairbh," E. O'Neachtain, 2s.; P. Kavanagh, Is.; P. Keegan, Is.; D. McMorret, Is.; Ed. O'Malley, Is.; M. Reilly, Is.; Dan Geary, Is.; E. Canty, Is.; E. Canty, Is.; Geo. Norgrøve, Is. Brookes, Thomas' Employees, per Andrew Baker—W. Hanlon, Is.; W. Miller, Is.; T. Murray, Is.; D. Moore, Is.; J. Walsh, Is.; R. Emmett, Is.; A. Condon, Is.; E. Malone, Is.; R. Malone, Is.; J. McCarthy, Is.; W. Jones, Is.; P. Kelly, Is.; T. Baker, Is.; C. MacGowan, Is.; P. Cottingham, Is.; W. McCarthy, Is.; J. Keogh, Is.; C. Curtis, Is.; P. Curry, Is.; J. Guba, Is.; Is.; F. Barber, Is.; P. Hanna, Is.; M. Kelly, Is.; M. Condon, Is.; J. Morgan, Is.; L. Toole, Is.; H. Flynn, 6d.; W. Deegan, Is.; J. MacDonnell, 2s.; R. Laird, Is.; J. King, Is.; J. Dunne, Is.; T. Winder, Is.; T. Laird, Is.; J. McCarthy, Is.; M. Nelson, Is.; T. Guthrie, Is.; T. Mitchell, Is.; T. Hickey, Is.; J. Williams, Is.; F. McCarthy, Is.; Frank Browe, Is.—Total, £2 2s. 6d.

Wallace's, Custom House Docks, Employees, per Jos. Styles—J. Eldon, Is.; Kelly, Is.; J. Styles, Is.; J. Reilly, Is.; J. Brennan, Is.; N. Ryan, Is.; J. Brennan, Is.; J. Hughes, Is.; B. Nolan, Is.; J. Neill, 2s.; E. Shelly, Is.; M. Styles, Is.; J. Styles, Is.—Total, 16s.

Collected at Liberty Hall (Sunday)—P. Mackin, 2s. 6d.; J. G., Is.; P. Dobbins, Is.; Grosser Parton, 2s.; C. Doyle, 2s. 6d.; P. Coates, 2s.; T. Clarke, 2s.; D. Gleeson, 2s.; D.K., 3s.; H. O'Reilly, Is.; J. Doyle, Is.; J. Earls, Is.; P.C., 3s.; J. Murtagh, Is.; Anon., Is.; Matt. Byrne, 2s.; D. MacDonnell, Is.; J. Conroy, Is.; P. Farrell, 2s.; T. Donoghue, Is. 6d.; Mary Kavanagh, 10s.; J. Mallon, 2s. 6d.; D. Lynch, 2s. 6d.—Total, £2 8s. 6d.

Collected by W. Behan—B. Quigley, Is.; P. Ansley, Is.; W. Behan, Is.; John Ryan, Is.; J. Wright, Is.; J. P. Bennett, Is.; J. Burke, Is.; J. P. Bray, Is.; C. Campbell, Is.; Tom Nolan, Is.; J. Downey, Is.; V. Shaw, Is.; E. Deegan, 3d.; D. Conroy, Is.; R. Hardy, Is.; W. McDonald, Is.; T. Moroney, 2s. 6d.; M. Cunningham, Is.; M. Coughlan, 2s.; M. Carney, Is.; Thos. Kelly, 2s.—Total, £1 6s. 9d.

Harri Mac Ecedoi, Is.; W. MacMullen, Is. P. Farrell, Is.; P. Whelan, Is.; P. Kennedy, Is.; J. Walsh, Is.; J. O'Keefe, Is.; J. Geraghty, Is.; C. Byrne, 6d.; M. Quigley, 6d.; C. Crolly, 6d.; W. Hartin, Is.; Swords, 6d.; S. W. O'Leary, S.S. "East Side," 19s.

Total amount received up to date, 265 8s. 11d.

The above amounts are those received up to the time of the paper going to press. Amounts received later will be acknowledged in our next issue. We trust the liberal response made by the men employed on the various jobs mentioned above will be continued as the need is both great and urgent. We draw your attention to the cases below, which we have been able to render small assistance to. Remember the motto of the Union: "AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL."

Cases Relieved.

In addition to those cases previously mentioned, the following have been attended to; for obvious reasons we only give their initials.—Mrs. F— and five children, £2; Mrs. B— and two children, £2; Mrs. B— and seven children, £2; Mrs. B— and four children, £2; Mrs. B— and three children, £2; Mrs. S— and one child, £1; Mrs. C— and three children, £1; Mrs. B— and child, £1; Mrs. M—, invalid, £1; Mrs. F— and six children, £1; Mrs. D— and two children, £1; Mrs. M— and two children, £1; Mrs. C— and one child £1; Mrs. C— £1; Mrs. B— and two children, £1; Mrs. B— and seven children, £1; Mrs. C— and seven children, £1; Mrs. C— and three children, £1; Mrs. K— £1; Mrs. K— and three children, £1; Mrs. O'H— and five children, £1; Mrs. O'S— and £1; Mrs. K— and one child, £1; Mrs. two children, £1; Mrs. F— and one child, £1; Mrs. N— £1; Mrs. E— £1; Mrs. R—, £1. Total given out, £34. Amount previously given out, £10.

Many contributions have been left out of the above list. Likewise a list of further cases which have been relieved. They will appear in our next issue.

In Ireland!

In Ballybricken a few days ago, there was a scene that should bring home to our people the bitter tragedy of the present situation. John Creed is confined to the local prison, without any charge being levied against him and without having been tried. On Sunday, June 22nd, a mournful procession wended its way past the prison. It was the funeral of the child of John Creed. Have those in power lost every human attribute? Surely there is enough human feeling left in the race that will crystallise itself and in no uncertain tones demand that all prisoners shall either be tried or released.

Their Master's Voice.

The paid officials who obtained and hold their jobs in the Transport Union through the courtesy of their masters, O'Brien, Foran & Co., are playing the latter's game since their autocratic methods have been shown up. True to their nature, they are loyal to their sponsors in attacking Jim and falsifying the issue in order to poison the minds of Transport members throughout the country and get them to back up O'Brien and Foran, incidentally, of course, keeping these paid officials in their own positions.

Unsuspecting country members swallow the dope and pass resolutions for the capitalist Press condemning the action of Jim "and his few supporters." Thus the Executive members are buttressed up. But a cause built on such unsound foundations will soon come to the ground, and O'Brien, Foran & Co. will find themselves rejected ignominiously by the whole Union, as they are by the Dublin members to-day.

At a meeting recently held in Mullingar two "disinterested" paid organisers, W. Vennard and T. Redmond, fulminated at some length. Vennard, who, up to a short time ago, was a prominent member of the N.U.R. in Portadown, and now solicits N.U.R. men to join the Transport, said Jim Larkin left Ireland at a time when he knew there was trouble coming, and also that the Union was in a bit of debt at the time. (No mention of that £7,500 which Foran will have to answer for.) The Transport, said Vennard, was a democratic organisation, and the men elected by the rank and file were the men who should control the organisation. (Admirable, but unfortunately not put into practice and hence the present crisis.) If he thought for a moment the rank and file was not the controlling factor he would throw up the sponge immediately. (Vennard has plenty of opportunity of satisfying himself, and if his intentions are honest there won't be sufficient sponges in the country for him.)

Redmond displayed culpable ignorance when he said the Transport Executive was only a few months elected by delegates representing the rank and file. He gave Jim credit still for what he had done in the past. (For which Jim will be entirely grateful.) We wonder where was Redmond then, and what were the circumstances under which he honoured Mullingar by making it his place of abode. "SPAILPIN."

Representative Government. A Contrast.

Under the Soviet form of administration in Russia some 130,000,000 people express their opinion as to their social obligations under what is termed a Soviet, what we would call in English, a committee. This representation is based upon an occupational franchise. Every producer, man or woman, above the age of eighteen, is entitled to cast his or her vote through his or her occupational group.

Let us take an example: All those engaged in agriculture, in a given district, meet and elect a spokesman; all those engaged in shipbuilding, in housebuilding, textile industry, domestic service, professional sections, such as teachers, doctors, etc., meet in their several groups and elect their spokesmen from their own group. Those groups in a district meet and choose certain individuals of the local group and send them forward to convey the opinion of the local group in the provisional group. Those in the provisional group send forward to the central or national Soviet, representatives to express the collective opinion, not only of the provincial group, but of the district group. So it will be seen that the expression of opinion comes from the mass up to the centre. And every man and woman in Russia engaged in productive or useful occupations have the right to express their opinion and formulate the regulations which guides and adjusts the social arrangements of the individual with the community and the community with the individual, internally and externally.

Let us, on the other hand, take India, a part of the Commonwealth of Nations. Let us see how the life of the people there is controlled. There we have an assembly which supposedly regulates and governs 250,000,000 people. That assembly is elected by less than 180,000 persons, and then they have eight provincial councils, with again the same miserable form of representation. So within this Commonwealth of Nations, of which the Free State, or the "Saorstát Eireann," as it is called, is such a brilliant example, we have this fact, that one hundred and eighty thousand and out of two hundred and fifty millions are permitted to express their opinions, through an assembly whose every word and action is controlled by a Viceroy, and for fear he might be too lenient, every activity of the human mind and body of the individual who exists in India is directed and controlled by the British rajah in London.

John Bull is great on representative Government. He does not like Socialism in Russia. Despotism in India is more in his line.

"The Last War."

We were told that the last war was to end war. Then why the following:—From 1913 to 1922 Italy has increased her military expenditures 438 per cent., Japan 291 per cent., the United States 280 per cent., England 274 per cent., and France 205 per cent. According to a recent pronouncement of the British Premier, Stanley Baldwin, Britain is going to compete with France in the building up of an immense aerial fleet.

The last war will take place when those who fight the wars decide that it is the last war.

# Full Text of Flogging Bill.

## SAORSTAT EIREANN.

### BILLE CHUN COSANTA NA PUBLIOCHTA.

#### (COMHACHTA OCAIDEACHA), 1923

#### PUBLIC SAFETY (EMERGENCY POWERS) BILL, 1923.

*Mar do tugadh isteach.  
As introduced.*

#### ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

- Section.
1. Power of Executive Minister to arrest and detain certain persons.
  2. Power of responsible officer to arrest certain persons.
  3. Detention of persons now in military custody.
  4. Establishment of Appeal Councils.
  5. Punishment for offences in Schedule.
  6. Power to seize and sell animals found trespassing.
  7. Restitution of stolen property.
  8. Restrictions on the sale and possession of firearms.
  9. Punishment of persons having stolen property.

- Section.
10. Recovery of money in Bank representing stolen property or funds.
  11. Recovery of money in Bank representing stolen property or funds.
  12. RChange of venue in criminal cases.
  13. Power to make regulations as to places of imprisonment.
  14. Preservation of powers of the Military Forces.
  15. Preservation of powers of the Military Forces.
  16. Definitions.
  17. Short title and duration.

#### SCHEDULE.

## SAORSTAT EIREANN.

### BILLE CHUN COSANTA NA PUBLIOCHTA.

#### (COMHACHTA OCAIDEACHA), 1923.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY (EMERGENCY POWERS) BILL, 1923.

#### BILL entitled

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY AND FOR MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH OR ARISING OUT OF THE PRESENT EMERGENCY. WHEREAS a number of persons have been for some time past engaged in an attempt to overthrow by force the lawfully established Government of Saorstát Eireann and to that end have created a state of rebellion which has been carried on by means of armed attacks on the Military Forces of Saorstát Eireann, assassination and wounding the citizens, destruction of public and private buildings and other property, unlawful seizure and occupation of land, armed robbery of Government Offices, Banks, and other institutions and persons, and divers other modes of defying law and causing public disorder,

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of suppressing such rebellion the Military Defence Forces of Saorstát Eireann were entrusted by the Executive Government with the task of securing the public safety and restoring order and the rule of law throughout the country and the said Military Forces are discharging with success the duty so imposed upon them,

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that the Civil Authorities should be endowed with such powers as will enable them lawfully to co-operate with the Military Forces in the work of restoring and maintaining order and to re-establish the supremacy of law as Civil Government with or without military co-operation as may be possible so soon as the success of the military operations and the circumstances of each district will permit,

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED BY THE OIREACHTAS OF SAORSTAT EIREANN AS FOLLOWS:—  
Power of Executive Minister to arrest and detain certain persons.

1.—It shall be lawful for an Executive Minister to cause the arrest and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to order the detention in custody in any place in Saorstát Eireann of any person

(a) In respect of whom such Minister shall have received a report from a responsible officer that there is reasonable ground for suspecting such person of being or having been engaged or concerned in the commission of any of the offences mentioned in Part I. of the Schedule to this Act, or

(b) In respect of whom such Minister shall have received a report from the military authorities that the deten-

tion of such person is a matter of military necessity in the present emergency, or

(c) in respect of whom such Minister shall have received a report from the responsible officer or from the military authorities that the public safety is endangered by such person being allowed to remain at liberty.

#### Power of responsible Officer to arrest certain persons.

2.—(1) It shall be lawful for a responsible officer to arrest and to detain in custody for any period not exceeding one week any person found committing or attempting to commit or whom such officer suspects of having committed any of the offences mentioned in Part II. of the Schedule of this Act.

(2) It shall be lawful for an Executive Minister to order the detention in custody in any place in Saorstát Eireann of any person arrested under this section in respect of whom such Minister is of opinion that the public safety would be endangered by such person being set at liberty.

(3) Whenever any person is arrested under this section such person shall, not later than one week after his arrest unless an order for his detention is made by an Executive Minister under this section, either be released, or be charged with one or more of the offences mentioned in the Schedule to this Act or with any other offence or offences and dealt with according to law, and shall for that purpose, if in military custody, be delivered into civil custody.

#### Detention of persons now in military custody.

3.—(1) Every person who is now detained by the military authorities tained in the custody of or held in and has not before the passing of this Act been sentenced to a term of imprisonment or penal servitude by any tribunal established by the military authorities, may be detained in custody under this Act

(a) by the military authorities if if in the opinion of those authorities his detention is a matter of military necessity in the present emergency, or

(b) under an order of an Executive Minister if in the opinion of such Minister the public safety would be endangered by such person being set at liberty.

(2) No person detained in custody under an order made by an Executive Minister under this Section consent of the Minister of Defence.

(3) Every person who at the date of the passing of this Act is serving a sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude imposed on him by a tribunal established by the military authorities shall, whether he is or is not a person ordinarily subject to military law, continue to serve such sentence so long as it is unexpired.

#### Establishment of Appeal Councils.

4.—(1) As soon as may be after the passing of this Act, there shall be established by an Executive Minister one or more Appeal Councils consisting of not less than three members of whom one shall be a person certified by the Attorney-General to have legal knowledge and experience.

(2) Any person detained in custody under this Act, whether under an order of an Executive Minister or by the military authorities, may in the prescribed manner request that an enquiry into the matter of his detention be made by an Appeal Council, and such Council shall thereupon with all convenient speed inquire in the prescribed manner into the case of such person and shall report in the prescribed form to such Executive Minister the result of such enquiry.

(3) Whenever an Appeal Council has inquired into and reported on the case of any person under this Section, and either—

(a) such Council has reported that such person has failed to show that there is no reasonable ground for suspecting him of having committed or been engaged or concerned in the commission of any of the offences mentioned in the Schedule to this Act; or

(b) an Executive Minister, having considered the report of such Council, is of opinion that the public safety would be endangered by such person being set at liberty;

such person may be detained in custody in any place within or outside the jurisdiction of Saorstát Eireann during such period as an Executive Minister considers that the public safety would be endangered by such person being set at liberty.

(4) No person serving a sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude imposed by a tribunal established by the military authorities shall be entitled to appeal to an Appeal Council under this Section.

(5) An Executive Minister shall make regulations for the execution by Appeal Councils of the functions imposed on them by this Section, and the word "prescribed" where used in this Section means prescribed by such regulations.

#### Punishment for offences in Schedule.

5.—(1) Any person found guilty on indictment of any of the offences mentioned in Part I. of the Schedule to this Act may be sentenced to suffer death or penal servitude for any term not less than three years.

(2) Every person convicted by a Court of summary jurisdiction of any of the offences mentioned in Part II. of the Schedule to this Act shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for the term of twelve months, and to pay a fine of fifty pounds and, in default of payment of such fine within one month after conviction, to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for a further term of six months to be added to and commence on the expiration of the said term of twelve months.

(3) Every person found guilty on indictment of any of the offences mentioned in Part II. of the Schedule to this Act shall be sentenced either—

(a) to suffer penal servitude for a term of three years and to pay a fine of not more than one hundred pounds nor less than fifty pounds and, in default of payment of such fine within one month after sentence, to suffer penal servitude for a further term of one year to be added to and commence on the expiration of the said term of three years; or

(b) to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for a term of not more than two years nor less than one year and to pay a fine of not more than one hundred pounds nor less than fifty pounds and, in default of payment of such fine within one month after sentence, to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for a further

term of six months to be added to and commence on the expiration of the first mentioned term of imprisonment.

(4) Every male person who shall be convicted by a court of summary jurisdiction or found guilty on indictment of the offence of robbery under arms as defined at No. 6 in Part II. of the said Schedule to this Act, or of the offence of arson as defined at No. 7 in Part II. of the said Schedule shall (unless the Court is of opinion that, owing to the state of health or advanced age of such person corporal punishment could not be inflicted on him without permanent injury to his health), in addition to the punishment prescribed in the foregoing sub-sections, be sentenced to be once privately whipped subject to the following provisions:—

(a) in the case of a person whose age does not exceed sixteen years, the number of strokes at such whippings shall not exceed twenty-five and the instrument used shall be a birch rod;

(b) in the case of any other person, the number of strokes at such whipping shall not exceed fifty;

(c) in each case the court in its sentence shall specify the number of strokes to be inflicted and the instrument to be used;

(d) such whipping shall not take place after the expiration of six months from the passing of the sentence;

(e) such whipping to be inflicted on any person sentenced to penal servitude shall be inflicted on him before he is removed to a convict prison with a view to his undergoing his sentence of penal servitude.

(5) The jurisdiction of a court of summary jurisdiction in respect of any of the offences mentioned in Part II. of the Schedule of the Act shall not be ousted by reason of the title to any corporeal or incorporeal hereditaments or any lands or premises being drawn into question.

#### Power to seize and sell animals found trespassing.

6.—(1) It shall be lawful for an Executive Minister to order the seizure of any cattle and other animals found trespassing on land belonging to any Board or Department of the Government or to any private person or body, and the removal and detention of such cattle and other animals to and in any place within or outside Saorstát Eireann.

(2) Whenever any cattle or other animals are seized under this Section, such notice as the Minister aforesaid shall prescribe shall be given to the owner thereof, and such owner may, within such time as the Minister shall prescribe, redeem such cattle and other animals by payment to the Minister of such sum as the Minister shall estimate to be the fair value of such cattle and animals, or such lesser sum as the Minister shall think proper: Provided always that if such owner shall satisfy the Minister that the trespass by such cattle or other animals was accidental or took place against the will of such owner or was otherwise innocent, the Minister may return such cattle and animals to such owner.

(3) All cattle and other animals seized under this Section and not so redeemed or returned shall be sold in such manner and at such place whether within or outside Saorstát Eireann as the Minister shall direct.

(4) The money paid for the redemption or the proceeds of the sale of any cattle or other animals redeemed or sold under this Section shall be applied in the first place in or towards the payment of the expenses of the seizure, removal, detention and sale of such cattle and other animals, and in the next place in or towards the payment to the owner of the land on which such cattle and other animals were found trespassing of such compensation as the Minister shall direct for the damage caused by such trespass, and the surplus (if any) of such moneys or proceeds shall be forfeited and paid into such special account in such bank as the Minister for Finance shall from time to time direct.

(Continued on page 6).

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

## IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

The Irish Worker will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent or news-boy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

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DUBLIN, JULY 14, 1923.

### CASE OF JOSEPH DOWLING.

What is the reason Joseph Dowling is still kept in prison? We wonder what is behind this continuance of vindictiveness against this man, Dowling. The whole world now admits that Roger Casement was illegally executed; Capt. Bob Monteith is exiled from his native country. Col. Moore, a Senator in the Seanad, still writing under his official title as ex-colonel of the British Army, states, in a long letter to the Press, that General Sir Bryan Mahon, Capt. Bryan Cooper and himself had an interview with the British Minister of War, Lord Derby, the outcome of which interview, he states, was that Derby's answer was: "Dowling's detention had been decided by the Cabinet and could not be altered." Then what about the agreement under the Treaty? Roger Casement went to Germany with authority, and by authority, and any negotiations entered into were authorised. Captain Robert Monteith went to Germany with authority, and by authority to assist Roger Casement. If Joseph Dowling was induced to act the part of an Irishman by Roger Casement and Robert Monteith and work for the liberation of his own country, then he was as much a soldier of Ireland as any of the men who fought in '16 and from '16 on until the signing of the Treaty.

Those who were responsible for the organisation up to the Revolution of 1916, and for the organisation after 1916, up to the signing of the Treaty, and who have taken to themselves all the credit of the work done by men living and those who died so gloriously, and have not only taken the credit and honour of other men's services, but have seized power and place, through the sacrifice of other men, should consider the claim of Joseph Dowling for consideration. His release should be demanded, not by former officers of the British Empire, but demanded by men who did their share of the work from 1914 up to the signing of the Treaty.

We fail to understand how any man, who held a responsible position in the I.R.B. and who is conscious of his responsibility to any man or woman who gave service to Ireland from 1914, how they can hold responsible positions, to-day, and refuse to acknowledge the claim of Joseph Dowling to be released and his claim for consideration honoured. We would have thought that Patrick McCartan, T.D., might have interested himself in this matter, and we think the present Minister of Defence ought to see to it that strong representations are made immediately and the Government he is associated with demand from the British Government the release of this man, Joseph Dowling, whose only crime is that he was willing to risk his life for the

liberation of his own country when some in power now in this country hesitated.

We await action upon this matter.

### What Means This Strike?

The Dublin papers, controlled by the employing class of Dublin, the owners of which are financially interested in the shipping companies, deliberately and with a purpose misconstrue the position affecting the workers of this port.

Let us take from the report appearing in the said "truthful" press of Dublin, the owners of which are so much concerned with the welfare of this country and the development of trade and commerce, the real facts at issue. We quote "The Shipping Federation have, however, decided that general conditions of employment at the port require revision." Yet, in their advertisement splashed all over the front page of the employers' press you have this important statement, "The rates of wages, at present, are much higher than elsewhere, thus placing the employers and industries generally, at a serious disadvantage in comparison with foreign competitors."

Now who is the Shipping Federation? The Shipping Federation is an organisation, founded, financed and controlled by the British ship-owners. Its head office is in London. It is not concerned with anything on earth, except the interests of British shipowners. It is a foreign corporation and has no interest in Ireland, more than this, that it wants to get as much profit as possible out of the trade, industry and labour power of this country. The ships affected are controlled and owned by a British corporation called the British and Irish Steam Packet Co., whose head office is in London. This combine has an absolute monopoly of 90 per cent. of all the ships carrying on trade and commerce with England, Scotland, Wales and the Continent. They fix rates, lay down conditions governing the export and import of every ounce of stuff coming in or going out of this country. They fix passenger rates. They practically have a stranglehold upon every industry in this country.

They speak of foreign competitors. Who are these foreign competitors? The only shipping company outside their combine, is owned and controlled in Ireland. The British and Irish Steam Packet Co. are a foreign combine and though they have one or two Irishmen, or, at least, who claim to be Irishmen, managing certain of their boats, all direction and control is centred in London.

In what way the cost of labour interferes with their progress on this side of the channel we would be glad to be shown. "We come from Missouri," and you have got to show us. If British labour, under the advice of the Havelock Wilsons and the Jimmy Thomases, are willing to submit to wages that compels them to live on a lower standard than that enjoyed by the workhouse inmates of Great Britain, that is the concern of the workers' and about the ports of Great Britain. Unfortunately, in the early part of 1922, those who were guiding and controlling the workers in the various ports in Ireland, advised the dockers and other workers concerned in the various ports to accept a reduction in wages. What their reasons were for accepting this reduction; up to now we fail to understand, possibly like the Irish Labour Party, who so feebly imitate the British Labour Party, the leaders or controllers, we should say, of the

"The Old Spot by the River"

Sunday, July 15th  
1923

JIM LARKIN

will speak at

Beresford Place

1 p.m.

NO POSTPONEMENT ! !

workers in this country took direction and advice from their foreign competitors, who have been so usefully employed on behalf and in the interest of the Shipping Federation, London. We refer to the officials of the British unions, more especially our good friend, Mr. J. H. Bennett, of the Sailors and Firemen's Union, who claims that that so-called Union embraces 90,000 sailors and firemen within its membership. That statement, like other statements, which he is alleged to have made in the columns of the Dublin press, is a deliberate untruth. The National Sailors and Firemen's Union is an actual organic part of the Shipping Federation; they work officially with the Shipping Federation under an agreement. Copy of said agreement can be seen in their Dublin office. It is also proven that this Mr. Bennett states that he can supply sufficient seamen and firemen to take the ships now tied up in this port to sea. Wilson, Bennett and the alleged Union they represent have got a record which is known in every port in the world, as the greatest strikebreaking agency that was ever organised. This alleged Union lives and functions by permission and under direction of the Shipping Federation. This foreign corporation, National Sailors and Firemen's Union, agreed, through their officials, to a reduction being accepted and forced on their members without consultation with or the approval of the members affected. If the members of this alleged Union, living in England, Scotland and Wales and the Six Northern Counties of Ireland, are willing to work for nothing we do not object. Our only objection is that they should permit themselves to be used as scabs and strikebreakers against their own class.

The shipowners, who control the transit arrangements of this country, are only using their fellow British subjects, the members of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, or to be more correct, the strikebreakers who have been engaged by officials of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union in Liverpool and other ports to take the place of Irish seamen and firemen fighting for the right to live in their own country. We stated last week that the plot organised between the shipowners and Bennett would be exposed. Now it is clear why four members of this alleged Union, the National Sailors and Firemen, were employed in preference to and in violation of the agreement between the ship managers of this port and the Transport Union. This incident was but an excuse to force a reduction on the port workers, dockers and seamen throughout the different ports in Ireland. Despite the hypocritical

moanings and wallings of the paid propagandists of the foreign ship combine, namely, the kept press of this city, the truth must be told. There is no fear as to the outcome of the dispute if the Irish working class are worthy of their traditions. Let them stand united together and any Union or officials of any Union that condones or endorses or shelters this man, Bennett, is an open and avowed enemy of Irish Labour.

We regret the ill-advised action of the Executive of the Trades Council of Dublin in giving an endorsement to Bennett. We are waiting with confidence the meeting of the Trades Council and the repudiation of the action of the five individuals on the Executive of that Council. The unworthy action of those five members is due to the disunity within the ranks of labour in Dublin, brought about by the ambitious schemes of some individuals who deliberately divided the workers in the city and brought into being two central bodies of labour in Dublin and other cities. We hope, even at this hour, that better counsels and the true principles of Labour will be recognised and acted upon by the organised workers in this city. We sincerely hope that the four men of the Executive, Dublin Trades Council, who voted to endorse the blackleg tactics of this agent-provocateur, Bennett, will realise the grievous injury they did to their own fellow-workmen, now that they see what was behind the action of Bennett, who misled them and used them to the purpose of his own game.

We further hope that no personal antagonisms will blind them to the realities of the situation, whatever their opinions may be. The old spirit of unity and solidarity in action must govern their actions and words. It is possible that the organised attack to reduce wages and alter conditions of the port workers throughout Ireland will be the means of unifying the whole movement. There has been far too much misunderstanding and personal antagonism displayed during the past years in the Irish Labour movement. Let those responsible for this disunity be relegated to that obscurity which they so well adorned. Let the rank and file of every union awaken to their own individual responsibility and determine in the future they will not be pawns to be moved about on the chessboard of life by intriguing, ambitious, would-be leaders. We have too many of the Have-it-all Wilson and Jimmy Thomas type of trade union official and so-called labour leaders in this country.

We see in that "intelligent" expression of the labour movement, the "London Daily Herald," which is controlled by the Thomas type of union leader, that Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at the annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen at Crewe last Tuesday, made this interesting statement: "The railwaymen had already lost some forty million pounds in wages in the last three years by sliding scale adjustments and negotiations, but (like good slaves, ED.) they had stood loyally by their agreement." We would like to know how much the dockers in the various ports throughout England, Scotland and Wales have lost in wages by agreements made by their officials, and how much the sailors and firemen of Great Britain and the Six Northern Counties of Ireland had lost in wages by the actions of J. H. Wilson, negotiations and the agreements entered into on behalf of the members and non-members of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union? We presume to say that since 1918, on the

conclusion of the war, the members of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union and seafarers generally sailing from the ports of Scotland, England and Ireland have lost not less than two hundred million pounds in wages. In every port in Great Britain thousands of dissatisfied sailors and firemen, forced by a sense of self-respect, were compelled to leave the P.C. 5 Union. Just as Bennett dare not face a meeting of seamen in this port, so his master, Have-it-all Wilson, dare not go to a meeting of seafarers in any port in Great Britain. The Shipping Federations have special booths, inside the dock gates of Liverpool, London and Southampton, where they marshal the down and outs who they sign on on this P.C. 5 agreement, while the decent capable seamen and firemen are debarred from getting a ship. As we write we received a telegram from Glasgow asking us to advise a meeting of seamen, to be held in that city, what course to adopt and how they shall organise a transport union, apart from Wilson's Federation Union. Following this telegram comes a pleasant and welcome notification of a libel action Mr. Bennett is threatening us with. We will be only too pleased to meet this gentleman in Court. This is an old bluff of Wilson, Bennett and Co. to try and stop an exposure of their nefarious conduct. If it is that this fight has to be prolonged we can promise Bennett, Wilson and Co. and their masters, the Shipping Federation, that not only will the dockers in the various ports of Great Britain be called into line but we will see to it that the old Fiery Cross will be re-lit and flash forth as in the years when we taught the British worker how to fight and conquer. It is good to see the old spirit being displayed by the harassed and oppressed dock workers in practically every port in Great Britain.

The Shipping Federation will remember 1910, when the rank and file in every port throughout Great Britain, on the initiative of the men in this port rose in their wrath in defiance of their able negotiators, the so-called official leaders, and taught them the power of Labour. The Shipping Federation had to capitulate in those days, even though the Wilson-Bennett type of labour leader was trying to sit upon the safety valve. The Shipping Federation found out there was a lin to human endurance. It is a magnificent testimonial to the spirit and solidarity of the Transport Union that as they gave the lead in 1910, they are again giving the lead to the misled and over-oppressed slaves of Great Britain. As we said on returning to this country, that it was time to stop retreating and let the whole line advance.

Although our good friend the Shipping Federation have uncovered their guns and made it clear to everybody what their real purpose was in making a fight over the personnel on one ship, now we know their intentions, and instead of negotiating upon the question of a reduction in wages, let us demand the return, not only of the 6/6 for the sailors and firemen, but a return to the standard wage of 1922. No reductions! No overtime! Let us demand that we shall have something to say as to what conditions we work under. Let us demand that we shall decide under what conditions we shall exist. This is what we get for fighting for liberty. Liberty to be unemployed; liberty to work for any wages the British combine will fix. Ob, yes, Irish

liberty! Liberty for the foreign employer to control and direct our lives. Liberty for the foreign combine, the British and Irish Steam Packet Co., to cut down wages and alter conditions of work. Liberty for the English Shipping Federation to come in and interfere with the industrial life of this country, to ship in scabs and blacklegs from British ports and to get the use of the armed volunteers of the Irish Free State to protect these foreign scabs and blacklegs, brought in by this foreign combine to lower the standard of living of the ordinary Irish worker. Yes, we are getting our full measure of liberty.

It is full time the worker got up and stretched himself and let those who would control his life understand that if all the suffering and sacrifices in the past eight and a half years is to resolve itself into a denial to the Irish worker of the right to live in his own country and enjoy some measure of economic security, some security of life, some betterment of conditions, for himself, his wife and children, then all the effort expended in the past nine years has been wasted. We feel sure that the men in the various ports and the workers in the fields and factories throughout Ireland are determined to control their own lives and formulate the conditions under which they intend to live in the future.

**A Strategic Retreat.**

William O'Brien, T.D., Alderman of the City of Dublin, a member of the Dublin Port and Docks Board, a member of the Irish Lights, a member of the General County Council, Poor Law Pensioner, Treasurer of the Irish Labour Party and General Treasurer of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, it is alleged, has assumed a further responsibility. He has joined the Tailors' Section of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks. 'Ole Bill has found another 'ole, as Bairnsfather would say.

**Just a Word with You, Reader.**

Since our return to this country life had been one sweet song. We were foolish enough to say the things that other people thought but had not the courage to say. It is a strange part to play the fool in a wise Christian country like this. We are experiencing the joy of life. We have, at the present moment, three slander cases, two libel actions, two injunctions, and a main case, dealing with the internal affairs of the Union. But the truth will out.

These slander cases, injunctions, and one of the libel actions, are brought against us for a purpose, so that the creatures behind them, who initiated the legal fight, might prevent an exposure of their wrongdoing. Behind the gross abuse of the legal procedure are other forces, working in an insidious, but no less malevolent way and to the same purpose. We are told that these cases will not be brought into Court for trial until October. The overworked judicial machinery must have a rest, and from the end of July until October the Courts will close, but, in the meantime, those who brought the slander and libel actions will not rest or cease from the exploitation of their victims. They bring slander and libel actions, as they state, to clear their characters, but they are

**"Necessary Evil"**

"If the Bill (the Flogging Bill) was required to cope with open revolt all over the country, it might possibly be regarded as a regrettable, BUT NECESSARY EVIL."

"The Voice of Labour,"  
July 7, 1923.

"Had not the Executive sufficient power as it stood to punish these particular crimes, if they were proven, if the Ministry were prepared to withdraw the Military Regulations, for which they got the sanction of the majority of the Dail some months ago, THERE MIGHT BE SOME CASE FOR ALLOWING THIS BILL TO BE INTRODUCED."

Cathal O'Shannon, T.D., speaking in the Dail.

careful enough to use the money, subscribed by the members of their Union, to improve and alleviate their economic and social conditions, to pay for the legal costs which will have to be met at the completion of the legal investigation. We have tried and are still trying to bring these matters at issue to an immediate trial, but the procedure and the unwillingness of the Plaintiffs deny us that speedy investigation which the needs of the hour and the interests of the members demand.

The alleged Executive of the Union are spending the money of the Union members in publishing a paper called: "The Voice of Labour," alleged to be the official organ of the Union. They were printing 5,000 copies in the month of April, which cost the Union something like £60 per week to print and distribute. They sold about 2,000 copies. They are now printing and distributing 10,000, which costs about £100 per week, and they sell about the same number of copies, for they are distributing the extra copies gratis. Ninety per cent. of the matter contained in this paper is untrue in substance and fact. It is printed and published for the purpose of poisoning the minds of those who offend their intelligence by reading it. It is published solely in the interests of the individuals who control it. We suggest to our readers, who are members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, that the responsibility is upon them for the further publication of this alleged official organ. We leave the matter there for this week.

We, ourselves, are inundated with complaints and grievances from the members of the Union and the general public. We cannot do what we would like to do, at present, and so they must have patience with us. We have many cases of relatives of deceased members, who have been denied mortality benefits, in defiance of the rules of the Union. We are proceeding to enforce these claims, but again the procedure, under the law, delays us.

Now to a personal matter. We want our readers to become part of this paper, that is, of course, if you desire its continuance. We print and sell, with the exception of a few hundred copies, fifteen thousand copies per week. We have no paid staff. All work on this paper is done by voluntary labour. We sell the

paper to the newsagents at twelve for ninepence, and to the newsboys, eightpence a dozen, the shoppers obtain them at sevenpence. It costs us £45 per week to print the issue. In addition to this we have postage to pay and parcel charges. We wonder are you interested in all this. If so, just take a piece of paper and a pencil and work the figures out and you will see that we lose, at least, five pounds per week on the paper. We have only a few advertisements. We have not canvassed advertisers. We would be glad to get some advertising matter, but we would sooner depend upon our readers. How many will enroll themselves as supporters of this paper? Let us have suggestions. Many of our readers could act as distributive agents. Some could assist us financially. Others could secure advertisements. We ought to have a circulation before the end of the year of not less than fifty thousand per week.

The old "Irish Worker" brought in a profit from the first week of publication, and for nineteen weeks paid the strike pay of the men of Wexford. The circulation of the old "Irish Worker" rose from eight thousand, the first issue, to twenty-nine thousand copies, paid for. The old "Irish Worker," in the first issue, won the strike in Darcy's Brewery. The old "Irish Worker" was the only paper in Ireland that spoke for the Irish working-class. We want to make the present paper worthy of the Cause. Therefore, we want, nay, we demand your assistance. We have a tremendous task before us, and every man and woman can assist. And even the little children have their part. We are going to open a couple of columns for the kiddies. We are going to have some new features in a week or two. We invite our readers to give expression to their views. We want them to send in copies of their local papers, cuttings interesting and useful for our propaganda, reports of political gatherings and administrative, and union news. Anything affecting the lives of the workers we welcome.

Just a note of explanation. Owing to the interim injunction, issued by Justice Powell, our former printers, Messrs. Cahill and Co., refused to deliver last week's issue. That will explain why it did not appear last week. We have already a circulation (paid) in Glasgow of 2,000 copies. We have not touched other parts of Great Britain. Orders received from Great Britain and the United States we have been unable to fill. We have not, as yet, extended our distribution outside the County of Dublin, except in one or two places. We intend, within the coming weeks, to open up agencies in every town in Ireland. In this work our readers can be of tremendous assistance. If you can help enroll yourselves in the IRISH WORKER LEAGUE. Send in your names and addresses, stating in what way you can assist, and what help you can extend.

**To Our Readers!**

Any advertiser with an eye to business cannot afford to miss the opportunity of coming into contact with 15,000 readers, not including the four and five in different families who read the same copy. Some advertisers we don't want. Others need reminding. Ask your merchant why he is not advertising in the IRISH WORKER?

(Continued from Page 2.)

### Restitution of stolen property.

7.—Whenever any stolen property shall be recovered by or otherwise come into the custody of a responsible officer, such responsible officer may upon being satisfied that such property is in fact stolen property and being satisfied of the identity of the owner, order such stolen property to be restored to the owner thereof notwithstanding that the person by whom such property was stolen has not been charged, tried, or convicted; Provided always that if such owner has already received compensation under the Damage of Property (Compensation) Act, 1923 (No. 15 of 1923) for the loss of such stolen property he shall repay or return such compensation to the Minister for Finance before such stolen property is actually returned to him.

### Restrictions on the sale and possession of firearms.

8.—(1) From and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person to have in his possession any firearms or ammunition without a firearm licence issued to him for that purpose pursuant to regulations made under this Section.

(2) An Executive Minister may by order make regulations for the issue of firearms licences under this Section and may by such regulations:—

- Prescribe the persons by whom and the terms and circumstances on and in which firearms licences may be issued;
- require that every manufacturer, repairer, tester, seller or dealer in firearms or ammunition by way of trade or business shall be registered in a register to be established under such regulations;
- place restrictions on the sale of firearms and ammunition and prohibit the pawning of firearms;
- require all firearms to be marked with a number or other mark of identification (including the name of the manufacturer, seller or owner) and to be registered;
- prescribe the form and duration of firearms licences;
- place restrictions on or wholly prohibit the manufacture, sale, purchase or possession of weapons designed for the discharge of any noxious liquid gas or other thing, or any ammunition containing or designed or adapted to contain any such noxious thing;
- empower members of any police force in Saorstát Eireann to demand the production of and to inspect firearm licences;
- place restrictions on the export, import or removal from one place to another of firearms and ammunition;
- authorize the trial by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction of persons contravening the regulations and prescribe the punishments (not exceeding in any case twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of £50 or six months' further imprisonment with hard labour in default of payment) which may be inflicted on persons found guilty of contravening the regulations.

(3) In this section the expression "firearm" means any lethal firearm or other weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged, or any part thereof, and the expression "ammunition" means and includes—

- ammunition for any firearm;
- grenades, bombs and other similar missiles, whether capable of being used with a firearm or not;
- land mines and other similar explosive machines;
- dynamite, gelignite and other explosive substances;
- any component part or ingredient of any such article or substance as aforesaid.

(4) This section shall not apply to any firearm or ammunition belonging or issued to any member of the Military Forces of Saorstát Eireann or to any member of a police force established by or under the control of the Minister for Home Affairs as part of his arms or equipment as such member or any firearm or ammunition in the possession of any such member in the performance of his duty as such member, and nothing in this Act shall be deemed to make unlawful the possession of any such firearm or ammunition as aforesaid by any such member.

### Punishment of persons having stolen property.

9. Every person who shall be charged before a District Justice with having in his possession or on his premises with

his knowledge or conveying in any manner anything which may reasonably be suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained, and shall not give an account to the satisfaction of such District Justice of the manner in which he came by the same shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and shall be liable to a punishment not exceeding twelve months' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

### Recovery of property representing stolen property or funds.

10.—(1) If and whenever an Executive Minister shall apply to a District Justice and allege that any land, investments or other property (including money) in the possession or under the control of any person was bought by such person with or otherwise represents or is directly or indirectly derived from—

- any stolen property or funds; or
- any public funds, or funds which ought to be in the custody of a Minister or a Government Department,

the District Justice shall, unless the person having possession or control of such land, investments or property satisfies him that such allegation is untrue, order the transfer of such property in so far as it consists of land, to the Irish Land Commission, and in so far as it consists of investments or other property, to the Minister for Finance.

(2) An order of a District Justice under this section ordering the transfer of any land to the Irish Land Commission shall operate to vest such land in the Irish Land Commission as from the date of the order for all the estate and interest therein which is so alleged to have been bought with or to represent or be derived from such stolen property or any such fund as aforesaid.

(3) An order of a District Justice under this section ordering the transfer of any investments or other property to the Minister for Finance shall operate to vest such investments or property in the Minister for Finance, and in the case of investments or other property required by law to be transferred by deed or writing shall operate as a deed or writing duly executed by all necessary parties and capable of registration (where registration is necessary) transferring such investments or property to the Minister for Finance, and in the case of investments or other property transferable only by entries in a register, folio, or book, shall operate to authorise and require the proper entries for transferring such investments or property to the Minister for Finance to be made by the proper officer in such register, folio, or book.

(4) All land, investments and other property which becomes vested in the Irish Land Commission or the Minister for Finance under this section shall be sold by such Commission or Minister (as the case may be) and the proceeds of every such sale shall be paid to the Minister for Finance who shall, after paying thereout all costs and expenses incurred in the recovery and sale of such land, investments and property and not otherwise provided for, apply such proceeds in recouping the person whose property, or the fund which such land, investments or property represents or is derived from.

(5) Any person (including an Executive Minister) aggrieved by an order of a District Justice under this section may appeal from such order to the County Court Judge and an order of a County Court Judge on the hearing of any such appeal shall have the same operation as a like order by a District Justice would have under this section.

(6) A District Justice or a County Court Judge may on the hearing of an application or appeal under this section make such order as to the payment of the costs of such application or appeal as such District Justice or County Court Judge shall think proper.

(7) In this section the expression "County Court Judge" shall include a Recorder.

### Recovery of Money in Bank representing stolen property or funds.

11.—(1) If and whenever an Executive Minister shall satisfy a District Justice that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that any sum of money standing to the credit of any person in the books of any Bank or similar institution is or represents, or is directly or indirectly derived from—

- any stolen property or funds, or
- any public funds or funds which ought to be in the custody or under the control of a Minister or a Government Department,

the District Justice shall, notwithstanding that no notice of such application has been given to the person

in whose name such sum of money is standing in the books aforesaid or to any other person, order that such sum of money shall be transferred to the Minister for Finance.

(2) An order of a District Justice under this section shall operate to vest in the Minister for Finance, as from the time of the service of a copy of the order on the Bank or institution in whose books the sum of money aforesaid is standing, all money which at the time of such service is standing in such books to the credit of the person aforesaid.

(3) Whenever any sum of money becomes vested in the Minister for Finance by virtue of an order under this section, the Minister for Finance shall give public notice by advertisement or otherwise of such vesting, and unless within a time to be limited by such notice (not being less than one month) or such extended time as the Minister for Finance shall allow, some person proves to the satisfaction of the Minister for Finance that such sum of money belongs to him and is not and does not directly represent and is not directly or indirectly derived from—

- any stolen property or funds, or
- any public funds or funds which ought to be in the custody or under the control of a Minister or a Government Department,

such sum of money shall be forfeited to the Minister for Finance.

(4) All money forfeited to the Minister for Finance under this section shall, after payment thereout of the costs and expenses incurred in the recovery thereof, be applied by the Minister for Finance in recouping the person from whom such money was directly or indirectly stolen or the fund to which such money directly or indirectly belongs.

### Change of venue in criminal cases.

12.—(1) Where an indictment for a crime committed at any place in Saorstát Eireann has been found against any person, or any person has been committed for trial for such crime, the High Court on an application by or on behalf of the Attorney-General of Saorstát Eireann and upon his Certificate that he believes that a more fair and impartial trial can be had at a court and in a county to be named in such Certificate, shall make an order as of course that the trial shall be had at the court and in the county named in the Certificate.

(2) Whenever an order for the removal of the trial of a crime is made under this section before the indictment has been found, such crime may be inquired into by a grand jury of, and the trial thereof may be had in, the county named in the order of removal in like manner as if the crime had been committed in such county.

(3) Whenever an order for the removal of the trial of a crime is made under this section after the indictment has been found, such trial may be had as if the indictment had been found in the court to which the trial is removed.

### Power to make regulations as to places of imprisonment.

13. An Executive Minister may make regulations

- prescribing the prisons, internment camps and other places in which persons detained in custody under this Act may be detained.
- providing for the efficient management, control and guarding of such prisons, camps and other places.
- providing for the enforcement and preservation of discipline amongst the persons so detained.
- providing for the prevention of the escape of any such persons.
- prescribing or providing for any other matter or thing relating to the efficient detention of such persons under this Act.

### Power to make rules and prescribe forms.

14. The Minister for Home Affairs may make rules for the conduct of proceedings authorised by this Act to be brought before a District Justice, and may prescribe the forms to be used in such proceedings.

### Preservation of powers of the Military Forces.

15. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to revoke, annul, derogate from or prejudice the exercise by the Military Forces of Saorstát Eireann of any of the powers or authorities exercisable by them by virtue of military necessity arising in the course of the performance of their duty to suppress

rebellion or vested in them by virtue of their having been entrusted by the Executive Government with the duty of securing the public safety and restoring order throughout the country.

### Definitions.

16. In this Act, the expression "responsible officer" means an officer of the Military Forces of Saorstát Eireann not below the rank of captain or an officer of a police force established by or under the control of the Minister for Home Affairs not below the rank of superintendent; the expression "District Justice" includes a Divisional Magistrate of the City of Dublin; the expression "Executive Minister" means a Minister who is a member of the Executive Council; in the expression "stolen property" the word "stolen" includes taken away by larceny, false pretences, embezzlement, robbery, burglary, or house-breaking, and the word "property" includes money, paper money, securities for money, bank or government notes, negotiable instruments and stamps.

**Short title and duration.**  
17.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Public Safety (Emergency Powers) Act, 1923.

(2) This Act shall continue in force for six months after the passing thereof, and shall then expire.

### SCHEDULE.

#### Part I.

- An armed revolt against the Government of Saorstát Eireann.
- Threatening, coercing, assaulting or attempting to threaten, coerce or assault any person in furtherance of any such revolt.
- Destroying, damaging or removing or attempting to destroy, damage or remove any property in furtherance of any such revolt.

#### Part II.

- Having possession without lawful authority of
  - any lethal firearm or other weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged; or
  - any ammunition for any such firearm or weapon; or
  - any grenade, bomb or other similar missile, whether capable of being used with any such firearm or weapon or not; or
  - any land mine or other similar explosive machine; or
  - any dynamite, gelignite or other explosive substance; or
  - any component part or ingredient of any such article or substance aforesaid.
- Having possession without lawful authority of any article or clothes, equipment or accoutrement or any arms or ammunition belonging to or issued to any member of the military or police forces of Saorstát Eireann.
- Putting on or assuming without authority the uniform or any part of the uniform of any branch of the military or police forces of Saorstát.
- Assuming the name, designation or description of any rank, or of any member of the military or police forces of Saorstát Eireann for the purpose of doing or procuring to be done any act which the person assuming such name, designation or description would not by law be entitled to do or procure to be done of his own authority.
- Wrongful entry on and retention of possession of land without colour or pretence of title or authority.
- Robbery under arms; that is to say, robbing or attempting to rob while armed with any offensive weapon or instrument.
- Arson; that is to say, unlawfully setting fire or attempting to set fire to any house or other building whatsoever, whether public or private.
- Unlawfully injuring or destroying or attempting to injure or destroy any property whatsoever, including standing trees and crops.
- Interfering with or preventing, without lawful authority, the lawful occupation, use or enjoyment of any land or premises.
- Illicit distillation, or having possession or control of any illicitly distilled spirits or any illicit still or any articles or materials for illicit distillation.
- Selling or offering, exposing or having for sale any illicitly distilled spirits.
- Aiding, abetting, assisting in, or encouraging the commission of any of the offences mentioned in this Schedule, or helping in the concealment or escape of any person guilty of any such offence.

**Scene in the House.**

The dramatic protests of the four Scottish Labour Members of Parliament has brought forth protests from "unexpected" quarters—the British Labour Party. It is all well and good for alleged statesmen to sit in high places and in all things act with perfect decorum, but men who are responsive to the needs and the feelings of the masses can no more sit still and listen to the brutal remarks of those in power than a doctor could take his own son and place him on the dissecting table for the purpose of engaging in medical research work.

We can best understand the action of the four Scottish Labour members if we are conversant with the facts. James Maxton spoke with intense emotion, the Press informs us. And well he might. "I saw a mother struggling," declared Maxton, "with the last ounce of her energy to save an infant's life, and, in saving it, she lost her own." He went on to point out that this one case "of parents watching over their little one hovering between life and death made a mark upon me which I shall never lose." The mother was his wife and the child his son. It was not alone the tragic and painful family experience he had undergone that moved him to protest against the callous and brutal conduct of the Government in its dealings with the lives of the little children in Scotland. In 1916 Glasgow had a death-rate of 143 children per thousand under twelve months.

Owing to the fact that in the next two or three years employment and wages were good, and to the existence of these services, in 1920 Glasgow had the lowest infantile death-rate in its history—namely, 105 per 1,000 under one year of age. Then came a period of calamitous unemployment, which was followed by the cutting off of the State grants as a measure of economy.

The death-rate among these infants began to rise in 1921, and last year the rate had climbed to 113. The death-rate from tuberculosis also rose, and the tragedy of it is that these death-rates are still rising. There are 75,000 people unemployed in Glasgow, most of them adults, and the great majority of them married men with family responsibilities.

The dole is 15s. per man, with 5s. for his wife and 1s. for each child. Thus, a man with a wife and five children gets 25s. a week. It is true that this is supplemented by parish relief, but the total still leaves the family in absolute distress. The cost of keeping a family of six—that is, a man, his wife, and four children—in the poorhouse, which, it should be remarked, caters for them on a large scale, with consequent economies, is returned at 58s. a week. The dole and the parish relief for such a family outside the poorhouse would not be more than from 35s. to 38s. per week.

In the working class districts of Glasgow we have a death-rate among children under one year of age of nearly 200 per thousand births. Roughly one in five children born in the poor districts of Glasgow does not survive its first year of life.

In the well-to-do districts the death-rate among children under

**NEED WE SAY MORE ?**

"We are very glad that no exception can be taken to the behaviour of the Free State Labour Party in Dail Eireann, where its members have set an admirable standard of conduct to the House."—*The Irish Times*, leading editorial, June 28th, 1923.

one year of age is only 40 per thousand.

The cutting off of grants in aid of child welfare is termed economy. It means the murdering of little children.

Any party, especially a Labour party, that finds itself faced with an organised opposition in Parliament will be compelled to depart from the ways laid down by parliamentary procedure, especially in such cases as the one responsible for the above protests. A party that can sit back and allow itself to be bound by parliamentary procedure when the lives of children are at stake is of no use to the working class. The Labour movement is not built up on statistics. It is built up on the hopes and aspirations of the common people. It is a human movement, and in things dealing with the lives of the workers its representatives must be human and act like human beings. Hence we welcome the protest of the four Scottish Labour Members of Parliament.

**Burn's Refusal.**

*My Lord*, I would not fill your chair, *Tho' ye be proudest nobles' heir*; I come this night to join your feast As equal of the best at least!

'Tis true that cash with me is scant And titles trifles that I want; The King has never made me kneel To stamp my manhood with his seal. But what of that? The King on high

Who took less pains with you than I,

Has filled my bosom and my mind With something better in its kind, Than your broad acres; something which

I cannot well translate to speech, But by its impulse I can know 'Tis deeds, not birth, that make men low.

Your rank, my lord, is but a loan; But mine, thank heaven, is all my own!

A peasant 'tis my pride to be: Look round and round your hall and see

Who boasts a higher pedigree! I was not fit, it seems, to dine With those fox-hunting heroes fine, But only came to play and jest Among your lordship's hopeful guests.

There must be here some sad mistake,

I would not play for such a stake; Be a buffoon for drink and meat, And a poor earl's tax-paid seat? No, die my heart, ere such a stain Descends on Robert Burns' name.

Unpublished verses written by Robert Burns and presented to the nobleman addressed, upon being called up from the servants' hall (where he had been sent to dine along with them). And presenting it, he put on his hat, turned on his heel, and retired.

**A Scottish Workers' Republic.**

Greetings to all revolutionary Irish workers on the return of Jim Larkin and on the re-appearance of the IRISH WORKER. It will be, no doubt, of extreme interest to Irish comrades to know that the fight now begun by Jim against the "pinks" of the I.T. and G.W.U. and of the Irish Labour Party, has its parallel on the Clyde in the stand some of us are taking against the "pink" Labourites, who are largely also the bosses of the Trade Unions. We have just launched the "Scottish Workers' Republican Party," and, as the name indicates, we are out definitely for a Workers' Republic in Scotland.

We wish Scotland to cut absolutely from England's political control so as to break up the English Empire. We wish Scottish boys no longer to be the bloody tools of John Bull in his mad career to domineer all races of mankind. We were forced by the renegade Celt, Lloyd George, into John's war with his cousin Fritz, and we are afraid that we may at any moment be forced by Baldwin into war with France, or later on into a titanic struggle with the United States for supremacy over the markets of the world.

We have seen Ireland move onward to a Republic, bound soon to be a Workers' Republic. We have watched Jim's return with the cry of "Peace" to the rival factions, so that the wage-workers of Erin might have rest to think and store up strength for the final struggle. We have intensely and delightedly watched the new spirit burst over Liberty Hall and the thunderous call to the rank and file to get ready for the march on the Workers' Republic.

Vast numbers of the wage-slaves in Scotland are of Irish birth or descent, and these naturally look to Dublin to give them the proper lead. These men and women are delighted that we in Scotland are moving also towards a Workers' Republic, and are in growing masses rallying to the call to unity and action for the great goal of all conscious and educated workers. Scottish and Irish rebels alike were delighted when I announced my intention to proceed to Dublin to bear fraternal greetings to Jim on his return from the land of the damned, and to take the first step to bind the Scottish and the Irish workers together for the final struggle against the capitalist class, and the establishment of two Republics of Celtic peoples knit together as co-equals, ready for the World Council of delegates from the Workers' Republics of the world, in which all shall have a say and none predominate.

The situation is favourable to us in Scotland, not only because of the large number of Irish rebels, but also on account of the economic plight of the people. The Clyde-

side shipyards, from Harland and Wolff's at Greenock to H. and W.'s at Govan, are like graveyards, veritable cities of dead tools, machines, and cranes. Ninety thousand in Glasgow alone have been unemployed for two years. The people are slowly starving away. The paralysis of British trade is likely to extend, through the European situation, made more and more precarious through France's desire for revenge against Germany and England alike.

All the "pink" Labour men in Parliament can do is to spend all their time on the rent and the housing questions, because they got masses of votes on these trifling issues. The English Tories in power are beating them on these issues, whilst they neglect the larger issues of the struggle for a living.

A mass movement, sliding slowly, steadily, and irresistibly like the Etna lava, has now begun on the Clyde-side. Economic desperation is driving the masses our way. Tricky argument, glittering oratory, and specious promises cannot retard this great drift of our class from "pink" pottering Labourism to "Red" Revolutionary Labourism.

That does not end the matter. Scotsmen in the Colonies look to the Clyde for a lead. As we move towards our Workers' Republic, these "Colonials" will be impelled onwards towards Workers' Republics in Canada, S. Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Our methods include the usual methods of propaganda, education in economics, history, etc., through the Scottish Labour College, One Big Union, and the contest of all local and parliamentary elections. Until Scotland has a Parliament established in Glasgow we mean to keep all our candidates, successful in parliamentary contests, in Glasgow as the nucleus of a Workers' Parliament. Our success has induced a very bitter fight between us and the "pinks," and a feverish display in the House of Commons to prevent our growth. All in vain, however. The tide flows our way until our Republic is established.

JOHN MACLEAN.

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Ó'n sclúid.

Doó Ruad Ó Néill.

Ar an 20ad Lá de'n mí seo, 'sa mblíadán, 1616, 'deás 'sa' Róim an laoc a b'uaire, ba calma, 'ba glúce...

Molpaimis do luic Connarta na Saeóitge cabairt seo go mbéad Sgeál Deactóir an Miallaig...

An té a duairt ó tús go b'féarópá pé uinne ba maít leis uilgite tione a céaróp, dá mbéad aige sean a béad...

An saogál seo a snaróimuis é do sean-saogál na Saeóitge sin é a di uinne 15-commútoe. A n'oeannamar...

Drut-pá-cín.

Fuarieamar leabair le Sairio, a bfuil an t-aimm seo tuas na tíodal air. Pátraic Ó Donnalláin...

Ar leabair féin 7 mar cuiread le céite é. Ni fios uáinn son leabair n'Saeóitig a b'féarópá mo muinteoir...

neacta istead 'sa' sgeáo ceact, 7 béarta an leabair gur as éistead le imaoi as Anam no as Cuan-na-Mara...

"Ópuil don earraí eite a' ceas-cáil uair," arsa buacail an t-siopa. "Ó, muise go' deimín cá," ar sise...

Saeóitgeoir amáin a' b'féarópá an caint sin a t'ubairt leis, 7 bean as an n'Saeóitgeact amáin u' féarópá é a ráb.

Na Sgeálta beaga atá 'sa' leabair is mór an gear do muinteoir 7 do'n Sgeóláire iao. Diann an-urugail ar Sgeóláirib pásta don Sgeóitgeact...

Leat-córnín a luac, 7 molpaimis do Sgeál Sgeóitgeoir a bfuil Saeóitig aige—munar ceannais sé cóip céana uol asús ceann fáigail, más mian leis an Saeóitgeact a beic 'sa' mbaite aige...

Féis Cille Dara.

Cé go rabamar tios ar an Droicéao Nuá De' Dornnais seo caitte agáinn ní mórán de'n féis a conntaiceamar—blomar cruadógaic le neitib eite. Ac as féacaint tarc uáinn ar na sluaigib a bí crum-igite le céite, 7 an seancas a u'airg-eamar, as siubal tarc uáinn ar puo na páirce, is éigean uáinn a ráb...

Cuireann a lán faoi látair 7 Sgeuime uáinn poela an Ciosógais fao ó "Nac téiseamhail an maire aca é, ó bíos' as ite an b'raic cur ó'n seoisib 'sa' mbaite." Miceál boct 1 b'fealtáimhade ar a bealac féin é. Cé b'áil uáinn as caint, "Cuirgeann Caóg, Carógin 7 Cuirgeann Carógin Caóg."

Loctáil Cló.

An t-seactham seo caitte—cárla a lán loctáil 'sa' s-collamh seo. Nfor sinne ba cinntac leis sin, ac ní raib léigias agáinn air. Tá víocas ar an sgeóitíóir ó soim as postlam Saeóitge. Tá súil aige leis an b'fáime sara 7 b'pao. Más péitíor le Sárda Siocána fáime fáigail u'ois ráite a cáiceam le Saeóitig béro an-tseans aige sean u'ois, ceitre seacthami deás. Céapann sé nac bfuil sé no-deacac an fáime a fáigail 7 ní móroie go bfuil ac oiread.

Saeóitge.

Don uinne sur mian leis comrád Saeóitge a cleactugad cuirtear sgeála cuig oirig an páipéar seo. Uéanar pé soerugad is toil leis lár an lae nó 'sa' tractóna. Muna mbéro Saeóitig aige faoi ceann camail air féin a béas an mílleán. Éan Aille.

Tweaking the Lion's Nose.

Why this eloquent silence on the part of the British Press in this town? Why are they not demanding that the Commonwealth of Nations should make Uncle Sam do as he is told? Why not break off trade relations and withdraw the Ambassador, such as was suggested by these honest (?) and courageous journalists, as in the case of Russia? These swashbucklers, who sit in their dens and libel men at so much a line, seem so fearful now that they are facing a nation they dare not bluff?

Not that we are saying any word in favour of the other bully, and his repressive laws; not that we are in favour of Prohibition, as such, but when Jonathan takes the bully by the nose and tweaks it, all the paid liars and apologists for the British Empire seem to have run out of ink. Not a word from them, and Curzon, the swank, who is such a mighty man in Gath, when he is facing Turkey, beset by other enemies, has not got a whimper in him, and Curzon, the braggart, who is going to let loose the dogs of war on Russia, has not the courage to even make a protest when British ships are held up and their sacred seal, with George Wettin's monogram on it, rudely treated, doncherknow.

Just think what would have happened if Mexico, say, had dared enforce the laws of that country against the British exploiter, Lord Cowdray, and others of his ilk. Why, the lion would have roared fearfully and all the little nations of the earth would have shaken in their shoes, and the British Press of Dblin, with that courage that so well becomes them, would have issued stop press editions, demanding that Mexico should apologise, etc., etc. We would have had columns of lying, insulting propaganda. Every form of appeal to incite hatred would have been rehashed in the columns of this cowardly kept Press. Our reader's will judge who speaks now through the columns of the British Press in Dublin.

None would regret more than we that any friction should endanger the good relations between the common people of any country. Bu' we do say, in all sincerity, that the method applied to settle differences between England and America ought to be used to settle differences between England and any other country. It should not be a question of size or strength, but a question of peace and goodwill, and the message might be applied to what is happening in our own country at the present moment. Reasoned discussion and an understanding of the other fellow's point of view would obviate a great deal of the friction and the danger of dislocation of industry, and the breaking off of official recognition. And if the methods of diplomacy can be applied, as suggested by "Gallop" Smith (Lord Birkenhead), in connection with the action of the American Government in seizing British ships and taking private property out of sealed rooms aboard those ships, the same method can and should be applied to all differences between nations and peoples. We hope to read of Lord Birkenhead and his pal, Curs-on, recommending full and complete recognition of the Russian Republic, and an ordered and reasoned discussion of any differences between the peoples of Eng-

land and the peoples of Russia, such as has been suggested to deal with the violation of British territory by officials of the American Government.

It was full time that America protected her own self-respect. For the past two years, to our knowledge, British distillers and brewers, aided and abetted by British ship-owners, have carried on a system of organised smuggling. They have had store ships lying out off the three-mile limit of the American coast-line. They had an organised fleet of smugglers running in whiskey, rum and all kinds of intoxicants, along the whole Eastern seaboard of America. Bermuda and Nova Scotia were the two bases for the smuggling fleets. Every crime imaginable had been committed, with the full knowledge of those engaged in this illegal traffic. The day we sailed from New York harbour we saw an American revenue cruiser hail a British ship, standing out about ten miles from Sandy Hook, filled to the combings with Scotch whiskey, and in answer to the hail of the American revenue officer, the British officer on board jeered at them. But he who laughs last, laughs best. We do not think there is any smile on the face of the lion to-day. A dark cloud has passed over the Empire on which the sun never sets, and Curs-on, the braggart, has learned at long last that there is someone strong enough to call his bluff. Of course, we would like to whisper to Uncle Sam, not to be too reckless; the British Empire still has behind it Jimmy Craig and the Government of the Six Northern Counties. P It would be a fearful thing for America if Jimmy Craig would demand that Dunvilles' whiskey must be allowed into the United States, and what an opportunity there would be then to see Tommy Moles, Dawson Bates, and Jimmy Craig leading the Orange Lodges, not from Belfast to Cork, but from Belfast to New York. But a joke is a joke, and the valiant Craig, Moles and Dawson Bates can bully, browbeat, intern and flog unarmed men and women in Ulster, but the Empire might pass away and Dunvilles' whiskey remain unsold, before Craig and his Cabinet would ever risk their skins outside of Belfast.

A Nocturnal Visit.

The other morning; at the ungodly hour of 2.30, we were disturbed by a clattering on the door. It appears that the Government thought it their business to pay us a call, social or otherwise. In order to make the visit more impressive they sent more than the average number of messengers.

We have no objection to the military, nor the C.I.D., paying us a visit, but we beg to remind them that our office hours are ten in the morning until four in the afternoon. We mention this in order to avoid future misunderstanding.

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# THE IRISH WORKER

(AN ἑοικυμένη ζαούλας)

Edited by JIM LARKIN

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ONE PENNY.

## Hold Fast, Brothers!

It were well that a little light was thrown upon the present dark passages in the present industrial struggle. We had during the past years to read ad nauseum the boastful outpourings of the superhuman controllers of the Irish Labour Movement upon the growth and magnitude of the ONE BIG UNION. We had pseudo scientific interpretations of the philosophy and practability of the One Big Union form of organisation. We are candid enough to say that we accepted these boastful outpourings in a somewhat irreverent spirit, knowing the capacity for organisation of these superhuman leaders. We wanted to believe, even though our consciousness rejected the statements made by these self-elected persons. We read with care the dire threats they continually hurled at some poor farm worker, who was non-appreciative of the power of these superhuman leaders. We read of "fighting-on-all-fronts" stuff and we were fearful that these Terrible Devils, who were guiding and directing this powerful force on the industrial field might be strong and yet, lack a sense of mercy.

### Abuse of Power.

We are always fearful of the abuse of power. We read until our eyes grew dim of a "well organised industrial machine," every part of its motion working in perfect harmony and its energy applied in a resistless and overpowering manner, whenever these supermen desired the application of this wonderfully constructed machine. These supermen only had to give voice and even the earth stood still; the sun and the stars moved not in space. Joshua, himself, was a piker in comparison to them. And when they opened their mouths there were loud tremblings heard, and the trumpet sounds that caused the fall of the walls of Jericho were but sweet sounding reeds in comparison to the loud cymbals which heralded the fall of the walls of Capitalism. At least, that is according to the "V(oice of Labour)" and the repeated statements of the super-leaders of the ONE BIG UNION.

When we returned to this land of heart's delight, into pastures green and silvery waters flowing, the honey mead and to a land overflowing with milk and honey, brought to

(Continued on Col. 3.)

## SPECIAL WIRE "IRISH WORKER"

"Only fly in the employers' ointment," writes the Irish correspondent of the "Morning Post," is that success has perched too easily on the Larkin banners."

It is noteworthy regarding the Anglo-Irish strike movement that the majority of the English newspapers suppress all mention of developments. This is being done for two reasons, firstly, to prevent sympathetic action; secondly, to prevent embarrassment of the despised labour leaders here.

Complaints are being made by the London men that telegrams sent to Liberty Hall last Friday asking for your assistance and advice have been intercepted, but despite all the odds facing the men more are daily joining issue with them. Liverpool wires London men that the Cunard and White Star are all out with prospects of a port deadlock.

Among the London men more than sixty thousand have already rejected false advice of Union Executive, Strike Committee (formed first week) and the Docks Group Committee. Feeling growing that men should withdraw all support from the politicians by signing political fund exemption forms. Men are demanding that they be given strike pay, and that the officials also be placed on strike pay.

Other telegrams addressed to us have not been received up to the time of going to press.



Boss (to respectable labour leader): "Now tell the men: 'agreements before bread.'"

perfection by the One BIG UNION, and we gazed upon the supermen again, and lo, in the hour of our tribulation, we listened to their doleful moanings, we began to realise these laddy-bucks of super-leaders were coddling the neighbours' children.

### One Big Union, Forsooth!

ONE BIG UNION, forsooth! They never sensed at any period since some of them were forced into the Union movement, what the ONE BIG UNION idea meant in form or application. Let us take, as an example, this city of "Sturm and Drang"; a city wherein the workers have expressed their power, their loyalty and solidarity in industrial struggles for close on three centuries; a city wherein every form of industrial and social organisation has had its birth and growth, and what do we find? We

## Wisdom of the Talking Fish

By ART YOUNG.



THE TALKING FISH SAYS:— If there were more documents from the rank and file there would be less betrayals by the leaders.

have the co-ordinated or centralised body of labour divided into two hostile sections. We have a Trades' Council of labour and a Workers' Council of labour. The elements in both sections working mischievously against each other in a personal way and to the detriment of the general body of workers throughout the city. We have two so-called Transport Unions, one a foreign corporation, with its controlling headquarters in London, and the other, which in our foolishness organised for the purpose of educating, systemising and co-ordinating the working class of this town and the country generally. We dreamed great dreams in those days. We thought to take the workers of this country from under the tutelage and direction of a foreign body. Those we associated with, and whom we impressed, in some cases, into service and who, in other cases, we convinced by the success of our methods—we thought that these associates of ours would sense the vision and lend themselves to the task of education and direction.

We came back to find that owing to abnormal conditions that this organisation, which we founded, had grown

(Continued on page 4.)



# SPIRIT OF LABOUR.



"The need of mutual aid and support, which had lately taken refuge in the narrow circle family, or the slum neighbours, in the village or the secret union of the workers, re-asserts itself again, even in our modern society, and claims its right to be, as it always has been, the chief leader towards further progress."  
PRINCE KROPOTKIN.

"And I saw the many menacing, evil faces, creeping, insincere worm-faces faces with noses ever on the trail, hunting blankly and always for gain; faces of stolid conceit, of puckered propriety, of slobbering vanity, of damned assurance."  
EDWARD CARPENTER

## LEST WE FORGET!

### CLEARING THE DECKS

By JAMES FINNAN LALOR.

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

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

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

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

minent leaders must retire or be dismissed. These men must be got rid of utterly. They must. There is nothing else for it. They are stopping our way, clinging round our arms, giving us up to our enemies. Many of them came into this business from the mere desire of gaining little personal distinctions on safe terms, and at a cheap and easy rate of obtaining petty honours and offices—of making a small Dublin reputation—of creating a parish fame or a tea-table fame. They will never suffer the national movement to swell beyond the petty dimensions which they are able themselves to manage and command; and are, therefore, a source not of strength, but of weakness, and the source of all our weakness. But for them we could walk down the utmost force of England in one month.

In a movement of the nature which has been going on for years in this country, it was impossible to prevent the intrusion into offices of command of that class of men who mark success instead of making it. Indeed it was into their hands those offices have been almost exclusively confided up to the present hour. This can hardly be called a mistake, for it was unavoidable. The movement, naturally and of necessity, belonged to them. It was of the mock-heroic order, the machinery of which none but mean hands could undertake or be competent to manage. The class of men who make Revolutions, and who doubtless exist here as elsewhere, have been altogether disgusted and driven away from the service of their country by the peculiar character of that sort of "struggle for freedom," the system of "moral agitation" which Ireland thought fit to adopt; and from which their pride of manhood and pride of country revolted. The staff of leaders which that system created, and has left behind it is composed of men utterly unfit and unwilling to take charge of a military struggle, and who ought at once to be superseded and replaced. For two generations—may history forget to mention them—these men have been working to do this—the best work that was ever done for tyranny—to take from the people the terror of their

name and make popular movement a mockery. And what now are they working to do? To hold Ireland down, hand and foot, while her chains are being locked and double-locked, and her four noble prisoners\* sent fettered, and handcuffed to a penal colony of England—hear it, O Earth, and hear it, O God! for saying that Ireland should suffer famine no more. Oh! worse for us than the foreign tyrant is the native traitor; and worse than the open traitor in the enemy's ranks is the vile trickster and the base craven in our own. Away with them! They must quit at once or be quashed. One man, and every man, of these now in the prison of Newgate, is worth a host of the dastards and drivellers who are bidding you stand by and "bide your time," while your best and bravest are being transported as felons in the face of your city, in the sight of two islands, and in view of all earth.

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

There are men who speak much to you of prudence and caution and very little of any virtue beside. But every vice may call itself by the name of

some one virtue or other; and of prudence there are many sorts. Cowardice may call itself, and readily pass for, caution; and of those who preach prudence it behoves to inquire what kind of prudence it is they speak of, and to what class of prudent persons they belong themselves. There is a prudence and virtue of the wisest and bravest—there is a prudence the virtue of beggars and slaves. What class do these belong to who are prating now for prudence and against premature insurrection while rejecting every proceeding and plan for preparation?

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

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

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

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

\*Smith O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue had just been sentenced to transportation.—Ed.

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

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

# IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

The Irish Worker will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent or newsboy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

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

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DUBLIN. JULY 21, 1923.

## HOLD FAST, BROTHERS-

(Continued from page 1).

in numbers, not due to education, but as we repeat, owing to abnormal conditions. Conditions governing labour had changed, a change not brought about by effort or conscious knowledge or the need of the workers, but because of military or political exigencies. We found wages had slowly followed after the rising cost of living. We found the Old Spirit of the Union and the working-class movement expressed in the slogan, "EACH FOR ALL and ALL FOR EACH" had been deliberately and with a purpose changed both in spirit and application into ALL FOR ME and ME FOR MYSELF; that the organisation, which was devised and brought into being out of the needs of the workers, was callously and mischievously being used for the aggrandisement and for the political and social ambitions of a few individuals who had squirmed their way into power and control.

Instead of the oldtime solidarity and unity in action we had sectionalism, greed and distrust. That an organisation created and constructed for the purpose of co-ordinating the power of the worker to take over the machinery of production and utilise it in the interest of the productive and useful classes in the community was of purpose deliberately diverted to the use and abuse of the capitalist controllers of industry in this country. These finance-capitalists being mostly members of foreign corporations. The machinery of the Union instead of being used to protect the individual worker to improve his conditions, to educate him and arouse him to action, and to assist him in gaining power over his own life, was deliberately and with a purpose, used in the interests of the continuity of service and the perpetuation of the control of these finance-capitalists of the life and labour of the wage-slaves in this country. Conferences were called without the knowledge of those affected. Agreements were entered into to which they (the workers) had unthinkingly lent themselves. Such arguments, though entered into in the name of the workers, were seldom submitted to the workers and if submitted, were generally explained in a totally different way to that which they were meant to convey and the application of the terms of the agreement were always interpreted from the point of view of the employer. Secrecy was the atmosphere in which they were born in; selfishness and the determination to apply the terms of such agreement to the continuance of power of these self-selected leaders, and to the harmonious working arrangements between themselves and the employing class.

We have a good illustration of the sort of an agreement which has now brought the industrial deadlock in this country. The employers consolidated,

*by King*  
*Dear Kings*  
*W.P. Keenan*

*This man says he can't work very hard & if you can supply the 40m can sack two men he has a wife & large family*

*Yours W. Keenan*

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Local Clerkenwell   | ... |
| English Clerkenwell | ... |
| Irish Clerkenwell   | ... |
| Local Clerkenwell   | ... |
| Irish Clerkenwell   | ... |
| Local Clerkenwell   | ... |
| Irish Clerkenwell   | ... |
| Total               | ... |

*Bring down all the men you can to save us*

### Who is Kiernan?

At the moment we cannot quite get the meaning of this document, facsimile of which is printed above. It is addressed to Mr. Keys. What is the key to the situation? It would seem to convey that Mr. Kiernan is a publican; that he has a place of business in Patrick Street; that he gave the note to some individual seeking work. He recommends the recipient as a man able to do these two men's jobs for one man's pay. He has also this responsibility, a wife and children to feed and clothe. Mr. Kiernan seems to be an economist. We should recommend him as

one of the Fiscal Committee. "Oh, my Sweetlands!" But what about the two men who would have been dismissed? It is not Fair-brother! We return to this subject in our next issue. In the meantime, if anyone knows Keys, Kiernan or the man who was a hard worker, we will be glad to receive all the information necessary for an investigation. We have handed the document to one of the Terrible Devils, who represents a ward in the city. He may discover things. We wonder if the pub was crowded?

We wonder what the two men who were to be put out of their jobs think about it?

with one purpose in mind, and that purpose being the continuance, and that continuance being their power to fix and determine their own measure of profit and the measure of wages they would pay for labour, and the conditions they would permit, governing the expression of labour service. Last year, 1922, they came forward with a demand for a reduction in wages, with their usual platitudinarian claim about the high cost of Labour and the low cost of Living; the reduction in their profits; the foreign competition they had to meet, etc., etc., demanded a reduction in wages and a revision of the conditions governing Labour. And, of course, we had the usual moanings by the self-elected labour leaders that the British workers were accepting reductions and, of course, the Irish workers must loyally abide by the submissiveness and willingness of the British worker; that the British unions had advised their members to accept the reduced rates and to convince the unthinking members of the Union, even the great British leaders were, brought over Robert Williams, the Transport Federation, and even Jimmy Thomas, a thrice sworn traitor to his class, both in war and peace—even his disastorous tactics were closely followed and imitated by those self-elected leaders. The men were advised to take the reduction, not alone the port workers but every class of worker, from the trolley's porter to the highest skilled in the country. They (the workers) were advised to take a further reduction in wages, and then national agreements were entered into, to accept further reductions in wages, and the terms and application of those agreements have never been published. We have had conference after conference, and the reports of those many conferences have never been published. We have had a lot of bombast about fighting on all fronts, but the fighting always ended in another reduction and the fighting was, as usual, like during the past few weeks. In the case of the drug employees, five or six hundred men come out, while members of this Transport Union and other Unions were and are deliberately scabbing

upon the drug clerks and porters. ONE BIG UNION! Then we had the theatrical and cinema employees out. We had a settlement. Yet the members of this Union have yet to learn what the terms of that settlement were. We have had these sectional disputes almost continuously, not alone in Dublin, but throughout the country. We had the members of this Union browbeaten, jailed and even murdered, and the ONE BIG UNION kept on with its moaning, and the leaders attended conferences. We had men's wages reduced and instead of an immediate settlement of the question we had conference after conference postponed, but the men affected still worked on under the forced reduction.

Then came the deliberately conceived plot, the execution of which brought a stoppage on one ship. Then we had the friends of the self-elected leaders deliberately violating the alleged agreement which nobody seems to know the terms of, and demanding reduction of six shillings a day in three instalments, and a revision of the conditions under which they work and, again, we have loud protestation by the self-elected leaders, who have been talking about "fighting on all fronts," and of the meaning of the ONE BIG UNION. And right within this city we have a concrete example of their conception of THE ONE BIG UNION. We have a union, the English Transport Union, leaders of which stand renudiated by their own members in England, Scotland and Wales, functioning in this town, controlling a large body of men, for whose welfare and improvement the IRISH TRANSPORT & GENERAL WORKERS' UNION put up the greatest industrial fight of the last half century. We have the spectacle of boats trading between

Will any person who witnessed the accident in Sheriff Street on June 26th, between the hours of 4 and 5, when motor-car rushed into bicycle, kindly communicate with the IRISH WORKER, 17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

Sunday, July 22nd  
1923

**JIM LARKIN**

will speak at  
**Beresford Place**  
8 p.m.

**Truth Will Out.**  
In reply to charges made by one of the London dockers, that they (the London "Daily Herald") were handing the same "dope" about the strike as the capitalist Press, the "Daily Herald" replies: "... it has given more real news about the dispute than any OTHER capitalist paper." Now we know!

Ireland and Wales, owned by the company in dispute, manned exclusively by Welshmen, and they willing slaves and members of the so-called union that injected itself into the dispute and were the immediate cause, though that was only a subterfuge of the associated employers, who have locked out the workers of this town and country. Did these phrasemongers, who were always talking about "fighting on all fronts," think that the federated employers, who have now thrown off the mask, ever intended to live by any agreements, written or implied? Did they not realise that the ONE BIG UNION of the employers never, at any time, had any sense of honesty either to themselves nor those they had entered into agreements with nor any sense of responsibility to the citizens of this country.

Is it possible, that even at this late day, that these self-elected Union leaders still accept "the interests of the employers as the one and same interest with the workers?" Is it possible to conceive that those self-elected leaders were blind to the realities of life? Did they not know that these employers, whom they met in conference with, and in social functions, were perfecting their organisation and making arrangements ahead to destroy the power and usefulness of this Union? Did they believe that the employing class of this country and those who protect the employing class at any time were willing to observe or carry out any agreements? If these egotistical, self-elected leaders, consciously or unconsciously, permitted themselves to think that the smooth-phrased gentlemen (?) who beattered them with lavish praise as being wise and respectable labour-leaders would not at the appointed time laugh loud in their glee at those who had been such willing instruments in their hands or as the "Irish Times" would say: "We are very glad that no exception can be taken to the behaviour of the Free State Labour Party in Dail Eireann, where its members have set an admirable standard of conduct to the house. So, too, might the federated employers of this country speak of the self-elected leaders of the Irish Transport Union. Nay, they have said it with emphasis. The labour leaders of the Irish Transport Union are "respect-

(Continued on page 8).

We print the call of the Transport Workers in England, No. 1 sent to us for publication, also telegrams received from various ports.—Ed.

SOLIDARITY WILL WIN

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE !

# THE DOCKER

BULLETIN OF DOCKERS UNOFFICIAL STRIKE COMMITTEE.

## A WORKERS' STRIKE FOR BREAD

**News Items**

**The Right Cargo to Load**

**A FIGHTING SPIRIT**

Avonmouth Strike Committee.

Sturrock,

To London Strike Committee.

Your telegram of congratulations and explanatory letter to hand. Many thanks to London brothers. We shall welcome your daily report and will also render you the same, as we certainly wish to work in complete unity with you.

On 3rd inst., Avonmouth men did not start work, held a meeting and were advised by Union Officials to go to work and honour agreement. Absolutely refused, held another meeting and elected Strike Committee by 11 a.m., and passed a resolution absolutely-refusing to accept any reduction.

The following resolution was passed by the Strike Committee and taken to Bristol, coupled with their resolution and put before the mass meeting, thus:—

1. That we refuse to accept any reduction. But are willing to return to work at the former status; that is, 11s. per day.

2. That an impartial inquiry be held into the cost of living in relation to the purchasing power of the workers wages.

This was carried unanimously, and through our union officials placed before the employers at 4 p.m. By 7 p.m. they turned it down.

On 4th inst. Avonmouth mass meeting confirmed the resolution, and will remain out.

Permanent staff of C. J. King & Co., stevedores, were asked to work banana cargo of s.s. "Motaqua"; they refused and walked out of the dock gates and joined us. This included foremen, deputies, and all employees, except office staff.

Docks permanent staff were approached as to their attitude and intentions. They met at 5 p.m. and assured us that they would do nothing outside their own duties, or detrimental to us, and passed a resolution that should they be asked to do so, would refuse and walk out in a body. It is practically certain they will be asked and we look forward to seeing them out to-morrow.

July 5. Mass meeting heartily welcomed your letter and unanimously decided to work with you.

Docks staff not yet out, but expected to-night to decide to come out. Not a ship working. And we are solid: we will not accept a reduction. Hope to have a resolution to couple with you to put forward to-morrow.—Yours faithfully,

M. E. H. ROSSITER,  
Sec., A.S.C.

**NOT A FIGHT AGAINST THE UNION BUT AGAINST STARVATION**

**WHERE ARE LEADERS NOW ?**

**An Appeal to All Transport Workers Stand Firm, No Blacklegging**

**NO HANDLING "BLACK" GOODS**

The Dockers' Strike is a spontaneous revolt, not against the Union as Mr. Bevin claims, but against wages that just mean starvation.

The strike is the concrete expression that the Dockers, victims of the most horrible casual labour system in the world, have at last reached rock bottom.

The Dockers have found that Agreement or no Agreement, they can't live on the miserable wages they were getting before the present reduction began to operate.

It would be an act of dishonour to their own wives and children if they agreed to the lowering again of their standard of living.

Families aren't kept and rent isn't paid, according to official cost of living figures and 12 months old Agreements.

The people who frame the cost of living figures have never had to try to keep a family on 10s. a day, once in their lives.

The Trade Union Leaders who are recommending us to accept the reduction haven't (and would not attempt) to keep their wives and families on 10s. a day.

But it isn't even 10s. a day. The casual nature of the Dockers' work actually brings it down to 5s. a day, taking it month by month.

Must you be "honourable" and accept this? Or will you be "dishonourable" and demand for you and yours the same right to live as decently as your Leaders and their families do?

At the Transport Conference, Mr. Bevin said: "The great fight of the future must be for a guaranteed week and the abolition of the horrible, bestial conditions of casual labour."

But, isn't there need of a great fight now? Why wait for the future. Are not the Dockers all out in Hull, London, Cardiff, the Bristol Channel, and Manchester? Isn't the fight on now?

Why and how have our officials reached their present position? Isn't it because they all posed as Leaders, as the men who could lead out of the present rotten conditions?

Isn't it the duty of Leaders to lead? Many times is has been stated "that the rank-and-file have no fight left in them."

Does not the Dockers' Strike disprove this? The Unofficial Strike Committee, composed of actual Dockers, of the men who really understand what a struggle it is to keep the home going, appeal to all Dockers in all Ports that are already out to **STAND FIRM!**

We appeal to all those Dockers, who are at present at work, whether they are Permanent Men or not, to join the Strike. This fight is your fight. We are all subject to the same miserable conditions. We are all members of the same Union. Ours is a common fight. Come out and join us!

Surely we have not got so crushed in spirit that members of our own Union are going to continue at work in this fight, while the rest of us are out.

We appeal to all Dockers at those ports that are still working, to refuse to handle any ships that are diverted from the Ports where Dockers are on strike.

We appeal to all Road Transport workers of our Union to refuse to handle any goods at any of the Ports affected by the strike.

We appeal to our comrades of the Railway Workers' Unions, to refuse to transport any "black" traffic. The Hull Railwaymen have shown an example to Railwaymen all over the country.

Despite the decision of the Conference on Monday, to "request us to return to work," we say again, your duty is a simple one. It is to come in and fight with us and for us.

To-day the Capitalist Press will praise you and refer to your strong sense of duty and honour. They will laud you up to the skies. That is because it's their game you are playing.

Do you think they would praise you if your action was to the workers' benefit?

We don't want honeyed words and flowery perorations. We don't want lofty speeches calling for solidarity when there is no fight on. We want solidarity now.

Now! while we are on the streets. On the streets, fighting for Bread. It isn't very much to fight for it's true. We are amazed at the moderateness of our demands.

Comrades All!

(Continued on Page 6, Cols. 2 and 3)

*Reports from the Ports*

**Dockers Strong as Ever**

**A MESSAGE FROM MANCHESTER**

Copy of telegram forwarded to Bevin.

Ask E.C. to call Delegates together from all Ports who are affected, to a Conference to be held in London on Monday, with a view to discussing present strike.

Strike Committee, Manchester.

**CARDIFF CARRYING ON.**

Cardiff.—Mass meeting. Position unchanged; determined hold out. Suggest two from each strike area arrive London for Monday.

**GRIMSBY GOING WELL.**

Bravo, London. Heartiest congratulation. Grimsby is with you. Grimsby Dockers.

**AVONMOUTH ALSO AGREED.**

Letter received. Our aims coincide. Explanatory letter following. CUMMINGS, Avonmouth.

**Railwaymen also Against Sliding Scale.**

**"NO FALL IN COST OF LIVING."**

Railwaymen as well as civil servants and dockers are up against the fodder-basis sliding-scale, which the capitalists who run the Government as well as industry are wrangling so as to cut down real wages everywhere. Broad Street branch of the N.U.R. have passed the following resolution: "We condemn our E.C. for accepting sliding scale reductions when there is absolutely no fall in the cost of living. We ask our representatives to have the moral courage to challenge immediately the Board of Trade figures; railwaymen well know that this will prove an increase and not a decrease."

**Bevin's Dirty Tactics.**

During the debate at the Transport Conference on the Dockers' Strike, Mick Maguire, a well-known rank-and-file fighter all along the London Docks, supported the Amendment that the Union back the strike. In reply, Bevin pointed to Maguire, and said, "You are one of those we had to force in the Union." Bevin soon realised his mistake and withdrew his offensive remark. Maguire, with a 32 years' record of staunch Trade Unionism, was in the workers' fight before Bevin was heard of. And yet Bevin talks loftily about "honour."

**Manchester Marching Along**

All men out, except a few Maintenance men. Would be helpful if a London Docker could be sent along. (Extract from report received 16-day.)

## Avonmouth 'Aving No Bunkum.

**ALL OUT.—POSITION SOLID.**  
Avonmouth Strike Committee.  
To Bro. Sturrock, Lon. Strike Com.

Dear Sir and Bro.—In continuation of the report to you yesterday, I am pleased to say that the position here is firmer than ever. The permanent staff ceased work and came out on strike to-day. Also the maintenance staff and other small departments who are affected by the reduction met to-day and considered their position, and will probably come out to-night. Avonmouth to-day is absolutely at a standstill. No cargo is being worked, except one fruit boat, which is being worked by the office staff of the firm concerned. But that is only being put to store. Nothing is going to rail.

So ship and store delivery is at a standstill. Avonmouth this morning unanimously passed a resolution to adopt the London Unofficial Strike Committee's policy as published in the "Daily Herald."

Yours faithfully,  
M. E. H. ROSSITER, Sec.

## The Spirit that Wins.

**LEADERS PUT TO SHAME.**

**CARDIFF CARRYING ON.**

To Strike Committee:—

Bro. Sturrock,—In confirmation of telegram to you, believe me when I say I would have wired you before but, in the rush of the moment, your address got mislaid. Now, the mass meeting heard your wire read out to them, and it was well received, and I was instructed to immediately get into touch with you, and I will act as you desire by giving you a daily report of our position and development.

Now, as to the position here at Cardiff. You can take it from me that the Cardiff Docks, from the Transport position, is absolutely at a dead stop, not even one crane working.

But, as you are probably aware, the Coal Tipplers are in a different organisation, and the position is at present that we meet their secretary to-day, and I believe that we shall be successful in getting all coal shipments stopped, and I would try to get you to understand that if we bring this off, Cardiff will be tied up completely.

I would also point out that we have decided not to release foodstuff of any kind under no consideration.

Trusting you will see that we here at Cardiff are determined to get a complete United Front.

I might also state that we can safely say this is the best stoppage that has ever taken place at Cardiff.

Let me sum up the position briefly: Spirit Grand.

All for a United Front and a Fighting Organisation.

Yours on behalf of the Strike Committee,

Bro. W. NEAL (Chairman).  
J. WARD (Secretary).

## But Not For 10/- a Day.

"Owing to the heat many of the delegates at the Transport and General Workers' Union Conference sat in their shirt sleeves, and Mr. Ernest Bevin took off his coat, waistcoat, and collar before speaking."—Daily Press.

The dockers have to take theirs off every day in the week, when the boss permits them to work, but they draw the line at doing it for 10s. a day. Mr. Bevin would strike if he had to receive 10s. a day for taking his coat off.

The history of the working class is a long history of sacrifice and struggle. We are all suffering now. But through this strike we have shaken the public apathy. We have roused the working class from its lethargy. Even our officials privately admit they admire our fighting spirit.

Keep the fight going Boys, and remember—  
**BREAD WITH HONOUR IS FINE,  
BUT, WHEN YOU CAN'T GET BOTH—  
STRIKE FOR BREAD.**

*The National Dockers' Unofficial Strike Committee.*

## THE OFFICIALS AND THE WORKERS DEEDS NOT WORDS WANTED NOW STRIKERS SOLID

### UNION MUST HELP THE FIGHT

The decision of the Conference of the Transport and General Workers was not unexpected.

It is very difficult to carry a Conference with you, when all the principal officials are against you.

The *Daily Herald* states this morning that the Conference decision was "an Olive Branch to the Dockers."

But the Dockers and their families can't live on Olive Branches. It's bread they want, and bread can't be bought on casual labour at 10s. a day, when you are lucky enough to get it.

It is easy for Mr. Bevin to thunder about "honouring agreements." It is easy for Mr. Gosling to talk about "the European Situation."

It is easy for the Editor of the *Daily Herald* to talk about "Olive Branches."

But it is the Dockers who want bread and who know that it can't be got on 10s. a day, two or three days a week.

It is the men affected who have decided to remain on strike. Then let the Leaders come out boldly and lead this magnificent fighting spirit to victory.

Let the whole resources of the Union be brought into action. All over the country the action of the Dockers has roused enthusiasm. Along the dock-sides, in the workshops and factories, all workers are glad, that the Dockers have refused to be thrust down still further into the Pit.

At the very Conference that turned down the Dockers, Ben Tillet, their old leader, said:—

"I am not ashamed of the men who have had courage enough to show their resentment. They have shown we are not trained to attrition or cowardice."

You're right, Ben. Come down amongst us. Never mind the people who always want to fight to-morrow and the day after. The fight is on now. We are out to win. *Are you with us?*

Is the Transport and General Workers' Union going to be used on our side or on the side of the Employers?

We have no money, we have no great personalities amongst us. We have no great and elaborate strike organisation.

But we have got the fighting spirit. We are prepared to kick against starvation.

Our misery and despair has forced this Strike. Is our great Union to stand aside and by official thunderings of "return to work and abuse," and dishearten men who have given a lifetime of service to the old Dockers' Union, or is the Union going to come in, and take the lead? Rally every Seaport solid against the Employers, create a wave of working class enthusiasm that will pave the way to victory.

This is the question of the hour. Is there one single full-time official of the Union, who is prepared to "burn his boats," and come into this strike, because he believes the strikers are right?

They say the hour produces the Man and the men. Has Black Friday to be repeated again? Dockers of the Rank and File! Stand Firm!

Your demand is a simple one. Bread not Olive Branches!

## OUR STRIKE PROGRAMME! IS IT YOURS?

1. NO REDUCTION IN WAGES
2. THE REVISION OF THE AGREEMENT
3. NO WORK UNTIL THE ABOVE ARE CONCEDED
4. THEY MUST BE CONCEDED IN ALL PORTS
5. NO SEPARATE AGREEMENTS  
ALL IN OR NONE.
6. NO LEAVING THE UNION

On this point we are emphatic. We are not out to smash the Union. We want it strengthened. We want it to fight the battles of the Workers. For that reason we ask the Leaders to use the Union machinery on our side in this fight.

7. THE UNION TO RECOGNISE THE STRIKE AND PAY STRIKE PAY
8. GO TO THE GUARDIANS  
and demand relief so that your wives and children will not starve

9. CO-OPERATE WITH THE UNEMPLOYED ORGANISATION

Strike Committees everywhere must firmly establish themselves and so command the respect of the workers that their lead will be accepted. The Committees must act together, and get into contact with each other at the earliest possible moment.

This is our Programme! Isn't it worth fighting for?

**This is Our Programme! Isn't it worth fighting for?**

## The Rank and File in Conference.

**SOLID AGAINST GOING BACK.**

**THE FIGHTING SPIRIT THAT WINS.**

A compromise of rank-and-file delegates representing the Dockers on strike in London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Barry, Avonmouth, Bristol and Portishead, was held in the Dockers' Hall, Newby Place, Poplar, on Monday.

Reports from all the strike areas were received, and at all Ports affected the men were reported to be solid and against any return to work on 10s. a day.

When the decision of the National Transport and General Workers' Conference was received, a discussion took place on the future tactics to be employed, and it was unanimously agreed to communicate this resolution to the Conference:—

"That the Union officials be approached with a view to opening up negotiations with the employers for resumption of work. We believe our officials can in all honour suggest that the employers should waive the last wage cut, seeing that Parliament states that the basis of the cost of living is wrong. We say a Committee of Inquiries should be set up to go into the matter, and when this is open and we receive the report then we are willing to go back to work at the old rate of pay."

All Dockers should now rally round the Unofficial Committee.

Give it your fullest support and loyalty.

To be defeated now would be unthinkable.

Attend all meetings. Picket all Docks. Report to your Strike Committees. Talk to your Comrades in other Unions and get them to join in the fight.

Reports from all Ports should be sent to W. Sturrock, 8 Blake Road, Canning Town, London.

## Hello! Road Transport Workers.

Every day you are in the Docks. Every day you have seen the hellish scramble for jobs and bread that goes on in the Docks.

The Dockers, members of your Union, have been forced to strike against starvation wages. Your help is of the utmost importance.

The Dockers can hold up shipping, but you can make that hold up perfect, by refusing to bring any goods out of the Docks.

The employers will try and get cargoes unloaded by blacklegs. But that won't help if you refuse to touch any "black" traffic.

If you were on strike, wouldn't you expect the Dockers to help you? Would you expect the Dockers to unload or load any Carmen's Vans?

Of course you wouldn't; you know the Dockers wouldn't do it either. Then you must help the Dockers now by refusing to handle any "Blackleg" traffic.

Sympathy is fine. But Action is better. A real united front can be achieved if you will join the Dockers in this strike. Will you do it?

## To All Railwaymen.

Your wages are going to be attacked again. The Agreement of 1919, by Lloyd-George, that your wages would never come down below 100 per cent. above your 1914 rates, is going to be scrapped.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1.)

TO ALL RAILWAYMEN. (Contained from Page 6.)

You, therefore, are under no illusions about "honouring agreements." You can appreciate and understand the position of the Dockers who are out on strike. Your industry is vitally bound up with the Dockers. Your help now is of great importance in winning this fight.

Refuse to carry any blackleg loaded traffic. When your troubles comes, you will want the help of all sections of the workers.

The Dockers want your help now. You wouldn't like casual labour at 10s. a day.

Neither do the Dockers, and you can help the Dockers to win by refusing to carry any Black traffic.

They Understand.

Mr. Sturrock, Dear Comrade,—I have been instructed to inform you that at a meeting of delegates representing the whole of our branches of the National Furnishing Trades Association in London, held last evening, a resolution congratulating the Dockers in their attempt to put a stop to the workers' retreat was carried unanimously.

I have written Mr. Bevin, Mr. Thompson, the "Daily Herald" and the "Workers Weekly" to this effect. Best wishes for a successful fight.

Yours fraternally, B. ROCKMAN, Secretary.

To All London Busmen.

You know what it is to have to fight against recommendations of your officials, to accept ignominious terms.

You have to be firm and reject their advice on two ballots, or your wages would have been cut.

Your fighting spirit and solidarity enabled you to win a fine victory.

Your Albert Hall Meeting was the real business; but, suppose you had not been able to force a victory peacefully. Wouldn't you have had a strike?

And would that strike have had to be fought in opposition to many of your own officials?

We Dockers are in the same position as you were, and we have been forced to strike. We are sure you understand our position. We are sure you are with us in our fight.

Now we want your practical help. Get your Garage Committees to demand the Union to back the strike.

You are in the same Union as we are.

Why not a one day sympathetic strike on behalf of the Dockers?

You can force the Union to act. You can force the public to sit up and take notice that you are not prepared to be passive while 65,000 Dockers have to strike to get Bread.

Act now! Do it now! —A One Day Sympathetic Strike of all London Busmen.

To the Tramway Workers.

You know the daily struggle for bread that goes on in Dockland. You wouldn't like to work for 10s. a day, and that only two or three days a week.

You belong to the same Union as we do.

You are workers and understand our fight.

You can help us! Will you do it?

A One-Day Strike in sympathy with the Dockers would be a magnificent gesture of solidarity.

O'n sclúid.

An Fírinne.

"A i dtosaic ar 'cúite dúine eile, sé an fear is mó a bfuil gnóca agam de an fear a mbeoas é an fírinne do na daoine i nac scuirpíde amúda iad." As Stoc na míosa seo an cáim sin tuas. Don-cuimro go coródeamail lán-cóiteannac leis na smaomtib sin, ac caitear an fírinne 'na hionlán a noctad. Ni déanfar sé cúis an fírinne a mbeoac nó a teac- mbeoac ar uairib, i i ceilt nuair a síltear gábad deit leis.

Innsítear i gcomhphóiré i, i béro sinne sásta. Ac a bfuil an fírinne dá noctad? A bfuil a sgríobtar ins na páipéaraib fíor—nó má tá sgríorta de'n fírinne as baint leis an sgeát, a scuircear oac ar bit uirtí ar maite te daoimib áitíroie? Na páipéir nuaróeacta féin, céaró a bíod le ráo aca bliadónta ó som; is céaró cá te ráo aca paol léarín? Agus nac iad an dream céaróna a b'i mbun na bpáipéar céaróna na bliadónta úo, acá gá sgríobad nóiu? Is maic is cuimh linne nuair a bíod 'cúite amh dá oltas aca ar daoimib, ar mór a meas oac nóiu. Cao cuige an t-acruasó ní sinn? An iad na páipéir nó na daoine a t'aiscúis roimic?

San amháras sí an fírinne acá uaim i bíod sí agam. Na cuircear d'allaó-mullós ar na daoimib ac oiread le na gcur amúda. Bí crumnuasó síos i nAs na Ríos Ói Oomnaic seo caitead, i ro réir mar cuatamán, má bí dá céad tuime bailúgce te céite annsin, bí an t-Comaeac am. An tuime uasal lágac-croiteac úoán, ó hulgín, bí seisean ann as cur de. Lá ar na bliadóac as léigean na nuaróeacta paol an t-ionól ceappad tuime go raib na mílte i na mílte annsin léitíreac. A bin fírinne, nó a bin as iarraróe daoine i gceanncairib eile ar puo na tíre caob amúg de Cill Dara a cur amúda, ní sinn? "Craobsgaonac" b'póiré a t'ubairpáre ar a léitéro sim. D'fírinne a ráo go raib crumnuasó ann, i b'éaró a céaró as an nuaróeactóir an cúro eile a déanam —an oac a cur suas mar óearpá.

Cuileac de'n fírinne.

Ós i an fírinne amán acá uaim, i nac bfuil aon fóim oiraimne d'allaó mullós ná cooltó páicín a cur ar aon tuime, dá maic linn ceist nó úo, nó b'póiré trí cinn féin, a cur te go noctóeacóir an fírinne beagán beas níos ionláme ná mar peicear uáim go bfuiltear a déanam paol léarín. Céaró cá te ráo paol Cúige Ulaó? Cá fáro go gcuircear an Comóid nó an Comisiúim Teorann ar bun? Cé an ciall an roigheas paol an sgeát? Bfuil gnócuigce as an sgréasac, i a tucc leamánna? Léigeanar, cá seacáim ó som ann go scaitpíde dream láirín a cur isteaic 'sa' goeac Toagó eile ar fáncíos go mbéar aon gnóeacáil 'sa' sgeát as Scúircóirib na Sé Comaeac nuair beac an ceist ar súbad. leat-Bliadóim eile, ar a laigéad, caite san tava paol. Di port eicinc, nac é seo, dá seimic ó árdán eile. Fóiré an ciall gan gac uite de'n eile ar an aon port amán, i

Will you do it, and help us to win. Only the workers can help the workers..

All matter on the strike of the British dockers supplied by the Unofficial Strike Committee, 8, Blake Road, Canning Town, London, E.16.

caiteamúro an ceist a cur arisic. Cao cuige an roigheas? An fírinne acá uaim. An míste dúimn beic as braic ar an Stoc sin a mbeoac uáim i dtosaib an sgeát seo?

Ceisceanna Eile.

Cé is mó an meas acá ar Gallab an lae móiu—nó aró fearr Fáilil an lae móe a sgríobad—Gaeóil ar paol i an léiteac sin móiu, cá a fíos agac—ná mar cá ar na Saebéarab a caic a noctíreac as obair an son na tíre, le na Saobúagó nuair dá beas a mburóeacac i a cairde? Cé hiao an dream acá ins na postab móra paol léarín? Bfuil baint ar bit as na "Saoin" leis an sgeát? Bfuil fíos ar bit as an Stoc paol ná neitib seo! Má cá, a n imseoacó sé é; agus muna bfuil a fíos, a noéanfaró sé aon iarrac te na solóac? An fírinne acá uaim, i an fírinne a teachuagó ar puo na tíre, i n-Fáililim, com maic te i mDáile Áca Cliaic. Moláim é m'áimic an Scúic léigean do tucc oibre—oibrigóis, nó ná hoibrigóis. Nil daoine ar an saogal so—cléir ac an oiread te cuatib—com gnáó D'iamáil sin amac 's amac is go gcuircear sum ar bit ionmca-obair aca nó uaca, ocras ocaic nó a noctáim te nite aca. Ruo eile, ní bíom sé de deis aca a t-ucaastal féin a réitíreac i dtosaic báine, ná ní tuccar seans úoib a nsaolta a saeac isteaic i bpostab a mbíonn pároie deas comórom asca, san móran oibre as báine teo-bíod go mbíonn na saolta sin feiteac nó mí-feiteac te haaró na bpostá céaróna.

Féaró an Stoc eart, cur i gáas ar na hOlláimnaib, i gcuccar breic órao nó réir mar cuiltear. Dá noéanacóir sin, b'póiré go mba teas úo'n teangam é. Má ceapcar gur póiréir fírinne de'n cineál acá a scaellacó eart ar puo na tíre as na nuaróeactaib anois a cur siar i mbéarab na coiteacáca, pan nó go mbéar an Toagó Mór eart, i b'éaró a fíos as go leor annsin céaró is coil i mian na noaoine ann.

Cá ó hulgín as eacac go b'Ác Cliaic, leis an b'fírinne a noctúgó annsin is oigíoe. Ni fanóacó sé te coil na noaoine a curcáicáil in a sean-ionas féin. Acé labnoaróe Dáile Áca Cliaic i nambeoac na nuaróeacta, i ní cuircear d'allaó mullós ná cooltó páicín ar na cao-róirib ac oiread is cuircear ar aon roimic eile de'n tír.

As muncir na tíre cá ceart coigca, i ní as go dream ó na uaisle a gceapann siad iad féin a béit. O'eigis daoine te cúpla bliadóim com léiteacóe mór-cúiseac—sin ionmca féin sur' ar éigin acá Bráó Uí Conaill sáac páirsing aca te súbad imnce. Tiocearó acruasó ar an amsir—i ar an bpostamílac freisin n'éis an coigca so as ceannacó linn.

Iasac na h-Iasacá.

Cuiracó fear as Oiróeacáim Áca, óaró amh go Ó Mumeacáim, síos go Connoac Cíarraige te g'nóca Comhairle an Comnoae sin a réitíreac i a scúirac, bíodar com mór sin in amháir, más m-croiteac a raib ráitíre. Comisióiré a tuccar ar tuime a cuircear ar ócáro de'n t-sóiré sin. D'éigean Comisióiré a cur ar an ócáro céaróna go Comnoae Liac Óroma, i cé toigpáre cuige ac—nílro 45 cumad caoa—Cátoiréac Comhairle Comnoae Cíarraige an Comhairle a raib a cúro g'nóca trí na céite—Páorac Ó Seoctráda—an Seadac. £1,200 'sa mbliadóim a béas mar tucaastal síge as réitíreac i as scúirac g'nóca Liac Óroma. Céaró óearpá an

Stoc paol seo? Nil an tucaastal coitac ar ócáir ar bit. Má bíom an réitíreac com maic is cá an pároie béit Comairle Liac Óroma ar an gComairle is fearr i n'éiríim. Fíos.

Cárla com píosrac is acámuro dá maic linn beagán beas colais 'págarí car mar cá agam. Bfuil sé ceannac, uilceannac nó uilgeamail do tuime ar bit postca a bfuil pároie leis a glacac paol an Scáe, agus 'san uair céaróna é 'na Ceacca Dála? Nac éirgan úo, úo réir nóis uilgeamla, eirge as ceann eicinc aca? Má glacam fear i b'péis Sasanna postca paol an Scáe—caob amúg de'n Comairle g'nóca, nac scaiteann sé eirge as an b'péisíreacac léitíreac bonn? Nac bfuil an nós céaróna aca i gCanóca i paol gac aon féis eile a ceauoig féis Sasanna a cur ar bun? Ceist i seo tuas ar maic linn fearra a págarí uirtí, agus seo ceist eile, Bfuil sé ceauoigce as tuime ar bit a bfuil ionas aise ar an gComairle g'nóca, nó 'na díre i seirbis na noaoine i gceoirac, beic 'na ceampórom ar Déancúisib i as pléiré leo paol is a béas sé 'na díre i seirbis na coiteacáca B'íod sé de cuatim agam go scaitpíre aon tuime, a toigpáre cuig na postab móra sin cur suas 'o aon g'nó paol teit úo féin. Ac b'póiré sinn as uil amúda ins na blúicib seo. Nil uaim ac an fírinne.

Eán Aille.

IN COUNTY MONAGHAN.

The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union exists in Co. Monaghan as well as in other counties in Ireland. The Monaghan workers, reading the "V(o)ice" week by week naturally enough came to the conclusion that the One Big Union was a very big thing and the Executive of that One Big Union were modern Atlases. And their wonder and admiration grew as they read the "V(o)ice" week by week. And the name and fame of the Executive went through the length and breadth of the county, so that the local men decided to inaugurate a campaign of organising the workers. As they had faithfully forwarded to Head Office their funds—£34 being sent from Clones last year, as per the 1922 Annual Report, they applied for the services of an organiser. But no organiser was sent them.

A month or so ago some Labour trouble developed in Clones, the Clones Branch taking the matter up. The employer, a certain pork buyer, of that town, wrote up to Head Office and received the reply that the Clones Branch had now no connection with the One Big Union. And they're out for a Workers' Republic, eh! Oh, these officials!

We commend the Monaghan workers to hold the fort for Labour in the North. Dublin and the South, aye, and the West too, will rally to their assistance in the very near future.

A FACTORY IN DUBLIN.

Winstanley's Boot Factory, Dublin, is said to be obliged to shut down three days per week, owing to slackness of work. It is alleged that this firm was unable to secure any contracts for boots—while country firms are inundated with work. Two Dublin representatives are alleged to be members of the Contracts Board. Dublin workers require bread as well as any other people. And Dublin workers have votes too, and they are fast losing their apparent gullible simplicity, which the coming General Election will prove.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

Below we publish a list of subscriptions received, up to the time of going to press, in response to our appeal made recently from the window of Liberty Hall:—

Amount previously acknowledged, £65 8s. 11d.

Messrs. J. J. Carroll, per Jos. Beggs—John Redmond, 1s.; Joe Keogh, 1s.; James Flynn, 1s.; Joe Warren, 1s.; P. Doherty, 1s.; R. Harrison, 1s.; J. Murphy, 1s.; R. Doyle, 1s.; J. Boylan, 1s.; T. Boylan, 1s.; P. Howard, 1s.; J. McAuley, 1s.; J. FitzHarris, 1s.; A. McAuley, 1s.; P. Butler, 1s.; J. Byrne, 1s.; B. Weir, 6d.; Jos. Beggs, 1s.—Total, 17s. 6d.

British Petroleum Co., per P. Murray—R. Heaney, 1s.; M. Shanahan, 1s.; D. Byrne, 1s.; P. Murray, 1s.; J. Fay, 1s.; P. Scully, 1s.; — Roche, 1s.; W. Murray, 1s.; J. Kearney, 1s.; P. Doherty, 1s.; J. Cleary, 1s.; M. Gartland, 1s.; J. Delaney, 1s.; Jas. Kelly, 1s.; — Haughton, 1s.; — Cummins, 6d.; J. Shannon, 1s.—Total, 16s. 6d.

Dealers of Parnell St., 12s. 6d. Dockers on S.S. "Spurnpoint" per Jas. Carrick, 14s.

Grain Boat, per M. Behan, £17s. S.S. "East Side" per J. Mallon, £1 19s.

Pat Costelloe, 1s.; W. Murray, 2s.

Wallace Bros., Coal Merchants, per J. Styles—P. Eldon, 1s.; J. Styles, 1s.; M. Kelly, 1s.; J. Byrne, 1s.; C. Nolan, 1s.; M. McAuley, 1s.; P. Hannan, 1s.; J. Reilly, 1s.; J. Brennan, 1s.; W. Ryan, 1s.; J. Hughes, 1s.; — Boyle, 3d.; — Boyle, 6d.; — Moran, 6d.; — Hendrick, 3d.; — Brennan, 3d.; — Mackin, 1s.; — Moore, 6d.; — Carr, 1s.; — Brady, 1s.; — Behan, 6d.; — Walsh, 1s.; — O'Neill, 6d.; — O'Neill, 6d.; — Shelly, 6d.; — Glynn, 6d.; G. Styles, 1s.; M. Styles, 1s. Total, £1 1s. 3d.

Paving Department, Dublin Corporation (2nd Collection) per J. Joyce and W. Monroe—P. Byrne, 8d.; J. Douglas, 1s.; J. Behan, 1s.; J. Bloomfield, 1s.; P. Williams, 1s.; J. Kelly, 6d.; P. Walsh, 1s.; J. Cullen, 1s.; P. Hanratty, 1s.; — Turner, 2s.; M. Keegan, 1s.; B. Lee, 1s.; P. Delaney, 6d.; — Hanlon, 6d.; J. Dalton, 3d.; Hurley, 6d.; — Halpin, 6d.; J. O'Hare, 6d.; J. Douglas, 1s.; J. White, 1s.; J. Duncan, 6d.; J. Brown, 1s.; M. Styles, 1s.; — Doyle, 3d.; Spud Murphy, 3d.; J. Lennon, 3d.; — Galaher, 6d.; J. Thornton, 1s.; J. Whelan, 1s.; M. Winters, 1s.; J. Whelan, 4d.; M. Byrne, 1s.; P. Carey, 1s.; C. Cullen, 1s.; — Bridger, 6d.; Tom Sweetman, 1s.; — Clarke, 3d.; — Byran, 6d.; — Coogan, 6d.; J. Conroy, 6d.; C. Tyrrell, 1s.; — Walsh, 1s.; J. Corry, 6d.; Ned Harte, 1s.; J. Lennon, 1s.; Dawson, 1s.; J. Hyland, 1s.; D. Brady, 1s.; J. Barton, 1s.; J. Weir, 3d.; P. Duffy, 1s.; C. Poole, 1s.; — Mallon, 1s.; I. Callaghan, — Quinn, 1s.; P. Kiernan, 1s.; — Fitzgerald, 3d.; — O'Brien, 3d.; P. O'Donnell, 6d.; M. Murphy, 1s.; T. Kenny, 6d.; — Mulcahey, 6d.; M. Geoghegan, 6d.; — Carlon, 6d.; J. Murray, 1s.; J. Mahon, 1s.; D. Donovan, 1s.; H. Hane, 1s.; — Hughes, 3d.; C. Brady, 1s.; Anon, 1s.—Total, £3 9s. 3d.

Brooks Thomas & Co., Abbey Street Dept. (2nd Collection) per Andrew Baker—R. Laird, 1s.; Andrew Baker, 1s.; C. McGeown, 1s.; W. Deegan, 1s.; J. Keenan, 1s.; P. Nolan, 1s.; J. Mitchell, 1s.; F. McGrane, 1s.; J. McDonnell, 1s.; W. Jones, 1s.; W. Bell, 1s.; J. Cottingham, 1s.; G. Hickey, 1s.; J. Kime, 1s.; P. Cottingham, 1s.; J. Kime, 1s.; J. Guthrie, 1s.; E. Harvey, 1s.; C. Keogh, 1s.; W. O'Toole, 1s.; J. Molloy, 1s.; M. Nelson, 1s.; M. Reilly, 1s.; F. Flynn, 6d.; — Byrne, 1s.—Total, £1 4s. 6d.

Collected on No. 2 Job Tenters' Fields, Stanley Street (4th Collection) per Chris. Carroll, £1 11s.

Collected at meetings in Beresford Place, £18 5s.

Collected by T. O'Leary, £1 18s.

Wallis Carriers (collected by T. O'Connor), £1 13s. 10d.; P. Byrne, 4s. 6d.; Patrick Courtney, 1s.; James Connolly, 1s.

Dublin General Shipping Co., per P. Doody, £3 18s.

Building Guild per P. Byrne, £2s. 2d. Paving Dept., Dublin Corporation, per J. Joyce and W. Monroe, £2 14s. 11d.

Dublin Corporation, Clontarf, per D. McDermott—C. Francis, 1s.; J. Masterson, 1s.; D. McDermott, 1s.; J. Murphy, 1s.; J. Keating, 1s.; J. O'Bierne, 1s.; B. Callan, 1s.; Davy Blaney, 1s.; J. Sheridan, 1s. Total, 9s.

Collected by J. Boyle—H. P., 1s.; E. McCann, 1s.; J. Brennan, 3d.; J. Boyle, 1s. 3d.; P. D., 2s. 6d.; C. G., 6d.; M. H., 6d.; M. K., 1s.; J. D., 6d.; M. F., 1s.; J. T., 6d.; M. K., 6d.; B. B., 6d.; M. McK., 6d. Total, 11s. 6d.

T. & G. W. U., Sandyford, 15s. 6d. per Mr. T. Mooney (2nd collection).

The following are the subscribers to the sum of 15s. 6d. handed in on July 11, 1923, by T. Mooney, Sandyford Branch:—G. McCluskey, 2s. 6d.; J. Gill, 2s. 6d.; C. O'Rourke, 2s.; T. Conroy, 2s.; J. Mulvey, 1s.; M. Dowd, 1s.; J. Howley, 6d.; P. Norton, 6d.; T. Redmond, 6d.; J. Maher, 6d.; and T. Murphy, 6d.

Collected by T. O'Leary, Casual Dockers, £1 16s.; Miss M. Kavanagh, 5s.

Custom House Docks, Wallis Bros., per Joseph Styles:— Reid, 1s.; — Doherty, 6d.; — Gibson, 6d.; — Hendrick, 2d.; — Bradley, 1s.; — Moore, 6d.; — Berry, 6d.; — Rowe, 6d.; — Mackin, 6d.; J. Eldon, 1s.; — Styles, 1s.; — Kelly, 1s.; Reilly, 1s.; — Brennan, 1s.; Ryan, 1s.; Hughes, 1s.; McGauley, 1s.; Hannon, 1s. Total collection, 14s. 2d.

Collection Liberty Hall, Sunday evening, July 15, 1923, £18 11s. 4d.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total received since last issue: £64 1 6. Total amount received to date: £129 10 5.

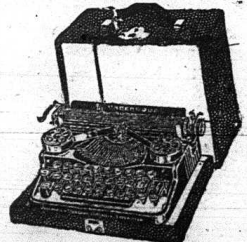
Known Unemployed.

The known unemployed in the Saorstát is 32,016. There are also thirteen to fourteen thousand men in prison, together with 50,000 in the Army. Add these together, with those not registered and you have a social problem that will compel attention. In the meantime we have the attempt of the employers to reduce wages. Of course there is still the Flogging Bill. And the "Irish" Labour Party can still ask questions.

The true organic formula of political as of economic justice is—

"From each according to his powers, To each according to his needs." —J. A. Hobson.

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HOLD FAST, BROTHERS!

(Continued from page 4).

able, responsible, sane leaders. We can depend upon them, not like those of 1913 and the preceding years."

Now these self-elected leaders being no longer necessary to the plans of the employers are treated to a dose of the medicine they themselves had administered to individual members of the Union, who were foolish enough to take the advice of these self-elected leaders in the immediate past and accept reductions under veiled threats. Labour leaders who are willing to lend themselves to the employing class may get elected to power and place like the Sextons, Thomases and others, and they may secure a place in the affections of the employers. They may be recommended as safe and sane leaders by the owners of the "Independent," "Freeman" and the "Times." There may be even hope that the Government may appreciate their services and, like the Seddons and the Shackletons in the English labour movement, who they so willingly imitate, they may obtain political appointments. These self-elected leaders may for a time abuse the confidence of their members, use the machinery of the Union for their own and their friends' advancement.

And then in an hour comes the collapse of the machine and they learn in bitterness that "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley." And such an hour, with its penalties, has come to these self-elected leaders. The house they built on sand is toppling in about them. The confidence they placed in the employers has been misplaced, and even the job-seekers and place-hunters, whom they organised in the Union for their own purpose, are getting fearful and fretful. Some of these place-holders are like rats in a sewer, they have shown their teeth, but they know the inevitable awaits them. Others among these place-holders are already seeking fresh fields and pastures green, but even at this hour these self-elected leaders, like desperate creatures, have the audacity to repeat and try to carry through some of their political tricks they pulled off in the dead past. Last year when they wanted to bring enough voting machines to outvote all the other delegates at the Irish Trades Union Congress they appointed 102 delegates and illegally used the funds of the Union, funds which should have been utilised in educating and organising the ill-educated and unorganised workers of this country. They illegally used the funds to bring these 102 voting machines to endorse their nominations for An Dail. Again, this year, they have dared to arrange for 83 voting machines to assemble without the knowledge of the members of this Union and in defiance of the rules of this Union to again meet at the Irish Trades Union Congress and assist the unscrupulous, ambitious office-seekers to control that which is masquerading as an Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress. Well, we will see what the outcome will be within a few days.

In the meantime the issue is to be faced. On one side the organised employing class, directed and controlled by the Shipping Federation of London, supported by the corrupt Press, a Press which for the past few years and even until the battle was joined, enlarded these safe and sane leaders. The columns of this Press were ever open to these ambitious individuals to lie and malign individuals who neither the employers nor the Press could cajole or control. Now this Press, having no further use for these safe and sane self-elected union leaders, expresses its contempt for them, and the

employers, through that Press, are using the same methods against the men locked out as these self-elected leaders availed themselves, even during the immediate past. Who, may we ask, is the "prominent official of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union" who keeps the employers so well supplied with information? They are few in number, the prominent officials of the I.T.G.W.U. There are but four who run the Union, and they have to hang together or they will hang separately. Which of the four pillars is falling asunder? Which of the four voices is instructing the "Independent"? Surely these self-elected leaders cannot blame the office boy now for giving out information to their friend, the "Independent." We'll wait and see.

Our message to the workers is, today, as in the past, stand together, brothers. In selling your labour power see that you, yourselves, fix the price and the conditions. Don't be led astray by the fearsome phrases of so-called leaders, who fearful in themselves, because they see their positions in danger, try to obsess you and mislead you. See that whatever is done shall be done in the open; that any discussions that take place, that you will be kept fully informed of; that any arrangements come to be submitted to you first, for your acceptance. Don't be misled by any personal issues. Don't allow yourselves to be swayed by ex parte statements. Now that you are on strike pay, see that all your officials go on strike pay too. EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH. Let that be your motto. Be alert. Be vigilant. Insist upon your officials carrying out your orders. Don't be led astray by the rapid, vicious writings in the employers' Press. Don't be worried by being out of work for a brief time. Many a time when there was no strike or lock-out you had to walk about idle. The Press did not concern itself about you then. If you stand together, loyally and steadfastly, you are impregnable and unconquerable. See to it that none of your funds are wasted in this crucial hour by paying individuals to do illegal things. See to it that the so-called official paper of the Union prints the truth. And see to it that every word spoken by these self-elected officials is lived up to. And each and everyone of you live and work as if this fight depended upon you alone. Remember the Union, first, last and all the time. The Union is yours. It was organised for the welfare of you, your wife and children, not for officials. Hold fast.

God give us men! A time like this demands Great heart, strong minds and willing hands, Men whom the lust of office will not buy, Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honour. Men who will not lie.

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F. NORTON

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# THE IRISH WORKER

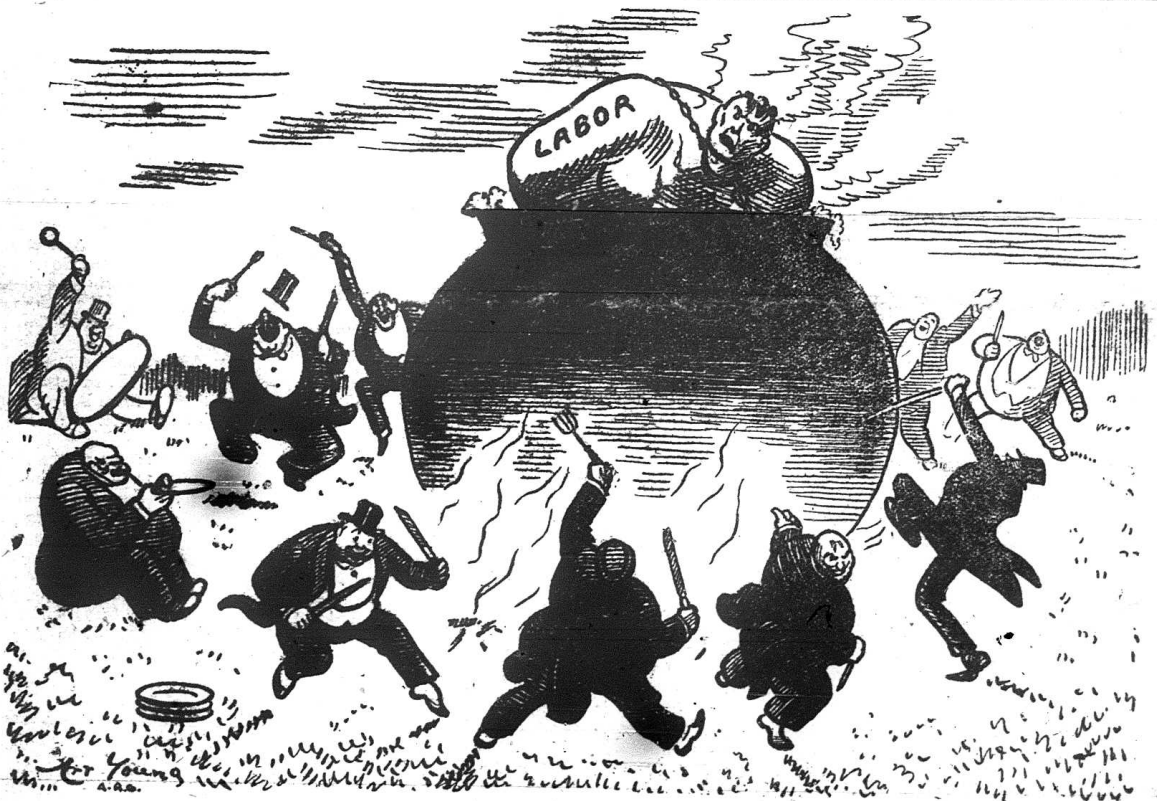
(AN T-OIBNIDE ZAOLAC)

Edited by JIM LARKIN

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DUBLIN, JULY 28, 1923.

ONE PENNY.



"He who laughs last laughs best."

## Employers' Conspiracy Unmasked!

Just to keep the record clear, so that we may say in the near future we told you so, we want to set down in words what is intended to be carried through by the Sacred Triangle, not to speak of the Squared Circle, at the conference to be held in this city on Friday, July 27th.

The workers throughout Ireland engaged in loading and discharging ships, and the kindred sections affected by the lock-out of these workers, have been invited to a conference, under the guidance and direction of the Ministry of Industry

and Commerce. They are to meet there with the representatives of the Shipping Combine which holds the monopoly of the transhipment of goods to and from this country. These representatives are there by instructions of the Shipping Federation of London. Now this is how the play proceeds. The workers are locked out. A demand is made by the shipping representatives for a reduction of 6s. per week in the wages of the docker; such reduction to be enforced in three instalments of 2s. per week, over a period of six months; and a further condition of re-employment is a revision of the working conditions. Now the representatives of the workers protest loudly and stren-

ously that they do not believe that such a reduction in wages, nor a revision of conditions, can be accepted. So they proceed along these lines. They advise the men to join in the conference and listen to the arguments advanced by the employers as to the urgent necessity for such a change in rates and wages.

Previous to the conference being called, a manifesto is issued by the employers setting forth in detail the difference between the wages paid in 1914 and the conditions governing the application of the labour power of the workers, as against the wages paid previous to the lock-out, and the conditions recognised. The point being made

by the employers that they cannot continue to submit to such conditions of wages and methods of work; that they suffer from keen competition with some nebulous body, of which they are not so careful to give names or place of business as they are in giving rates of wages and the hours of labour worked. Nor are the employers as deeply concerned in stating what were the freights charged by them for carrying goods in 1914 and what are the freights they charge to-day. Neither are they sensible of the need to give the public and the workers the amount of capital charged with earning power in 1914 and that which they demand a re-

(Continued on page 2).

## EMPLOYERS' CONSPIRACY UNMASKED.

(Continued from page one).

turn upon in 1923. It would be an interesting statement for the public, and we feel sure that those who were responsible for the publication of the differential between the rates of wages in 1914 and 1923 will be willing to submit their annual reports and statement of accounts submitted to the shareholders of the holding company and subsidiary companies embraced in the Shipping Combine, which controls the very arteries of the nation.

Might we suggest that the representatives of the workers before discussing the demands of the employers for a reduction in wages, that they demand that full information be supplied to the conference; first, as to the amount of actual cash subscribed at the formation of the British and Irish Steamship Co., City of Dublin Co., Manchester Co., Burns Line, Laird Line, and the Tedcastle Line of steamers. Second, the amount of capital apportioned by the London and North-Western in that section of their operations governing the Dublin-to-Holyhead steamers. Then a statement showing the amount of watered stock in these companies; the earning power of these several companies; what return they have made to their directors and shareholders; the increase in their tonnage; the freight rate charged to the shippers; the difference between the wages of their managers and salaried staff between 1914 and 1923; the amount paid to the directors, during each of these several years; and how much they intend to reduce freight rates by when this reduction in wages takes place; for our readers can be assured that unless the workers in the several ports in Ireland awaken, the plot will be carried through and the reduction will be accepted by the representatives of the workers.

For this is the formula: first, the employers will ask for such a reduction that there is no possible chance of the workers agreeing to accept, but the wise leaders will get the employers in a magnanimous mood, mark you, and instead of the employers demanding their pound of flesh, they will be prepared to accept half a pound; that is to say, that instead of insisting on the 2s. per day reduction, they will be willing to meet the workers half-way; and these self-elected leaders will advise the men to accept the shilling per day reduction. They will then come forward and say:

**Fellow-workers, you see how wisdom lives within us. We have saved you from a reduction of Two Shillings per day. We have got the employers to agree to reduce their demands to a shilling per day. And now, whisper, we advise you to accept.** As for the Sailors and Firemen, such as sympathise with them we know that they will not stand in the way of a settlement, and you, dockers and carters, will not let them stand in the way of a settlement. And, of course, the Government will advise both parties, in the interests of the country, and on high patriotic grounds, that they recommend that such a settlement should be come to. Then all will be right as right can be. The workers will be divided again. The leaders will be sane and responsible persons, and the employers will meet and say: "I TOLD YOU SO. Brains still rule, and our profits are still secure."

Supposing the workers first demand that those who attend the conference on their behalf should be elected by the men affected and the approval of the general body of the Union. And we say, suppose they insist that such information as we have referred to should be placed in the possession of the members of the conference, and that a period of time be set for a consideration and analysis of this information; and that pending such consideration that the status quo as from April 1st, 1923, be continued until January 1st, 1924; that in the meantime the men return to work, under the conditions and at the same rates of wages existing and recognised on April 1st, 1923. That not only should this settlement cover the port workers, but in the interest of the country generally the same agreement should apply to all workers in dispute throughout the Twenty-Six Counties; that all the men affected in every capacity return to work on the same conditions. There are obvious reasons why there should be such a settlement, for according to the annual returns of the Dublin banks and the returns of those firms engaged in business in this country who issue annual statements of accounts, trade is flourishing, returns are above the average, profits have accrued to the masters of industry and finance-capitalists greater than any year previous to the war. We are not speaking without the book, when the banks are doing well, then the farmers, the industrial capitalists and business generally is doing well.

Take, for instance, the Munster and Leinster Bank. They have declared a dividend of 20 per cent. That is to say, that upon every £100 worth of capital they have made a clear gain of £20. Now this is not an industrial undertaking, the shareholders and directors are but finance-capitalists. Bankers do not produce. They are simply an organisation to facilitate the interchange of values. If they are obtaining a clear profit of £20 on each £100, what must be the profits of those directly controlling industry? Take, for instance, the jobbers engaged in the cattle trade. They go and obtain an advance from the bank to buy a lot of cattle. They have to pay the interest to the bank for the loaning of the money, or the bills are drawn against the bank. They have to have their expenses and a profit on their speculation.

Then the poor farmer. We had occasion to write to an agent, who was selling a very large farm, and we inquired as to the reasons for selling. We were informed that the farmer intended to retire. We asked what the return from this farm was over the past ten years. We were astonished, and expressed our astonishment, for we told the agent we could understand the reasons why he was asking the price set down. So when you go to buy a farm the vendor is very emphatic as to the amount of profit accruing from the working of such a farm. But when it comes to a question of wages, the same farmer is just as emphatic in telling you that he is losing money. When it comes to industrial undertakings the same thing applies. Let us take Guinness's, for example. The capital value of the stock in Guinness's in 1914 was set down at some two million seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand pounds. The

watered stock of that company in this year of Our Lord is set down at £9,250,000. That is to say, that where you had to earn a profit-dividend on £2,750,000 in 1914, you have now to earn a profit-dividend on £9,250,000. We are told, with sickening reiteration, about the closing of two shipyards within this Port, the closing being attributed to the high wages demanded by the workers, and we have to accept that bald statement. But let us have all the facts in the case. What capital was put into these two concerns; what were the charges against the undertakings, such as wages of directors, managers, etc.; and, above all, who were the persons managing these two shipyards, and was their interest solely concerned with Ireland and the development of shipbuilding within this Port of Dublin? Then we have the Irish Glass Bottle Works, who locked their men out on the question of a reduction in wages. At the same board meeting they had decided to demand a reduction from the actual workers in the industry, they increased the directors' fees, which increased fees would have more than met the reduction demanded from the already underpaid workers.

It is singular, yet true, that the owners of the various industrial undertakings and the farmer class generally seem to be enjoying a greater measure of the world's goods. Motor cars seem to be becoming quite a necessity in the lives of these people. Luxurious homes and surroundings seem to be their portion. A single room in a house condemned by the sanitary authorities, a meagre portion of the earthen products, uncertainty of employment, and refuge in the workhouse at the end of a harassed life, the return the worker receives.

And you will note what tender regard the legislators take in the interests of the privileged class in this country. Trinity College, the Propagating House for British Imperialism and the Ascendancy Class, can obtain an allocation of £30,000 per year, supposedly for the purpose of higher education for the few. But the two shipbuilding yards, which have an educational value for the sons of the workers, could not receive the slightest consideration from the gentlemen who are so lavish in handing over the wealth produced by the workers to the pay-triots, who control Trinity. These are the gentlemen who decry any talk about class distinction or class ascendancy. You will note, also, on another page, the spirit of tolerance and the expression of sympathy extended to the workers by the employing class generally, expressed through the mouth of the gentlemen who comprise the Board of Commerce and the Rotary Club. Down with the workers! Lock them out! Beat them with the weapon of starvation! Or, as William Martin Murphy said in 1913: "We, gentlemen of the employing class, can eat four meals a day. It won't affect us how long the strike lasts. But the hungry eyes of the strikers' women and children will compel them to submit to our terms." Well might Lord Northcliffe, who was then owner of the London "Times" and "Daily Mail," call William Martin Murphy by his right name, William Murder Murphy. Both of these men have gone to their account.

But the men whom William Martin Murphy swore to subdue,

and the women and children these men of 1913 whom he tried to use in such a fendish and un-Christian manner against their husbands and fathers, still live on. *And they remember!* We suggest to the gentlemen of the Rotary Club and the Board of Commerce that what William Martin Murphy and his associates failed to do in 1914 they have little chance to consummate the crime intended in 1917. We wonder if all the sacrifices and services rendered by the workers of this country to the cause of liberty during the past nine years is to reward itself into going back to the condition of semi-slavery which existed here previous to 1907. It is a slow, tedious and bitter path that workers have to tread. Hunger and harassment of soul is their daily experience, but the objective is worth striving for, and the suffering endured will make the attainment of our desires worthy of the sacrifice.

Stand fast. Do not be misled by the cajolery of those who you pay to direct your efforts. Do not be browbeaten by those who only use your bodies for the purpose of their own profiteering schemes. Demand and insist upon getting your share of the productive values you only create. There is sufficient wealth in this country to give you, your wives and children, a larger measure of life. We are told that the Irish Free State grows more food for Britain than she does for herself. "Producing food for England," in the words of an English advertiser, "is Ireland's main business." The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin, says: "The Irish Free State is the ideal supplier for the British buyer." We suggest that the first consideration of the Irish workers should be to supply themselves with food and all the necessities of life, and then, if there is a surplus, share it with the workers of other countries.

Now to return to the main issue confronting us. It has been proved, during the time the employers who controlled the Shipping Combine locked out their workers, that other shippers trading to the ports of the Free State, more especially to Dublin, can pay the wages recognised by the Union—and are paying the wages. It has been proved that there is a conspiracy entered into by the foreign shipping combine and certain employers in this country to dislocate trade, starge, if possible, the workers into a condition where they will have to submit to the dictates of this foreign shipping combine, and; in the words of one of the gentlemen, that a continuance of the lock-out will mean starvation, rioting, the introduction of the military and police, and the driving back to work of the men who are struggling to uphold their present all too inadequate standard of living. Such is the love and charity that abounds in the hearts and minds of these patriotic employers. It were well, in the interests of your wives and children and the interest of your country, to disappoint these "Christian" gentlemen. Hold fast. Be worthy of your efforts in the past, and be determined now and in the future that you insist upon getting paid a wage adequate to provide, at least, a shelter and sufficient food and clothing to keep you and yours in decency and comfort. This your country. See that you, too, enjoy a decent measure of life for the service you render.

**Opium Traffic.**

It has been said that the reason why the sun never sets on the British Empire is due to the fact that God is afraid to trust it in the dark. It does not matter what part of the British Empire you may travel to, there you will find the "edifying" effect of British rule.

Speaking before the Geneva Convention, recently held for the purpose of devising ways and means of ridding the world of the drug evil, more especially the opium curse, Bishop Brent, of the American delegation, made the terrible statement that within the confines of the United States there are over one million drug victims. It is difficult to measure the foregoing statement unless you have seen the unfortunate victims of the drug evil. They present to the world a spectacle that no Government that is in any way responsible for the perpetuation of the drug evil is worthy of respect. It is stated on good authority that 90 per cent. of the opium produced is used illegitimately; that only 10 per cent. is required for medical purposes. In other words, while 10 per cent. is utilised by the medical profession, 90 per cent. goes to fill the workhouses, prisons and asylums with human wrecks of to-day. Only last week a young man was sentenced to death, in the very heart of the British Empire. He laid his downfall to drugs, stating that when under the influence of drugs he was unable to control himself.

The British delegate to the Geneva Convention had the unmitigated gall to state that opium was indispensable to "health and happiness of India." On the other hand, the Indian National Congress—a congress composed of delegates elected from the rank and file of the Hindus—is waging a campaign to save their race from the curse of opium. There can be no shifting of the responsibility in the matter of opium, for it is a Government monopoly, and if the British Government feel so inclined it can destroy the industry to-morrow and tear up every poppy root, and thus banish from the world a drug that has done more to inflict untold misery upon the peoples of the world than any other known drug.

In some countries it is not necessary to apply drugs, in order to enforce British rule. In many cases a resort to the bayonet is necessary. But the opium industry both pays a profit in the way of £,s.d. and it also keeps the minds of those who use it in such a condition that they will accept anything so long as they are allowed to smoke opium. So you can rest assured that the opium industry is destined to remain a Government industry until such times that the Hindus of India rise up in their wrath and not alone destroy the opium industry, but destroy the Government that is responsible for its continuance.

We think the Cripple must have distributed a large quantity of opium throughout the twenty-six-county Government—yclept, "The Free State"—considering the conditions existing here.

A man possessing the power to withhold sustenance from another holds the conditions of that man's freedom.—J. R. Barr.



INDIA FOR ENGLISH CAPITALISTS

**Clear Thinking Required.**

Last week the important question of disarmament occupied the attention of the British Parliament. The discussion on the question arose out of a resolution, submitted by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The argument of the British Labour Party is summed up in the concluding remarks of its leader, when he stated, "What they had to trust to was public opinion, together with judicial machinery for arbitration." Mr. O'Neill, Antrim, submitted an amendment which was carried, calling upon the Government to use its influence through the medium of the League of Nations to bring about a general limitation of armaments. The argument of the leader of the House, Stanley Baldwin, was that until the reparations question and the security of frontiers were settled they could not hope to even call a world conference much less come to any universal decision on the limitation of armaments.

Before we discuss the question of limitation of armaments, let us ascertain the facts in the case. With the exception of Great Britain and Sweden all of the European countries report expenditures far in excess of their income. The Austrian Government, in a recent report, states that their deficit amounts to over 38 per cent.; Belgium, 69 per cent.; France, 57 per cent.; Germany, 46 per cent.; Italy, 21 per cent., and Japan, 17 per cent. In a recent issue we published a statement showing that all of the nations on the side of the Allies in the late world war have increased their military and naval estimates with no immediate prospect of their being abated. In addition we have these countries loaded down with national debts of staggering proportions. Before the world war the sixteen principal belligerents had total debts of nearly six billion pounds, with a total note circulation of one billion, making a total of promises to amounting to nearly seven billion pounds. When the Versailles Treaty was signed, these sixteen countries reported debts of about £35,000,000,000 and paper money issues of £16,000,000,000, making a total of promises to pay eighty times the volume of 1913. Since the Treaty was signed these obligations have continued to pile up. According to O. P. Austin, of the National City Bank of New York, world indebtedness was £9,000,000,000 in 1913.

£41,000,000,000 in 1918, and £80,000,000,000 in 1921. The national debts of Italy, France, Germany, Austria and Hungary are equal to fifty per cent. of their national wealth. An attempt is being made to stave off financial disaster by a resort to the printing press. This cannot last for ever. Those who resort to the wholesale use of paper money are digging their own graves. There is no turning back. Printing paper money is like taking drugs, the more you take the more you need.

So we find on summing up the facts that the European countries are loaded down with debts; that they cannot even find sufficient to pay their day to day expenses, yet they engage in a feverish armament competition. Do these countries engage in this competition because they are of a warlike disposition, or is it because there is some fundamental reason underlying it all? Why cannot France come to some arrangement with Germany on the question of reparations? Why is it that the finance-capitalists of England are anti-French? Why is it that America and England cannot come to some permanent arrangement regarding the world's supplies? Why is it that the "unspeakable Turk," a la Mr. Gladstone, of yesterday becomes the friendly ally of England to-day? When you seek to answer these questions you begin to realise how important it is that those who presume to be leaders of labour in the legislative chambers should exhibit some clear thinking on such questions as armaments, for in the mad race for armaments there comes a time when the inevitable clash takes place and the workers of the world are driven to the shambles like sheep, there to wallow in each other's blood.

So long as the present system operates in which it is considered conducive to public welfare to engage in a sordid struggle for profits, so long will there be a need for armaments. For, as the British Premier stated, "When there came the first air raid and the first use of poison gas a cry went up from this country, yet before the end of the war we were all using both those means of imposing our will on our enemies. Everybody realised then that when men had their backs to the wall they would adopt any means of self-preservation." There can be no lessening in armaments so long as you allow one class to exploit another class. The very system breeds these antagonisms that cause men of one nation to fling themselves at the throats of men of

another nation. Only when men live for the sake of serving, not exploiting, can there be any hope of limiting armaments. And before that can happen there must be a fundamental change in the basis of society. It can only be brought about by the common people of the world organising their forces and taking power into their hands and so controlling the means of life that they will be used for the benefit of those who serve.

The British Labour Party may propose pious resolutions for shop window purposes, but in the hour of action they will be tested, and if they fail to stand the test they will be thrown back into the ranks to make way for that party that correctly understands the situation and bases its programme and policies upon a recognition of the facts, no matter how disagreeable they may be.

**A Democratic Journal.**

TO THE EDITOR, "IRISH WORKER."

Dear Sir,—The revival and publication of the IRISH WORKER amongst us once more is an indication that the rights and will of the people will be rigidly attended to.

Since 1914 the world seems to have gone stark mad, yet certain classes have made the point of gulling the people and profiteering on their labours though actually themselves in the "robbing Peter to pay Paul" business.

Your issue of 30th ult. exposes in detail what has been going on in Dublin by the "wealthy classes," and your sound advice, particularly on the Irish situation, comes in the nick of time.

The advance of Labour is the advance of the worker, is in fact, the advance and genuine civilisation of the world, and the democratic principles your valuable paper is "broadcasting" must effectively serve the people to reach the happy goal of concrete peace.—Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. BOWLER.

AMAZED ONLOOKER: Your article has been left out because the matter has already been published in the daily Press. Otherwise we are always ready to publish matter of such importance. Thanking you for your interest in the paper.

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

## IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

The Irish Worker will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent or newsboy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

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

Subscription, 8s. 8d. per year; 4s. 4d. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or waste time on anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, JULY 28, 1923.

### The Conspiracy.

A meeting of the Wholesale Tea Dealers was held on Wednesday to consider the question of chartering special steamers for the conveyance of tea and sugar from cross-Channel ports.

It was enunciated that as the members of the Employers' Federation, that it was anomalous if they supported any steamers outside the ordinary lines trading into Dublin, while the ship owners were endeavouring to bring down wages and that under the circumstances their obvious duty was to discourage specially chartered steamers.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Barry had, on the previous evening, sent a representation to him asking the members of the Association to meet him and discourage all opposition to his line and any others of the regular lines while they were fighting the employers' battle, and that he believed if supplies were cut off the men would more readily capitulate. Several members, the great majority, endorsed this proposal and expressed their willingness to help in every way.

The representative of L. and E. Egan's pointed out the un-Christianity which pervaded those who would apply starvation to the wives and children of the labourers to gain a victory for an English combine.

Mr. Edward McGrath, McGrath Bros., deprecated this as green-flagging and sunburning.

Messrs. Garrett's representative, together with the spokesmen for Henry Pattison and Co., and Baker, Wardell, thought the matter should not be approached by an appeal to human instincts, and that the point at issue was "wages must come down," and that they would not buy any goods coming by specially chartered boats; that they would sell their present stocks until exhausted and then would quit until "normal conditions" were restored, etc.

One representative, not hitherto seen or known by any of the ordinary members of the coterie, was asked who he was and where he came from. He replied that he was from Messrs. Cantwell and McDonald and that Mr. Cantwell had told him to say that he thought the present a very desirable time to bring down the freights imposed by Barry, and that now was the time to do so when independent steamers could be readily chartered. The representative, who had condemned the cowardly intention to use the starvation lever then pointed out that the leading retail houses, Messrs. Becker and Williams, were not members of the Association and that Messrs. Newsome of Cork could continue shipping large quantities of sugar into the Port, supplying all the wants of their customers and casually collaring the trade, whereupon Messrs. Millar's representative concurred. "It would be unbusiness-

like," he said, "to allow such to happen."

Thereupon Messrs. R. L. Keogh & Co.'s representative impressed on the meeting they must stick together to cut wages down.

Messrs. Ryan's idea was that their customers should be supplied by them rather than by other firms, and that it would be useless trying a boycott of chartered steamers if they all did not agree; whereupon Millar moved the postponement of the entire subject until the Conference fixed by the Government had finally decided or broken off. Bravado fizzled out, and nothing further is to be done for the present, but the matter is to be again gone into if negotiations fail.

You can see from this what you are to expect from the "Irish" firms of McGrath Brothers and R. L. Kehoe & Co. type, and the firms of Henry Pattison & Co., Baker, Wardell & Co., and Joseph Garrett & Co.

### Report of Employers' Meeting.

Dublin employers, under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrews, met last week to consider the present situation in the industrial life of Dublin. The following employers took part in the discussion: David Barry, Millen (representing Goulding & Co.), Eason, H. Dockrell, Sir John Irwin, Reid (representing the London and North-Western Railroad).

The chairman, Andrews, urged the employers to weld their forces together and fight out the issue to the last ditch. It was his opinion that any employer who weakened in the fight was a "traitor to the cause." Comparing wages and conditions obtaining in Ireland with those of England and Ulster he declared that the "labour question in Southern Ireland would have to be tackled sooner or later; that they would have to put their foot down and keep it down."

Continuing to deal with the present situation, he said the right and correct policy for the employers to pursue was one of firmness, for he had had great experience in Labour troubles, "ever since the time our enemy, James Larkin, appeared on the scene." Labour had no responsibility, except that of feeding itself, but they (the employers) were responsible for the conduct of the business of the community and could hardly buy food for their families under present circumstances.

"All of the employers," he declared, should back up the shipping companies, who would run boats, if they received the protection of the Government, which the Government was bound to furnish." He expressed the opinion that if the situation became more intense that "starvation, rioting and looting would break out."

David Barry followed the chairman, quoting statistics showing that the dockers had only five shillings per day before the war, for a sixty hour week; that for the last eight years they had acceded to all Labour's demands, and that now they must have the same consideration from Labour. If they were unable to secure a reduction in wages and a revision of working conditions freights would have to be increased. They had tried to do away with the Labour anomalies by negotiation, but strong action

was necessary. He appealed to all the employers not to soab on the Shipping Co. by chartering other boats. They had informed the Government that they could supply the stuff and see that it was unloaded if they were given protection.

Eason and Millen strongly supported Barry, with Dockrell moving a resolution dealing with conditions of work which, he thought, was as great a grievance as the question of wages.

In a speech that reminded one of the days when Carson was going to march on Cork, Sir John Irwin praised the Shipping Co. for their action and declared that no man could pay the present wages. He believed the employers could win easily and settle the issue for all time to come. "If the Ministry of Commerce," he declared, "is worthy of the name it ought to be able to have this thing settled." He thought the Government ought to show the workers how "unpatriotic their present action is." Reid, of course, representing the London and North-Western Railroad, said that labour conditions here would not be tolerated in any country. "Labour was not in a reasonable frame of mind," he said. He gave instances of the dockers even refusing to work overtime and leaving a ship half discharged because "they had to go for their pay."

In closing the meeting the chairman announced that Barry would supply them with a chart so that they could see the difference in the wages and conditions in Southern Ireland with those across the Channel and in Belfast. He urged the employers, large or small, agricultural and industrial, to press, simultaneously, for a reduction which would bring them to the English and Ulster level. "We must," he said, in concluding his remarks, "stand together, fight together, win together or fall together."

### Unofficial Report.

A private meeting of the Port and Docks Board was held last Monday to consider a communication received from the manager of the Custom House Docks, in which he stated that he had tendered 14s. per day to the dockers to unload the ss. "Endymion," and that they refused. He had been compelled to pay them 16s. 6d., and having done so he wanted instructions for his future guidance.

Senator James Moran moved that the manager in future be empowered to offer anything over 14s. daily.

A request from one of the members of the Board that the Law Agent be sent for, as the legal point of demurrage arose of a vessel arriving in the docks, the cargo of which had been consigned on bills of lading stating the consignment must be discharged on the prevailing wages current in the port.

The Board, through the Chairman (Mr. David Barry), refused the request, though the solicitor is present at the meetings held on Thursdays.

After Councillor Paul had spoken Councillor Joseph Farrell, Amalgamated Painters' Union, in an amendment, appealed to the Board not to lend themselves to partisanship in the present dispute, and suggested they should not make any

Sunday, July 29th  
1923

JIM LARKIN

will speak at

Beresford Place

8 p.m.

ruling on the matter or take sides in the affair.

Mr. Field asked how much the Port was losing weekly in dues, etc.

The reply was £1,500.

Mr. McGloughlin (of J. McGloughlin, Brassfounders) thought that the time had arrived when public bodies should not lend themselves to politics, but should back up trades' associations.

It was understood, rightly or wrongly, by those present that what Mr. McGloughlin wanted the Board to do was to pursue the policy of the various federated employers' associations.

Mr. Barry raised his voice against the wisdom of allowing the workers to go any further in their task of "destroying the industries of the country." Several employers joined in the chorus. Mr. Hall and George Byrne had their say. Mr. M. J. Moran (Draper) and Mr. McCullagh made a few remarks on extraneous matters.

Just as the Chairman was about to put the resolution moved by Senator Moran, along came Alderman O'Brien, who took up the same line of argument as Joseph Farrell. He moved the following amendment:—

"That the Board take no action pending a settlement of the dispute."

After some hesitation on the part of the Chairman, the amendment was put and defeated by 17 votes to 3.

The following voted for the amendment:—Farrell, O'Brien and Paul; those voting against being Barry, James Moran, Ed. O'Dowd, Hall, Holwey, Baird, Leonard, M. J. MORAN, FIELD, MUNDEEN, Peters, McCullagh, O'Kelly, Watson, George Byrne and McGloughlin.

We learn that Messrs. M. J. Moran, Field and Munden are Parliamentary candidates. We will keep these names before our readers, so that these worthy gentlemen will learn that the shipowners of Dublin do not carry the votes of the Dublin workers in their pockets. It is interesting to note Alf Byrne was NOT present.

(Official Report on page six).

"This too I know, and well it were if each could know the same: that every prison that men build is built with bricks of shame, and bound with bars lest Christ should see how men their brothers main. —Oscar Wilde.

Those thieves have kept the workman poor, ignorant and sinful, that they might, without his knowledge, gather for themselves the produce of his toil. —John Ruskin.

**That Belfast Parliament!**

"Argenta," July, 1923.

A Chara,—278 men are interned on this prison hulk, and the policy of the men on board (irrespective of what may be termed "political opinions") is Non-recognition of the Belfast Parliament.

This is the original policy of the men since the very first day of the "Round up" on 23rd May, 1922; and that policy has been endorsed on, at least, two subsequent occasions.

At a meeting of "Six County" public bodies' Chairmen held in the Oak Room of the Mansion House, Dublin, and presided over by President Cosgrave—then Minister for Local Government—on the 25th April, 1922, a majority of those present favoured a Resolution of this Scheme in preference to more grave approved of such action, and could give us no other policy.

When the salaries of the Teachers who refused to draw their salaries from Belfast were stopped by the "Free State," some members of that profession recognised the Belfast Parliament's Advisory Committee, with, I believe, the approval of Mr. Cosgrave's Government; and, I believe one of the Teachers is to be found posted in a "Job" at Portobello Barracks.

At present we have men who strongly supported our action in the past, anxious to recognise the Advisory Committee, on the understanding that they will be immediately released (not to live in the "Six Counties") to join the Civic Guards. Now these men must have been in communication with one of the Free State Government Departments, and I challenge the fairness of inducements being held out to any one of our men here, by any Free State Department, as such tactics only tend to corrupt the morale of men who have put up a good fight against the Belfast Junta.

I consider it is up to the Free State to see that none of their Departmental officials break away from the decision arrived at in April, 1922; and if Mr. Cosgrave has changed his opinion and has now a policy to deal with the "Six Counties," then, as one of the Chairmen of one of the disbanded Boards, viz., the Newry Board of Guardians, I demand it as a Right, to know that Policy.

From a slight acquaintanceship formed in Trades Union circles years ago, I ask you to try and have these matters investigated: Frank Crummie, Teacher, Belfast, is a Clerk either in the Education Office or Portobello Barracks.

Frank Gallagher, Teacher, of Trillick, Co. Tyrone, is at present in Dublin awaiting, it is said, position in Civic Guards.

J. J. Cox, Farmer, Derrygonnelly, Enniskillen, and J. J. Flanagan, Derrygonnelly, Enniskillen, and Harry Crofton, of Belfast (late of Carraroe, Boyle, Co. Sligo).

These three young men have, I am informed, received information from General O'Duffy that if they obtain their release through the Advisory Committee (there is no other way) they will secure positions in the Civic Guards. They are young men whose dependents are not suffering any loss during detention here, and, if they have been so informed, I think Owen O'Duffy, or any

official, should not put obstacles in the way in the fight we are trying to put up against the Partition of Ireland.

If Mr. Cosgrave should attempt to quote as "non-representative" the Mansion House Meeting, to which I have referred, let him remember that he could not at that meeting furnish us with a list of the Chairmen of Public Bodies in the Six Counties to whom he sent invitations to attend, and I think he should not now allow any of his Departments to obstruct that Policy of "Non-Recognition of Belfast," then favoured by him, and now fought to the last ditch by the men on this Prison Hulk.

Added to this is the fact that on the very day following the signing of the Treaty, in December, 1921, a very large and representative delegation from the North-East went to Dublin to interview Mr. De Valera.

Mr. Eoin MacNeill presided; and amongst other things, said that the policy regarding the North was, and must be, unchanged—it must be complete non-recognition of the Belfast Parliament, is Administration and Judiciary.

It is apparent that from the foregoing facts the Free State are anxious to urge their supporters in the North East to recognise the Belfast Parliament.—Is mise, le mor mheas,

[For obvious reasons we withhold the name of the writer.—Ed.]

**Fall From Grace.**

The question of housing was again discussed by the Corporation on Monday. The elections must impend. We know because we see people there who are not often there. They were all bursting with anxiety for the workers. It was decided to defer all matters in connection therewith to the Housing Committee, in order that they would have necessary legislation formulated.

By the way, a story reaches us alleging that quite recently offers for key-money were sought for by a high Corporation official, and that a respectable Free State Senator had offered the sum of £25 for the key of one of the houses in Fairbrothers Fields. We wish our old friend, Tom McPartlin, had been there. He would have made a most emphatic protest against such an action, if the allegation is true. At least, he would have done in the old days. Then how he used to protest with burning eloquence against Second Chambers in legislative assemblies. But, of course, now he is a member of a Second Chamber. In other words, he is a Senator. What a change, my masters!

Senator McPartlin used to protest against two-job men. We hear that in addition to his being a Senator, at £360 per annum, he is plus a carpenter, working at the beach. Well, well, Tom is evidently richer than he was. It seems to us that he is just as wise as ever. He is keeping his mand in for the jobs that may have to be carried out in the future. But still we say, poor Tom!

Councillor John Lawlor brought before the Council the case of about ninety families who are "living" in houses which have been con-

demned by the Inspectors of Dangerous Buildings. He asked, and quite properly asked, that these people should get possession of the new houses instead of the friends of members of the Housing Committee.

Is the Mayor of Tramore housed yet?

Whilst the wages of the workers in the Corporation are being reduced, steps are being taken to secure that the salaries of the officials are to be increased to make up for their loss of war bonus. One of the reports considered on Monday went to show this. The report in question suggested that salaries should be increased from 501 14s. to £750 in one case, and from £350 to £501 in several others. Councillor Thomas O'Loughlin moved that increases from £50 be granted in the case of some that were not mentioned in the report. Is this the same Councillor O'Loughlin who was so active in the reduction of the firemen's wages and of the labourers' wages? If so, why this change of front, Tommie?

**To our Contributors.**

We desire to point out to our Contributors that we are prepared, at all times, to publish the Truth. But we are not prepared to make the columns a medium of personal abuse and recrimination by persons who are not willing to append their names. That kind of thing is only done by the daily Press.

**"Meet 'Deputy' Labour Leader Lyons."**

Mr. Lyons—I want to support this amendment, and not simply because it is put forward by Deputy Gorey. If the same amendment is put forward by any of the members in the Government benches I am sure that the Saorstat will rise in the morning and see in the Press where the Labour Party threw in their lot with the Government for this particular amendment. I think it is really necessary that this amendment should be accepted. For surely 60 per cent. is quite enough to give the landlords. Before this Bill had been introduced, there had been in the country some very large holders of land, who had actually advertised their land for sale. But when they read the terms of the Bill and found they were getting 62 per cent. they removed the posters and said they would wait until the Bill goes through. "Because," said they, "we would not get so much at the auction." Deputy Gorey spoke of the men in an impoverished state, and he also mentioned the amount of good that those particular landlords have done to the country, and the amount of employment they gave on the land and the amount of improvements they did to the land while the land was in their possession. That reminded me of a little story I read in a book some years ago. It happened somewhere down in Waterford where a poor man went to a large landowner that owned something like 1,600 or 1,700 acres. The tenant thought to get into the good graces of the landlord, and lay down at the hall door and started to eat the grass. The landlord came out and said, "My poor man, what is the matter with you?" And the tenant replied, "I am impoverished and destitute." The

landlord said to him, "Get round to the back of the house, the grass is much finer and sweeter there." These are the men to whom the Saorstat are now asked to give a rent that will cripple the future tenants or the tenants who are already in occupation. I certainly support this amendment—not for the interest of the big farmer, the man with the £200 valuation, but for the small man, the man who cannot possibly afford to pay. Furthermore, I think that when we take into account particularly the two classes of farms, taking the freeholder for example, that is the fee-simple holding say of £30 valuation, and take another farm of the same valuation that carries a rent of £12 a year, I think something more should be done for that man who is paying £12 a year, than for the man who is a freeholder more or less. That is why I support his amendment. Deputy Wilson was large in his remarks. He maintained that £200 will be lost by the tenant who will buy under this Act. That £200 will be lost by him. That was gained by the tenant who purchased under the 1903 Act. The Minister for Agriculture wants to know if Deputy Gorey or any citizen had money invested would they hand over the whole percentage of that money raised through being invested. I think that was a wrong remark thrown at Deputy Gorey and Deputy Wilson, for Deputy Gorey and Deputy Wilson I am not quite sure that the money they had invested was money they earned, but the money you give to the landlord has not been earned by him. They have not done anything in this country to deserve the amount of fair play given under this particular Clause. I think it is high time that we asked those landlords to hand over to the original owners the land that belongs to the people of Ireland. The land of Ireland has been long enough in the hands of a few. I am sure that the Minister of Agriculture will try the influence he has, when this amendment of Deputy Gorey's will be put to a vote. I am sure notwithstanding the words that have been said in the previous speeches about the Minister for Agriculture throughout the country that he was the only man that could succeed in getting a Bill that could satisfy everybody, that it will be said to-morrow that he got that Bill to satisfy the landlords and that he had no interest in the tenants.

(The above scream is a loud squawk from the eagle of Westmeath.—Ed.)

**Call Mr. Keys!**

50 Patrick St. and Kevin St., Dublin, July 25, 1923.

J. J. Larkin, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Re interview with you to-day at Gardiner's Place and following your instructions. The note I gave this man was perfectly humorous to make it a "cert." for bearer, and unfortunately fell into it; never for a moment dreaming that it should hurt or injure a man living. Besides, Keys had no power to sack or employ a single man. I sincerely regret my note was not better understood.

Thanking you for your most kind interview.—Yours sincerely,

WM. KIERNAN.

[We will be glad to hear from Mr. Keys.—Ed.]

## You Pay Your Money

Mr. Sean Lyons, T.D. for Westmeath and Longford, also welcomed the President to Athlone, and paid a tribute to his patriotism and administrative qualities, which, he hoped, would result finally in an Irish Republic.

Continuing, Mr. Lyons said he hoped the President and his Government would be again returned by the people in order to work in the future as in the past, to achieve the sovereign independence of Ireland and put down the minority that was out to prevent the majority from functioning (hear, hear). The President meant to carry the fight onwards so that he might be able to secure for the poor man's children—whom he (Mr Lyons) represented—the same rights as the children of the aristocrats had, so that they would not go out of their own country for a livelihood. The best way to achieve the freedom, which was the ideal of the President and all of them—the sovereign independence of their country—was to

## ACCEPT THE TREATY

signed by their Plenipotentiaries in England on behalf of the Irish people, and work it as it had been worked so successfully up to now; and as the elected T.D. of Westmeath and Longford, he was proud to extend to President Cosgrave a "Cead Mile Failthe" to Athlone—a man who had done so much for the freedom of Ireland, who had succeeded in banishing Prussianism and getting for the Irish people the independence, which they had sought for seven and a half centuries (hear, hear). **They never had an Irishman for the past seven and a half centuries who succeeded in achieving their desires until, President Cosgrave was born;** they never had a better Minister, but he was human and so was Mr. Kevin O'Higgins human, and he (Mr. Lyons) had stood up against them. At the same time they were men who were out for one purpose only, and that was to see that majority rule obtained in the land, and above all things, by their will-power and intellect to make Ireland a Republic in the end. He welcomed the President and his colleagues to his (Mr. Lyons) constituency and said, that as a Labour man, he would work with and recognise any Government selected by the majority, and he declared that President Cosgrave was a man whose name would be honoured by the Irish people for seven and a half centuries to come (applause). In conclusion he hoped that in the near future the President would be able to find time to come to his constituency, when he (Mr. Lyons) would be delighted to stand on the same platform with him.

## Truth Will Out.

Interesting statements were made in a discussion in the House of Lords last Monday evening, on a resolution proposed by Lord Middleton, urging the British Government to carry out its pledges regarding land purchase and compensation given both before and subsequent to the passing of the Treaty.

"When slavery was abolished in the West Indies," Lord Oranmore and Browne declared, "£20,000,000 was provided by this country for the purpose. Surely the Irish landowners (slaveholders—Ed.) were more deserving of the country's sympathy than were the slaveholders of the West Indies? The honour of this country was at stake."

In reply to some of the "Diehard" Unionist critics of the action of the late Coalition Government, the Earl of Birkenhead, more popularly known as "Gallop" Smith, spoke some

truths that many in this country might take the necessary time to study before they venture to put forth arguments in the future regarding the financial stability of the Free State Government. "There existed in this country," Birkenhead declared "though it was a dwindling body of opinion, a considerable number of people who thought that the whole settlement was a ghastly surrender and even a piece of poltroonery. Ever since the signing of the Treaty there had been a desperate civil struggle, the dimensions of which might be measured by the fact that the Irish Free State Government, at its own charge, had maintained an army of fifty thousand men in the field. The number of troops by which that army had been opposed might be measured by the fact that there were eleven thousand prisoners in Irish gaols."

"At a moderate estimate, therefore, there were thirty-three thousand Irish rebels in the field against the armed force of the Irish Free State," he went on to state.

"Those two forces together would have made about one hundred thousand men, who would have resisted the attempt of this country to maintain the only system which was alternative to the settlement. It would have been impossible to put in the field the two hundred thousand British troops which the War Office said would be needed to deal with that force. Parliament would not have granted the money and the country would not have provided the volunteers."

"If the present system failed there would only be one alternative, an alternative bloody enough for any intransigent member of that House—the reconquering of Ireland. The present Government of the Free State could only succeed if the British Government gave financial assistance. The Irish Government had been compelled to budget for some £40,000,000 in the current year, though the sources of revenue could only yield £24,000,000. While France owed us £600,000,000, we thought we might reduce to its proper perspective the question of lending some small sum to the Free State."

## London "Daily Herald."

The London "Daily Herald" is endeavouring to secure a circulation among the workingclass of Dublin, judging by the present poster campaign. One of its prominent posters reads, "The Paper that Tells the Truth." As to how true it is those who have read the paper can judge. For instance, Mr. W. Ward, district chairman of the Sheffield section of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, writes to the London "Daily Herald" as follows:—

"May I join with those who are expressing deep regret at the treatment you are meting out to these struggling dockers?"

"If a workers' daily is to record the needs of the toiling masses, in their efforts to beat back the brutal attacks of a vicious circle, then, and then only, can it claim to be genuine in its defence of Labour."

"None would be so foolish as to deny the fact that the unions have suffered a big reduction in membership, because the workers instinctively feel that he is being used as a shuttlecock tossed hither and thither by officials who may have ability, but lack honesty."

"If the dockers' efforts are to be flouted by authority, which is so influential in dictating the tone and policy of the "Daily Herald, then I submit that the sooner the workers are told the truth the better."

## Official Report of Meeting.

Letter from Manager, Custom House Docks, stating that the Quay Labourers employed to discharge the S.S. "Endymion" would not accept 14s. per day, and that in order to get the cargo discharged he was obliged to pay them 16s. per day, and asking Custom House Docks Committee for instructions, referred by Custom House Docks Committee to the Board and referred by Board to a Committee of the Whole Board.

"The following recommendation was proposed by the Vice-Chairman (Senator J. Moran) and seconded by Mr. Watson:—

"That pending settlement of present labour dispute, the Manager, Custom House Docks, should he find it necessary to employ Quay labourers, is not to pay a higher rate of wages than 14s. per day."

"As an amendment it was proposed by Alderman William O'Brien and seconded by Councillor Farrell:—

"That no change be made in the rate of wages of labourers pending a settlement of the present dispute."

"A vote having been taken, the Chairman declared the amendment defeated, the voting being 3 for and 17 against. He then put the original recommendation to the Meeting and declared it carried, the same voting being accepted.

"The following Minute was then recorded:—

"That pending settlement of present labour dispute, the Manager, Custom House Docks, should he find it necessary to employ Quay Labourers, is not to pay a higher rate of wages than 14s. per day."

Members present:—Mr. Barry (in the chair); Senator Moran, draper, Talbot Street, Councillor Paul, Councillor Farrell, Aldermen O'Brien, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Watson, Mr. M. J. Moran, Mr. G. Byrne, Mr. McGloughlin, Mr. Munden, Mr. Peters, Mr. McDowd, Mr. Baird, Mr. Hillyway, Mr. Ede.

## Alleged Rules.

The following advertisement has been issued by Union officials. Members take notice these alleged rules are now a matter of legal investigation. They are unofficial, and are issued without authority.

JIM LARKIN,

General Secretary, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Dublin.

IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION.

## NEW RULES.

Copies of the New Rules of the Union are now available, and all members should be familiar with the provisions of same.

Ask your Branch Secretary for a copy.

Price Two Pence.

## U.S. Watches Fight.

James Larkin, Liberty Hall, Dublin.

MASS MEETING NEW YORK CITIZENS AUSPICES CONNOLLY MEMORIAL CLUB AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE WISH YOU GOD-SPEED IN YOUR EFFORTS TO PROTECT RIGHTS OF IRISH WORKERS.

## How To Fight.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I listened with attention to what you had to say last Sunday evening; in fact, I have a pain in my neck through standing immediately under the window of Liberty Hall for nearly two hours looking up at you.

I have travelled up and down the city talking with various members of the working-class, discussing in the main the present dispute; I have also listened to many speakers, but I did not hear anybody with the exception of yourself, offer any immediate practical policy for the men to carry out. Your suggestion regarding the chartering of ships is one that is worth the attention of those who assume to be leaders in the present dispute. In Australia, during the strike of 1913, the Australian Union, prior to strike, realising what was coming, bought seven fishing boats and manned them with their own striking members. They sold the fish at fifty per cent. below the price of the ring. They gave a percentage of their surplus profits to the hospitals, and at the end of the strike finished up with eleven ships.

Would not the money lent by the Irish Transport Union have been better employed in the chartering of ships to carry on while the dispute lasted? If the Norwegian seamen can own ten ships why not the Irish? There would be no need to pay strike pay. We could guarantee rapid despatch, for every man's heart would be in his work.

I am glad that you realise the power of co-operation. I know it is effective, because I have seen it in operation.—Yours, etc.,

"SKIPPER."

## GENERAL MEETING

OF

No. 3 BRANCH

WILL BE HELD IN

MANSION HOUSE,

Sunday, July 29th, at 12.30 p.m.

## IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

ALL MEMBERS MUST ATTEND.

## Justice!

Dennan, while employed on coal boat "Margareta" in 1913, fractured his head and shoulder. Disabled for life he received compensation, £1 per week, from O'Leary, which he stopped payment on Dec. 17, 1921.

J. H. Callan, solicitor, took up Dennan's case, and after 83 weeks the case has been decided by the Recorder as follows:—Dennan to be paid £60 in full settlement; to cover costs £20 down, and 10/- for each small boat and £3 for each large boat that O'Leary is employed at until the balance is paid.

Dennan is disabled for life and is very deaf. He was also denied outdoor relief and has to refund £40 17s. 6d. which he received from the National Health Insurance. Dennan's address is 9 Hanover Sq., Lime St., Dublin, an old Union member, I.T.C.W. We will return to this matter next week.—(Ed.)

**Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.**

We publish herewith a further list of subscriptions to the fund being raised to provide sustenance, no matter how small, for the wives, children and dependents of those members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union now interned in the various internment camps and prisons. It is to be noticed that among the lists published from week to week that the Old Guard is still to the fore. We trust that the collections that are being made will be continued, for the gaunt spectre of hunger is ever on the job, working overtime, we regret to state. It will be of tremendous value to the men inside to know that the boys on the outside are doing what they can to look after those they have been taken away from.

There are a few jobs that have not yet reported. Perhaps it is due to everybody on the job thinking that everybody else will make a move. It only requires some one man or woman to take the lead, and the rest will respond. We leave the case of the dependents in their hands, knowing they will respond to the old call of the Union: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Collected by T. Mooney, I.T. & G. W. U., Sandycroft—F. Tobin, 2s. 6d.; P. Murphy, 1s.; W. Sheridan, 6d.; T. Quinn, 1s.; M. Flood, 2s.; J. Fleming, 1s.; M. McCluskey, 2s.; T. Cahill, 1s.; J. Moran, 1s.; E. Tracey, 6d.; T. Hogarty, 6d.; J. Kavanagh, 6d.; T. Murphy, 6d.; A. Mason, 6d.; T. Vance, 6d.; J. O'Dea, 1s.; G. Thomton, 6d. P. Cullen, 1s.—Total, 17s. 6d.

Dealers of Parnell St., 10s.  
W. W. Kennedy's Carters, 15s.; W. Heaney, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Jas Flynn, 1s. Wallace's Custom House Docks, per Jos. Styles—P. Hannon, 1s.; J. McAuley, 1s.; J. Hughes, 1s.; J. Brennan, 1s.; J. Reilly, 1s.; M. Ryan, 1s.; J. Styles, 1s.; M. Kelly, 1s.; J. Stanley, 1s.; M. Stanley, 1s.; W. Nolan, 1s.; J. E. 1s.; P. Reid, 1s.; T. Ryan, 6d.; M. Moran, 6d.; J. Russell, 6d.; J. Massey, 6d.; P. Greene, 6d.; C. Walsh, 1s.; P. Mackin, 6d.; R. Boyle, 6d.; T. Moore, 6d.; W. Gibson, 6d.; W. Berry, 6d.; W. Carr, 1s.; Hendrick, 6d.; P. J. Walsh, 1s.; — Owen, 6d.—Total, 11 3s.

Dublin Corporation, Clontarf, per D. McDermott—C. Francis, 1s.; F. Masterson, 1s.; D. McDermott, 1s.; J. Murphy, 1s.; D. Blaney, 1s.; F. Keating, 1s.; B. Callan, 1s.; J. McKeown, 1s.; P. Keegan, 1s.; M. Reilly, 1s.; S. Little, 1s.; A. Friend, 1s.—Total, 13s.  
Breaster's Cement Boat, per T. O'Leary, 12s.  
Cement Boat, per T. O'Leary—Ss Cement Boat, per T. O'Leary, 5s.  
Collected on No. 2 Job, Tenter's Field, per Chris. Carroll, 1s. 7s. 9d.  
Miss Kathleen Sheehan, New York City, 1s.  
Collected at Liberty Hall on Sunday, 17 9s. 4d.  
Amount received, 125 11s. 1d.  
Total amount received, 1135 1s. 6d.

**CASES RELIEVED.**

The following cases have been relieved since we last made announcement of other cases that had been accorded attention by the Committee. There are many cases which demand more attention than the funds will permit. Put as far as can be carried out each case receives equal attention, so that all those requiring assistance receives a little to help them along.

We again re-iterate that the funds are raised by members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union for the benefit of dependents of members of the Irish Transport Union, at present interned. We regret that cases, in which other Unions are involved, are unable to receive attention from this fund. We trust that the Unions whose members are interned, will see to it that the dependents of these members are cared for as far as it is humanly possible.

Mrs. C. 1s.; Mrs. L. and 8 children, 1s.; Mrs. O.M. and 5 children, 1s.; Mrs. C. and 3 children, 1s.; Mr. C. and 5 children, 1s.; Mrs. C. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. C. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. E. and 7 children, 1s.; Mrs. O.N. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. K. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. E. and 5 children, 1s.; Mrs. S. and 6 children, 1s.; Mrs. D. and 7 children, 1s.; Mrs. D. and 6 children, 1s.; Mrs. W. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. K. (invalid) 1s.; Mrs. K. and 6 children, 1s.; Mrs. R. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. C. (invalid) 1s.; Mrs. F. and 6 children, 1s.; Mrs. B. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. B. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. F. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. B. and 6 children, 1s.; Mrs. G. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. O.M. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. G. and 9 children, 1s.; Mrs. M. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. F. and 6 children, 1s.; Mrs. H. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. R. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. K., 1s.; Mrs. C. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. D. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. McG. and 5 children, 1s.; Mrs. H. and 3 children, 1s.; Miss McA. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. L. and 7 children, 1s.; Mrs. M. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. L. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. S. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. M. and 8 children, 1s.; Mrs. R. (invalid) 1s.; Mrs. M. and 5 children, 1s.; Mrs. B. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. G. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. B. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. C. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. D. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. C. (invalid) 1s.; Mrs. B. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. C. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. M. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. T. (invalid) 1s.; Mrs. H. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. N. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. K. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. McG. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. C. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. K. and 5 children, 1s.; Mrs. M. and 5 children, 1s.; Mrs. B. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. O.E. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. R. (invalid) 1s.; Mrs. R. (invalid) 1s.; Mrs. R. and 9 children, 1s.; Mrs. L. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. T. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. D. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. C. and 2 children, 1s.; Mrs. W. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. S. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. D. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. K. and 1 child, 1s.; Mrs. R. and 3 children, 1s.; Mrs. O.R. (invalid) 1s.; Mrs. M. and 4 children, 1s.; Mrs. R. and 5 children, 1s.

Total, 131. Amount previously distributed, 144. Total, 125.

**On Labour Leaders.**

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 is moral cowardice; and they go together. Put it down when the capitalist who is exploiting you credits your leader with being wise, conservative and safe; that leader is not serving you.—Eugene V. Debs.

We regret that many matters such as mortality claims, etc., have been left out owing to the strike situation. They will be dealt with as soon as an opportunity presents itself.

**Irish Transport Union.**

Inchicore Branch, 15-7-'23.

To the Editor "Irish Worker."

A Chara,—At a meeting of the committee of above branch held on Wednesday, 27th June, it was proposed by G. Nathan, seconded by J. Campion: "That he funds of the Union should not be utilised by either party in legal matters now pending between members of the E.C. and James Larkin."

An amendment to this resolution was proposed by the Secreary (M. Kavanagh) and seconded by P. Bermingham (Chairman), in the following terms:—"That no such attitude be adopted by committee until such time as the branch has confirmation of the funds being used for the above purpose, and that the opinion of the general body of branch has been received on such motion and a vote thereon taken."

On a division, the amendment was rejected, and the resolution carried by 8 votes to 4.

M. Kavanagh, Sec.

**Oversea Congratulations.**

831 Amsterdam Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.,  
July 15, 1923.

Mr. James Larkin,  
17 Gardiner's Place,  
Dublin, Ireland.

A chara dhilis.—Undoubtedly Mr. Hickland and others keep you informed as to what is transpiring on this side of the waters, but I have an idea that a letter from any of your friends here would not be entirely unwelcome, hence, I am writing.

We have watched with admiration the course you have been pursuing since landing in Ireland, and are confident that a solid foundation is being laid to secure the emancipation of the working class and the consequent prosperity and glory of Motherland. I know you do not place much reliance on the ephemeral enthusiasm of the multitude, still, it seems to me, the ovations with which you are received everywhere have a deep significance. You may not be able to move mountains, but the job of cleaning the Augean stables of the I.T. & G.W.U. can safely be entrusted to you.

The meeting of the Ulster Defence Alliance on the evening of the 13th was very well attended, considering the weather. The main topic for discussion, of course, was the outing to Bear Mountain, by steamer Crescent, to be held on Sunday, July 29th. Mr. Hickland intends to get considerable newspaper publicity for the event during the coming week, which, it is hoped, will result in the sale of a sufficient number of tickets to ensure financial success.

We were delighted at being able to procure copies of "An t-Oibríde Gaothlach" at the meeting. I wish to congratulate you on its general excellence. It is imperative that you should have some such means of reaching the Irish workers, and I hope the venture will prove successful. We will do what we can for the paper here. **Donal Kern (our Gaelic teacher) was more than pleased with the Gaelic articles. He says they are the best that he has read in a long time. Mr. Kern intends writing you soon.**

John Devoy, in his issue of July 7, devoted about five columns to your activities, under the heading: "LARKIN SPURS IRISH LABOUR TO ANARCHY." Perhaps

by the time you receive this you may have seen it, but to make sure, I am mailing you a copy. Better a knock than a boost from him, for the man that he praises may well be subjected to suspicion. Mirabile dictu, the scoundrels our race has produced!

Undoubtedly you have heard of the judgment for 25,000 dollars with costs, that was won by John Devoy against the "Irish World" in a libel suit tried in the Supreme Court here on June 15th. On the advice of their attorney, the Fords presented no defence, which was a very grave mistake. Of course, the case has been appealed.

I understand that Mrs. Terence MacSwiney has left for Ireland after a sojourn in this country of about eight months.

Mrs. O'Gorman and our daughter, Irene, wish to be remembered very especially to you, and we all hope that yourself and family are in the best of health. Irene will write you a few lines, perhaps to-morrow.

Mise, agus meas mor agam ort.  
Do chara i gcuis na h-Eireann.  
WM. O'GORMAN.

**When the Devil was Sick.**

That sweet pious Christian, Lloyd George, had the audacity during the past week to speak at a meeting, arranged by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, at Bristol, on Peace. Lloyd George said that the recent war had not taught the lessons of peace and signs were disturbing and menacing. "The old merry-go-round of the devil was beginning in the affairs of men; the Churches must stop it. War must be put in the category of crimes. Could not the Churches set up a committee of mercy and stand up against the defiance hurled at their Prince?" May we ask Lloyd George what Prince he refers to?

What a change in the days when he was going to use force to the uttermost. What a change from the days when he flooded this country with his hired assassins. What a change from the days when he supplied guns and ammunition to those gentle Christians and good Churchmen in the Six Counties of Northern Ireland. And later, at another meeting, this creature of evil content had this to say, "It was hardly the day to unscrew the cylinders of carefully distilled hatred, ill-will, suspicion and anger among the nations. And he hoped their efforts were not going to be converted into mere fuel for further devastating flames which burned up the peace, prosperity, progress and happiness of mankind." What all these words mean one fails to understand.

While the unfortunate peoples of the earth are cursed with such enemies of progress as the Lloyd George type, there can be no peace. If this creature, George, had any sense of proportion or self-respect left he would quickly take himself off to that obscurity from whence he should never have emerged. It is full time the workers got rid of this kind of poisonous growth in the body politic. Lloyd George as a Christian is an exhibition and a warning to all who would be Christians. "When the devil was sick the devil a saint would be." But when the devil was well, then he would feed the fires of hate that millions might be sent to their death. Let us hope that hell itself shall be saved from the presence of such a sick canting hypocrite whose every soul and mind were steeped in hatred and blood guilt, within the immediate past.

Go to, thou gentle saint, sackcloth and ashes and plenty of them for yours.

### U.S. Labour Wins.

The Farmer-Labour Party of America, has scored another political victory in the State of Minnesota in the election of one of its members, Mr. Magnus Johnson, to the highest legislative body in the nation—the U.S. Senate. Johnson was opposed by J. Preus, Governor of the State of Minnesota, and representative of the interests of the U.S. Steel Corporation.

In an endeavour to split the vote and make possible the victory of Preus, the Democrats put forward a candidate. Last year the Farmer-Labour party elected Dr. Henrik Shipstead to the U.S. Senate, which gives them both seats in the Senate. They hold also four seats out of eight in the Lower House, Congress.

The deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board found the farmers selling their products to the trusts at pre-war prices, after paying war prices for machinery, seed, etc. The action of the U.S. Steel Corporation in insisting on a 12-hour day created discontent among the steel workers who represent a large vote in the northern part of the State. The combined farmer and labour vote made possible the return of Johnson.

### War!

Years ago a Swedish inventor discovered a process whereby oil could be utilised for the purpose of supplying the motive power for ships. We refer to the Diesel process. None can deny that due to this process rapid advances have been made in sea transportation.

Due to the introduction of the Diesel process, oil began to play a greater part in industry than it had hitherto played. Coal had long occupied the dominant position as a motive power-producing commodity, until it is now beginning to give way to oil. In the pursuit of world trade it is essential that those who desire to gain the premier position should adopt the most up-to-date methods of production in order that they might place their goods on the market at a cheaper rate than their competitors. Hence the feverish energy being displayed by England, France and America to secure adequate supplies of oil that will make them independent of their rivals.

The introduction of the Diesel process into industry has not benefited mankind. It has assisted, along with other economic causes, to line up France against England, with America looking on prepared to make suitable alliances that will render more secure her control of world trade. Shrewd observers of the present international situation are compelled to admit that war is bound to break out if the present international crisis is allowed to develop. On the other hand, the economic antagonisms created by the last war do not tend to remove the fear of war. Despite the terrible havoc wrought by the last war; despite the millions who perished in the aftermath, through disease and starvation; despite the millions now attempting to exist on a starvation dole, war stands again looming before us.

In a notoriously weak debate on Socialism, held this week in the British Parliament, it was left to Lloyd George to point out the results of the last war, and also to point out that when peace is restored, if it can be restored, nations will still be faced with "foreign rivalry and competition." So no matter what advances are made in science, so long as the present system obtains, they will be a curse to mankind. These inventions

only serve to increase the intensity of world competition and world competition in turn serves to bring us nearer the day when the world will again be soaked in blood, with the working-class again called upon to do the fighting. Any system, no matter what it is called, is surely more preferable to a system that can only breed war after war, with its consequent starvation, disease and unemployment.

### Limerick Workers' Protest.

The Limerick Workers' Housing Committee declares that the Rent Act "gives freedom of eviction, rent increases, etc." But the Irish Rent Act, we are informed by the official organ of the Irish Labour Party, is better than the British Rent Act. Anyhow, when they put the British householders out they can only employ the police. In Ireland we will have the soldiers also. Perhaps that is why the Irish Rent Act is better than the British Rent Act. More judicial dignity and solemnity attached to Irish eviction proceedings.

### Down to the Sea in Ships.

Residents of Sayville, Long Island, U.S.A., found a bottle on Cedar Beach, according to a press despatch, containing the following tragic message:—

"Bark Estee B.  
"Captain dead. Nine washed  
overboard. May God preserve us."  
Only a few more seamen. What does it matter? Those who sit at home in comfortable surroundings dictate the conditions, wages, etc., that seamen shall work under. Not for them the watery grave. They will end their mortal life with the best surgeons of the land attending to them, sparing no expense in an endeavour to keep them alive. But the men who go down to the sea in ships, facing the perils and hardships of the sea, their wages are reduced to a level that will not even allow for an ordinary comfortable living for their wives and children.

Yet there are some men who think that brutality, clothed with the majesty of the law, will prevent crime. There were some people who thought that King Canute could stop the waves of the ocean.

### Morocco for the Moors.

The Moorish tribes are demanding that Morocco shall be owned and controlled by the Moors. The French object. They feel towards Morocco as England feels towards Ireland. Recent despatches announce that a French army, consisting of 25,000 troops, has suffered "appreciable losses."

### For Example—The Free State.

Have you ever witnessed a revolution, gentlemen? A revolution is certainly the most authoritative thing that there is, an act by which a portion of the population forces its will upon the other by rifles, bayonets and cannons—all very authoritative means.—Frederick Engels.

Where the city of the healthiest fathers stands,  
Where the city of the best-bodied mothers stands,  
There the great city stands.  
—Walt Whitman.

Pioneers who aim at social solidarity must in practice recognise labour as the indispensable basis of social life and social institutions.  
—Jane Hume Clapperton.

### 61 Lynchings in Year.

New York.—A comprehensive review of the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, is contained in the twelfth annual report of the association, just published. The report includes a record of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the United States Senate, statistics of lynchings in the United States for the year 1922, and records of legal actions in extradition and other cases involving the rights of Negro citizens.

The report shows that while in 1922 there were 18 cases in which successful attempts were made by officers of the law to prevent lynchings, 26 mob victims of the year were taken from peace officers and jails by mobs.

Texas won the dubious honour of leading all the other States in mob murder in 1922, its record being 16 lynchings. Georgia was second, with 11. The other States contributing to the list were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee. The total number of lynchings was 61.

### A Rumour.

Is there any truth in the rumour that a certain highly-placed public representative, with a salary of £1,700 a year, has two brothers in very important positions in the South and East of Ireland, and that one of the brothers in addition to the salary he enjoys from these positions, he also receives a salary as a Lecturer in a Constituent College of the National University?

It is further rumoured that the only connection the public representative had with the struggle for independence in bygone days was the fact that he once attended in a Sinn Féin Court. The Black and Tans breaking in upon the scene swept everyone present into jail. This sweeping process continued, in this gentleman's case, until it landed him into the Dáil, and never stopped till it landed him high and dry into place and power. Again, probably, mischievous propaganda.

### Sedition.

(The following poem was written on hearing of Thomas Hitman being sentenced to 15 months' hard labour at Glasgow on Wednesday, 13th June, 1923, for uttering words "calculated to cause disaffection and violence."):

This land, controlled by Mammon's power,  
Forbids the truth to show itself;  
As nearer draws its dying hour,  
So fiercer grows the God of Pelf.  
While poverty, disease and death  
Walk hand in hand with toil,  
Wealth and health are in the breath  
Of those who own the soil.  
Prices high and wages low,  
Profits never seem to halt;  
Hungry discontent shall grow,  
To culminate in sheer revolt.  
Who can stop the lashing waves,  
Who avert the coming night;  
Who can beat the blinded slaves  
Once they see the truthful light?  
Voices may to-day be stilled  
By the people holding sway,  
But to-morrow shall be killed  
Those who persecute to-day.  
Guardians of Britanic "peace"  
You who club the toiling mass;  
Soldiers, sailors, and police,  
You are members of our class.

Slaves who dare not voice a view,  
Slaves afraid to face debate,  
Dressed in khaki, dressed in blue,  
Are not men, but tools of State.

When the signal sounds for action,  
When the river floods its banks,  
Will you form a hostile faction,  
Will you try to break our ranks?

If you scorn the call of reason,  
Should you fight the sons of grime,  
You will be committing treason,  
And must suffer for the crime.

Truth to-day is called Sedition,  
But the truth alone prevails;  
Falschood's army has a mission  
Crushing Truth when it assails.

Thro' the dark and dreary ages  
Scorn at Truth was always hurled;  
Still the bloody battle wages,  
Truth triumphant frees the world.

O'er our martyrs we rejoice;  
Blood will drown the lords of  
night;

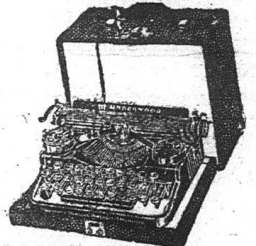
Hark to Freedom's steady voice—  
"Workers of the world, Unite!"

A SCOTTISH GAEL.

### Who Won the War?

According to the "Manchester Guardian," Lancashire firms are building factories in France, presumably on account of cheap labour. In the meantime, what is to become of the unemployed Lancashire weavers? It seems as if they won the war and lost a job.

Everything in the Typewriter line.



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