

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

—James Fintan Lalor.



Edited by Jim Larkin.

Who is it speaks of defeat?  
I tell you a cause like ours;  
Is greater than defeat can  
know—  
It is, the power of powers.  
As surely as the earth rolls  
round,  
As surely as the glorious sun  
Brings the great world moon  
wave  
Must our Cause be won!

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1925.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

## JOHNSON IN THE SOUP

We print on another page some letters from the Secretary of the Workers' International Relief—an organisation that initiated relief for the famine-stricken people of North-West Denegal; and what is more important they, by their publicity, compelled the employer's Government in the twenty-six counties and their supporters (the Dark Brethren) to sit up and take notice. The letter from Imperialist Johnson—which is a compilation by Johnson, Mortished, and the evictors' offspring, O'Brien—is worthy of the three prototypes of Sadlier and Keogh.

We take up paragraph two—the appreciation by Johnson of the human sympathy expressed by the contributor. Yes, and Johnson would appreciate the contributor's generosity, if they—Johnson, Mortished, Faren and the other bloodsuckers could put themselves on the Relief Committee as they managed to foist themselves on the White Cross Relief Fund. Well might this political souper Johnson, take exception to the fact that he and his job clique are denied control of the Famine Fund. This gentleman, who took White Cross soup and British propaganda soup, a lá Malcolm Lyon, and £700 from the British Government agent. How much he got from the anti-Conscription Fund no one knows, except Johnson.

And this audacious place-hunter and job-seeker speaks of Osborne, the tool of the Employers' Federation, England, and the action to restrain the Amalgamated Union of Railway Servants from levying their members for Labour representation. Who is Johnson to condemn Osborne? Johnson admitted he took £700 from Malcolm Lyon, the British Government agent; dare he deny. This creature to charge Jim Larkin with assisting the employers. It is to laugh! Jim Larkin took action against O'Brien, Foran and others for taking money in the form of a political levy and using it for their own advancement and without the knowledge of the members of the Irish Transport Union; and further, having taken these moneys, made no accounting thereof—a charge which Foran, O'Brien and Co. admitted. And Johnson, of course, took his share of this £59,000, and Johnson will explain. Preventing Irish Trade Unionists, eh, what! It will be interesting information when we find out when Johnson became a Trade Unionist. It will be interesting to know what Johnson did with Malcolm Lyons' £700 to forward the interest of Irish Trade Unions. It will be interesting to know what Johnson did with the money he got from the White Cross Funds. It will be interesting to know what he done with the money he got from the anti-Conscription Funds. This Imperialist gentleman who believed in the Empire; worked (so he boasts) for the success of the Empire in the late war. A Souper—yes, bo; but at a price. Johnson will not work without pay. The famine-stricken peasants or the hungry proletarians of the town slums can starve and die if Johnson is denied control of the Funds. This Irish Trade Unionist; this Imperialist war-monger; this creature who accepted £700 blood-money from the British spy, Malcolm Lyon.

## WAGES—10/- PER WEEK.

We see that the wages of the South County Wexford farm labourers have been reduced to ten shillings per week, thanks to the Government's interference and the help of Dick Corrish, T.D. This is the result of the combination between the Government, Employers' Federation, Farmers' Union and the strike-breaking Union—the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

## IS IT NOT TIME TO CALL A HALT?

The Free State Government came into power, June 4th, 1922, by a coup d'état. Though they claim they were elected to office, the fact is beyond dispute that they seized power by force and violence on June 4th, 1922, when they opened fire on their former comrades in the Four Courts without justification in law or by instructions from the people.

These usurpers, who whine about the Will of the People, ignored the people of this country, and, as is now proved and admitted, they acted under instructions from an alien, enemy Government.

Since their advent to power they have borrowed money without the consent of the people to meet the bills for arms and ammunition, food and clothing for an army organised without authority or warrant from the people of this country.

They declared war—Civil War—against this nation without authority. They levied the people without authority; they seized the property and commodities of the citizens without authority. They executed unarmed men, and prisoners who had submitted conditionally, without trial to the number of seventy and seven. They arrested and interned some twenty thousand men and women, without authority—except the authority of the bayonet.

They have reduced the country to the verge of bankruptcy. They have destroyed the credit of the country. They have almost destroyed the character of our country—every other man or woman is a stag, a paid informer. They have raised fires of hate between the common people. They have almost destroyed the economic stability of the country. They have reduced the legal payments to the old and infirm. They have reduced wages by force, violence and intimidation. They have used their legislative and administrative powers to reduce wages and extend the hours of the workers.

They have pandered to the selfish and money-mongering section of the country. Corruption, graft and place-hunting have become the recognised systems of getting on. Complaisant to the money-mongers, bankers, and industrial oligarchy. Tyrannical to the downtrodden, landless, and homeless.

The cost of living has risen in contradistinction to every other European country. They have brutally and callously exploited their discharged and deluded tools—the army men, whom they used to overawe the people by force and violence. They admit they discharged thirty odd thousand men out of their private army and threw them into an already over-congested Labour market without any consideration. They organised many of these hungry deluded men to act as strike-breakers and to reduce wages.

They have abolished by violence, and against the law, public administrative bodies. They have usurped functions of legally appointed officials. They have ruthlessly exploited the poor within this city. They have lent themselves to the schemes of the Employers' Federation to reduce wages and worsen conditions of employment.

They abolished the elected representatives of the people charged with the management of the city and the health and welfare of the citizens. They carried out this arbitrary and unconstitutional action at the order of the most reactionary, anti-Irish, anti-social group of money-mongers who hold the economic life of this city in their grip. In their administration of the city's affairs, they have pandered to the grafter, the contract-breaker, the scab-labour employer, the unfair employer. They have allowed every form of abuse to creep in, though publicly exploiting their zeal for honesty and uprighteousness in public life. They have condoned all forms of trickery in contractual arrangements. Foreign Corporations, masquerading under Irish names, have been given a monopoly of the necessary work of the city. They have assisted these foreign Corporations to reduce wages. They have dismissed workmen (not officials) who have given service to the citizens for over a quarter of a century. They have even reduced the paupers' dole. The widow has been denied home relief; the orphaned child sustenance; the hungry school children denied a meal. From birth to grave they have, and are, harassing the poor, the landless, the homeless, the helpless; even the organised worker has had to suffer injustice.

In the legislature, so-called, they are for ever voting monies to land-owning groups—the rich farmer and rancher is getting subsidised at the expense of the rest of the nation. The small farmer and farm labourer denied amelioration, denied redress, denied the right to exist. The emigrant ship is the only inducement held out for landless workers and peasants. In the cities and towns, unemployment, rack-renting and semi-starvation run rampant. The Banks are making more profits on unearned increment since this Government seized power than at any time in the history of banking. Bread is up—wages down. Rent is up—wages down. Potatoes scarce—so is work. Profits greater—hours longer. The rich richer—the poor poorer. Is it not time to call a halt?

## O'HIGGIN'S TAKES WATER

Kevin O'Higgins, speaking on the Treason Bill, said that he put in a lot of stuff which he never expected to have passed, and judging by the latest news some of his "stuff" is being taken out, or in other words, the wrapping is being taken off the "parcel."

Quite a number of amendments to the original draft are announced, and we see that Johnson's suggestion that the word section instead of classes should be used has been followed out.

But, though twice, or even thrice as many amendments were adopted, no change, no vital change would take place in the Bill. It would still remain an efficient weapon for the Government and the group behind the Government to use as a scourge upon the people of this nation.

Despite all amendments and all opposition, or alleged opposition, the Bill will become law and will be used when needed, because the people of this land, either through ignorance or apathy, do not realise the menace in this Bill to themselves and their children, to their rights as human beings and their claims as members of an Irish race.

Johnson, of course, will have the satisfaction of knowing he won an amendment, but while Johnson—the playboy—is supposedly concentrating on the amendment, and likewise attempting to concentrate the attention of Irish Labour on the same point, the Bill, including the amendment—which does not diminish the power of that section—will pass. Like with the Flogging Bill, they fight against a word or a phrase, instead of the principle involved. At present it's not a phrase of the Treason Bill, but the Treason Bill, and the Treason Bill will be the Treason Act within a week or two, and then we'll see.

## Our Election "Who's Who"

There are four Government candidates seeking the votes of the Mugs (a la Kevin O'Higgins) in the North City election. Leonard, the grabber, the Imperialist; O'Connor, the Free State Auditor and auditor for "Ole Bill." O'Connor who audited the books of the Irish Transport Union from 1917 to 1925—nuff said.

Cullen (comment censored). Milroy, "who dunno where he are."

One non-Government candidate, Oscar Traynor. He says he stands for a Republic. He or his Party have never defined what they mean by a Republic. Traynor is a Trade Unionist; he is working towards a Republic; he has given service; he has offered all a man can offer to the service of his people—his liberty and life. He must be an earnest, honest man to stand by his principles, knowing the corrupt and vicious forces organised against any man or movement that stands for principle and the interests of the common people. We advise all electors to vote against the Government candidates—Leonard, O'Connor, Cullen and Milroy—in the North Dublin electoral area.

In the South City of Dublin you have the choice between the official Government candidate, Hennessy, who believes in the Empire endorses every wrongful and unconstitutional action of the Junts masquerading as a government. Hennessy believes in the Treason Bill endorses the action of the Government in reducing Old Age Pensions, reducing wages, by force and violence levying taxes owed to the British Government. Hennessy believes in resolute government, direct from Dublin Castle. Forget him.

Testimonial Lawlor, "Ole Bill's" candidate. The unofficial Government candidate.

(Continued on column 5, Page 4)



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PHONE NO.—DUBLIN 2686.

**Duty of the Electors**

Whether the workers have awakened to the seriousness of their position the coming week will show. The process of enlightenment is often slow and usually needs the stimulus of oppression to develop. The Irish working class have had, within the past year, heaven knows, enough opportunity of enlightenment and if the lesson has been lost on them, a further period of persecution and degradation at the hands of the Government and their masters, the business and Freemason fraternity, with the Imperial Government in the background directing general operations, will be needed to complete the cure. "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow." The frightful poverty existing all over the country is symptomatic of the disorder of mind that permeates the Government. There is no effect without a cause, and the existent state of the country has arisen directly out of the vicious policy of the Government. If things, as we find them, were merely the result of neglect by the Government, we would thank the Free State Executive Council were incompetent and nothing more. But in their many legislative acts there is proof conclusive that they have been following a set policy, and these Acts, having been framed to meet certain definite situations, naturally have had certain definite results.

It should occur to the ordinary elector that, at least, the greatest good of the greatest number should be the guiding principle of a popularly elected Government. In using the term "popularly elected Government" we do so in the ordinary sense. Yet, as the record of the Government shows, the interests of a minority alone have been considered in drafting legislation. The railways have been amalgamated in the interests of big business. On the other hand, Old Age Pensioners have had their miserable allowances reduced to help to pay the civil and military pension and compensation lists. Postmen, teachers and other minor Government officials have had their wages cut, but the "big men" have had lavish increases all round. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, once a wage slave himself, is head of a Government manufacturing Department that is notorious for paying sweating rates to unfortunate girl and boy workers.

In a wider field the process is repeated. It will be remembered that after the demobilisation of the Free State Army, a Bill was passed through the Dáil empowering the Government to make grants to Co. Councils for the repair of roads. The grants in every case were conditional on the payment of a rate of wages below what road workers were ordinarily being paid. This was the first

step on the part of the Government to fix a standard rate of wages all over the country below the economic figure. So much opposition developed in many quarters that the Government feared a collapse of the scheme, and to reinforce the position another Bill was put through the Dáil giving power to the Local Government Department to suppress Corporations and County Councils not amenable to Government dictation.

The policy outlined has achieved the greatest measure of success in Dublin City, where the Corporation, on the flimsiest pretext of evidence, have been superseded by three Commissioners. It will be noted that Cumann na nGaedheal candidates in the present elections omit reference to the record of their party in these matters. To divert attention they refer to great schemes to be inaugurated WHEN. Always it is "WHEN." Well, WHEN, if ever, we see the inception of the Shannon Scheme, the rate of wages will be so fixed by the get-rich-quick gentlemen, Governmental and otherwise, who finance the under-taking, that the last case of the worker shall be worse than the first.

In Dublin City scores of men are walking about the streets hungry, who, in justice, should be on the staff of the Municipality. They have been dismissed BECAUSE their wages were above the Government-fixed figure. Free State electioneers studiously overlook the fact. Likewise, they do not mention that the Hugh Kennedys, the Charlie O'Connors and the rag-tag and bob-tail of official jobocracy are in possession of posts carrying huge salaries and pensions—not ten shillings a week with a shilling cut, but pensions running into four figures and no cut.

We remember the last bye-election in Dublin and the promises held out by the Cumann na nGaedheal. Like promises are being held out to-day and with as much hope of realisation. If the Government Party wish to see themselves as others see them let them examine their record in the past year dispassionately. Let the workers, too, examine the record and determine which way they will cast their votes. Here is the record—part of it—

1. Abolition of popularly elected bodies
2. Reduction in Old Age Pensions, Municipal Wages, Teachers' Salaries
3. Increases of salaries to the higher Civil Service and the packing of public departments with incompetent and political camp followers.
4. The Treason Bill
5. Invitation to business men to assist the Government in the drafting of financial schemes.
6. Wholesale reduction in the number of recipients of Home Relief.
7. Imprisonment of trade union pickets.
8. Raids on the homes of trade unionists at the request of the British Government.

These and other acts represent the general trend of Government policy. Let it be on the strength of what they have done that the electors decide which way to vote. Let the workers remember that a vote for a Cumann na nGaedheal candidate is a vote for the things that have been done, and a direction to proceed with class legislation such as the Treason Act. In the present crisis few workers can complain of not having a fair opportunity to cast their votes on the issues involved. It is plain for all men to see and the result should not be in doubt.

**BREAD AND ROSES.**

The following poem was suggested to James Oppenheim while watching a procession of strikers carrying banners, on one of which was inscribed "Bread and Roses."

As we come marching, marching in the beauty of May,  
 A million darkened kitchens, a thousand workshops gray,  
 Are touched with all the radiance a sudden sun discloses,  
 For the people hear us singing: Bread and Roses! Bread and Roses.

As we come marching, marching countless bands of women lead,  
 Go crying through the singing their ancient song for bread,  
 Their bodies failed from hunger, their story sad discloses,  
 For their hearts were starved for beauty, bread for all, yes, bread and roses.

As we come marching, marching, setting all the world apace,  
 Unless you rise up with us shall we see a rising race,  
 No more the drudge and idler, ten who toil where one reposes,  
 But a sharing of life's glories, Bread and Roses!

God looks not to see if the hands are full; He looks to see if they are clean.—Old Saying.

**OUR EFFORT TOWARDS CLEARING JOHNSON'S CHARACTER.**

In consideration of Tom Johnson's expressed desire to have his political character cleared, we can and will point out we reprint the letter below and accept his anticipated gratitude with pleasure.

**An Open Letter to Thomas Johnson**

From "The Socialist," April 3, 1919.

Sir—At a general meeting of the Socialist Party of Ireland, held on Friday, March 27, when an abortive attempt was made to censor me for contributing articles to the SOCIALIST on Ireland—from the analytical and constructive standpoint of a Revolutionary Socialist—you referred to the articles as "insane" and expressed surprise that the SOCIALIST should "publish them and give so much space to them." Cathal O'Shannon, by the way, at the same meeting said that he had "never met a more damnably rotten, low and mean attack as my attack upon Tom Johnson in the current issue of the SOCIALIST."

I find it impossible to descend to the abuse of such adjectives as "damnably," "rotten," "insane," etc. I can only meet this manner of attack in one meets its antithesis: open and honourable controversy, by appeal to principles. I would like to know and trust you will have the courtesy to explain whether you regard the articles as "insane" in themselves or whether you regard the writer as "insane." If the former, then you were talking without sense, the latter you cannot label printed matter as "insane" in itself. One can only attribute sanity and insanity to the meaning of its ideas and motives, which are inseparable from the sanity or insanity of the writer. Therefore, if you meant that the writer was insane I hope you will by now realise that the charge of insanity is a very grave one which can only be met in one way.

It is apparent that you disregard the classification of humanity into two specific extremities: Those like Malcolm Lyon of Hyde-Park-Hotel-Ministry-of-Propaganda-domicile and Lord Beaverbrook-friendships, who gave us £1,000 to start a Labour paper—and thereby concentrate an open test of the strength of Labour in Ireland—who you regard as "silly, good-natural cranks" (Lloyd George and Northcliffe gangs) and Revolutionary Socialists whose criticism you are unable to refute, whom you regard therefore as "insane." Between the "cranks" and the "insane" it is, of course, inevitable that minor people of your particular calibre should be driven to "compromise"—which is worse than drink. You are more to be pitied than blamed.

To come to the "damnably-rotten-low-and-mean" attack which I made upon you I quote it in full and leave the readers to judge—

Proclaiming the self-determination of Ireland at Berne has not yet established it at home. It cannot be established without an economic policy, and it is a strange paradox that those who asked for it are carrying out such a policy. It is also paradoxical that only one of these men was Irish. One might continue the paradox to a deeper intensity by asking how many Irishmen are controlling the Irish Labour Movement? I ask not because I have any special hatred of foreigners—even Englishmen—I would always extend to them the graciousness which one bestows to lodgers and visitors—but if Irishmen are incapable of directing their own affairs, why ask for self-determination? If Englishmen have more brains than we have and can manage us better than we can manage ourselves, then by all means let us hold on to England.

You have, of course, a perfect right to be an Englishman." It was in consideration of that right that I refrained from carrying the proof of your unfitness to state the case for Ireland's self-determination further than a paradox. I will refrain no longer and will give some of the facts against you. Bear in mind that I am dealing with the one aspect, that of self-determination at the Berne International. I cannot logically accuse you of Socialist failings because, as you yourself publicly stated, you "have not time in the daily routine of trade union work to call yourself a Socialist." You agree with the Bolsheviks, but regret their excesses. Austin Harrison has, or had temporarily identical sentiments. It was perfectly natural that you should subscribe to the reform basis of the Labour charter drafted at Berne while the Minority Socialists and the other revolutionary economists—of Ireland and elsewhere—were realising and watching with dread the findings of that other Lloyd George international sitting in Paris setting its tentacles with all the tyranny of power upon the control of transport and food supplies, etc., in cold preparation for the strikes of the workers

timed to take place automatically in capitalist countries with the growth of unemployment and capitalist recuperation.

You see, too, while you were all talking with a certain amount of ease about the proletarian dictatorship that Berne and Paris were preparing to besiege Bolshevism, to perpetrate the villainy of a war—the final war of classes—which may endure beyond a hundred years upon a zenith of horror.

It would have been better, as the Minority Socialists, the Bolsheviks, of all countries have said, to stay at home and help to make the revolution at home than go abroad to talk about it in a spirit of enjoyable interest.

To disprove your right on grounds of principles to represent the views and needs of the Irish in their demand for self-determination, I give the following extract from your address to the Irish Trades Congress, held in Sligo in 1916—

In common with the mass of my countrymen I believed, after the outbreak of war, that the Cause of Democracy, the defence of such liberty as the common peoples of the Western nations had won, was bound up with the success of France and Britain. I held to that opinion, with some enthusiasm, and despite the efforts of our Government to prove that the governing methods of all ruling classes are much alike, I hold the same opinion still, for France is still a Republic—more firmly established!

At the meeting last Friday night, when I asked you if you were still in favour of the Allies, Mr. William O'Brien, who was in the chair, would not allow you to answer. He preserved you from a confession of failure. The facts remain. You have not publicly retracted your adherence to the Allies, and until you do so you must be taken on your own statements.

If you had gone, therefore, to the Irish masses for a mandate from them to expound the self-determination of Ireland at Berne and had produced these clues to your principles, the masses—understanding with the blunt sense of common people the basis of the anti-conscription fight in Ireland and the grim history of the fight for land tenure in Ireland—would have rejected you.

I hold with the common people of Ireland, whose earnestness has been made palpable in the struggle of the last three years, in their incessant persecution and imprisonment, that you were not a fit person to claim self-determination for the Irish at the Berne International.

SELMA SIGERSON.

**PUBLICITY QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT ABOUT IRISH PRISONERS.**

The Irish prisoners in English and Scotch prisons were the subject of another question this week in the British House of Commons, addressed by a Labour member to the Secretary for Scotland, and, as with previous questions, he was very deliberate in giving an evasive answer, which the Labour member accepted. Time after time those Labour members who have sought information regarding these men have been side-tracked. Always have they received the reply that the information could be supplied as the men were under the jurisdiction of the Government for Northern Ireland, an independent government. But the seekers after information never insisted that they didn't require information about the Northern Government, but about the action of their own Government—the British Government—in taking these men into British prisons. Last week we explained why the Labour members were so anxious at the present time about these Irishmen—the Irish Vote is the urge behind their anxiety. But we suggest that the people are commencing to notice the fact that though they ask questions they never get any vital information, and it is not unnatural to believe that they are not anxious to get more information. It is about time that something more than publicity questions in the House of Commons was done, not only by Labour members, but by the Labour rank and file and the whole Irish population in England.

**THE MARCHING ARMY.**

It is not enough to win rights from a king—and write them in a book;—New men, new rights,—and the father's code the sons may never break. What is Liberty now, where Liberty then? Their freedom now, where Liberty then? And each new decade now, where Liberty then? To determine its Liberty have few men Mankind is a marching army with a broadening front while; Shall we crowd its bulk on the farmpath, or clear to the outward file? Its pioneers are the teachers, who fear neither toighe nor spade; Of the tan spiders, whose silk is wove from the lives of toiling men.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.



### Dublin No. 1 Branch

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Mansion House was filled last Sunday for the meeting of Dublin No. 1 Branch. It is the general opinion that it was the largest trade union branch meeting held at any time in the city. Patrick Morgan took the chair.

Michael Sutton, acting secretary No. 1 Branch, read the financial and general report of the Branch, dating from the establishment of the Union to December, 1924.

Immediately preceding nominations for General E.C., General Officers, Branch Committee, Officers and the usual other nominations, the meeting was addressed by Jim Larkin and Bob Stewart.

Referring to the branch report just read, Jim Larkin said the Workers' Union of Ireland, since its inception, had had to contend with a combination of forces unique in the history of unionism. Not alone had the Union to face a hostile press and Government, but it had also, at the same time, to fight organised scabbery in the guise of the I.T. & G.W.U., directed by William O'Brien, Foran and others, who put their own social advancement before the interests of the workers. In the Inchicore and Marino strikes they saw that Union hand in glove with the bosses, endeavouring to bring about the defeat of the common toilers. Later, in the chemical dispute, the same forces re-appeared in an identical role in the Carlton, Corinthian and Tivoli disputes, and still more recently in the Davitt Allen lock-out, a pack of dogs stood for that sort of thing they had themselves to blame for the consequences. Within a week or two the electors would have an opportunity of expressing themselves in the matter and he counselled the workers, as workers, to vote down the Government nominees. It was the duty of the workers of the city to throw out the Government that directed the tyranny and exploitation emanating from the City Hall, which was responsible for so much of the misery and poverty around them. The Government appointed Commissioners, had no regard for the length of service or efficiency of the municipal workers. They wanted cheap labour and that only. Men of twenty-five years service had been dismissed for no other reason than that the Commissioners wished to replace them with cheap labour. Well, the workers had a means of stating what they thought of the business and they should do their duty on election day.

Referring to the Inchicore strike Jim Larkin stated it had to be regarded as a retreat, but the result was one, in the first instance, to the manoeuvring and dishonesty of a man in whom the workers of Inchicore had put their trust. It had to be said, too, that the men of Inchicore, the vast majority of them, had signally failed to stand by the comrades to whom they had pledged support. On the conclusion of the dispute they signed a pledge to contribute to the sustenance of their comrades not reinstated, but the pledge was forgotten as soon as it was signed.

Dealing with the Municipal workers and the present regime at the City Hall, which was responsible for so much of the misery and poverty around them. The Government appointed Commissioners, had no regard for the length of service or efficiency of the municipal workers. They wanted cheap labour and that only. Men of twenty-five years service had been dismissed for no other reason than that the Commissioners wished to replace them with cheap labour. Well, the workers had a means of stating what they thought of the business and they should do their duty on election day.

Reference was made to the audacity of the so-called Irish Labour Party in putting up candidates. Nobody was deceived by the move, for it was clear neither candidate had the ghost of a chance of being elected. It was evidence of the bond of Union between the Irish Labour Party and the Government that these supposed Labour men should be put forward, for it was obvious to all of them that the object in view was merely to draw away votes from the candidates who stood in opposition to the Government nominees. The "Labour" candidates were Free Staters parading under the Labour banner.

They hoped within the coming months to organise the country which, up to the present, through the pressure of work in Dublin and district, they had been forced to neglect. They had outposts in many parts of the country, but the Union was not yet organised on an All-Ireland basis. Before the next Annual Meeting he would be confident the whole country would be rallied to the Workers' Union of Ireland, and in addition they would have

a Militant Workers' Party to fight their cause in the political field.

Concluding Jim Larkin expressed his appreciation of the work of the Executive Committee, delegates, Head Office and Branch Staffs since the establishment of the Union. In that they had an example of honesty and sincerity, and though at times one or two of them, being human, might have had small personal differences, it did not affect loyal co-operation for the carrying out of the work in hand. He thanked the meeting for the hearing accorded him.

Bob Stewart then addressed the meeting. From his experience of union meetings he could say the present was as fine a one as he had ever had the pleasure of attending. He was a member of Dublin No. 1 Branch and, therefore, one of themselves. It was clear the Workers' Union had to contend with an extraordinary combination of circumstances and they had done so splendidly. The attitude of the Free State Government towards the workers was reflected in Keyin O'Higgins' Treason Bill. If it became law it would be an offence punishable by penal servitude to state your opinion of employer or landlord, of sweeter or profitter. That was a situation the workers would not stand for. Whether a coincidence or not the moment was opportune for the spread of the International Class War Prisoners Aid, an organisation established to assist class war prisoners by legal aid and their dependents by other means. It was the duty of the workers to assist earnestly in the spread of the I.C.W.P.A.

At the conclusion of Bob Stewart's address nominations were taken for General Executive, General Officers, Union Trustees, and for Branch Com-

mittee, Trustees, Auditors, Delegates, Secretary and Staff.

The proposal to make a levy on all members of 1d. per week in support of the "Irish Worker" was passed unanimously, as was also a motion to establish a Hospital Fund on the basis of an annual levy of 2/- per member, payable at 1/- per quarter for the first two quarters of the year.

An indoor photograph of the meeting was taken by Mr. Hogan, photographer, and immediately after, before the crowd had broken up outside the Mansion House, a "snap" was taken.

Specimen photographs may be seen at Unity Hall and members wishing to have a souvenir of the first annual meeting of Dublin No. 1 Branch, Workers' Union of Ireland, can place their orders with the Branch Secretary.

#### DUBLIN COAL FILLERS PROVE THEIR CLASS SOLIDARITY.

#### GIVE UP WORK TO HOWTH MEN.

The village of Howth, County Dublin, is filled with unemployed men at present, owing to the partial failure of the fishing industry, and though other work is available it is not sufficient for the number of men idle. One industry that gives employment in Howth is the coal industry. Two or three steamers a month enter Howth with cargoes of coal, consigned to the Howth branches of Dublin coal companies. There are plenty of men in Howth capable and willing to unload this coal or, in technical language, to fill it, but it has always been the practice of the companies to give the job of unloading

these boats to a Dublin City stevedore, who naturally employed coal fillers from the city.

Now, both the men in Howth and the coal fillers from Dublin are members of the Workers' Union, and last week the Howth men sent in a request to the Dublin coal fillers asking them to leave the work in Howth to the Howth men in order to relieve the unemployment to some degree. On Wednesday night, at a meeting of the Dublin coal fillers, it was unanimously agreed to hand over all coal work in Howth to the men in that village, and in this way the Dublin men proved in a definite and practical way their spirit of solidarity and comradeship. Their action is a lead in class solidarity for other men in this city who have not yet realised the fact that every working man, whether in Howth, Dublin or Hong-Kong, is a class brother and entitled to brotherly help and assistance. The old slogan is coming into its own again—"Each for all, and all for each!"

#### CONDOLENCE.

At the weekly meeting of the Coal Section Committee on Tuesday night, a vote of sympathy was passed with Comrade Thomas Byrne on the death of his brother, and also with the widow and family of the late John Murphy.

Before the war there were 50 museums in Russia. Now there are about 250. Large numbers are being opened in the provinces and many of the art treasures from former noblemen's homes in Leningrad are being sent to provincial museums.

### County Dublin Notes

Reports, coming in, and personal contact with various people in Co. Dublin, prove conclusively that our optimistic view of the workers' attitude was correct.

Listening-in at my country residence the other night, I caught a word or two that suggested a possible "catch-as-catch-can" wrestling match between the "farmer and his man."

Well, if it comes off, "our man" is trained to the ounce and knows how to fight the struggle-hold.

'Twas good to hear old Captain Ryall give Dunne, the twister, a shaking up at Offl Connaught on Tuesday last.

The Workers' Union representatives were there to talk matters over with the Captain when, lo and behold! who arrives at the back door but "Buster Dunne," Metcalfe's stable companion from Bray. And there in our presence the Captain told Dunne what he (Dunne) had agreed at his previous interview in February to allow his men to work for 30/- per week on and after the 1st March. It was a most awkward time for the "Bould" Dunne. This is how the game is worked by the Parnell Square gang behind the men's backs.

However, we told the Captain our Union would not accept a cut and all the men walked out on strike.

All the boys in Glencarrig are now soiling and on good terms with Ned Mooney, our genial and hard-working secretary of Sandylford.

The motor dispute at Dun Laoghaire involving six members, has been settled satisfactorily. It was a stiff battle of words and determination without resort to any stoppage.

Great credit is due the men at this garage for their splendid solidarity. McCarthy, the delegate, is the right man in the right place. On with the good work.

Dun Laoghaire is doing splendid, and Secretary Dixon is a busy man.

A shoeing case has been brought to our notice in Killmaed (Westhorce) district.

A man named Plantagan, with his wife and child, lived in a cowshed; but called by his late employer "a one-roomed cottage." This man used to work for a creature named Comor, a dairyman in Lakerelands, who sacked him because he dared to ask for a living wage and was a Trade Unionist. The approach to this "cottage" is covered by about six inches of mud; as a matter of fact the writer had to creep along a wall to get near this pigsty. The rain comes in through all parts of the roof and the plight of this man, his wife and child are pitiable. We must do something in this matter; the Workers' Union will not see women and children suffer.

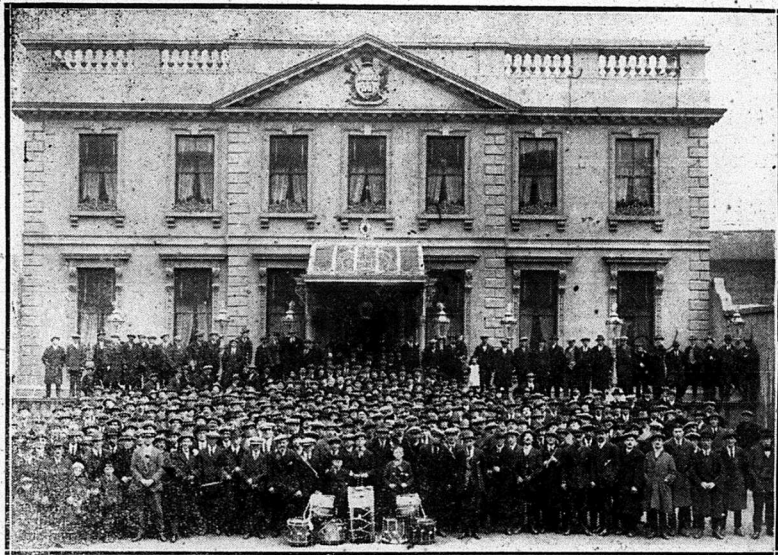
Great things are expected from "Jim's" visit on Sunday to Kathfarnham and Bray. The brick works at Dolphin's Barn (Goods) may open soon and we want to see that better pay and conditions prevail there than in the past. McCarthy will be on Matt McGrath's trail soon. By the way, I heard someone say Matt was going to get a "globe on it shortly." "Man makes his own history."

#### ORGANISER O'HARTE.

#### SCAB FISH ARRIVES.

The first of the scab trawlers which left last week returned to port on Tuesday, with its "catch." The fish was unloaded under police protection and conveyed to the Fish Market under an escort of detectives. One of the salesmen responsible for the lock-out admitted that during the auction of the fish there was a C.I.D. man for every man in the Market, and that the place was practically a nest of policemen. We can well believe it. The police of this city are ever ready to afford protection to scabs and blacklegs, and were it not for such protection no scabs could be found to take union men's jobs, nor that violence would be used on them—it would not be required. Their own cowardly natures would make them fearful of every shadow and shape and they would find danger where no danger existed. It would be a case of "he that hath no heart, hath legs" and the scabs would use them in a search for other hunting grounds.

The press reported that the trawler had "a fair catch." We wonder how fair, and how long they will continue to go to sea with scab crews, and where they will get coal. We don't think it will be too long. As we oft said before—scabs are expensive articles to keep, and we expect to hear of a few scabs being out of a job in a short while.



A portion of the members assembled in front of the Mansion House after the meeting.



An incident during the General Meeting of No. 1 Branch, W.I.U. in the Mansion House on last Sunday. The picture above shows the members voting on a motion by a show of hands. The thick haze in the picture is caused by the cloud of smoke in the Round Room, and indicative of the size of the meeting.



### Irish Famine Relief

The Irish Section of the Workers' International Relief is now fairly under way. Letters of thanks come daily from various parts of Donegal including Arranmore, where food and fuel has been sent. The Trade Union Movement in Britain is being circulated and already contributions have been received from South Wales (truly the poor helping the poor as it is notorious that the miners are having probably the leanest time that the industry has ever known). We welcome also contributions from the Irish Democratic League at Bradford, and our correspondence shows that at Miles Platting—J. R. Clynes' constituency—as at Dundee and elsewhere, joint action is being taken by the Irish Clubs and the Labour and the Labour Movement. This is all to the good and is a welcome contrast to the attitude conveyed to us in a letter from Mr. Johnson, T.D., on behalf of the Irish Labour Party, in which he questions the motives of the Workers' International Relief. The correspondence speaks for itself, and the W.I.R. feel sure that the rank and file of the Irish workers will not allow the claimant needs of their fellow-workers to be neglected in consequence of the attitude of officialdom.

Copy.  
Feb. 23rd, 1925.

Thomas Johnson, T.D.,  
Irish Labour Party,  
Dublin.

Dear Comrade,  
Some time ago I called at your office to ask your co-operation and support in the appeal which we were sending out on behalf of the suffering victims of the famine in the West of Ireland, in addition to call, I also sent letter. As I have had no reply I am writing again to invite you to co-operate in this work.

I know that political differences here in Ireland make co-operation of different sections of the Labour movement somewhat difficult, nevertheless, the condition of these suffering people call for united action by all sections of the Irish Labour movement. In action such as this, our own prejudices must be sacrificed to the common good.

Enclosed you will find leaflet, copies of which we will gladly provide you with for circulating among your members.

Fraternally yours,  
HELEN CRAWFORD.

Copy.  
Mrs. Helen Crawford 24th Feb., 1925.  
Workers' International Relief,  
British Joint Labour Aid Committee,  
26 Bedford Road,  
London.

Dear Comrade,  
Referring to your call at this office in company with Mr. Vaughan and an invitation to the National Executive of the Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress to appoint representatives to act on an Irish Sub-Committee of your Organisation to assist in the distribution of the fund you are collecting for the relief of distress in Ireland. Your proposition has been laid before my Committee and I have been directed to convey to your Committee their views.

We appreciate the human feelings of all who are prompted to give assistance whether in goods, or cash, or service, towards alleviating distress and we do not doubt that those who respond to your appeal are, in the main, moved by kindly motives.

We also note amongst the list of names on your Committee, men who are well-known to us and should command the confidence of Trades Unionists everywhere, but we are obliged to raise a question as to whether your Committee's actions arise from humanitarian impulses or in pursuance of propagandist effort.

Past experience in Ireland leads us to suspect acts of charity, which are accompanied by references to social and political or religious objects. Soperism is a term of contempt and reproach which has been applied to the practice of giving soup and other things which is the first step in an insidious propaganda—to fill the bellies of the hungry being thought the best way to approach their minds—a practice adopted by sectarian proselytisers in many years in the same districts that you are now proposing to carry on your activities. Our fear is that your soup has rather too much of the same savour. The foundation of our fears on this matter lies in the following—

Our experience of the Labour movement is that when a body, such as the Workers' International Relief Organ-

isation (British Section), proposes to take action in another country, it is customary to consult the responsible Trade Union organisations in that country beforehand. In this case you took action without consulting any responsible Trade Union body.

Your activities are mainly directed to maligning and slandering the men who have borne the heavy end of the log during the heat of the last ten strenuous years. You established your headquarters at Unity Hall, Dublin, from whence there emanates a persistent attack on every Trade Union in Ireland which does not follow anarchistic policy or obey the dictates of one of the twenty-five rulers of the earth. The advocacy of appeals to be primarily directed at Communist propaganda and preaching the doctrine of aggressive class warfare, the relief of distress being secondary consideration.

It is the combination of preaching with "philanthropy" which inclines us to suspect soperism. The exponents of these doctrines, preaching with their mouths the gospel of working-class solidarity, are in alliance with, and are making as their chief adviser, a man whose life is spent in destroying solidarity and disrupting the Irish Trade Union Movement. To give a concrete example—

Sixteen years ago, W. V. Osborne, acting as a tool of the Capitalist Organisation in England, succeeded in obtaining a judgment in the Law Courts which prevented Trade Unions from spending their funds for political purposes. To-day, Jim Larkin and his following, who appear to be your chief advisers, are following Osborne and Osborne's backers over the same course. They invoke in the Irish Law Courts laws enacted at the instigation of the British capitalists for the purpose of preventing Irish Trade Unionists spending their funds for political purposes or to secure Labour representation either in Parliament or Municipal Councils. This is solidarity achieved. This is what the Workers' International Relief Committee is associated with and is organising the distribution of funds. My Committee will gladly co-operate in any sincere and disinterested attempt to relieve exceptional distress in the West of Ireland consequent upon two bad harvests, shortage of fuel and the failure of the fishing, added to the general economic depression. Through Governmental action, following upon representation made by our Party and others in the Dail, the actual famine which was feared some years ago is, we believe, prevented. Assistance, supplementary to Governmental action, which is mainly in the form of relief works and fuel, will be welcomed and would be more beneficially used if the various efforts were co-ordinated to prevent over-lapping.

If your Committee is agreeable to consider the matter on the lines I have indicated, my Committee will be pleased to have any suggestions from you.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) THOMAS JOHNSON.  
Secretary.

Copy.  
T. Johnson, 28th Feb., 1925.  
Irish L.P. & T.U.C.,  
32 Lower Abbey Street,  
Dublin.

Dear Comrade,  
The W.I.R. has not (and never had) any object beyond promoting the self-help of the workers in a class in every economic emergency. Our desire is to secure the co-operation of, and to work in conjunction with every section of the organised workers of Ireland. This we attempted from the first—any appearance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Comrade Robert Stewart, who is a member of our British Committee of the W.I.R., happened to be in Ireland on other work, and wrote me asking whether the W.I.R. were participating in the work of the Irish famine, as other organisations had already started. I was only too glad to hear from him, and asked him to set enquiries going. His address was Unity Hall, Dublin, and that accounts for original letters going out from there. Immediately after visiting Ireland, I arranged for the taking of an office for the W.I.R. work. I regret

very much that you were unable to see me when I called, otherwise I could have fully explained.

As for "soperism," it was to prevent anything of the sort at the hands of English bourgeois philanthropic agencies, or, for that matter, by the Free State Government itself, that the W.I.R. offered its resources to an Irish Committee which it sought to make representative of all sections of the working-class movement.

We cannot possibly be expected to pass any opinion upon any internal disputes in the Irish Trade Union and Labour Movement. These must, from their nature, be settled in Ireland by the Irish workers themselves. The fact that such disputes exist, however, proves the need, in an emergency of this description, for such a body as the W.I.R. which can organise the relief without the suspicion of "soperism" which, as you suggest, would attach to any section acting alone.

For these reasons we felt it to be imperative to secure your co-operation and can only regret that circumstances have made it appear otherwise. Surely it is possible to achieve this end!

I am certain that the Irish Committee will be very glad to welcome representatives of the Irish Labour Party to participate in its work.

Fraternally yours,  
HELEN CRAWFORD,  
Secretary.

### COPY OF RESOLUTION FROM GERMAN COMMITTEE.

With deep emotion, the German organisation of the W.I.R. got the news of the famine that afflicts Ireland.

We know from our own experience that in capitalist countries, hunger always has stronger exploitation and its consequence. The bourgeois governments will fail to help in your country, as they did here.

I, who, since the London agreement live in a colony of the Anglo-Saxon capitalism, feel doubly strong with you, who are fighting for your freedom since hundreds of years. Only the common action of all the exploited workers, as well as peasants, which has been started gloriously by the Russian brothers, will do away with the real source of hunger and exploitation—the capitalist system.

Down with international imperialism! Long live the international solidarity of the fighting proletariat!

Hunger and misery in our own country prevent us from opening a great collection. Yet we feel it our duty to help you with our feeble forces. The German Committee decided to give of its cash the sum of 500 gold marks as a little proof of international proletarian solidarity.

Copy.  
Resolution of the Meeting of the Berlin Friends of the W.I.R.

The news of the terrible famine catastrophe now gripping the Irish workers and peasants has aroused great feelings of sympathy amongst the German workers. Our experiences of the hunger-winter of 1923, particularly the sufferings of the Berlin workers, prompted us to act immediately to show our solidarity with those who are now suffering.

We realise that in this moment of distress, our solidarity must take concrete form, and trust that this will be one of the initial steps to bring about the Workers' Republic where hunger and suffering will be unknown.

Therefore we beg of you to accept with our fraternal greetings, our first contribution of 200 gold marks.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE W.I.R. COMMITTEE.  
BERLIN, BRANDENBURG.

A very much better spirit is shown in the resolutions from Germany where from the midst of conditions that are hellish in their extremity, the German workers give at least a practical proof of solidarity.

Contributions Received at 47 Parnell Square.

Self-Sacrifice, 5s.; Robert Emmet Branch, Irish Democratic League, Bradford, £2 10; J. Dagnall, 5s.; Three British Workers, 6s.; Wimbledon Labour Party, 10s.; Jack Taylor, 10s.; C. Dennis, £2; Mrs. M. Pines, 5s.; E. Duxbury, 10s.; D. G. J. Jordan (Card No. 10), 17s.; Verdant Works, Dundee, per Jas. Sweeney, £1 2s.; W. Wilson, 5s.; Geo. McCloy, 10s.; Emily Moody, Hereford, 10s.; per Kathleen Wilford, Tottenham S.S.S., 5s.; Jessie Morton, Leicester, £1 1s. Total—£13 7s. 6d.

Three Parcels of Clothes; 250 tins of Brand's Soup from Messrs. Butterfield, Co. Ltd.

Previously acknowledged, £490 4s. 5d. Total to date—£452 11s. 11d.

### Conditions in Iceland

Although it has only 95,000 inhabitants Iceland has a trade union movement of its own. The largest trade union is the Seaman's Union, with some 1,200 members; in Reykjavik there is also a dockers' Union with 600 members, and a union for the women workers who dry fish, which has a membership of 400. Altogether there are some 4,000 trade unionists. The trade unions are all Socialist in character, and they have done very good service to the workers on the island, especially during the last few years of industrial slump.

The political organisation is still very weak and is limited to the capital, which has a population of about 20,000. At the elections of 1919, the party obtained 5,000 new votes, and could boast of a total of 7,000 votes in the whole country, against the 15,000 votes of the Progressive Party and the 20,000 votes of the Conservatives. The party press is also making progress. There is one Labour daily, with 3,000 subscribers, and there are also two Socialist weeklies.

Yet, Iceland, with a population of four and a half millions and some 200,000 trades unionists, has only one Labour paper, and that a weekly. As for a daily Labour newspaper—well, it's best not spoken of.

### ANOTHER CIVIL WAR INSTIGATED BY ENGLAND.

The insurrection which has broken out in Turkey against the Government of Mustapha Kemal is yet another of the many internal wars caused by Great Britain in the hope of achieving an ulterior purpose.

The Government of Mustapha Kemal represents the national movement for complete and definite independence, a movement which is striving for the overthrow of the remnants of feudalism which are still existing in Turkey, and also for the liberation of the Turkish people from the influence of the Moslem clergy.

The forces arrayed against Kemal are fourfold—(1) British Imperialists; (2) the feudal or large landowners; (3) the Moslem clergy; (4) the commercial or middle class of the ports who are allied to foreign capital.

The interests of these four groups in the insurrection can easily be understood. The British are interested in the oil wells of Mosul, formerly part of the Turkish State, and would be glad to have a puppet government in Turkey similar to the ones now in power in Ireland and Egypt. The second group are engaged in the rising in the hope of retaining their large estates and feudal powers. The third group, the Moslem clergy, are desirous of overthrowing the present government because it has decided to abolish the church tax, or tithes, which vary between 10% and 80% of the crop. The remaining group are naturally hostile to any native government which is not subservient to the international finance, capitalists, and the Kemal Government is composed of men who have decided that the working class are entitled to the ownership of the machinery of production and to the products of a nation, and they have announced their intention of seeing that the people get their rights.

In Turkey, England stirs up rebellion against the peoples' government to save the peoples' rights (?); and in Morocco she assists a rebellion against the Spanish Government, in the hope that when the Spanish Government is overthrown either be able to get a puppet government into power or she will take possession of the country herself; either way she will ensure the safety of Gibraltar, retain her grip on the Straits and protect one of the imperial routes to the East and her Eastern Dominions.

And this is the way in which Imperialism works, playing one people against another, one section of a nation against another section, and stepping in when both are exhausted and grabbing the spoils.

### FITZPATRICK—CARRIERS.

NO UNION MEN NEED APPLY.

Owing to the continuous and deliberate manner in which the firm of Fitzpatrick, General Carriers, Howter Street, Dublin, have been employing non-union carters and dismissing union men, the Workers' Union this week decided to withdraw its members from that firm.

Fitzpatricks, however, are carrying on with the aid of the non-unionists already in their employment, and we regret to say one member of the Workers' Union.

We give the names of the men—  
John and Joseph O'Brien, father and son, 2 Hugh's Cottages.  
M. Breen and W. Breen, two brothers, Erne Street.  
Mac Skeehy and Patrick, father and son, the latter a member of the W.U.I.  
Clucky's Cloak.  
Tuohy, a member of the Transport Union.

### Our Election "Who's Who"

(Continued from Column 5, Page 1)

date. This is a candidate that even the Irish Labour Party rejected; a candidate that is not a candidate, but a warning to all men how far a man can sink, even he loses his own self-respect. Lawlor was impeached by O'Brien, Foran, and the Malcolm Lyon Panhandlers. Even Ole Bill, the Hairy One, spat on Lawlor. Now Lawlor goes back to his vomit. Let him remain at the job of collecting testimonials from publicans and slum landlords, as Ole Bill charged him with.

Mullane. He is against the Government who have denied union men and women their right, a government that has used armed force against the union men on strike, a government that has robbed the old and infirm of their legal rights by reducing their old age pensions, a government that has used its powers, legislative and administrative, to lower wages, extend working hours, increase rents, deny the right of assembly, the right to picket.

### THE FIGHT FOR SOCIALISM.

The fight against private ownership of land and capital, the fight for socialism, for the nation's control of its own resources, is the last fight in the age-long struggle of humanity for freedom; a struggle which can have but one end. And that end is the final disappearance from human society of the right of an owning class to live by tribute upon the labour of a subject class.—F. Henderson.

### THE KIND-HEARTED EMPLOYER.

"Yes," said the fat employer of labour to the man beside him on the tram, "we only work them six hours a day. We find it's all they can stand and keep in perfect health."

A shabbily-dressed man leaned forward from a rear seat and said: "You old liar! I know some of your men who work ten and twelve hours a day."

"Pooh!" said the employer, "I was talking about my mules."

As long as you are uncertain about yourself—as long as you are not quite certain what you want—do not quite sure whether it would be safer to leave things as they are than risk a change—do not quite sure whether injustice is as unjust as you imagine, or whether justice is as just as you supposed—just so long will things remain as they are! The world is yours—you who are the workers of the world—if you will only unite!  
Horace Traubel.

### NOTICES

#### WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

NOTICE.  
A meeting will be held at 17 High Street for all men employed in Skin and Hide Yards throughout the City, on Monday Night, 9th March, at 8.15 p.m. sharp. Business Important.

#### WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

NO. 3 BRANCH—TOBACCO SECTION.  
A meeting of the above section will be held at 17 High Street, on Monday, 9th March, at 7.30 p.m. Important business will be discussed.  
JOHN BOHAN, Sec.

#### TONTINE SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of all members of above Society will be held at Unity Hall at 1 o'clock on Sunday, 8th March.  
Mortality claims have been paid during the first quarter on behalf of the following deceased members—Daniel Keogh, Wm. Byrne and Dora Derrington.  
EDMUND DOWNEY, Sec.

#### WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND

IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
TO ALL DOCK WORKERS.  
Members must carry their cards during the last week of each quarter for inspection.

#### Warning—No Card, No Work.

Published by the Proprietors and Printed by The Gaelic Press, 21 Upper Liffey Street, Dublin.



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

—James Finian Lator.



Edited by Jim Larkin.

Vol. 2. No. 8.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1925.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

## JOHNSONIAN FUDGE

It is not for nothing that the imperialist Johnson, T.D. has declared that he is "not a Bolsheviki." Likewise, it is not for nothing he has omitted to state (in recent years) that he is an imperialist.

The fact in each case is well known, though from time to time fresh evidence appears to refresh our memory lest, perchance, we forget.

Early this week the "Independent," through a "correspondent," started a hare and the leash-hounds of the Irish Labour Party, with an eye to election results, went in pursuit.

At a time when the Parliamentary system of Government is meeting with criticism from all sides, it is instructive and amusing to find it championed by the "Labour" group in Lower Abbey Street. It is instructive because the defence lays bare the attitude of mind of the Johnsonian Party, and amusing because of the ill-concealed fear that something else should be found to take its place.

Several of the great European powers have had, within the last few years, the experience of "unstable Government." In most cases it was due to the multiplicity of political parties, none of them strong enough to rule separately, but in combination sufficiently powerful to obstruct the processes of Government by whatever party should accept office. Italy and Germany are cases in point. In the former, a way out was sought in a Dictatorship, but Mussolini, like other men whose policy had no roots in the people, failed, and the results are daily becoming more evident.

The instability of Parliament to meet the case of an electorate divided into factions and the need for some constitutional alteration if the process of capitalist Government is to continue, is evidenced by the daily Press. However it may be desired, it is too late to suggest the abolition of the franchise, and it is this fact that is causing uneasy moments to the rulers of peoples.

In one form or another, the voice of the people will find expression, and any system of Government ignoring this fundamental will be as the house built upon sand. The eagerness to find a solution of the problem is purely capitalist, for it is capitalism that is threatened by the spectre of "unstable Government," and that not only because unstable Government is bad for finance, but is a cause of additional suffering to the common people, and therefore a prolific breeding ground for the abhorred gospel of discontent.

Not every State is threatened these days with the imminence of "unstable Government," but in the most recent yet in the valley of the shadow are looking ahead to the fateful time when it shall be their portion too. Germany may be pointed to as the outstanding example of the "instability" that arises through a multiplicity of parties and of the other great powers, France and Italy are noticeable in the background. The British Empire (of which, of course, we are proud to be a part) and the United States seem further away from the maelstrom of instability than Germany, France and Italy, though it is possible a few years hence radically change the situation in both cases. At the moment, however, Great Britain and the U.S.A. are stable enough to please the most nervous of capitalists and the only cause of uneasiness in either country is the fear that enlightenment—father of capitalist instability—may come unheralded to a benighted people.

Which brings us to the point that multiplicity of political parties is, broadly speaking, evidence that thinking is being done. In Great Britain the honour of "representing" the people lies between the Conservative and Labour parties. There is a Liberal Party—we believe. A foreigner in England might be impressed by the seeming unity of the workers there, massed under one banner, and it

## THE STIFLED VOICE OF THE WORKING CLASS

The election debacle is over, and now let us, who, regardless of the results, must still remain the bottom dogs, get together and try, in some definite manner, to realise our position, and by laying bare each political party, show the inability of these vote-catchers to express the desires of the working class.

We have first the Cumann na nGaedheal Party—the Government Party. The leaders of this Party have held the powers of Government for some years now, and during those years they have deliberately and unscrupulously carried out the programme laid down by the capitalist class of this country. This Government has beaten down wages, lengthened hours, used armed force in strikes, reduced Old Age Pensions, and used the whole force of the State to crush the power of Labour in the country. They hold out no promises to our class; they appeal solely to the monied, selfish, reactionary section of the people. They are openly an anti-Labour Party.

The Sinn Fein Party is the next requiring examination. This Party candidly admits its inability to lighten the burden of our class in any small way until such times as they obtain Governmental power. Though many of their leaders are sympathetic to our class, yet they tell us we must wait till their particular system of Government is established—but in the meantime we must live, have bread to eat, houses to live in, and means to educate our children—and our problem is how to get these necessities. In the elections now past, the most class-conscious workers voted for this Party's candidates, because each vote for this Party was a blow against our immediate enemies—the Government, who are our present and heaviest oppressors.

The Sinn Fein Party, like their political opponents, hold out no hope for us. Let us proceed further.

We have next the Farmers' Party. This Party is formed exclusively of farmers—mostly big land-owners. They are fighting solely for their own benefit—they want their interests fostered by the State. Our interests and their interests are opposed. We are the wage-slaves—the agricultural labourers—and they are the employers—the farmers. We and they are economic enemies. They want smaller wages; we must have bigger wages if we are to live other than as beasts. This Party does not ask for our votes; they rely on their fellow land-owners for political power.

Though this is an article written in all seriousness, yet our next subject for examination gives us to laugh; but to the working class of this country the "Irish Labour Party" has proved itself to be other than a subject for humour. This Party has its roots in the official element of the union movement of this country. It is composed of creatures who have lived and fattened on our class all the days of their lives. Their record need not be re-told—it is common knowledge. This Party's sole purpose in seeking votes is to ensure that the Parliament of this country will be enabled to take to itself the pretence of a legislative chamber. Their purpose is to provide an opposition to the Government Party. If they were not sitting in the Dail it would be a one-Party Government, a farce, and a mockery of Government. One of the leaders of this Party—O'Connell—admits that the Free State Government would not have been able to carry on unless the Labour Party had entered the Dail and acted as an opposition.

The Labour Party and the Government Party are one, but for legislative purposes they have divided, and each taken one end of the Governmental see-saw which requires two Parties to work it—a Government Party and an opposition. The Labour Party, though retaining the name, realise quite clearly their inability to call upon the support of our class. On Tuesday of this week they announced in the Press that they were relying for votes on the small shopkeepers and traders; they never expected the votes of our class, because they know their record of treachery is too well known to us.

The last Party—the Nationalist Party—does not merit description. They were one with the Government Party; a split occurred and certain people lost their jobs, and at once the National Party came into being; and should the jobs be again offered, the Nationalist Party would probably cease activities.

Such are the five Parties in the field, and as we have shown; not one claims, in any degree, to represent our class. The Irish working class is at present without means of expression; its desires and needs are known only to itself. At each election hundreds of thousands of our votes are wasted upon candidates who admit their inability to serve our class. Is this position going to continue indefinitely; are we going to be always muzzled and dumb or are we going to make known our wants and fight for them with all the means at our disposal? If the last line of action is going to be our policy, what will be our next step? Logically, it can only lead to the formation of a Working Class Party—a Workers' Party of Ireland, having its being and drawing its power from the working class. Committed to the fight which the working class is everlastingly engaged in; directed, controlled, financed and supported by the working class. A Party which will be the spear-head of our class in Ireland; a Party which will fight our battles; a Party which will rely solely on our votes; a Party which will be an inspiration, a guide and a hope to every man, woman and child of our class; a Party committed to the attainment of the only system of society—in which our class will ever cease to be slaves—a Republic of the working class; and a Party which, day in and day out, will fight the everyday fights of our class, which, while striving for the greater end, will look for immediate victories; a Party which will be our Party and our weapon in our fight for class emancipation.

Who is it speaks of defeat?  
I tell you a cause like ours;  
Is greater than defeat can know—  
It is the power of powers.  
As surely as the earth rolls round,  
As surely as the glorious sun,  
Brings the great world high wave  
Must our Cause be won!

might not occur to him as comparable with the aspect of a herd of lowly cattle travelling homeward in a cloud of dust. Not in Great Britain there is an awakening, and before many years, the process of enlightenment may have advanced to the point where "unstable Government" shall be a reality. It may be that the intermediate stage of development of class-consciousness, represented by a multiplicity of political parties in Parliament, may be avoided and that the workers of Great Britain will pass directly from the Parliamentary system to control by workshop, factory and field—but this is speculative. The actual development will depend on the nature of working-class leadership, and the effectiveness, or otherwise, of the policy of sabotage which will undoubtedly be followed by the reactionary Labour parties. In Ireland, reaction is personified in the members of the Irish Labour Party; and their attitude as to the governance of the people is expressed in the letters of two of their number published in an "Independent" of the present week. Messrs. Johnson, T.D., and O'Connell, T.D., in pursuit of the "Independent," have opened their minds on the subject as follows:—

Mr. Johnson:—Your correspondent is too tired to think out the implications of his own contentions. He is clearly tired of Parliamentary institutions; he wants a Dail consisting of one Party only, a Government, but no opposition.

We can imagine Mr. Johnson's horror of a Dail representative of Labour only—Workers' Republic, let us say—and his agony of soul at the absence of the Business fraternity, the Farmers' Party and the blessed Independent Party. If Mr. Johnson were not too tired to think out the implications of "the term" Workers' Republic," which so often falls from his lips, he might not be so consistent in his inconsistency.

Mr. O'Connell, T.D., follows in his leader's footsteps. It would be too much to expect otherwise. In the crowded days ahead we shall see the last desperate efforts of British Imperialism in Ireland to maintain itself, and

The boys of the bulldog breed that made old England's name gathering around the Council fires, and the least of these shall not be Thomas Johnson. Ho! ho! but there are great days before us. Let us hope we will not be too tired to think out the implications when we say we look forward in Ireland to a Government without opposition—to Government solely of the workers, and an Ireland rid of the Irish Labour Party and Mr. Thomas Johnson, T.D. We have said it.

## NOT FORGOTTEN—PIMS.

The firm of Pim, Brothers, has been omitted from our spot-light notes for some time. It should be remembered by all genuine Trade Unionists as one of the black list concerns.

The above-mentioned establishment was the sole one to avail of the recent Lighthouse Works dispute to victimise its motor workers—an act worthy of a firm with such a great Christian reputation.

May we receive the query of the Distributive Workers' Organ some weeks back, viz., "What is wrong at Messrs. Pim, Bros.?" Dame Rumour has it that dismissals are very frequent just now. "What has Luke to say on behalf of the loyal sons of the many years' faithful services?"

All motors are still manned by scabs, but the garage expenses at the end of the financial year may give the proprietors food for thought, and a smaller dividend. "Our fight to-day, yours to-morrow" Workers and slaves, arise.

—PIMPERNEL.

Rebellion! The very word is a confession of tyranny, outrage and oppression.—BENJAMIN.



AMUSEMENTS

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Washed Out

The two representatives of the seab Irish Labour Party have been washed out at the polls. Even the blood-money of the British spy-Malcolm Lyons— couldn't save them, nor the money, plucked from the members of the I.T.G.W.U., and the motor cars loaned by the employers availed them not. Dublin's intelligent working class doesn't want "ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS."

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PHONE NO.—DUBLIN 2686.

What is a Vote for?

Speaking at an election meeting this week the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs said that a vote for a Government candidate did not imply a vote in favour of Government policy; it was merely a vote for a Government. We are not shocked. No, no! But a large number of the electorate may be so rare to find an Executive Minister telling the truth with such brutal frankness. In the case of Mr. J. J. Walsh it may not be so much that as stupidity, but we are grateful all the same.

The point is one usually overlooked by the masses of mugdom. Nevertheless, it is at the root of our so-called democratic system. As Mr. Walsh has said, the elector's vote is merely one in favour of a Government. What the policy of Government will be is determined in quite another way. True, the party system has all the appearance of a well-ordered, carefully thought-out philosophy, and by reason of that misleads the multitude. Gammann and Gaedhel stands for industrial development (so write the scribes), a progressive system of Protection and all the rest of it. The Irish Labour Party embody the principles of Tone, Emmet, Fintan Labor, Connolly and so on, "even if it cost as much more," according to their spokesmen, and it is only in moments of recklessness that the facts emerge. In considering the powers of governments it is well to remember that the most vital of all questions, the maintenance of peace, is one that is never left to the people to decide. In all countries, the Free State included, the question of peace or war is determined by Cabinet or Executive Council, with, perhaps, the approval of the Government Party. The military machine and the financiers do the rest. Now, the burden of war is the heaviest of all human burdens and it is borne on the broad backs of the common people. War takes a heavy toll of human life and carries disease and pestilence in its train. Its cost outweighs the combined expenditure of all other items of national expenditure whatsoever in any generation. Apart from the cost of actually warring, the maintenance of armies, navies and air forces in times of peace is the heaviest drain on government exchequers. And still the elector has no voice one way or the other, nor do political parties consider the matter one for him to decide. It is well the people should consider these things, for it is lack of understanding that makes it possible for politicians to "put it over" on the masses of the people. Election speeches and promises are one thing, but government policy another. How many votes would the Free State candidate who first announced as part of the official programme the

reduction of Old Age Pensions, the abolition of elected public bodies and the institution of a national standard wage of 50?

Yet, the people are slow to rise to the obvious things and to react intelligently to them. In the elections just held scores of thousands of workers have voted for their worst enemies and did not know it. They were not conscious that as a matter of fact, a defeat for the Government that had treated them so badly was the shortest way to amelioration of working conditions. Yet there is time now to learn.

A PROTEST AGAINST BILL-POSTING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

May we, as taxpayers, register our emphatic protest against the license and unrestrained freedom allowed by members of our police force to that class of pernicious person known as "fly bill-poster."

On Wednesday morning, when we arrived at our place of business, Unity Hall, we were greatly incensed to see, on either side of the entrance, two large posters making an appeal to the electors not to vote for the Labour candidates, because a Mr. Johnson was alleged to have taken £700 from some other English man. There were other vulgar references to the electors to "blood-money" and "Government tools."

Now, we are not personally concerned about the sources from which Mr. Johnson acquires his means, or whether the posters are posted on every blank wall and door in the city (which we are informed was actually done), but surely respectable tradesmen should be spared the Company's desecration of their signs as an advertisement for such wild and unbecoming statements.

If Messrs. Johnson, Cullen and Lawlor and their opponents desire to indulge, at a future date, in a public contest of mutual extermination, we would be grateful if they would respect the rights of private property and public decency. "Blood-money" and "Government tools" are phrases likely to cause a serious disturbance of the public peace, and, besides, it is unseemly that the walls of our capital city should be covered with such vulgar and abusive language.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE COMMUNE, AND THE REMEMBRANCE OF CLASS-WAR PRISONERS.

The principal speakers at the Anniversary Meeting to commemorate the first attempt of the working class to seize and maintain power through its own dictatorship, will be Dr. Robert Dunstan of London, commonly spoken of by the British capitalist Press as "The Red Doctor." Comrade Dunstan is not only a Doctor of Medicine, practising in a working class district of London where his insight into the daily life of the working class gives him hourly added reasons in support of his communist faith—he is also a Barrister of Law of Grey's Inn, London, where, from another angle, he has been able to view and understand the nature and infamy of capitalism.

This Communist Doctor has travelled widely, and only last year was the guest in Moscow of the Commissioner of Health, Dr. Kunzlin, who was formerly a member of the I.L.P., but his sincerity and conviction revolted against the flunkeyism and treachery of the Labour leaders. His visit to Russia and his close examination into the conditions prevailing now in the country at the time of the advance guard of the working class movement. We welcome his first visit to Dublin on such an auspicious occasion as the Anniversary of the "Commune," a defeat of which revealed to the depths and essentially of the possessing classes when their rule was so signally challenged.

WHO WAS FIRST WITH A TREASON BILL—KEVIN OR THE JAPPS?

On Saturday, the Japanese House of Representatives passed a Bill entitled the Peace Preservation Bill, which meant a crime for anyone to organise or join a secret society with the object of changing the National Constitution or the form of Government, or of availing or destroying the right of private property. While the debate on the Bill was in progress, the House was entirely surrounded by thousands of police, who arrested thirty people.

What a similarity between this Bill of the Japanese and the Treason Bill of O'Higgins except that Kevin kills the "private property" clause under classes, "or, as Johnson would have it, "between sections." We wonder who it Kevin or the Japs who first thought of this brilliant piece of legislative baiting of the people?

A Retrospection of the Gas Strike

HOW THE WORKERS' UNION CAME INTO BEING.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STOPPAGE?

Principally, and I might say solely, emanating from the officials of the now almost defunct I.T. & G.W. Union attempts have been made from time to time to furnish the public with the information that the Gas Workers are in a very bad plight and that they are now sorry for having broken away from the Transport Union.

As a Gas Worker in close touch with the negotiations leading up to the strike and since, I certainly have an advantage over those cooped up in York Street and Parrell, Square of knowing the true facts. The strike, I may say, had its origin as far back as December, '23, when the Company demanded a 6% cut in the then existing wage, a demand which the men almost unanimously turned down by a ballot vote. In order to avert a stoppage of work a conference was arranged by the Ministry of Labour. At this conference the representatives of the men agreed to accept the 6% cut on the understanding that a number of grievances would be remedied, the Transport Union representatives guaranteeing that this agreement would be submitted to writing and signed by both parties.

The Company immediately put the cut into operation but failed to carry out their own part, and the Transport never having procured the signature of the Company's representatives, they (the Co.) Resolved that they agreed to any such arrangement.

The men smarting under this treatment made every endeavour through their Committee to get the Company to honour their agreement, but in vain, and then another indignity was thrown on the Union by the Company compelling a clerk, promised to the "staff," to leave the Union or suffer to be reduced in status and salary. To his Union principles and credit in general I must say he refused and put the matter before his Committee, who, in due course, put it to the men, who decided to take action and directed Mr. G. Spain to notify Mr. Gray that if this man was not retained in the position to which he was promoted, a 7 days' notice of a general stoppage would be served on them.

Mr. Gray replied stating he could not allow any of his clerks to be on the staff while retaining a member of the Union. On receipt of this a general meeting was called at which it was unanimously decided to serve the Company with a week's notice of withdrawal of labour. Mr. G. Spain was present and stated that he (the men) would have the full support of the Union in any action we decided on taking, and that he would notify the Company immediately. This was on Monday and on the following Tuesday week the stoppage took place, and it is undeniable that a non-compliance stoppage does exist in the annals of trade unionism.

Our Strike Committee elected from the start did all that any Committee could do. But it is no easy matter to control a strike comprising over 800 men and, being thus into consideration, the members of the Committee thought that the President, or at least some member of the E.C., should be with us, so as to advise and help us generally for the time being. The E.C. time not a single member of the E.C. came next or near us, although there was no other labour trouble in the country at the time.

Mr. G. Spain being questioned was unable to give any satisfactory or definite answer, nor could he guarantee that the E.C. would carry out his suggestions, and in consequence the Committee were unanimous that some one experienced in such undertakings should be with us, and the President of the Union or any one of his E.C. would not putting in an appearance (although 9 days had elapsed since issuing the notice and two days since coming out on strike), it was agreed that Jim Larkin be asked to advise and help us. The Committee then unanimously decided to appoint a deputation to wait on J. Larkin, G.S., with a view to his coming to our aid. A deputation was selected and went immediately for him (the position having been first put to the general body of the men who heartily endorsed the action of the Committee). He arrived in about a half an hour and having addressed the men, pointing out the pros and cons of the situation, said he would do all in his power to help to bring this crisis to a satisfactory ending.

Immediately the men, who were somewhat despondent up to this, became imbued with renewed vigour and determination. Calling the Committee together he put before them what he believed would be the best line of action, advising them to meet the mediator appointed by the Ministry of Labour and on getting certain assurances (which he believed there would be no difficulty over), we

STOP PRESS

UNION DELEGATES ARRESTED BY C.I.D.

Carter Threatened With Arrest For Refusal To Scab.

As we go to press we are informed that the police have again interfered in an industrial dispute.

The evening of Thursday, Murphy's North Wall, where trouble has again broken out over Fitzpatrick's scabs calling for loads, two delegates of the Workers' Union were arrested for alleged intimidation.

The two delegates—Jack Dempsey and Bill McCarthy—were standing by when a carter drove up for a load. The delegates told him a strike was on and no other remarks were made, but immediately the carter turned back the C.I.D. men went over to the carter and threatened to arrest him if he did not take the load. But the carter refused to scab, and the C.I.D. knowing he had no scab, walked away.

This, even before the Treason Bill is passed, the police take to themselves the unlimited powers allowed them in the Bill. The Treason Bill, like the Treaty, is merely a confirmation of what has already occurred, because the police of this city have already committed more illegal acts than even the Bill would allow them.

were to resume work pending the final decision.

The next day on our appearance at the office of the Ministry the mediator informed us that it was completely outside his terms of reference to hear us, as the dispute was between the I.T. & G.W. Union and the Gas Company, and that the President of that Union, Mr. T. Foran, had withdrawn and refused to take any further part in the dispute. We tried to have the terms of reference changed, but failed owing to the Minister for Labour, Mr. McGilgan, being advised not to do so by Senator Thomas Foran.

This action of Foran's was responsible for keeping us out of work and the citizens very seriously inconvenienced for 8 or 9 days longer than should have been for us were there and are now convinced that had we met the Company's representatives before the mediator we would be at work next morning. But as Foran, O'Brien and the rest of the "dug in" rulers of the Transport Union had decided not to pay our strike, pay, the length of time-out made no difference, and of course, we should be taught a lesson for daring to take advice from J. Larkin.

Despite all the impositions that Foran and Co. could pile in the way, the Strike Committee (firmly supported by the men) acting in a noble way, and on the advice of Mr. Larkin, succeeded in bringing on terms of settlement equal to 100% of our claims, which included the reinstatement of Mr. Dunne with increase of salary to be made retrospective for nine months.

The action of the officials of the I.T. & G.W. Union during this strike has been the beginning of its end. That would have been inevitable, but it might have struggled on hoodwinking and betraying the workers for some time yet, but this gave it its quietus.

To that most unshifty body of workers, the Dockers and the Gas Workers, is due the credit of establishing the Workers' Union of Ireland, and that the general body of workers have recognised its vitality and tenacity by its numbers, 25,000 in Dublin, not to speak of branches throughout the country.

The Gas Workers are firmly convinced that the £2,000 strike pay illegally withheld from them was a cheap price to pay for the complete downing of this fraud masquerading as a trade union, and the uprising of a real live union, under which they have complete autonomy, having their own rooms, committee and full-time secretary and delegate, through whose wise and firm attitude they have acquired benefits which in the last few months that the old Transport either failed or would not try to obtain in as many years. There is scarcely a department of the Company's service in which members have not received benefits, either as increases in wages or better conditions of working, and only last week the Company have been forced to pay men in full for days they were knocked off owing to bad weather; and every day the officials of the Company are recognising that they will have to play the game fair, as the days of secret negotiations behind the backs of the men, so long carried on by the Transport, are now passed and for ever.

GAS WORKER.

We have made enough progress in armaments; it is now time to make progress in learning to do without them.—CONSTANT.



For Or Against a Workers' Party

LET'S HAVE YOUR VIEWS. Below we publish some further contributions to the discussion on the formation of a "Workers' Party" which we opened in our columns some weeks ago by a correspondent writing under the pen name "88." Ed. I.W.

Editor "Irish Worker." I am glad to see that you have made up your mind to publish the proposals of all those who are in favour of a Workers' Party, whether they be in the I.T. & G.W.U., the Irish Trades Union Congress, the Ulster Unions and the English trades unions here; also, unless it be open to those who have no trade or union, conditional, of course, on the professional "intellectuals" being kept in the background.

Such an all-embracing party be formed and its control maintained, may result and you can count on the writer as a member. "SEAN."

Editor "Irish Worker." Sir,—Including the Irish Labour Party with the avowedly capitalist parties of the Starist shot "88" is in error. If they had not gone into the Dail there would have been no opposition and nothing to restrain the Cabinet from perpetrating crimes worse than the Mountjoy murders, the Flogging Bill, and others. Also, did not the present and former days, according to the vital matter of the hostages and prisoners of war? If they had not gone into the Dail who would have pressed the viewpoint of Labour? I would ask "88" did not similar groups exist in the British, French, German and other Parliaments, and I hold only good has resulted to Labour because of the activity of Irish Labour men in the Dail. "TRANSPORT."

Editor "Irish Worker." Sir,—In regard to the letter of "88" I consider he is in error in placing the majority of the Sinn Fein Party in the bourgeois class, or, as he carefully phrases it, of seeing the Workers' Republic from the bourgeois point of view. There may be true of the bulk, perhaps all of its political leaders and publicists, but "88" may be wrong in assuming that mass and file will find that many are class-conscious, and that this majority will go further along the revolutionary road than most of the political leaders.

It is to study the evolution or training of these of these leaders. Their early life in some Catholic or Protestant College, who in economics and world history and class-consciousness were interpreted for them by priests, teachers, or priests or Free graduates, whose education and contact with world ideas and thought had been even more carefully regulated by their earlier generation. If these leaders in early life had been reared in the slums like Connolly or Larkin for instance, and had starved and bottled for a more crust and had been forced to exist in the factories of hell ships, or had been jailed in many countries by the same type of capitalist ethics were interpreted for them by prison keepers, priests or Free graduates, whose education and contact with world ideas and thought had been even more carefully regulated by their earlier generation. If these leaders in early life had been reared in the slums like Connolly or Larkin for instance, and had starved and bottled for a more crust and had been forced to exist in the factories of hell ships, or had been jailed in many countries by the same type of capitalist ethics were interpreted for them by prison keepers, priests or Free graduates, whose education and contact with world ideas and thought had been even more carefully regulated by their earlier generation.

Don Breen's book shows that the rank and file forced the pace and followed the correct revolutionary tactic, while the bourgeois Republican leaders in Dublin were frantically trying to stop their fight to a finish movement against the troops of the Empire.

The "Truce" gave the Imperialists in London their chance. None of the rank and file were on the delegations. Only the "educated" were sent to negotiate with Lloyd George, which made it so much easier for that gentleman to give Ireland a "Free" State and a civil war.

As the present Republican leaders and movement will run the course that Marx and Engels have pointed out from their studies of world history, it is essential that a Revolutionary Workers' Party emerge as soon as possible to give the rank and file the proper lead.

Such a party would attract the best members of all the organised trades and labour groups on both sides of the Boundary, and would also lead the revolutionary mass—the Republican rank and file. Such a party, by vigorous propaganda, would cause many of the present Republican leaders to realise the limitations that bourgeois or religious schools placed on their mental processes. It may lead some of them to a Workers' Republic.—Misc. "99"

Labour Battles the Wide World Over

Below we tell of some of the many conflicts, large and small, at present engaged in by the working classes and their perpetual enemies—the capitalist class.

40,000 Out in China.

A general strike of the Chinese textile workers employed in the factories in Shanghai is in progress. The Strike Committee have issued the following manifesto:

"The Chinese textile workers, employed in the factories of Japanese capitalists at Shanghai, are subjected to continual persecutions and tortures. This generated the desperate hatred of the workers. A strike has broken out in which 40,000 working people in twenty-two factories participate. The police of the Shanghai municipality, who are under British control, have yielded to the promptings of the Japanese and imprisoned the strike leaders, where they are subjected to cruel, maltreatments and torturing. A court martial is to sit in judgment upon the unfortunate workers.

"Workers of all countries, we address ourselves to you for active support. Assist your Chinese brethren with all means—with all might.

"Secretary of the Strike Committee. "TSCHAM."

General Railway Strike.

Railway workers in Greece have declared a general strike to enforce their demands for an increase in wages and re-adjustment of working hours. The Government has issued orders for the mobilisation of railwaymen.

Telegraph Boys Walk Out.

Two thousand telegraph boys have walked out in Paris. They demand that they be granted the cost of living bonus paid to older employees. At the first meeting of the strike, twenty-five of the leaders were suspended, but this only incensed the boys who struck work and visited all telegraph offices to get those working to strike also, but the police prevented them from getting near the offices, and broke up their meetings.

Big Canadian Min. Strike: 12,000 in Fight.

Many of our readers will remember how, in April of last year, we reported the release from prison of that veteran fighter, Jim McLaughlin, of Nova Scotia, Canada. Now he is leading another great fight. Twelve thousand miners in Nova Scotia struck work on Saturday, and they are led by Jim McLaughlin.

They are employed by the British Empire Steel Company, known as Besco. The immediate cause of the strike is the refusal of Besco to continue credit to the unemployed miners in the company's stores, but the definite issue is the demand for a ten per cent. increase in wages by the men and a counter demand by Besco for a ten per cent. reduction. The men have withdrawn all labour from the mines, including pump men and maintenance men, and the absence of these will quickly result in the mines flooding, as they reach out five miles under the sea, and constant pumping is necessary to keep them dry. It is expected that the strike will be a long drawn out struggle as Besco is determined to make the miners virtual slaves, and the men are equally determined to live as human beings and not as beasts.

NORSGROVE FUND.

Table with columns for Workshop Dept., Michael McLeady, Anon., Workshop Dept., and Total to date, with corresponding monetary values.

CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Sports Committee held on Sunday the 8th inst., a vote of condolence was passed to John Nolan, 7 Lr. Sheriff Street in his present bereavement caused by the death of his wife.

Fitzpatrick's Scabs Prove Useless

SOLIDARITY WINS AT PALGRAVES.

EMPLOYERS REFUSE TO DECLARE LOCK-OUT.

Fitzpatrick, general carrier, is still attempting to carry on his business with the help of scabs. He has tried in all ways possible to cause trouble in other jobs by sending these scabs to different places for loads, but always, wherever there was a member of the Workers' Union the load was refused until Fitzpatrick agreed to employ Union labour. To the list of scabs we published last week a further addition must be made. One Gilmer Byrne, of 25 Queen's Terrace, went in to work on Thursday and Friday in Fitzpatrick's, and worked as a scab. These scabs have met with hot receptions every time they ventured out on the streets, and finally they were forced to practically abandon any pretence whatever of work. The old spirit of unionism is coming back to this town, and as in 13 scabs are finding it impossible to carry on their treacherous work in the open streets unless escorted by armed guards.

Last week owing to the deliberate intention of Fitzpatrick to involve other firms in his trouble, there was some danger of the dispute spreading. A notable example of this work of Fitzpatrick was Palgrave, Murphy's. On Friday morning Fitzpatrick sent one of his lorries, with a scab driver, down to Palgrave's for a load of slag. He got the load, but when he wanted it checked out, the checker, a member of the Workers' Union, refused to do so, stating he acted on orders from his Union. Palgrave insisted on him checking the load and when he continued in his refusal, sacked him. The remaining checkers, nine in number, were then withdrawn by the Union.

Next morning a lorry arrived for Palgrave, but the dockers, some 80 in number, refused to work the ship until the checker was reinstated, and so matters remained at a deadlock during Friday.

On Friday we are informed a meeting of the Employers' Federation was held and the dispute at Palgrave laid before them. They considered the matter, and though some of them urged that a general lock-out be declared on the docks against the Workers' Union, the majority realised the position more clearly and left the matter to be settled by Palgrave. On Friday night representatives of the Workers' Union and Palgrave discussed the whole position and it was finally agreed that work would be resumed on the following morning, the firm agreeing that the men would not be asked to handle any material declared black by the Union.

This was another victory won by the dockers because they stood solidly by each other—the checkers by their fellow-checker and the dockers by the checkers. Each for all and all for each—and it every member will follow this lead at times of crisis, the Union will go forward by leaps and bounds.

Fitzpatrick, who in collusion with the scab-supply organisation—the Transport Union—thus attempted to involve the whole of the Dublin shipping firms and the workers in a fight, in order that a blow may be dealt at the Workers' Union, was turned down by the employers of this city, who realise by now that the Workers' Union represents the workers of Dublin City and County, and they are not prepared to enter into a life and death struggle with Dublin Labour in order that a group of paid officials of the Transport Union may vent their spleen on those who have exposed them as petty robbers, unscrupulous knaves and double-dyed rascals.

WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL RELIEF.

In the midst of their poverty, the poor remember those poorer. There is little money but much goodwill in the working class movement. Our Committees are working to garner the harvest available. In Glasgow, our Secretary—Mrs. Cameron—has been permitted by the Celtic Football Club directors to organise a collection at the match on 21st March at Parkhead. From Dundee we learn that application has been made to the Magistrates for permission to take up street collections. At Battersea, Saklatofa, M.P., is organising a collection, which reminds us that Saklatofa is coming to Dublin next month where he will speak under the auspices of the Irish Worker League. From Paris and Vienna, contributions have reached us. All breathe the same solidarity in the

messages sent, while all regret that their poverty prevents them from sending more.

Further list of contributions received at W.I.R., Bedford Row, London, 10 10th March, 1925.

Table listing contributions from various individuals and groups, including names like Stewart R. Black, Thomas Marsden, Rugby and New Bolton L.P., etc., with monetary amounts.

Contributions received at 17 Parnell Square up to 12th March.

Table listing contributions received at 17 Parnell Square, including names like Electrical Trades Union, Mrs. McCarron, etc., with monetary amounts.

Contributions received at 17 Parnell Square up to 12th March.

Table listing contributions received at 17 Parnell Square, including names like L. S. Anderson, Mrs. Macgregor, etc., with monetary amounts.

If it were possible to bore down to hell's fire through the earth, enough heat from the molten mass would be found to work the industries, and the landlords would claim a royalty even on that.—ROBERT SMILLIE.

County Dublin Notes

Since our last issue the "Poor Farmers" have met in various conclaves at 37 Upper Fitzwilliam Street. Our special correspondent's report says that weeping and gnashing of teeth were special features of this "frame-up" arranged between the I.T. & G.W.U. and themselves.

We, the W.U.I., were so audacious—actually asking for an increase when the boss had decided on a reduction.

One burly farmer was hoarse to say "Yes" in those Larkin fellows, they're sitting too strong."

Well, the Workers' Union of Ireland had their finger on the switchboard and are intelligently watching any possible events.

Large and enthusiastic meetings were held last Sunday at Bray, Shankhill and Rathfarnham. Peter Larkin, B. Conway, J. Farrelly and the Organiser attended and delivered the goods and gave the "complicated" to the Parnell Square "marionettes."

Certain individuals of the Imperialist and old Ascendancy class have already applied for passports and the "visa" in Rathfarnham. Our Professor of Chemistry at Unity Hall has a new and powerful disinfectant for use when these gang go.

However, generally speaking, in the County the I.T. & G.W.U. are simply a joke.

A "deputation" of our "sharpshooters" attended the County Council meeting to discuss matters of importance re Wages, Reinstatement, etc.

The members of Blackrock Branch are shortly holding a meeting in Dun Laoghaire to decide an important matter of organisation in that area.

Chandeliers is breaking out in "New Spots" every day. A special general meeting was held there, last Thursday, the Organiser and J. Woodfull (E.C. member) attended.

This Branch and Trulin are aiming for big things in the near future.

Kelly, our North County Organiser, does not believe in hot air stunts. The "Sanity" had believed in practical work, "sets theory" and members in his district appreciate it.

A couple more Christian employees have been caught red-handed with more profit on their possession than they can account for.

Well, the Spring Assises will soon be on at Unity Hall. Results later.

Now wear your badges openly and defiantly.

Let us know each other when we meet. ORGANISER O'HARTE.

HENNESSY, LEONARD & O'CONNOR, IMPERIALISTS, SAY

"KEEP THE PRISONERS' IN."

We see by the Press that Messrs. Hennessy, Leonard and O'Connor have gone on record regarding the Irish Prisoners in English and Scottish gaols. This trinity express their belief that the men in cross-channel prisons should be released—are entitled to their freedom, but these gentlemen are of the opinion that the present is not a suitable time to raise this question.

We can quite understand Hennessy the Imperialist, Leonard the grabber and O'Connor the obliging auditor, feeding the present in or any time in opportune for demanding the release of men who fought to destroy the Empire so beloved of these three. And when the Free State Government, members of which refused these Irish prisoners out to fight, ordered to demand justice for their dupes, creatures such as Hennessy, Leonard and O'Connor, who have consistently supported the Empire, will hardly agree to enemies of the Empire being released from English gaols.

It is on the contempt people of Ireland, England and Scotland the Irish prisoners must rely, and we hope their faith and trust will not be misplaced.

ONE T.D.—ONE JOB.

It is true that the good and high-souled patriot, Peadar (not Peter) O'Doyle, T.D., friend of President Cosgrave, has fallen from grace and is indulging in a game called "One Man Two Jobs."

IT IS ALLEGED that Peadar is working in Dollard's, printers, as an engineer at a wage of some £6 or £7 per week, and that Peadar the T.D., is also receiving his £7 10s. per week from a grateful Government for sitting in a seat and saying "Yea" and "Nay."

Peadar is a good union man—a member of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, a Union which has unemployed members walking the streets, and who are not receiving £30 per month.

Unionism! Eh! Don't mention it.



IN THE U.S.A.

(From Our Correspondent.)

New York, Feb. 28th.

Announcement of the coming formation of a Revolutionary Workers' Party for Ireland has been noted by working-class papers and groups on this side and opinion is expressed that a valuable time has been lost. It is stated those who aspired to lead the working class in Larkin's absence should have made this move immediately after Connolly's murder, which the "Independent" demanded, and should have directed the wasted years of revolutionary effort to the only end, i.e., that inscribed by Connolly and Pearce in the Easter Week Proclamation—the ownership of Ireland and its resources by the people of Ireland and the complete subordination of private property.

It is also felt that the Republican movement has suffered because of a multiplicity of leaders and advisers drawn from the shop-keeping, small business men and petty bourgeoisie class, whose understanding of a Republic would impose another capitalist Republic of the American, German, French or Polish model on Ireland.

There are many advanced Irish Republicans organised in the Connolly and Larkin clubs in the big cities, who view with regret the apparent complete subordination of the rank and file Irish Republicans to the present political leaders of the movement. It is felt these political leaders, drawn exclusively from the religious, school class, do not properly grasp the correct Republican tactics and position and are heading for the same mistake made by the literati and poets who led the revolutionary masses in '48 to disaster.

A Workers' Party, it is felt, will get the support of rank and file workers, realise more so than the leaders that Ireland's freedom is dependent on the revolutionary activity of all the subject peoples and wage slaves comprised in the Empire.

**Father Ryan To Go.**  
The exiling of Catholic priests, like the late Father Albert, who go out of their way to plead the case of the workers, may also become the practice on this side.

A powerful movement is under way to remove the Rev. John A. Ryan, known as the originator of minimum wage legislation in the United States, and champion of the child labour amendments, from the faculty of the Catholic University of America, located at Washington. Another similar effort is seeking the dissolution of the social department of the National Catholic Welfare conference of which Father Ryan is director, or at least his removal from direction of its industrial and social policy.

Not only all the high prelates of the Church have denounced the proposed new national law that seeks to prevent the employment of small children in factories or at other gainful work. Cardinal O'Connell of Boston has led the fight against the measure and most of the Catholic periodicals are taking the same line. All through the country the Bishops have battled against every progressive step made by the workers, whether it be in social legislation, extension of the franchise, or a reduction of working hours. As a result of the bitter fight made by the capitalists and their auxiliaries there is no chance of the Child Labour Act passing.

**How Humans Work.**

Construction of subways or "tubs" under the city and harbour has created a new tradesman—known as a "sandhog." To prevent the newly-dug tunnels from caving in, the river above from breaking through, the entrance opening is closed and air at high pressure pumped into the excavation. The "sand hogs" must work and gasp in this compressed air that presses in on their bodies like an iron vice. The men's union, in view of the fact that this terrific air pressure affects the heart and lungs and results in the "stagers," also causing the men, after a few years, to be literally thrown out on the scrap pile much like a broken wheel, have caused a "bill" to be introduced before the State Dail, aiming at the conserving of the lives of these "sand hogs."

This bill would begin the six-hour day when the worker is under air pressure, 18 pounds per square inch above normal, instead of at 26 as at present, and the four-hour day would start at 26 pounds. Hours would continue to lessen proportionately, until only a one-hour day would be tolerated at the extreme pressure of 48 pounds per inch of the man's body. The Contractors' Association is fighting the bill bitterly because it would increase their labour costs. The Compressed Air Workers' Union has served notice that its members will not work until its demands for shorter hours are accorded to.

Although there has been a decrease in trade union membership during the past ten years, we have not suffered such losses as the Society of Kings, Kaisers and Emperors.—SANSON.

Two-Job Man in the Tivoli

The management of the Tivoli Theatre are lying low at present and events of interest are few and far between. But the pickets are still as active and determined as ever.

The settlement of the dispute with Messrs. Allen, conditional upon the men not being asked to put up the Tivoli bills, dealt a bad blow to the theatre management and to the Transport Officials who supplied the seats.

There are some bright specimens scabbing in the Tivoli at present. One happy lad works at a daytime job in Thom's, the Government printers, as a forman later at 47 per week; at night he plays a trombone or some other instrument of torture in the orchestra at the Tivoli. He is also a member of Ireland's Own Band.

Out of the same printers comes another two-job man, also a ruler by trade, who was a drummer in the Corinthian during the strike, but has since transferred to the Metropole.

Practically every man and woman in the Tivoli has two jobs, and some of them even three. But in winning Allen's strike a death blow was dealt to the Tivoli dispute, which is slowly but surely dying down and the end is now very near.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND. GENERAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Members must realise the urgent necessity of registering their votes on behalf of the members whom they desire to act as Union Officers during the coming year.

It will avail the man or woman nought who complains, after the results are announced, that they did not know the elections were on. Ignorance is not an excuse. It is your duty as a union man or woman to have full knowledge of these elections and to use that knowledge in expressing your choice of officers.

So get your cards clear, do your duty and vote. The man or woman, who is in benefit, and does no vote is not a union man or woman in the true sense, but merely a card holder, with neither moral courage nor sense of responsibility. Therefore, Union Men and Women, don't be a card holder, be a conscious member of your Union, participating in all its activities and directing its destinies.

PETER LARKIN.

TWO LETTERS FROM FADDY NOLAN, EX-DELEGATE FOR THE TRANSPORT UNION

SOME INSIDE "DOPE" ON OLE BILL.

Silloth Line Bullockmen. Editor: "Irish Worker."

Sir—Seeing a report of the Silloth Line Bullockmen in your paper last week, I wish to contradict the statement stating I agreed to waive Sundays' pay. Any agreement I ever made with the Silloth Line there were always two or three of the Bullockmen present, and the last agreement I made was at the men's orders—namely, to get them the same conditions as the Glasgow Bullockmen. Before that, the men that sailed on Thursday, and whose time was not up till Sunday, had 5/- per man extra. But after that agreement, Monday and Thursday sailings were alike. Sail on Monday to be home on shore before 8 a.m. on Wednesday; Thursday sailings to be home on shore before 8 a.m. on Saturday. Any time after these hours to be paid a day's pay for each day delayed, and if they were not paid for Sundays they never told me, and I know the Silloth Bullockmen as I do. I am sure that they are the very men that would look for what they were entitled to, and I am also sure that the man that reported the case did not know all the facts.

I am sending you some facts about Bill O'Brien. If they are any use you may print them.

Yours, PATRICK NOLAN. The Editor, "Irish Worker."

Sir—Seeing your mention of my name in your paper last week, I will give you a few facts. O'Brien, the ex-T.D., ex-Alderman and pensioner, with 28 per cent from the mias, brought charges against me. First, I refused to deliver six letters to six non-union men in Barringtons. Everyone is a non-union man that is not with Bill, and they must be a lot, because Bill hasn't got any members in the Transport now, and what he has are

seats. I knew the six men were members of the Workers' Union, and I told the T.D.s (Orange-men, Connolly—who gave me the letters, that I would not scab, it for O'Brien or his E.C., and if he wanted the letters delivered to do the job himself as he was better used to scabbing. This Vengard, the man that is afraid to go anywhere without a 'bodyguard, is the man who was a goods-guard in 1911 when the members of the N.C.R. struck in sympathy with the members of the I.T.W.U. in the timber yards, and are victims ever since. This is the Organizer that has 5/- per week for looking after the O'Connell and has to be told the Committee. This is the man that told the Committee that I was afraid to go to the Queen's because there were guns there. I told Vengard I did my work when there were guns from 1916 till the Black and Tans left, and later during the Civil War. Every raid that was in Liberty Hall, I was there, and I would like to know where Connard was then.

No. 2 charge, O'Brien went back five years to dig this up. He said I refused to attend a meeting on Saturday afternoon between himself and Barry B. and I. Co., 1920. He said he rung me up on the telephone. It is very hard to think of a telephone message after five years. He says the meeting was about sailors and firemen. Well, that was the way he framed his rule book. No. 3 charge, Bill said I did not work only at night in the office. Well, if I sat in the office, I had no fire to sit at, while thirteen fires were burning in Head Office to keep Bill warm. The dockers can prove whether I did my work or not.

The meeting at the Carlton was more like a play than anything else. They had their prompters on the stage, and at last, one member told them to stop prompting. Foran told the meeting they had £30,000 and they would have more only for the unemployed. I asked him what he did for the unemployed. Foran didn't answer that, and then the villain of the piece got up and he made it 505,000 in a few minutes. I asked him did that include the value of Liberty Hall that he took in 1918 and never paid for. The prompters didn't answer that. Foran got up and said that in the recent law suit, the judge said they were in court without a stain on their characters. Did the members say that? Did the women and children of 1913 say that? I asked him did he remember the Annual Meeting of 1921 when there was a resolution passed that in future there would be balance sheets. "Well, they are not read yet." "Could you not have the 1923 balance sheet ready?" No answer. I demanded an answer regarding 1923 and 1924—but no answer.

Well, I will now take nominations for secretary and chairman of No. 1 Branch. A member asked what about the delegates. Foran said to leave that to the Committee as there would have to be a reduction of wages and staff. I told Foran I was not elected by a Committee, that I was elected by the members. "Well," he says, "there is no money to pay the staff." I asked him how much money was paid into Head Office since 1918. He said he did not know. Well, I said there was £84,000, and Dublin No. 1 Branch paid £51,842. There was no answer. I asked when Dublin a credit balance of £89,000 when Bill roared out not to answer. Things were getting too hot for Foran, and Bill butts in with his three zantant charges. I asked Bill when did the Committee get power to sack a delegate or under what rule, and I asked him to read rule 40. I asked him several times to read rule 40 as it was his own framing. He started to read every other rule but the one he was asked to, so I told him to read it or shut up. When he started to read some of the three charges I told him he was a bloody robber and a liar, and so he ended the 1925 play. I will tell you why they dispensed with my services next week.

PATRICK NOLAN.

3 Groves Cottages, Newfoundland Street.

Trying it on the Dog

(Reprinted from an English Weekly.)

The Irish "Free State" (each day his name is more of a mockery) Government is promoting a Treason Bill whose provisions would make the authors of "Dora" blush. Practically anything will come under it: Sections 4 and 5 definitely outlaw any propaganda by the Republican Party (the Free Staters' most serious rivals), and Section 5 attacks Labour propaganda by forbidding the "promoting of discontent" (i.e. of ill-will "between classes"). It is impossible to summarise the Bill here; briefly, it is nearly the most impudent piece of governmental tyranny that has come under our notice. The Labour Party of Ireland, which is controlled by the Right Wing, has protested against it, let us hope the Labour M.P.s will underline their protest by joining with the Independents to force a referendum on this preposterous Bill.

No one should imagine that this is solely an affair for the Irish worker. The Free State Government, like other Colonial Governments, has become a servant of capitalism and Imperialism of the ordinary kind. It is now "trying out" coercive measures to see how much the people will stand. If they submit to this, then it can be used elsewhere—as, for example, here or in Scotland. The Government of Lloyd George has "tried out" the Black and Tans in that way, and found that people would not stand them; the Free Staters hope for better luck now.

Famine at Our Doors.

Acute distress, amounting practically to famine, prevails throughout the West of Ireland. Some 75,000 people are affected in Donegal, Galway, Sligo, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Mayo, and parts of Clare. Life in these counties for the peasantry and agricultural labourers is a continual struggle to keep on the right side of the subsistence line. Any undue hardship immediately brings famine within sight. Two bad years have weighed heavily upon these people, and the autumn rains have washed the potato crop out of the ground. In addition, the turf has been so soaked as to be practically useless and the necessity of food has been added to the scarcity of food in many cabins. Children at school shiver in fireless rooms, their undernourished bodies less able than usual to withstand the cold.

Some idea of conditions may be gained from the fact that a farmer at Mountrath, Queen's County, which is by no means within the worst area, got only three barrels of potatoes from 42 acres. This condition of affairs has left the country with practically no seed potatoes, no good corn, and no good barley.

The Workers' International Relief, acting in conjunction with the Workers' Union of Ireland, has been distributing food in some of the worst areas for a few weeks past, but both are handicapped by lack of funds. Aid may be sent to the Workers' International Relief, 47 Parnell Square, Dublin; or to the Workers' Union of Ireland, Unity Hall, Dublin.

For reasons best known to themselves, both the Free State and the Northern Ireland Governments have been minimising the distress. Last week the House of Commons voted £1,250,000 for the police force of Northern Ireland; a policeman for every six families, as Philip Snowden pointed out. Hundreds of thousands of pounds for a terrorist police, nothing for starving workers. So capitalism adds to its own indictment.

The writer's reference to a possible fusion of forces of the Labour and Independent T.D.'s for the purpose of forcing a referendum, is probably due to incomplete knowledge of these two groups, particularly the first group. The "Irish Labour Party" has proved itself to be a willing tool of the Government, and judged by the stand it took up on the Public Safety Act, the Flooring Bill, and the many executions and official murders, it is a logical conclusion that this Party is as much desirous of having the Treason Act made law as is the man responsible for its introduction, O'Higgins. The policy of the Labour Party is to act as a blind or screen for the actions of the Government, by concentrating the public view on trivial matters while issues of grave importance are dealt with by their masters—the Masonic Brotherhood, who rule this country, its people and its destinies, and whose tools are found in every wall of life and view from Ministers of the Crown to officials of labour parties and T.D. unions. The report of the famine conditions in the West of Ireland presents a picture of

the terrible and abject poverty in these districts, and makes an appeal which should find answer in all working-class hearts.—Ed. I.W.

NOTICES

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND. MOTOR SECTION.

Motor drivers, motor mechanics and machine-tool mechanics who are unemployed are requested to sign their names in the Idle Book in No. 1 Branch Office, Unity Hall, every week.

Members of the above trades who are not as yet joined the Motor Section of the W.U.I. should immediately apply to the Section Committee for entrance to Unity Hall. The Committee meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. in Unity Hall.

By Order, SECTION COMMITTEE.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND. COUNTY DUBLIN DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The above Committee will meet in Unity Hall, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 4 p.m. Branch Delegates are urged to be prompt in their attendance as important business is on the Agenda.

By Order, H. McCARTHY.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND. DUBLIN NO. 1 BRANCH.

All members of Dublin No. 1 Branch are hereby notified that the Elections for General Executive Committee, Liaison Executive Member, General President, General Treasurer, Union Trustees, No. 1 Branch Secretary, Staff, Uptown Delegate and Carcater, will be held in Unity Hall on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, March, 1926.

The office will be open on each day from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., excepting Sunday when the closing hour will be 2 p.m.

Ballot Papers will not be issued to members out of benefit.

By Order, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JIM LARKIN.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND. DUBLIN NO. 3 BRANCH.

All members of the Branch are hereby notified that the Elections for General Executive Committee, Liaison Executive Member, General President, General Treasurer, Union Trustees and Branch Chairman will be held in the Branch Premises, 17 High Street, on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th March, 1926.

The office will be open on each day from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., excepting Sunday, when the closing hour will be 2 p.m.

Ballot Papers will not be issued to members out of benefit.

By Order, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JIM LARKIN.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE AND INTERNATIONAL CLASS-WAR PRISONERS' AID.

18th March, 8 p.m. 18th March, 8 p.m.

ANNIVERSARY OF PARIS COMMUNE, 1871.

GREAT WORKERS' RALLY IN MANSION HOUSE. Wed., March 18. Wed., March 18th.

Speakers include: Dr. Robert Dunstan, London. (The Red Doctor).

Robert Stewart and Others. Torch-light Procession.

Wed., March 18th. Wed., March 18th. Fall-in at Unity Hall, 7.30 Prompt.

THEY SHALL BE REMEMBERED. THE NATIONAL BOXING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB.

THE HALL, DEVERELL PLACE. Classes are now in full swing and satisfactory progress is being made. Intending members should make application at once, as some few vacancies are still open.

Published by the Proprietors and Printed by The Gaelic Press, 21 Upper Liffey Street, Dublin.



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

—James Fintan Lalor.



Edited by Jim Larkin.

Who is it speaks of defeat?  
I tell you a cause like ours:  
Is greater than defeat can  
know—  
It is the power of powers.  
As surely as the earth rolls  
round,  
As surely as the glorious sun  
Brings the great world moon  
wave  
Must our Cause be won!

Vol. 2. No. 9.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1925.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

## PADDY NOLAN'S LETTER

More About Ole Bill's Tricks.

The Editor, "Irish Worker."

Dear Sir,

This week I will continue my explanation of how my services were dispensed with. On Sunday, January 11th, 1925, after the second meeting of the Committee which lasted until 4.45, they decided that the staff must work half-time or that half the staff would have to be dispensed with as there was no money in the Local Fund to pay the wages of such a large staff. I asked the Committee why No. 1 Branch had to pay the whole cost of 42 York Street, seeing there were four other branches in it, and in answer the Committee said there was no money in any of the branches. Again, I asked them was it fair that No. 1 Branch should pay the rent of "42," namely, £280 per year. They said that was not their look-out. When I asked them if they knew how much money was to the credit of No. 1 Branch since the year the E.C. took it over, that is 1918, they said they did not know, so I told them it was £30,000 after paying all expenses, but the Committee said that that money was the property of the Union, I denied it and said the money was the property of No. 1 Branch. They then tried a different line and told me that all that money was used up in the Dockers' Strike in 1922, but when I asked how much was spent they didn't know. I told them that the reports said that £27,000 was spent on that strike, but that the dockers of Dublin were not on strike, there were only some cross channel dockers out and that the strike didn't cost half that much. Seeing however, that I was wasting time talking to the Committee, as they had their orders from Bill, I told them that I only spoke for myself, and in view of the fact that the dockers had their wages reduced three times I would agree to a reduction in wages. A Committeeman then told me I had no dockers now, and I replied, "No, only one never will as long as Bill O'Brien is in the Union," but that annoyed the Committee.

Following the committee meeting the staff held a meeting themselves and agreed to consider a reduction, but the Committee said that was no use. On the following Monday the staff got a week's notice to take effect on January 10th. On that day the Secretary of No. 1 Branch told the staff that they were wanted at 35 Parnell Square at 8.55 p.m. One member of the staff refused to go, namely, Tom O'Brien, carters' delegate.

When the staff arrived at Parnell Square they were met by the Big Three, O'Brien, Kennedy and Heron. O'Brien bid everyone "Good night," but myself. He only ruffled his whiskers and looked over where I was sitting, and I knew I was going to have some sport with Bill, because he had a devilish look in his eyes.

No one seemed to want to talk so I started by asking the same questions as I asked the Committee, and a few more also. They started to whine that there was no money, but when I asked them whose fault that was Bill ruffled his whiskers again and said the members were to blame. "No," I said to Bill, "you are wrong and you are to blame. You are a coward and your E.C. are cowards. If there is to be a reduction in the wages we will begin at the top of the house first. Neither you nor your E.C. ever did anything for No. 1 Branch. Now, to prove the E.C. cowards. During the Cross-Channel dockers strike not one of the E.C. would go near Liberty Hall, but they would receive deputations at Parnell Square. When the dockers refused to take a ballot vote on Monday, Oct. 22nd, 1923, you, like a hero, stopped their strike pay, a thing you had no right to do, much as you know about law. Then when the members of the Gas Section could not get any member of the E.C. to come to their meetings in Liberty Hall during the Gas Strike, and sent for Jim Larkin, their strike pay was stopped. Now, Bill, do you wonder at the members leaving the Union. No one has any say in it since

## OUR WORKMATES—UNIONMEN NOT SCABS.

During the last week or two the Workers' Union has been involved in a continuous and ever-growing whirlpool of strikes, lock-outs, stoppages, starts and bickerings, one and all caused deliberately by that organisation of scabs and stool-pidgions—the Transport Union; and believing that the time has arrived for a statement of the position the Workers' Union takes up regarding the officials and the few members of the Transport Union, this article has been written in order to clear away any doubt or misunderstanding about this Union; but before we can deal with that question we must first relate the happening which took place on the quays of Dublin lately, and which resulted in the stoppage of some 300 men, and the flooding of the quays with police and C.I.D.

The firm solely responsible for the present trouble on the quays is Messrs. Fitzpatrick's, General Carriers, Hanover Street, Dublin, and step by step we intend to trace the efforts of this firm to cause widespread industrial turmoil.

Some weeks ago a card inspection was called for along the quays by the W.U.I., and in the course of their rounds the delegates arrived at a boat discharging cement; the cement being carted to the stores by Messrs. Fitzpatrick's and Messrs. Cullen and Allen, General Carriers. Among the carters driving for Fitzpatrick's was one, Dumphy, and when this man was asked for his card he said he had none, and in reply to a further question said he didn't belong to any Union and he didn't intend to either. The delegate immediately notified the stevedore and Fitzpatrick's, and suggested that in order to avoid trouble Dumphy should be withdrawn; the stevedore agreeing with the suggestion. Fitzpatrick's, however, refused to do so, and the men working on the boat thereupon refused to load Dumphy's lorry. Fitzpatrick's, seeing what had occurred, instructed Dumphy not to move his lorry from the loading stage, thus holding up the work. However, the manager of the cement boat arranged with Cullen and Allen's to supply extra lorries, and Fitzpatrick, seeing he had not gained his point, drew his men off the job. In this manner was trouble first caused over a man who was not a member of any Union and who last held a Union card in the I.T.W.U. in 1922 and was constantly in arrears in that Union.

The next trial of strength took place at a grain boat unloading at the North Wall Extension. Fitzpatrick withdrew his lorries from a firm called Fletchers in which the men are in both the W.U.I. and the I.T.W.U., and sent the lorries down to the Extension where every man is in the W.U.I. The men at the steamer, seeing that Fitzpatrick was deliberately trying to cause trouble, refused to load his lorries.

When Fitzpatrick heard of the stoppage, he again ordered his men to keep their lorries at the staging, thus again holding up the work; and he also called in his carters from other jobs. At the grain boat his carters held their position, and in keeping the horses quiet, one of the lorries went over the quayside. The remainder of Fitzpatrick's carters were ordered down to save the lorry. When they arrived they met the W.U.I. delegate who asked them where they were going to help to save a lorry driven by a non-union man. The men said they weren't, and fifteen of them, members of the W.U.I., refused to work any longer, and later, Fitzpatrick replaced them by fifteen non-union men who carried on their work under police protection; but when the police arrived on the scene, three other men—members of the I.T.W.U.—struck work also, and since then one of them has joined the W.U.I.

Fitzpatrick's next attempted to involve the firm of Palgrave, Murphys, every one of whose men are members of the W.U.I. He sent a lorry, driven by a non-union man to Palgrave's for a load. At Palgrave's, the checker refused to check the load and was dismissed by the firm, and eight other checkers struck work in sympathy. The next morning some 100 dockers refused to unload a ship for Palgrave's, until the checker was taken back. That evening Palgrave's agreed to refrain from asking the members of the W.U.I. to check Fitzpatrick's lorries, and the men, including the checker, resumed work.

Early in the following week, Fitzpatrick again sent a lorry to Palgrave's, and the latter, breaking the agreement, ordered a W.U.I. man to check the load. The man refused and was immediately sacked, and the remainder of the men struck work again.

Such was the position on the quays this week. The matter was taken up by the Employers' Federation who declined to take action. On Wednesday night, Palgrave's agreed not to ask their men to handle any stuff for Fitzpatrick's, and the men resumed work. The bigger trouble has settled but Fitzpatrick is still carrying on his work of causing uncalled for stoppages. The question of a man's membership in the Transport Union has never arisen. The whole trouble has arisen over the employment by Fitzpatrick of self-admitted non-union men, and that is an issue which needs no explanation or excuse. Non-unionists are scabs and must be made fall in line.

Now to deal with the Transport Union. The Workers' Union of Ireland has no enmity against the rank and file, however small, of that organisation. In all jobs where the two Unions have members, the W.U.I. is prepared and is actually working with the Transport men, and no dispute has arisen anywhere. But where the Workers' Union has complete control of a job, as in the North Wall Extension, where out of 500 men not one is a Transport man, they refuse to have any dealings with Transport men, and if any carters or other workers are sent to such jobs they must be members of the Workers' Union and no other. The principle is plain and definite. In jobs where there is a division, then the Transport card is recognised; in jobs where only W.U.I. men are, then only W.U.I. cards, and no others, will be recognised. That is our position. It is neither over-bearing or provocative. It need cause no divisions or turmoil, and if employers will recognise and abide by it, no disputes will arise.

the law gave you your Rule Book. That was not the way the I.T.G.Y.U. was built up, there was no law in the old days, unless the capitalist class used it. But I was going too strong for Bill, so he stood up and asked were we prepared to work half-time? Everyone agreed except two. On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the E.C. sent a form to all the staff with instructions to mark on it whether they were ready to work half-time or not. This was the same kind of notice which a Manure Works had insisted on their men signing three weeks previously, and before that the Dublin Employers' Federations had put out a notice warning the men that they would be sacked if they didn't agree to work whether a strike was on or not, and so the Transport Union followed suit.

Now, the two that did not agree were John Burke and myself. Tom Brien did not attend. I agreed on the Saturday to work to the Annual Meeting, thinking the members would be allowed to settle the case, but Bill had that fixed, and it was left to the Committees, some of whom represent no one but themselves.

On Tuesday, January 20th, I was suspended, and on Wednesday they sent for Burke and Brien, who agreed to work for nothing at all. On Thursday the Committee sent for me and told me that my services were dispensed with from that date, so you now can see whether Bill O'Brien or the few members that are left, run the Union. The Committee were afraid to do the job themselves, and had three of the Big Ones there to strengthen them—O'Brien, Moran and Kennedy. I told them I didn't join the Union for a job, like the "Tailor," and that there were no jobs at £8 per week when I joined, in fact there wasn't £8 altogether. I also told them that there was no hope of unity while Bill O'Brien was in the labour movement, and that the sooner he was out of the Transport Union and the labour movement, as well the better for both, and then the workers of Dublin would be like they were in 1922, when they were a solid body prepared to meet the common enemy.

I think the above will show why Bill wanted be out of the way, but I am not done with him yet, and I will tell more about Bill and his trickery next week.

PADDY NOLAN.

P.S.—The 1922 elections for Branch delegates were as follows:—

James Byrne .....	670
William Holloway .....	259
Patrick Nolan .....	1454
Lawrence Redmond .....	1155

In last week's letter there was one item which did not read very plain. There were £84,000 paid into Head Office by No. 1 Branch, and £51,842 drawn out. All Dublin should have a credit balance of £66,000.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.  
LONDON BRANCH.

PRIZE DRAW RESULT.

1st Prize—Miss W. Knight, Deptford, B205.  
2nd Prize—Mrs. W. Mineham, 28 Wingarten Street, Greenwich, A251.  
3rd Prize—Miss McDermott, Greenwich, D933.

MEETINGS.

NORTH BRANCH: Every Sunday night, Minerva Café, 144 High Holborn, corner of Bury Street (entrance at rear).

SOUTH-EAST BRANCH: Every Thursday night, 405 Evelyn Street, end of High Street, Deptford.

ALL WELCOME.

OBITUARY.

London members who shocked to hear of the sudden death, after a very short illness, of Mary Kelly, of Kinkilluc, Granard, Co. Longford, and West London, who joined the London I.W.L. last year. A staunch rebel, she never tired in giving service to the cause.

Dean Trocraire ar a h-anam.



**AMUSEMENTS**  
**THE ELECTRIC CINEMA**  
 —TALBOT STREET—  
 Sunday Next—  
 "HERBE DANIELS in  
 "SINGED WINGS."  
 Monday Next—  
 "MAYANT WASHBURN in  
 "TEMPTATION."  
 Thursday Next—  
 J. B. WARNER and Stal Cast in  
 "BIG STAKES."  
 Orchestral Music - 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

**GRAND CENTRAL**  
 "THE CYCLONE RIDER."  
 Lincoln J. Carter's Great Melodrama.  
 A Roaring Race for Gold and Girl  
 with Evelyn Brent, Reed Howe, Charles  
 Conklin, Alma Bennett, etc.  
 This is a wonderful thrilling picture.  
 Next Monday—  
 Usual Exceptional Programme.

**QUEEN'S THEATRE**  
 By kind permission of the Management,  
 Messrs. Sayers and O'Malley.  
**A GRAND  
 CHARITY CONCERT**  
 will be held on  
**SUNDAY, 22nd MARCH, at 8 o'clock p.m.**  
 In aid of the "Freeman's Journal"  
 Staff (Workers' Union Section) who  
 were disemployed owing to the closing  
 down of that firm.  
 NO TAX. NO TAX.  
 Prices of Admission, 6d., 1/-, 1/6, & 2/-.

**"THE WORKERS WEEKLY"**  
 Every Thursday. Price One Penny.

The paper with the largest weekly net sale in the British working class movement, despite the newsagent's boycott. The paper for the active worker. The paper with the courage of its convictions. "A most traitorous publication"—vide "Western Morning News." Agents wanted in Ireland. Write for terms to Business Manager, 16 King Street, London, W.C. 2.

**BUY A BOND IN THE  
 FREEDOM FUND.**  
 Obtainable at all Branches of  
 the Workers' Union  
 One Pound down or by Weekly  
 Payments.

**REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS.**  
 An Interesting Letter from our Mail  
 Bag.  
 20 Bryn Gelli Terrace,  
 Abertridwr, Nr. Cardiff,  
 S. Wales, 15/3/25.

Dear Comrades,  
 Enclosed find P.O. for £1 10s. 0d. This is a donation toward the Irish Famine Fund from the members of All Souls Catholic Church, Skenaghedyd. I am secretary of the local Communist party here. I had an appeal from Comrade Helen Crawford for the Irish Famine Fund, being in touch with the members of this church, I was given an opportunity of placing the matter before them. They held a social meeting every Saturday evening, so they gave last evening over to the Fund, making a special appeal for a silver collection, which they handed to me to send on to you. I may say the membership of this church is not very large and taking into consideration the low wages paid, and short time worked by these people, I think they have done very well. I, of course, want no thanks for my part, but if you send me an acknowledgment for them and of course, a receipt, it may be the means of spurring them on to still greater efforts. Trusting you will find this small sum acceptable. I know it will not go far—among so many, but it is a token of practical sympathy.  
 I remain,  
 Yours fraternally,  
 F. J. PARISH.

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**A Trial Order Solicited.**  
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 TRADE UNION LABOUR  
 "AN INJURY TO ONE IS  
 THE CONCERN OF ALL."  
**IRISH WORKER**  
 EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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 We do not publish or waste time on anonymous contributions.  
 Subscriptions, 10s. per year; 5s. for six months, payable in advance.  
 We are not responsible for views or opinions expressed in Special Articles.  
 PHONE NO.—DUBLIN 2686.

**Transport Union  
 Again in Courts.**  
**THIS TIME ULSTER.**

In the Ulster High Court, Monday, 16th March, before Mr. Justice Wilson in the matter of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Ireland Act, 1877, and an intended action between M'Grath, plaintiff, and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, defendants.

Mr. James M'Sparran (instructed by Mr. G. Martin) moved for liberty to serve a writ out of the jurisdiction. The plaintiff, Francis M'Grath, 93 White Street, Belfast, was a dock labourer, and the action was brought for a declaration that a resolution of the Belfast Branch of the Transport Union, dated 6th December, 1924, referred to in a letter of that date from said Belfast Branch to him, was ultra vires and contrary to the rules of the said Union as well as contrary to the rules of natural justice and void; an injunction compelling the defendants to remove the resolution from the books of the latter; plaintiff further sought an injunction restraining defendants or any branch of their union from issuing instructions to any of their members to refuse to work along with plaintiff and also damages and costs.

Counsel then read the affidavit, which stated that Francis M'Grath, a member of the Transport Union, was a delegate to the Trade Union Congress in the years 1923 and 1924, and also a delegate to the Executive Committee and one of the negotiators in the industrial trades disputes, and had held several other responsible positions in the union. The defendants had their registered head office at 33 Farnell Square, Dublin, and branches in various parts of Ireland, including 122 Corporation Street, Belfast.

At a committee meeting of the Belfast Branch, continued the affidavit, a resolution was passed imposing a fine of £5 upon plaintiff (as the latter was informed) in respect of an alleged attempt by him to start a rival union amongst the dock labourers in the city of Belfast. The local committee of defendants' union made no attempt to verify or substantiate the truth of the said charge, which was unfounded, as the committee should have known, prior to the imposition of the fine. He (plaintiff) was not afforded a reasonable opportunity of meeting the charge and the council of the union, before whom some of the facts in connection with his case had come, intimated to the local committee that they would, if need be, confirm the said ruling, and it was confirmed. The imposition of the fine was contrary to the rules of the union.

Since the imposition of the fine, instructions had been issued by the local committee to the members that they should not work along with plaintiff, and in pursuance of that instruction, no members would work alongside of him or for any employer who engaged him. Since that date he had been prevented from earning his livelihood as a dock worker.

His Lordship—Can you bring such an action as this under the Trades Union Act?

Mr. M'Sparran said yes. The fine was a thing they could not impose, as there was a decision on it. The real cause of action was the passing of the resolution imposing a fine, which, apart from the law in the Trade Union Act, was absolutely ultra vires.

His Lordship said he would give Mr. M'Sparran the order. Would it be dangerous, he asked, to serve it personally.

Mr. M'Sparran said he did not think so.

His Lordship said if there was any difficulty in service the matter might be mentioned to him again.

The case, the opening of which is reported above, is caused by Ole Bill again attempting to drive members out of the Union who have commenced to inquire about the Union's activities and finances. This man M'Grath becoming suspicious, asked questions as to where the money had gone, who elected Heron; why did the E.C. loan money to a capitalist government; why were paid officials sitting on E.C.; where the £59,000 went; and countless other questions, and realising that M'Grath was quickly getting a following in the branch O'Brien made an unfounded charge against him in secret and fined him £5, and when M'Grath rightly refused to pay, had him expelled. But seemingly Bill over-reached himself and seems fated to meet with a heavy fall.

**"IRELAND'S OWN" BAND.**  
 12 Belvedere Place,  
 Dublin, 16th Mar., '25.  
 The Editor.  
 "Irish Worker."

Dear Sir,  
 In your issue of 14th inst., a paragraph headed "Two-Job Man in Tivoli." I notice you mention that man is a member of "Ireland's Own" Band. I humbly beg, as Hon. Secretary of said band, to repudiate that statement, as the man (I am led to believe) you refer to has not been a member of "Ireland's Own" Band for a number of years past.

I may also add that even if he were a member, he would be in no receipt of remuneration whatever for his membership, but would be obliged to pay 1/- per week for upkeep of band.

Hoping you will kindly give the above the same prominence in your next issue as of 14th inst.

Respectfully yours,  
 THOMAS ASHE.

(Evidently Mr. Ashe can recognise the "gentleman" in question without the aid of his name. When he was a member of "Ireland's Own" Band he most certainly have not kept his light under a bushel.)

Mr. Ashe, in his letter, has unfortunately repudiated a statement which never appeared in the original article. We did not say that the sea-bred remuneration from the band; we merely mentioned his membership. We are glad to see that members of the band receive no remuneration, but on the contrary, must pay for its upkeep. It relieves us from a delusion we were under. Judging by the number of engagements this band receives, and the fees paid, this band must have its upkeep assured for many years to come. In such circumstances it is not a little hard to demand the 1/- per week?—Ed. I.W.)

**ARABS AND JEWS JOIN IN GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM.**

The Arabian working-class in Palestine have decided to call a general strike as a protest against the visit of Lord Balfour, who is mainly responsible for the present British policy in Palestine.

Under this policy the destinies of Palestine and her people have been handed over to an ascendancy class, as has happened in this country.

**SOCIALISM.**

Socialism naturally goes with an unjust or altruistic system of ethics. The most characteristic feature of the old societies was the exploitation of the weak by the strong under the system of slavery, serfdom and wage labour. Under Socialist regime it is the privilege and the duty of the strong and talented to use their superior force and richer endowments in the service of their fellow-men without distinction of class or nation or creed.—ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

**"They Shall be Remembered."**

Councillor John Lawlor presided in the Mansion House on Wednesday night, at a thronged meeting called under the joint auspices of the Irish Workers' and the International Class War Prisoners' Aid to commemorate the Paris Commune of 1871, and to protest against the continued imprisonment of two workers in that land of freedom, the United States of America.

Previous to the meeting a procession, headed by the Fintan Labor Pipers' Band and the Life and Drum Band of No. 1 Branch, Workers' Union of Ireland, paraded the city streets, and Bob Stewart, the first speaker of the night, thanked the bands and the workers of Dublin for their magnificent display of working-class solidarity.

Speaking to the business of the meeting, Comrade Stewart said that the month of March had become, in the process of working class development, a month of glorious and tragic memories. The revolutions of '32 and '48 shook off the old feudal bondage and set the pace for the setting up of the system of robbery known as the Parliamentary system—they were revolutions essentially capitalist and bourgeois in character, but they were, undoubtedly, somewhat of an advance against slavery.

The great event which we had gathered to celebrate was an event of much greater importance, an event very different from a mere change of masters—an event in which the working class attempted to seize, control and to establish a dictatorship of the working class over all other sections of the community. This great event is known to history as the Paris Commune. There are many lessons to be learned from this great event. The Franco-Prussian War was in progress when the working class determined to drive the pace of history faster than their masters wanted, and seized power in Paris. Immediately the workers took power into their own hands, the French and Germans joined forces against the workers of Paris and attempted, in their common interest of exploitation, to drown the Commune in blood.

In 1905 we find that the working class of Russia, with the lessons of the Paris Commune so far learned that they no longer believed in Parliament as a means to the obtaining of freedom, rebelled against the Czarist Government, and organized for revolution; they rose more in anger against the damnable conditions prevalent, and the result of improper organization and of want of proper outlook resulted in the easy victory of Czarism. Let us learn from this that it is never right to play at revolution; if once we start it is "hell for leather" till we either win or lose.

As out of the Franco-Prussian War arose the Paris Commune, so out of the World War (1914-1918) arose another working class fight for freedom, and the month of March again became famous. Ireland, in 1916, gave a new lease of life to the working class movement, in that men were prepared to stake their all to strike a blow for that country which they conceived to be their very own.

Then in 1917 we find the disorganized and untrained workers of the United States, by the deposition of the Czar and the overthrow of Absolutism. We find that this revolution was hailed in these countries, even by people who belong to the capitalist class or are hangers-on of the capitalist system; but working class revolutions have a nasty habit of going further than capitalists would like, and so March gave place to October and the Russian capitalist and landlord system of society followed the same path to make place for the establishment of a Parliament of non-capitalists, but of workers, based on working-class organization, a Parliament of soldiers and workers' deputies taken from out of the working class to form a dictatorship in the interests of the working class over their enemies—the capitalist class. 1917 gave us the ambition of the working class to make good the errors of the Commune of Paris, and gave us the first workers' state.

Dealing with the policy of dictatorship by the workers, the speaker said that England boasts, saying that it does not stand for dictatorship, but yet they have their jails, their workhouses, their police and soldiers, and every form of terror by which dictatorship of the capitalist class is maintained. And in Ireland, the Free State Government, which is a capitalist Government, yesterday paraded the power on which it rests—it does not rest on good-will, nor on devotion or want of devotion to the Monarchy; it does rest on the men taken from their families and formed into a class apart, armed and trained and paid to keep the workers in subjection.

The speaker passed on to the end of the Great War, the Freedom of Small Nations, and capitalist class, and less the whole working class, more or less trained to the use of arms, would likely use that training for their own ends, and working class revolution was attempted in Central Europe, but between office, case and corruption the capitalist retained power, and so the revolution in Germany never got beyond a stage of political freedom, although the army and State organisms still remain in the hands of the masters and their sons.

The happenings in Ireland during 1920-'22 do not require re-counting, and just as in other revolutions, there was no enthusiasm on the part of the workers, but there was want of unified solidarity which only a movement pledged to revolution can accomplish. We have still to make that movement here so that when next we fight, as fight we must, because like conditions bring like results, and so new waves of imperialism are inevitable, we will move forward as a class-conscious, unified body to victory.

Let us celebrate the memories of those who lived, fought and died for our class, and let us try to learn to do likewise. And the remembrance of the living is as important as the remembrance of the dead, and so let us link our remembrance of our dead with the remembrance of prisoners of capitalism all over the world. Two men especially call for our support and attention—Sacco and Vanzetti, prisoners for six years and now about to be executed. Let us register our protest now in words and let us pledge ourselves to organize for a day when we may protest not in words, but in actions. Let us unite, of all races and creeds, for the overthrow of our capitalist enemies and the establishment of a Commonwealth of Workers' Republics in which all will be free to determine our economic and political life, when we have won a unified world of the working class.

Dr. Robert Dunstan (London) was the next speaker, who commented on the fact that he had been announced as the "Red Doctor." "Well," he said, "I am a doctor, and I am Red." In telling his audience of most fine came to be Red, he held his hearers spellbound while he recounted the horrible sufferings of the workers in the great cities in which he worked, of the hovels called homes, of the damp, unhealthy conditions in which children are born and reared, while the masters live in mansions in the better parts of these towns and cities in ease, their children having every comfort and every facility for education, etc., which money can procure.

"Oh," he said, "Union Jack." But these things happen not only under the Union Jack, they happen in every country in which capitalism holds sway. The only country where workers have a right even to live, where they own and control all within its bounds, where they live as men and women, where their children are given a chance to become healthy citizens, is Russia. The speaker told of conditions in that country of the workers, and particularly of the manner in which the housing shortage is dealt with—the requisitioning of every inch of available floor-space for the workers. "If," said the Doctor, "this were done in London, some of my patients would share in Buckingham Palace and King George and his family would be leaving their share of London." The capitalists control London and use their power in the interests of the capitalist class. The workers control Russia and use their power in the interests of the working class over all other countries, police and soldiers, all organized to guard and defend the rights of private property—to maintain the dictatorship of the capitalist class. In Russia they have their Red Guard, their police to regulate traffic, etc., but not to protect private property.

The Home Rule agitation in Ireland was used by the capitalists to keep the workers divided, and now, when some workers think they have attained that Home Rule—although England still controls and her garrisons are in certain important parts of the country—the workers are still kept divided on the one important question, while they send representatives to their capitalist Parliament to talk and talk as long as the workers believe they are masters in their own country. If you were masters you would not have starving peasants and workers, nor would you remain in your slums. You are not yet out of the grip of capitalism." In these words the speaker summed up our measure of freedom in the "Free State." In olden days slaves were driven to work by the whip, and even to-day whips are actually used in India—the Doctor gave an example which he had himself seen—namely, in the majority of so-called civilized countries the worker is now driven to work in the factory by means of the whip of hunger, to make profits for the master class.

The speaker then showed that we cannot attain freedom by merely voting, that if we really mean to obtain freedom we must organize; we must band together as class-conscious workers to take power and use that power to build up a social Commonwealth.

"Remember the Commune of 1871; remember those who gave their lives in the past; remember those who are



High-Class Hotels

Thirteen Hours a Day—17 a Week.

14 COOKS IN 18 MONTHS.

On Monday a case was reported at this office which, if true, deserves publicity. The Royal Hibernian Hotel is one of the largest and most up-to-date hotels in Ireland, but apparently the conditions of its staff might be improved. Three weeks ago the Manager of the hotel engaged a chef in the East-end Hotel, London, at 45 lbs. per week, a week's notice being required on each side. The chef was advanced his fare to Dublin, but had it deducted from his first week's wages. He had no complaints to make of his work, but quickly discovered the manager to be overbearing and inclined to browbeat the staff, and was imbued with the idea that in order to get work out of Irishmen and women it was necessary to treat them as dogs. On Monday week at night the chef was given a week's notice, which should expire on the following Tuesday week. On the following Monday (the week) he was paid his wages up to Monday, thereby losing a day and also being refused his fare back to England. Having no Union to protect him he came to this office and asked us, for the sake of his fellow-chefs and cooks, to publish the facts.

He also gave us some other facts. The girls were paid 17/- per week. Work commences at 6.30 a.m. and finished at 10 p.m., two hours being allowed off during the day. The weekly half-holiday commences at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, but the girls were compelled to be in at 10.5 p.m., and sleep seven in a room. He also told us that he was the fourteenth chef the hotel had in eighteen months. This is the hotel all the fine rich Yankees stayed at during Tailteann Week.

CHANT OF THE LABOURING GUMP.

They tell me you work for a dollar a day; How is it you clothe your six boys on such pay? I know you will think it conceited and queer, But I do it because I'm a good financier.

There's Pete, John, Jim and Joe, and William and Ned.

A half-dozen boys to be clothed up and fed, And I buy for them all good plain victuals

But clothing—I only buy clothing for Pete.

When Pete's clothes are too small for him to get on

My wife makes 'em over and gives 'em to John.

When for John, who is ten, they have grown out of date.

She just makes 'em over for Jim, who is eight.

When for Jim they become too ragged to fix,

She just makes 'em over for Joe, who is six.

And when little Joseph can wear 'em no more,

She just makes 'em over for Bill, who is four.

And when for young Bill they no longer will make,

She just makes 'em over for Ned, who is two.

So, you see, if I get enough clothing for Pete

The family is furnished with clothing complete.

And when Ned has got through with the clothing and when

He has thrown it aside, what do you do with it then?

Why, once more we go round the circle complete.

And begin to use it for patches for Pete.

TO AN ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENT.

We have received a letter of inquiry as to the ethics of spending money on a pilgrimage to Rome instead of using the money to relieve in some small manner the starvation and want among children in this country. The letter is signed with a pen-name, "Troubled." We would refer our correspondent to our statement on another page regarding "anonymous" letters. If the writer has sufficient moral courage to supply us with his name, not necessarily for publication, we will gladly print his letter. If he lacks the necessary courage then it is apparent that he is one of the many backboneless creatures whose silence and moral cowardice allow the conditions he complains of to prevail in this "Land of the Free."—Editor, "Irish Worker."

Labour Battles the Wide World Over

15,000 OUT IN ITALY—FASCISTI ON STRIKE.

All metal workers in Northern Italy are on strike for an increase in wages. Even the Fascisti trades union, formed by Mussolini, are out and some 100,000 men are involved. An increase of 6d. a day is demanded. The employers have refused to offer it, but the men have refused to accept it. It is expected the strike will end in a victory for the men in a few days.

General Lock-Out in Scandinavia.

130,000 workers are now locked out in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The workers are striving for better conditions, but the employers have declared a general lock-out in order to break down the union and resist the demands for better conditions. It is expected that 60,000 more men will be locked out in Norway this week.

Miners in The Breach in U.S.A.

The strikes reported in these columns last week are still in progress. Soldiers have been called in to stand on the telegraph boys in Paris and on the railway-workers in Greece. In both cases they have been unable to carry on the work.

The 12,000 miners on strike in Nova Scotia are still involved in the life and death struggle with Besco. There is also a big miners' strike in Virginia, U.S.A., where some 10,000 miners are on strike against non-union men. One of the mines involved is owned by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a union fighting to retain non-union men in its employment. What a brand of unionism!

ANOTHER FORM OF SCAB.

Union Morality.

We pointed out in our last issue that to be a Union man or woman in the true sense, the members must take an active part in the management of the Union. We make this point with the object in view of training the working class to manage their own affairs. Just as the father and mother of a family who manage their household intelligently always keep a harmonious understanding among the members of the household by intelligent discussions as to what is best to do and how to carry out what they have agreed on. So must Union men and women take an active part in Union affairs.

Having arrived at certain conclusions regarding the organisation and management of their Union, it is the bounden duty of all members to shoulder the responsibilities placed on them and make known in the proper place their views and opinions. If they become lax in carrying out their allotted duties, sure will corruption become paramount in the Union. Cliques will form, backbiters will take place, and the job-hunters and opportunists will dig themselves in, to the benefit of themselves and the detriment of the Union members, as occurred in the Irish Transport Union. The officials of which, Moran, O'Brien and Co., are acting as scab providers both industrially and politically.

Discipline must be maintained by a voluntary agreement between all Union members, based upon the recognition that they are part of a great household—the household of the working class, the house of the Union Hall, and all things relating to the Union must be discussed in the Union rooms and not at the street corners or in public-houses, because each member should remember that others have ears, and a heated discussion outside the Union rooms may lead to disaster. The man or woman who discusses Union business anywhere except in the Labour Hall is doing the work of the employers, and is just as surely injuring his Union and fellow-members as the scab or the blackleg. The Union hall is the place for discussion, criticism, advice, complaints or encouragement, and if a Union man won't speak his mind and voice his thoughts in that place, then let him keep his mouth closed tight.

NOTICE.

Would Andrew Dolan please return Stop Watch Competition Blocks for Rathmines Sinn Fein Cumainn, c/o this office.

LIBEL.

"Libel actions are mostly brought by persons concerning whom libels are virtually, if not technically, justifiable."—G. B. Shaw.

A GREAT SOUL PASSES ON.

SUN YAT SEN—LEADER OF THE WORKERS OF CHINA—IS DEAD.

The death of Sun Yat Sen, leader of the national and working-class movement in China, is now definitely established, and thus another of the world's great minds has passed on and has left the world's working-class poorer in its passing.

Sun Yat Sen for more than forty years had devoted his life to the task of winning liberty and national rights for China, and making her a nation instead of a semi-colonial country, divided and exploited by the imperialist countries of Europe. Not only has he worked for national independence, but he has taken up the burden of the working-class of China, who have for countless centuries been ground down by the dust and forced to live as beasts in a state of continual starvation.

We in Ireland of the working-class have not only need to mourn the passing of a great soul and a brilliant mind, but we must mourn the loss of a fellow-fighter against the imperialism which has our country and our class in its present state. Sun Yat Sen was one of that great multitude of men and women who spread throughout the known world, on a ceaseless and relentless fight against the British Empire.

Sun Yat Sen was a fellow-slave of the members of our class in Ireland who, with their brothers in India, Egypt, China and South Africa, are fighting in the front-line trenches against the world menace of capitalism operating under the cloak of British Imperial expansion.

The Central Committee of the Russian Soviet Republic has sent the following telegram, signed by Stalin, to the followers of Sun Yat Sen: "The Central Committee of the R.S.S.R. mourns with you the loss you have sustained through the death of the leader of your Party, the organiser of the national struggle of the workers and peasants of China, for the liberty and independence of the Chinese people, and for the unity and independence of the Chinese State. The Central Committee of the R.S.S.R. has no doubt that the great cause of Sun Yat Sen will not die with his death, but will continue to live in the hearts of the Chinese workers and peasants, in spite of all their enemies, and that the Gomindan Party will carry aloft the banner of Sun Yat Sen in the great fight for emancipation from imperialism and will march to the final victory over the imperialists who are exploiting the people of China. Sun Yat Sen is dead! Long live the work of Sun Yat Sen, long live and prosper his testament!"

THEY SHALL BE REMEMBERED

(Continued from Column 5, Page 2)

suffering now, and discipline yourselves to do your share for freedom, because there can be no peace till all classes are abolished, till all shall strive for the common good to give service—which day can only come with the establishment of 'A Workers' Republic'."

At the close of the meeting, the resolution given under was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, all present standing.

Between the speeches, the Fintan Lalor Pipers discoursed a very pleasing selection, and the meeting closed with the playing of the "Red Flag" by the Fife and Drum Band of the Workers' Union of Ireland.

Resolution.

"That this meeting of Dublin workers protests against the continued imprisonment of Besco and Yankee. These men are guilty of no crime but are the victims of an infamous frame-up. The death sentence upon these men must not be carried out, and we send them greetings and sympathy and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to save these, our comrades, from the injustice of the Courts of the U.S.A."

I have a terrible conviction that if the human race in peace had even been willing to undergo half the sacrifices—even the money sacrifices—which it was willing to undergo in time of war, we should have had Utopia painted on the map of the world long ago.—ROBERT LYND.

Workers' International Relief

It is a twisted road around the hills of Donegal from Tulin to Dungleog, and I can well understand why the natural charm of the road made the poet sing "If he goin' back to Glenties when the autumn sun is shinin'." although it was stark and bitter March weather and the moon was cold as we circled the road that led through Carrick, Kilcor, Killybegs, Ardara, Glenties and on to our final call to the manager of the Co-operative in Dungleog. Beautiful as is the road, the atmosphere seems. It may be that poets develop a happy knack of seeing nature in the raw without reflecting on the effect of such rawness on the frame of shivering mankind. As for we plainer people I, least, could not efface from memory the fact of this being the twentieth century and the presentment at the century and altogether unnecessary hardships endured on these inclement hillsides fired me to altogether unpoetic comment upon a capitalism as twisted and tortuous as the bog roads on which we travelled. Want, stark want, is sad enough, the atmosphere merchant and my pen is not humble to keep pace with the thought of the shame that rightly rests upon those responsible for the conditions we passed among.

Only one case I cite:—One little household—a but and a ben. Within it ten souls, I think. Grandfather, husband, wife, and seven children. Only one child of age to work, but no work to be had; the husband a fisherman, his nets destroyed and no money to replace, catching but seldom, and willing to work at anything, but not anything to get. A boy of twelve waiting to go before the magistracy.

"I'll be going back to Glenties when cutting a bit of wood on a church estate close at hand. The sole regular income—six shillings a week out of the old man's pension. Damned little poetry in that. We did our best and hope to do better to tide over present difficulties. Later we will get material to repair nets and will try in these places where our committees are at work to develop constructive relief to enable the seed potato and turn to be sown, and, it may be, prevent a recurrence of the famine of this year. To the Workers' Union of Ireland our committee is very grateful, as without the note so kindly lent, it would have been impossible to travel so far and do so much as we were able to do. We hope to get into Mayo next, but thankful as we are for the gifts so far received, we need more. More, still more!"

Contributions received up to 18th March. Miss R. E. Cooper, Leamington £0 10 0. E. M. Hall, Bangor, N. Wales 5 0 0. George Mearns, Oldham 0 10 0. G. E. Rickards, Sheffield 0 3 0. Rev. and Mrs. Rashleigh, Launceston 5 0 0. James Shand, Lanark (Collection) 2 14 0. Emma C. Arundale, Longsight 0 5 0. John Goodall, Glasgow 0 2 0. M. Kestelman (Students Union), London 3 2 0. C. H. Sheldon, Birmingham Women's Co-op, Guild, Colwyn Bay, near Miss Harsent 4 6 0. F. Bradley, York 0 10 0. Mrs. A. F. Gick, Hull 0 10 0. Mrs. Lilah Bonnell 1 10 0. Miss A. M. Jarman, Kentish Town 1 0 0. Caerphilly Social Labour Party 1 1 0. Robert Russell, Rutherglen All Souls Catholic Church Members, per J. F. Par- ish, Abertridwr, S. Wales 1 10 0. Total £25 16 3. Previously acknowledged £653 12 2. Total to date £680 8 5.

Charity is twice cursed—it hardens him that gives and softens him that takes. It does more harm to the poor than exploitation, because it makes them willing to be exploited. It breeds slavishness, which is moral suicide.—Bouck Walle.

(Yes, charity of the rich to the poor; but not that charity based on brotherhood and realization of being brother sufferers, which is the charity of the working-class.—Ed. I.W.)

SOCIETY'S TWO ENEMIES.

Society has just two mortal enemies—the man who will not speak his mind and the man who tries to close the mouths of those who do not think as he does.—T. L. McCREADY.

County Dublin Notes

Another milestone has been reached. The elections have been held in the most democratic style, and the new—"and I hope the best"—men will occupy their positions shortly to guide the business and policy of the Union during the ensuing year. The County meeting on Sunday last was a long affair, as matters of special importance were dealt with.

Where criticism was needed, it was given generously, but always with a constructive view.

This is good and shows the right spirit has been engendered into the County delegates.

The Grouping system of Branches was discussed at some length, and may shortly come into operation through the County. Howth members seem pleased at their new agreement re coal boats, etc.

A serious case of victimisation has occurred in the Ingles area. But these evils who have been harshly treated by their employer will have our full support.

The whole matter is at present before the E.C.

Hughes' dairymen, at Rathfarnham, and the majority of those on golf links buildings, and other jobs in and around there have intimated their desire to join the Workers' Union. We have arranged a special meeting for Sunday evening next, at 8 p.m. in our Rooms, Rathfarnham, to enrol new members and elect officers and committee for ensuing year. Secretary Donnelly is making good headway.

As far as our information goes there is at present only five financial members in Rathfarnham Branch of the T.T. and G.W.U. Looks like Mulvey having to play the man or emigrate.

A satisfactory agreement has been signed at Mount Anville Convent, Dundrum, by Mr. Gorcoran, the steward, Mr. Walsby, the gardener, and the Workers' Local Officials. This agreement covers harvest bonus and rates of pay and hours of working, and will operate till 17th March, 1926.

A report has reached us that a certain postman (in Foxrock area) works for a builder in his spare time.

We happen to know this particular chap, and as we have kindly labourers unemployed and hungry in that district "this postman" must get out—and quick, too!

One man, one job. What about the Postal Workers' Federation seeing to this man and making him toe the line. Arrangements have been made to hold public meetings on Sunday next at Swords and Donabate, the time will be announced by poster later.

Matt. McGrath, Ole Bill's "countdown" from Crumlin, looks down and out lately. Fell, boys, we needn't bother about Matt's visits to Farmer Flanagan and 'Beggs, for he hasn't the brain of a "aching duck" nor the staying powers of a "sand worm."

Some very interesting items have come to light about Councillor Curran of Balbriggan. However, more later on.

One or two districts are starting Economic and Industrial History classes in their branch rooms. This is an important factor in the movement, and will get very assistance from the organiser and Headquarter's staff.

Lecturers can be arranged for by application to Secretary of Irish Workers' League, and speakers sent out as occasion arises.

Note.—Industrial History deals with the history of the labour process.

Therefore, "we workers" by studying it, learn how under various systems of society the labour process was carried on.

Too long we have been stuffed with drum-and-trumpet history, Royal and Society, amounting Court intrigues and the romping of armies over Europe and the like. Showing us this superficial shoddy, we wish to find out the statute and conditions of the workers of other times.

And we do this, not for any love of the antique, but because, wishing to "raise our class," we wish to learn how—others have found the road to power. Looking backward to understand the present.

And, in order to march forward to "A Worker's Republic."

ORGANISER O'HARTE.

A CORRECTION.

In our reference to Peter Doyle, T.D., last week we said he was a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. We understand we were mistaken and that he is really a member of the Irish Railway Engineering Union, which was expelled from the Dublin Trades Council for its part in the Incheore Strike.



IN THE U.S.A.

(From Our Correspondent.)

New York, March 6th, 1925.

This week we had the inauguration of "Silent Cal" as President, and of "Hell and Maria Dawes" as his sidekick for the four year term. As the weather man was dubious, a nice glass cage was constructed to shield the President as he journeyed to the Congress House, and while he delivered his long oration, typed in Wall St. banking offices, off the Capital steps to the assembled citizens.

His message was just a re-hash of the platitudes that all puppets of capitalism deliver on like occasions. It held up "the will of the people" as the only guide, and while he upheld the sacred rights of property safeguarded. Government ownership, he said, had proved a failure, and he would not infringe on the rights of capital or private enterprise in any way, etc., etc., to the extent of five whole columns.

Dawes took the chair in the Senate after taking his oath of office, and in the would-be Mussolini way swore the Senator in as a body, instead of administering the oath to four at a time. Unlike the Irish Seanad, the American Senate contains whatever brains and intelligence and wit there are of the remnants of the early revolutionists against King George III. that survive in the legislative class. They have forced the anti-Soviet State Secretary Hughes to resign, and have now commenced the taming of Dawes, who is somewhat of the mentality of O'Higgins.

Government-Owned Industries. Regarding Coolidge's statement re failure of Government ownership, he was alluding to the Government merchant, marine, and Government operation of the railways during the war period.

The ship-owners were elected to the position of control in the Shipping Board, and the railway magnates to control of their consolidated properties. Both groups of capitalists realised they had to sabotage, and they squandered sums that now run into billions, to prove that the Government or the people could not run ships or railways at a profit.

Last week fifty Government-owned ships were burned in the James river, in Virginia, for the iron and copper they contained. Hundreds of others are tied up together in different harbours as a result of the criminal sabotage of the shipping magnates, whose private lines are reaping millions in profit.

One Government built and controlled property is now making a handsome profit—the Panama Canal. When it was realised that private capital could not do the job after a century of effort—De Lesseps and the French capitalists first started it—the U.S. Government did the job in record time, and will soon be repaid all the outlay from the profits.

Under Government control the Unions on the ships and railways were built up, and no one could sail in the crew without a Union card. Bedding and bedding was good. Now that "private enterprise" is again in control the Unions are impotent, and the food worse than on English ships. American sailors prefer the "limejuicer" ships nowadays.

Power House Workers. In New York the big Edison Company and other companies that supply "juice" to the electric railroads and for the city lighting have concluded an agreement with the Electrical Workers' Union heads—friends of the dead Judas Gompers—that they will never attempt to unionise the power house workers. These union fakers agreed with the bosses that it would be a sacrilege or worse if their Union activities might even threaten the stoppage of so many wheels, and the darkening of streets where so much valuable property is only protected by plate glass. We understand one of the Electrical Union heads will soon get a seat in Congress, the other goes to the Seanad.

Soab Bread. The Bakers' Union in this city are on a campaign to have the workers buy only Union-made bread. Most of the big firms have dropped their Union card, and raised the price of bread, although their labour costs are cheaper.

Ward, the multi-millionaire baker and Union hater, who killed a man in cold blood last year, has been acquitted.

Saoco and Vanzetti. Big meetings were held in Boston and other cities last Sunday to make a new effort to secure the release or a new trial for these two innocent class-prisoners. One is now insane.

The Massachusetts High Courts have handed down a judgment that may hurry them to the electric chair unless workers in all countries make a move. There is an American consulate in Dublin and Cork. Irish opinion on this intended judicial murder of two of our workers is so adverse could be registered effectively at aforesaid offices, or at the private residence of the consular officials.

The "Wild Geese."

A prominent Irish Republican who came in on the crest of the wave and got paid for her services is now busy organising a "Wild Geese" club. Only professors, university graduates, and Gaelic teachers have been summoned to the two preliminary meetings. The lady organiser explained its purpose would be to provide a social centre where "important persons" could be invited, particularly the old Irish aristocracy. She stated that she was writing to Lord Dunany, who has a "Wild Geese" club in Paris, that New York would soon be in line.

When is this rained up by the monarchist Griffith in his slave-mind worshippers to be eradicated? A great gathering in Paris a few years ago to collect hereditary Irish kings, princes, counts, etc., who have since been serving Horthy, or shooting Barcelona workers, and the Infante of Braganca, or like the Russian De Lacys of Irish vintage, fighting to bring back Ceadom. James Stephens' first message to America was "Ireland is the oldest existing monarchy. Many desire a native Irish king." He explained that Ireland once had five kings, and the British so democratic they knew all their subjects by name, and he added: "Ireland was happy in those days." Only one New York paper published your correspondent's rejoinder which contained the sentence: "It may yet be necessary for the common people of Ireland to erect a few guillotines in the streets of Dublin to demonstrate that they want neither a native or foreign king."

"Treason."

Comparing Minister O'Higgins and Eoin McNeil's bill, to the text of similar bills presented in the new Dails of Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Bulgaria and other panic-stricken States, it is clear the honours go to the Irish bill. Applying it to citizens of the Socialist republic OUTSIDE of the jurisdiction of the aforesaid, etc., caused the humourist writers in the Moscow press to warn the new Red Army chief that Monsieur Osgrave was of the war path, and they advised the immediate disbandment of the Red Army, and abdication of the Soviet Government.

And this new crime of Treason, Irish workers to be class conscious savours of Canute keeping the waves back with one of Varian's deanta in hEireann brooms.

Dublin workers must not call the President "Bill," but the Hon. William, nor must they even hint that he once pulled pants. That would be compound treason and felony with malice aforethought. Still the Irish working-class movement needs such a stimulus.

The Herd Instinct.

Another craze is sweeping the States, but, unlike the cross-word puzzling, it does not unite the rich and poor in mutual aid. It can be blamed on a working-class journalist who made a few dollars per week by keeping the papers in touch with doings in the Navy engineering shops. He sent in an item that an electric hobby horse belonging to our great President Coolidge had sprained its fetlock, and the navy electricians were working on the poor steed so that the President could have the usual morning gallop in his bedroom.

The Washington papers published it, and the Cabinet denied it. The key-hole reporters, however, found it to be true, and newspaper cartoonists lampooned the wooden gee-gee with the electric motor stomach and suggested Eddy's Cash-Whisper should be a horse. Then a Senator caused a furore in the Seanad by insisting on reading his poem dedicated to Cal and his new nag, which was published in the newspapers.

Since then the breeders of wooden hobby horses have been working overtime. Society women all want a horse in their bedroom, same kind as the Presidents.

As these horses are also slow in multiplying there is a dash to the physical culture gymnasiums in the cities which long ago added a wooden horse to their collection of devices for removing fat, and now all that is necessary to enter society is to purchase a five guinea ticket for a ride on one of these horses.

Perhaps if the harassed Minister of Finance purchased a dozen such horses and rented them out to Irish society, assured. It's worth a trial anyway.

In the International.

THE HOLY LAND.

Having for the moment ensured its dictatorship in Egypt and the Sudan, British Imperialism, under the slogan of "Peace and Tranquillity," at the Suez uses its allies, the Zionist middle-class colonists and the wealthy Arabian aristocracy (the Effendi) to establish its ascendancy over the Nationalist Liberation Movement, which has joined with the Arab Executives in calling the strike. As a reward for their servility these Zionist colonists, who do not number 1% of the population, are made "the ruling nation" and are supported by British machine guns and aeroplanes. The Effendi sell their lands to the Zionists without regard to the fate of the Arab peasants, who have been servants on these lands for ten of years.

The expulsion of these native tenants has become a daily occurrence and the why Imperialists profit by the race feud engendered and pose as peace-makers and protectors—and so justify their continued occupation of the country. The "Socialist" Party, true to the yellow nature so carefully cultivated in the Second International, instead of leading the fight of the workers and peasants against Imperialism, are dividing the conscious workers from the peasantry and as a consequence these workers and the Arab fellahs are shedding each other's blood, while the Zionist capitalists and Arabian landlords reap the harvest. Only the Communist Party of Palestine struggles to unite all workers and peasants in the common struggle against Jewish capitalism and Arabian feudalism, and against the continuous terror is waged by all the reactionary forces in Palestine, from the British Police to the Yellow Socialists. Black and Tans, transferred from Ireland, attack and maltreat the revolutionary workers; all workers' clubs are suppressed and mass arrests are being made of the workers and peasants who try to organise class-political trade unions without distinction of nationality.

Irish workers, remembering their agonising experiences and the fact that even at this date Irish victims of Imperialism are behind prison bars, must feel a keener sympathy than any other workers with their Arabian fellow-workers who are at present on strike against British Imperialism.

Tivoli Theatre.

Below we publish a list of those people who are alleged to be working in the Tivoli Theatre. This list was supplied some weeks ago, but, due to an oversight, not inserted.

Stalls. Roderick O'Connor, Attendant, National Museum. Thomas Murphy, Attendant, National Museum.

Patrick Twomey, Paper Cutter, Cherry and Smallbridge.

Circle. William Ray, Insurance Agent. S. Byrne, Wine Porter, Kehoe and McGrath. Patrick Griffith, Fitter's Helper, Paul and Vincent, Blackhall Place.

Pit. L. Medlar, Medlar and Claffey, Undertakers. R. House, Government Messenger, King's Inns. W. Scott, Wine Porter, Leask's, D'Olier Street.

Gallery. T. O'Connor, Civil Servant. P. Walsh, Paper Cutter, Cherry and Smallbridge.

Stage. Stephen Clark (Acting Stage Manager). Collins. Nolan. David Marks (Electrician). Somers. Bernard Reynolds (Call-on Man).

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The progress of the world depends upon the men who work in the fresh furrows and through the melting snow; upon those who sow and reap; upon those whose faces are radiant with the glare of furnace fires; upon the delvers in the mines and the workers in shops; upon those who give to the winter air the ringing music of the axe; upon those who battle with the boisterous billows of the sea; upon the inventors and discoverers; upon the brave thinkers.—INGERSOLL.

Poverty is a thing created by that which is called civilization.—THOMAS PAINE.

Workers' Union of Ireland ANNUAL ELECTIONS

The Annual Elections for the whole of the Union and for the individual Branches and Sections was held during the last week-end. Results are not yet available for other than Branch and Sectional elections. The results of the elections for general officers, executive members and Union trustees will appear in our next issue. Below are published the nominations and the elected members are indicated.

NO. 1 BRANCH. Branch Chairman.—J. Mallon. Branch Secretary.—Bernard Costello. Patrick Lennon, E. Muldowney, M. J. Saffro (elected).

Branch Staff.—Thos. Farrelly (elected), J. J. Lightfoot (elected), Robt. Mooney, Michael Mooney, John O'Shea (elected).

Branch Trustees.—D. Courtney (elected), R. Lynch (elected). General Delegate (Upton)—John Dempsey (elected), P. Richardson, Wm. Vieters.

Branch Auditors.—J. O'Shea and R. Mooney.

Cartaker.—John Doyle, Patrick McHugh (elected). Branch Committee.—Luke Doyle, Oil Section; T. Larkin, Grain Section; R. O'Donnell, Builders' Providers; G. Dowdall, Labourers' M. Rawl, Milling Section; James Doyle, Gas Workers; J. Moloney, Grocers' Posters; W. Mangin, Mineral Workers Section; A. Ronan, Coal Section; Thos. Spence, Deep Sea Casuals; H. Courtney, Coal Fillers; W. Eustace, Bakery Section; Jas. Ralph, Corporation Section; John Kenny, Cross Channel.

SECTIONAL ELECTION RESULTS. Grain Section. Committee.—D. Courtney (Weightmen), B. Brien (Bushlers), J. Gough (Bushlers). — Appleford (Tally Clerks). — Cummins (Bearers-off), Thos. Kelly (Winchmen). Delegate.—Henry Fitzsimons.

Carters Section. Delegate.—J. Byrne.

Builders' Providers Section. Committee.—J. Cotton, N. McAuley, J. Reilly, J. Anderson. — Campbell.

Builders' Labourers Section. Committee.—J. Flynn, J. Gordon, J. Mills, L. Gilmore, J. Carroll, P. Grubb, J. Coakley, P. McAuley, A. Baker. Delegate.—John O'Brien, John Fenley, B. Costello (elected).

Milling Section. Committee.—B. Hollywood, M. Rawl, J. Fitzgerald, T. Boland, T. Clinch, J. Gray.

Motor Section. Delegate.—William McCarthy.

Cross-Channel Dockers. Delegate.—Wm. Hopkins, John Dempsey, Tom Whittaker, H. Fitzsimons (elected), C. Smith.

Grocers' Porters Section. Committee.—J. McGrath, J. Quayle, J. Doran, J. Sinclair, L. Fox, J. Ridge-way, Prendegast, M. Kennedy, W. Keogh, J. Carroll, — Norton, J. Moloney, — Quinn, E. Bradley, M. Kenny, G. Gorman. — Montague.

Deep Sea Casuals. Delegate.—H. Fitzsimons.

Coal Fillers Section. Committee.—Ed. White, M. Byrne, B. Connor, J. Reilly, M. McLeary, — Baylaw, W. O'Brien, J. Driscoll. Delegate.—Barney Conway.

DUNDALK BRANCH. Chairman.—Ed. Duffy. Secretary.—M. Whittle. Auditors.—Frank McKenna and J. McCann.

Committee.—A. Crawley, T. McCabe, F. McKenna, J. McCabe, T. McArdle, J. Dillingham, F. D'Arcy, J. Matthews, O. McConnor, J. Dunne, J. Rodgers, J. Clarke, P. Ward.

DUN LAOGHAIRE BRANCH. Chairman.—T. Lawlor. Secretary.—J. Dixon. Trustees.—James Lambie and T. Byrne.

Auditors.—M. Wildes and J. Confrey. Committee.—John Bellard, J. Mooney, T. Byrne, J. Lambie, T. Marshall, T. Lawlor.

CLONDALKIN BRANCH. Chairman.—P. Kelly. Secretary.—M. F. O'Kelly. Trustees.—J. Nolan and J. Shields. Auditors.—R. Rourke and J. Fitzsimons.

Committee.—J. Walsh, J. Toole, J. Costello, C. Loughlin, T. Stynes, J. Byrne.

SANDYFORD BRANCH.

Chairman.—J. Traynor. Secretary.—T. Mooney. Trustees.—James Gill and James Moran. Committee.—M. Gill, J. Mooney, P. Moran, J. Doherty, P. Clear.

LUSK BRANCH.

Chairman.—P. Donnelly. Secretary.—C. O'Neill. Auditor.—P. Hurley. Trustees.—Patk. Donnelly and C. O'Neill. Committee.—R. Groves, C. Russell, N. Sherwin, J. Fay, T. Dinnes, H. Devine.

All members elected to positions will take office in the first week in May, the present officers relinquishing control to the incoming men on Friday, 1st May.

Any member wishing to lodge a complaint in connection with these elections may do so in writing during the next week. All complaints must be sent in to the Executive Committee, and no complaints will be received after the week has elapsed.

Any member wishing to examine or count the ballot papers may do so by applying to the Executive Committee in writing inside of a month from this date.

NOTICES

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND. Unity Hall, Dublin.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS AND BUILDERS' PROVIDERS' SECTION.

A Meeting of the Committee of the above Section will be held in Unity Hall, on Wednesday next, March 25th, at 8 p.m.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND. ADOPTION OF HOSPITAL LEVY.

Members of the Dublin City and Dublin County Branches are notified that the Hospital Levy of 6d. per quarter (the full amount, that is, 1/6, being payable within the first six months) will come into operation on and from 1st May, 1925.

ADOPTION OF "IRISH WORKER" LEVY.

All members are hereby notified that the Levy of One Penny per week for the "Irish Worker" will come into operation as from the 1st May, 1925.

ENFORCEMENT OF RULES.

Members' attention is drawn to Rule 8 (a) which reads: "Members more than eight weeks in arrears with their contributions shall forfeit all claim to benefits," and further, "A member who shall be twenty-six weeks in arrears shall cease to be a member." All members are urged to see that they comply with those conditions as the Executive Committee will enforce those Rules in all cases in future.

By Order, PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND. No. 1 Branch, Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

TO ALL DOCKERS AND COAL WORKERS.

The Quarterly Inspection of Cards will be held from March 30th, 1925, to April 4th, 1925. All members are hereby warned to carry their cards, during this period. NO CARD—NO WORK.

By Order, PORT COMMITTEE.

NATIONAL BOXING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB. The Hall, Deverell Place.

The Club is now open on the following nights, when instruction is given to the different classes:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 p.m.; Sundays, 12 till 2 p.m.

Any young man desirous of having private lessons under the tuition of Jim Young, can arrange to have same on Saturdays after 3 p.m. or on Sunday morning before 12, by calling at the Hall any night when classes are in progress.

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

—James Fintan Lalor.



Edited by Jim Larkin.

Who is it speaks of defeat?  
I tell you a cause like ours;  
Is greater than defeat can know—  
It is the power of powers  
As surely as the earth rolls round,  
As surely as the glorious sun  
Brings the great world moon wave  
Must our Cause be won!

Vol. 2. No. 10.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1925.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

## FITZPATRICK'S STRIKE

PROVED TO BE A NON-UNION DISPUTE.

### Some Facts for Employers.

Fitzpatrick, general carrier, still refuses to make any settlement of the strike which is at present holding up his business. Since the settlement of the trouble at Palgrave, Murphys, North Wall, Fitzpatrick has ceased his attempts to involve outside firms in his own misery. This week several more of his seals left their jobs and consequently his carrying trade is gradually disappearing.

Last week we pointed out that the whole dispute in Fitzpatrick's was started over one man—a non-unionist, by name, Dunphy. And as proof of our statement, this man has now applied for membership in the Workers' Union of Ireland. He admits he was not a unionist at the time he was challenged for a card. He has handed in his Transport Union cards and they prove that he was last a unionist in 1922. Yet Fitzpatrick, knowing these facts, attempts to stir up a fight supposedly caused by the antipathy between the Transport Union and the Workers' Union. We can understand an employer losing his head on occasions and acting foolishly, but when a responsible body like the Dublin Employers' Federation also indulges in this kind of foolery, it becomes difficult for ordinary mortals to consider—other than childish—their reasoning and actions. Of course, we are quite prepared to admit that the Federation was unaware of Dunphy being a non-unionist and that they were acting on the assumption that there had arisen a dispute between the two unions. But it is the business of the employers to have intimate knowledge of the conditions under which they must carry on their enterprises, and it is not unreasonable to expect that the Dublin employers know as well as we do what standing the Transport Union has in Dublin and what its membership amounts to; and knowing these facts they must also know that so long as individual employers do not deliberately go out of their way to instigate trouble, no dispute can, or will, arise between the Workers' Union and the remnants of the Transport Union, because the latter is physically incapable of causing trouble, unless they are acting as agents for an employer.

If such is the state of affairs, then it becomes very difficult to understand the attitude of the Employers' Federation. We know they do not like unions—active unions especially—but we hardly believe they would in this enlightened (?) age attempt to crush any union or unions out of existence by sacrificing their business in calling a lock-out. They know perfectly well that as surely as one union is crushed this year, just as surely will another arise next year, or the year after, which, knowing what happened in the past, will take measures to defeat such an attempt in the future. Unions and unionism cannot be crushed out of existence. They are part of this society and have a part to play; and though many ultimately intend to destroy the present system, still the system would find it more than impossible to exist without them. And the sooner the employers of this country learn that sociological fact and apply it to their everyday work, the quicker will they put an end to the present unstable conditions of commerce and industry which they claim exists in the land at the present time.

### NATIONAL BOXING & PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB.

New and larger premises have been obtained by the Club at Langrish Place Hall, Summerhill, and as a result the Club will be able to cater for a much larger membership. Intending members should apply to P. Fox at the new hall.

## REPUBLICANS AND "HONESTY"—FLYING A KITE!

In a Dublin paper named "Honesty," an individual, hidden under the pen-name of "C.H.," talks in Plain Words to Republicans. His plain words amount to urging his comrades that the game on the present lines is played out. He wants them to go into the Dail and become a plain, Parliamentary opposition to the Party in power. What will Mr. Johnson do then, poor thing? C.H. blames the Republicans for straining at a gnat since they have swallowed all the Treaty but the oath, which he spells with the usual capital O. He quotes De Valera's St. Patrick's Day message "Shall suicide be the end of this ancient nation that no external power could directly kill? Shall it be by the hands of men calling themselves Irish that the last conquest of our land by England shall be completed?"

C.H. goes on to urge that the Republicans must answer these questions; that the future of Ireland lies in their hands, etc. But does it? And if it does, what do they propose to do about it? Their entry into Parliament amongst their former friends, colleagues and comrades in arms would signify nothing but a refusal to seek allies for the re-conquest of Ireland where such allies are to be found—in the ranks of the revolutionary working class, which is, in the last analysis, the only real custodian of the guerdon of National honour and freedom. There can be no Republic in Ireland short of a real Workers' Republic based on working class organisations. To vainly imagine that such a Republic can be won by a mere participation in Parliament is to ignore every fact of history. C.H. reveals a very complete lack of knowledge of Ramsay MacDonald and his Party, whom he dubs Socialist Republicans; but he has apparently been struck by the fact that the British Imperialists will tolerate a Labour Government whose fidelity to the throne is doubtful. But is it? Certainly, Ramsay MacDonald gave no sign of any lack of the necessary obeisance, as, decorated in court dress, he danced attendance on the same monarch as the Free Staters, not only swear, but give allegiance to. In his article, C.H., like all Parliamentary aspirants, makes great play with the "people" and the "nation." To save the "people." To save the "honour of the nation." To free "Ireland." How familiar it all is. But what is meant; who are the people—the dockers, the coalporters, the labourers or the people (Irish people) who live by exploiting them? Surely it were well to be definite. On which side do you stand—Republicans? We know where the "Staters" are—definitely ranged on the side of high finance and big business; but low finance and small business have not hitherto been disturbed in their sleep by the thought of working class misery. To the workers of Ireland we submit that the "Plain Words" in "Honesty" are symptomatic of a fissure in the Republican Party where the "Business" elements, alarmed at taxes and bad business, feel that their security is menaced and want to make their exit from the defence of their hitherto cherished principle of "no oath and no surrender" to a foreign power.

Shall the Republican Party be split, and if it is, where shall those who honestly desire the freedom of Ireland take their stand? Where but in the ranks of a Workers' Party of Ireland, not only pledged to a Republic in name, but organised and willing to fight for the complete overthrow of capitalism, and the establishment, not of a capitalist nation based on exploitation, but of a Free Irish Workers' Republic—the real hope and desire of the most famous of Ireland's noble line of fighters, from Wolfe Tone to Connolly.

### A POST OFFICE JOB FOR COLLECTING VOTES.

We noticed a letter in the "Evening Herald" for Thursday, 26th inst., from one of the election workers of Hennessy, T.D. He complains that the hopes of a job in the Post Office, held out by Hennessy to his 400 odd election workers, have not materialised. This small letter opens up a vista of much jobbery (?) for votes or capturing votes. Evidently Hennessy promised his election workers jobs in the Post Office as rewards for their work, and in the strength of these jobs 400 loyal workers succeeded in having Hennessy elected to a job worth £30 per month; but, as we said above, the jobs did not materialise. We presume the other candidates could also have collected 100 workers if they could have made the same promise, and in this instance the Government candidate has an advantage over his opponents—he can promise jobs from his Government; the same Government that gave out relief in Mayo in return for votes, and that received votes elsewhere in return for pensions. It's a great game—grab the power of Government and then use the power of Government to keep the power of Government—like Bill Cosgrave kept a Free State Air Force in

order that he and his Boston friend, Judge Cobham, could fly around the country making election speeches.

The more we think of it, the more we wonder how Governments are ever defeated. Perhaps their conscience pricks them—sometimes.

### THE AFTERMATH.

The heat of election time has cooled and we can now profitably indulge in retrospect. A factor very noticeable during the campaign was the oneness in mind of the Free State candidates, and wherever they appeared, of the so-called Labour candidates. The result of the North Dublin City election where Denis Gillen was a candidate, shows that the ascendancy and other anti-Irish elements gave their second preference overwhelmingly to the Irish Labour Party candidate—which is all as it should be.

The amount of persuasion indulged in is reported to have been phenomenal and the light sentences imposed on persons found guilty of the offence is ascribed to the political bias of the majority of the offenders, which, alas, we suppose, as it should be.

Reports from all over the country show that "relief" of distress, existing

in constituencies where elections were being held, was favoured strongly with party bias, which is strictly according to the doctrine "love your friends and hate your enemies," and from all accounts the polling strength of Cumann na nGaedheal was increased by the discriminate distribution of largesse. With, possibly, one exception, the Irish daily press declared for the Free State candidates. The majority of Churchmen and Businessmen, big and small, did likewise. Yet it is clear that, if the elections generally had been contested by several parties instead of the two major parties, results would have been different.

## SAKLATVALA

GERMAN RAIL STRIKE ENDS. 2,000 VICTIMISED.

The German Government has broken the big railway strike by making obligatory the arbitration award of three tenths of a penny per hour increase. When this decision was made known, the unions called off the strike. More than 2,000 men have been victimised. This defeat is entirely due to the tactics of the unions, which refused to call off all the men.

## The Ulster Elections

The list of nominations in the Northern elections betrays the fact that National unity is not to be found in "the tall hat of the Treaty." Cumann na nGaedheal are not contesting any seats in the North, though the title of the organisation states that it is the "Organisation of the Gael," and, as far as we know, there are still Gaels in "Ulster."

The deliberate abstention of Cumann na nGaedheal is part of the policy agreed to between the British and Free State Governments.

The latter profess to claim Tyrone and Fermanagh as Free State territory and base their claim on a clause of the Treaty. It would seem natural and expedient to press recognition by putting up candidates in the "Ulster" elections, but Merrion Street are not looking for trouble anywhere but in the confines of the Free State. The betrayal of the Nationalists of the North is what was to be expected of this Government, which is so busy drafting and putting into operation schemes of oppression, that they have no time for genuine constructive work.

The Boundary Commission have concluded another stage of their "investigations," but there is no question yet of dealing with the Boundary problem as only it can be dealt with, by reference to the people. English Cabinet and ex-Cabinet Ministers contend that the problem is merely one of rectification of the boundary line, and in view of this attitude, abstention from the Northern elections can be taken at its face value.

We have heard a good deal in recent times of the "suicidal policy of abstention" in the Free State. Whatever the merits of the controversy, it can be said that "suicide for the goose is sauce for the gander." If it is a betrayal of the electors to abstain from the Dail, it is still greater betrayal not to seek representation in "Ulster" for the party committed to the carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty. The aforementioned Treaty specifies the inclusion or exclusion from the Free State, "according to the wishes of the inhabitants," of certain areas, and it is the plain duty of Cumann na nGaedheal, which is the Free State Government, party, to see to it that the ease does not go by default. The plain truth of the matter is that the Free State Government is in need of money, and to secure it, it is necessary to go cap in hand to Westminster. Wherefore sacrifice has to be made of any pretensions to territory in Northern Ireland. As Mr. O'Higgins has said, the solution of the Boundary problem is not to be found in "the tall hat of the Treaty." The problem is provided for in the Treaty itself, but scraps of paper mean no more to politicians now than at any other time. What is clear is that, for good or ill, the diplomatic superiority of the tall hat as a medium of international dealings is assured.

### THOSE BOLSHIES AGAIN.

Moscow, Dec. 28.—A Russian workman has invented a railroad brake which appears, on tests, to meet Russia's needs better than the Westinghouse brake.

The Leningrad experimental workshop is making a new medical apparatus for determining the content of the blood.

The first Russian-made typewriter is on the market, invented by a factory worker. Instead of the usual 700 parts it has 445, making 50 per cent. economy of time in manufacture.

A fleet of over one hundred large motor trucks, built at the "Amo" factory near Moscow, recently completed a trial journey of 2,000 miles, involving several cities, and causing considerable excitement in the farming villages. They finished up in the Red Square at Moscow where the factory workers, trade union leaders, and members of the Government, spoke. Military bands played the "Red" written by an Irish working man.



AMUSEMENTS

THE ELECTRIC CINEMA
TALBOT STREET
Sunday Next—
ROY STEWART in
"PURE GRIT"
Monday Next—
JOHN GILBERT in
"MAJESTY OF YOUTH"
Thursday Next—
ALL STAR PROGRAMME.
Orchestral Music - 7 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

GRAND CENTRAL CINEMA.

This Week—
"AGAINST ALL ODDS."
BUCK JONES' BEST.
Next Week—
TOM MIX and his Wonder Horse in
"OH! YOU TONY."
Coming—
KONIGSMARK'S
"MON OF ISRAEL."
and
"HOT WATER."
HAROLD LLOYD.

MARY ST. PICTURE HOUSE

Friday and Saturday This Week—
LINCOLN J. CARTER'S Sensational
1925 Melodrama.
"THE CYCLONE RIDER."
Thursday Next—
First Time in Dublin.
HARRY CARRY'S Latest Super
Western Drama—
"TIGER THOMSON."
Current Serials—
"Wolves of the North" and "The Iron Man."
"THE WORKERS WEEKLY."

Every Thursday. Price One Penny.

The paper with the largest weekly net sale in the British working class movement, despite the newsagent's boycott. The paper for the active worker. The paper with the courage of its convictions. "A most traitorous publication."—vide "Western Morning News." Agents wanted in Ireland. Write for terms to Business Manager, 16 King Street, London, W.C. 2.

IN FREE AMERICA.

I.W.W. ATTORNEY DISBARRED BY WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT.

Elmer Smith, attorney of Centralia, Wash., was disbarred on Feb. 24th by the State Supreme Court, after a contest lasting almost two years, on the ground that in acting as attorney for the I.W.W. he advocated the aims of that organization. The decision of the court was divided seven to two, the minority holding that Smith had never been a member of the I.W.W., whose bye-laws bar lawyers from membership, and that "the evidence did not tie him up with the teachings of that body." Smith has been connected with the I.W.W. as legal adviser for a number of years and in 1918 was tried and acquitted on a murder charge in connection with the Centralia riot, when I.W.W. members defended their Hall with arms against an armed attack by American Legion members.

The state board of bar examiners recommended Smith's disbarment in July, 1923. His case was backed by the Civil Liberties Union, and was carried through the courts by attorney George F. Vanderveer of Seattle. A statement issued by the Civil Liberties Union declares that his disbarment was "an act of vengeance on the part of the lumber interests of Washington whom he has fought. Steps to disbar Smith were taken immediately following his exposure of the Armistice Day conspiracy in Centralia," the Union charges. "Two of the attorneys who signed the petition to disbar him, Cunningham and Allen, prosecuted Smith in the 1918 murder trial. Lloyd Desart, another signer of the petition, is the American Legion member who led the Legionnaires during the Armistice Day riot." The disbarment proceedings were instituted by long-standing political enemies of Smith.

Smith is the fifth lawyer in this country to be disbarred since the war for radical affiliations, according to the American Civil Liberties Union.

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IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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

London Office—Room D, 143 Fleet St., E.C.

We do not publish or waste time on anonymous contributions. Subscriptions, 10s. per year; 5s. for six months, payable in advance

We are not responsible for views or opinions expressed in Special Articles. PHONE NO.—DUBLIN 2686.

THE TREASON BILL ROLLS MERRILY ON.

We see that the Treason Bill has passed the report stage in the Dail, so on the next occasion it makes its appearance in the Dail will be for the third reading, and passed, as it will be. It will go to the Senate as a matter of form; so in some few more weeks time we will wake up some morning in gaol! "If it costs as much more," Johnson, T.D., had a list of amendments as long as the Bill itself, and as usual, acted his part as the leader of the official opposition to perfection. Tom is becoming more of a Parliamentary expert than even Kevin. But though Mr. Johnson is very active, the people of this country, who will be the chief victims of the Bill, sit quietly aside; and do nothing to stop this piece of official blackguardism. Perhaps they realize that at present they have not sufficient energy, unity, determination or organization to make even a protest. It is a sad state of life, and must quickly change, as we hope it will before the year is out or we're false prophets.

SAKLATVALA

DIXIE MINSTRELS DUE IN DUNDALK GO AND SEE THEM—ALL YE SCABS.

The "Dixie Minstrels," who acquired such a wonderful reputation in the Tivoli Theatre, Dublin, are due to appear in the Town Hall, Dundalk, next week. Perhaps if we published their record it would help towards filling the hall.

When the strike broke out in the Tivoli Theatre, this troupe was already advertised to appear, so a notification was sent to them warning them of the strike. They ignored it and performed in the Tivoli, knowing the staff was made up of scabs. They finished their engagement, went away, and again returned to the scab theatre; not, we believe, because they were under contract, but in the hope that their name would help to fill the house; but their name failed. They are due in Dundalk and we urge all scabs, blacklegs, pimps, and stool pions to go and see them. They provide excellent entertainment for such vermin.

What a Transport Scab Is!

It has come to our notice that the Carriers' Association notified every individual who in any way would be amenable to receive blood-money from the employers who might get into grips with the W.U.L. Should the said Carriers call for a look-out of all members of the W.U.L. this would certainly be the case.

One of the creatures which the employers at the present moment are very fond of, and the self-appointed E.C. of the Transport Union are using to good effect against the unification of Labour in this country, is commonly called a scab by the vulgar herd; by the employers, a free labourer; by ex-Alderman O'Brien and Foran, a member of the Irish Transport Union. But call a scab by any name, still, it is an odious thing, and contaminated with Opp. of these creatures was under cross-examination the other day when giving evidence against a union picket. He was asked when did he work last, previous to acting as blackleg, as it was contended that he only worked whenever there was a strike. He appealed to the magistrate for protection and the magistrat, told him he would have to reply to the question. This is the story he told. That for ten years he had a constant job holding up the palace of Gin called the "Bleeding Heart." That he worked from ten in the morning till kicking-out time at night. Such are the creatures called scabs that Ole Bill and the Employers' Federation employ to starve out the women and children of union men struggling for enough of life's necessities to enable them to live as human beings.

U.S.A. WOULD BAR ALL "RED" AND "PINKS."

Recent moves show that the present millionaire rulers of America are determined to nullify the old right of asylum embodied in the constitution by which political refugees and leaders of oppressed races were allowed to land and tell of the struggles of their countrymen.

There have been two kinds of Republics in Hungary since the close of the war. One, a Workers' Republic imposed by Bela Kun, and another such as our Irish Republicans might set up, presided over by an aristocrat, Count Karolig. Both were swept away in turn in an ocean of blood, when the "international financiers," as the editors of "Sinn Fein" respectfully term the world capitalists, decided that Russia must be isolated and the Russian idea of freedom stamped out of Hungary.

The Countess Karolig arrived here late last year and the select four hundred prepared to do her homage in the usual kick-spittle manner. Then the patriotic societies got busy and branded her as "the Red Countess," and not the innocuous type of all. Like "Am bassador" Smiddy's fatted calf feast, the arranged banquet was called off and the Countess, by interviewers, tearfully pointed out that she and her husband were not bolsheviks at all and that their ancestral estates of unnumbered acres had been seized during the regime of the Hungarian Workers' Republic and given to their tenants who still held on. It was this change in the family fortunes, she said that had forced her to come here on a lecture-tour to earn a little money, as even Countesses must eat. Society (capital "S") printers was now divided and some sided with her, but as the fiat had gone forth from Washington that the kdy might, if not "red," perhaps be a little pink in her ideas as regards the brutal dictatorship of Horthy, the "four hundred" imposed his boycott.

This "red" heroine then fell ill, and two weeks ago the count arrived. The federal authorities objected to his landing and he was taken to Ellis Island. The small minority of thinkers who are striving to save the legal of Czarist Russia by its present capitalist rulers, made protest, and some Senators joined in the fight. The State Department, swayed by the clamour, decided to admit this ex-President of a tame Republic, but specified he must not make any speeches about Hungary, and also remember he was being admitted for six months to visit his sick wife.

This had caused the fight for free speech and the right of asylum to be continued, and Miss Mary McSwiney's present tour has been alluded to those fighting for the Karolig family. It is clearly understood that the action was taken because Horthy and the Hungarian banking group called Wall Street which in turn ordered Secretary of State Hughes, its tool, to muzzle the visiting Hungarian aristocrats.

Workers' International Relief

The work of the W.I.R. has now extended to Mayo where, at Ballycastle, Ballina and Carrigtigue, relief is being distributed. The need is just as acute as in West Donegal. Our representatives have visited these areas and have sent in the first supplies of foodstuffs. Doctor Crowley and Mr. Tom Derrig were good enough to accompany us from Ballina to Portachroy.

At Carrigtigue, Mr. Docherty, school teacher, with a local committee is supervising the distribution of food and clothing. We visited the homes in these places and found evidence of terrible privation, all too patiently borne. In practically every cabin the same harrowing story—mothers and children ill and fathers despairing. Tea, bread and margarine, when available, is the only diet.

There is desperate need for large quantities of seed potatoes and seed corn and money for that purpose is urgently required.

At Battersea the police refused to allow a street collection, so that only door to door collection could be made.

Below is the latest list of contributors. Further donations to Irish Famine Fund received at 26 Bedford Row, London, up to 25th March:—

- S. Poplar C.P. 0 12 0
Tonyrefail T. and L.C. (coll.) 1 0 0
Llankey W.C.G. 0 10 0
Purto W.C.G. 0 5 0
Barrow Island W.C.G. 0 10 0
Hampton W.C.G. 0 10 0
Hlow W.C.G. 0 10 0
F. Postman, Chapeltown Rd. 0 5 0
Branch P.Q. 0 5 0
F. N. 0 5 0
Erith L.P.C., C.P. (collection) 0 4 0
A.C. 0 2 0
Chagles J. Woodhouse 0 2 0
Dowsbury Socialist Club 2 0 0
Nine Elms Ward, Battersea, T.C. and L.P. 1 0 0
Buxton W.C.G. 0 11 0
Raynes Park W.C.G. 0 5 0
No. 8 Divisional Council N.C.L.C. (collection) 2 14 6
Rotherhithe C.P. 1 6 6
Mansfield C.P. 2 14 6
Blaydon Labour Party 0 8 3
Welling W.C.G. 0 6 0
Goole W.C.G. 1 1 0
Woolwich Arsenal and Town Social Club 1 5 0
Battersea, W.I.R. (collection taken at Nine Elms Goods Station) 3 3 5
Battersea (mass collection) 6 10 0
Mrs. C. Barford 0 2 6
New Malden W.C.G. 1 10 0
Mrs. C. Mitten 0 5 0
A.R. Newland 0 10 0
G.A. Illingworth 0 10 0
N.U.T.W. Central Office 10 0 0
Miss Scudis 1 0 0
W. Willesden L.P., Women's 1 0 0
S. J. Williams 0 5 0
Loughton Branch W.C.G. 0 5 0
Bowes Park W.C.G. 2 0 0
K. J. Middleton 1 0 0
Edith E. Frost 0 5 0
Bristol Branch W.C.G. 10 6 0
North Seacombe W.C.G. 1 0 0
Penge and Beckenham W.C.G. 0 5 0
R. W. G. Waters (collected) 0 7 6
Surbiton W.C.G. 0 5 0
Kingston W.C.G. 0 5 0
Kingdon L.P.C. 0 5 0
Malden L.L.P. 0 6 0
Esher and Dittons 0 3 0
A.L.B.T.W. 0 2 6
P. H. Boon 0 4 0
F. E. Burton 0 2 6
Mrs. M. E. Stokes 1 0 0
Stanton Road W.C.G. 0 8 0
C. Metzger 0 4 0
Anon. 0 5 0
Oswestry W.C.G. 0 5 0
A. T. C. Taylor 0 2 6
St. Pancras C.P. (collection) 4 5 0
Anon. 0 4 0
R. Thorlly 0 6 0
Miss A. Shannon 1 0 0
North Norwood A.S.W. 1 0 0
Huddersfield W.C.G. 0 10 0
Coventry T. and L.C. 0 2 6
J. J. Readham 0 4 8
East Ham C.P. (collected) 1 4 8
E. H. 0 2 6
Gleadless Road W.C.G. 1 0 0
Elland Road W.C.G. 0 5 0
McDonald 0 10 0
Westminster L.P. 1 0 0
Wallasey C.P. 0 10 0
Isabel Boston 0 2 6
Mrs. F. Danbrook 0 5 0
Wolverton W.C.G. 0 4 0
Bury C.P. 0 4 0
Warrington W.C.G. 1 5 0
Total 277 13 6

Received at 47 Parnell Square up to 25th March:—
Glasgow Labour Party, per Miss Edith Perry, 0 12 6
Burton Ltd., O'Connell Street 1 0 0
Dartford Women's Co-operative Guild, per Mrs. C. Skelton 2 0 0
Communist Party, Rochdale, per C. Fouchard 1 1 6

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Crawshawbooth Labour Party, Red Star Aldershot, Dundee Trades and Labour Council, etc.

Total £18 10 0
Previously acknowledged 689 8 5
Total to date 2785 15 8

NORCROVE DEPENDENTS' FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Dublin Workshops Department, Stanley Street, Steiner Street, per P. Carroll, etc.

Total to date 227 2 9

HABEAS CORPUS TO BE SOUGHT FOR IRISH PRISONERS IN ENGLAND

The latest news concerning the Irish political prisoners in English and Scotch gaols is that one of these men is about to sue for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the English courts to test the legality of their detention in English gaols. The case will be fought on the same grounds as the famous case last year which resulted from the deportation of the prisoners arrested in the raids on the Irish organisations in London. Should the present case result in victory for the prisoners, compensation will be claimed.

SAKLATVALA

ANONYMOUS...CORRESPONDENT. REPLY.

(As the anonymous correspondent has now supplied us with his name and address we herewith publish his first letter, which we referred to, and also a further letter which we have received. It is a peculiar fact that in a "free" country a man dare not even criticise because of the economic grip certain groups have upon his life and means of livelihood.—Ed. I.W.)

The Editor, "The Irish Worker."

A Chara, Re your remarks in this week's "Irish Worker" regarding an anonymous letter, I, the writer, did not omit my name because altogether of moral cowardice, but partly, at least, because I did not think that a comment on public fact required authentication.

It is true that I could not agree to the publication of my name and address. I have not, if you like, the moral courage to court unemployment which would be an immediate consequence of such publication. For the present, at least, I have to satisfy my material wants at the cost of restrictions on liberty, which very nearly mean "the loss of my own soul."

However, I do not want to trespass further on your time in connection with the matter.

You will doubtless be interested in the enclosed article from the "Soviet Review," if you have not already read it. The fragment on "The Soviet Automobile Industry" should be of great interest to your readers.

Le meas moir, "S. TROUBLED."

The Editor, "The Irish Worker."

A Chara, During the next few months, hundreds, if not thousands, of Irish Catholics will take part in pilgrimages to Rome to show their devotion to their holy religion. The average cost per head will probably be £50, at least, so that not less than £50,000 will be spent on it in this way.

I wonder if it is a sin to feel that these people would show their devotion in a much more creditable way if they desired the pilgrimage and gave the money to help the starving children in Dublin or Donegal or Kerry? Or, is one an atheist if he thinks that those who lavish money on themselves in this way, under the cloak of religion, are really blaspheming against God? Was it not Christ who said: "Inasmuch as you did it to one of these, My little ones, you did it to Me." Do chara, "TROUBLED."



A Call to Action.

A REPLY TO THE "SEAMAN."

By Tom Mann.

(Reprinted from the "International Seafarer.")

The "Seaman," the official organ of the National Sailor's and Firemen's, Cook's and Steward's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, in its issue of Feb. 27th, contains an article on "Are the men of the Minority Movement honest?" with a sub-title "Are they Trade Unionists?" The said article makes reference to a contribution by myself in the columns of "The Worker" of Feb. 14th, and the writer addresses to me a number of questions which call for an answer. One question relates to my reference "to the serious fall off in membership of most of the unions," and I am asked "if I have forgotten what happened in 1889-90, when hundreds of thousands of men joined the unions because they saw an opportunity of getting an increase of wages, and dropped out of the union again in 1891, because there were no more advances to be obtained at the moment?"

Reactionaries Accept Capitalism.

I reply, Yes, I have a vivid recollection of the rapid increase of membership at the periods named! I took a pretty active part in helping to secure it, and I, of course, know that a considerable number dropped out of the unions again. The records show that this has always happened in greater or less degree. The "Seaman" adds: "In 1920, the great slump commenced, and with it a fall in wages, with a corresponding fall in membership of the unions. Does Mr. Mann wish us to understand by his attitude that we could maintain war wages in peace time? If so, it is time that he demonstrated how it could have been done. Of course, we feel sure that he will say by 'Solidarity'! We would ask him, how could you have 'solidarity' with a million and a half men out of work?"

From these questions it will be seen that the "Seaman" treats the present situation as the outcome of the industrial slump, the slump has been now for five years, and there are no immediate signs of a change, the falling off of membership is the result of the slump, and the unemployment thus caused makes "solidarity" impossible, and so nothing can be done.

Here we have a fair statement of the case as accepted, agreed to and endorsed, by all those who accept the capitalist system of Society as the natural order of things, not only to be allowed to remain unchallenged, but to be stoutly defended and upheld even by the million and a half of workers who are in enforced idleness because of it.

Capitalism Must Go.

The first thing to make clear is that the prevailing industrial slump is not one of the periodic slumps consequent upon the glut of markets which have accompanied the capitalist system for a century or more, and which occur with increasing frequency owing to consumption failing to keep pace with production. The present slump stands out distinctly from others; it is the most extensive and intensive that has afflicted us during the whole history of capitalistic production. It is the direct outcome of the world war, which was itself the direct result of capitalist development reaching the limits of expansion.

The capitalists have miserably failed to re-establish a system that will afford an opportunity for the people to function as workers, even to supply themselves with the necessities of life. This, then, is the time when the workers must show that they have no confidence in capitalist management of industry and demonstrate confidence in themselves by exhibiting "solidarity" and obtaining control of industry.

Shorten Hours for Seamen.

The "Seaman" asks "how can you have 'solidarity' with a million and a half men out of work?" My reply to this is—that this very fact of such an enormous number out of work should be the greatest stimulus to us to exhibit solidarity. The cure for un-

employment is only to be found in such a reduction of working hours as will absorb all unemployed. Years ago, in the columns of the "Seaman" I advocated a six-hour day on board all vessels, instead of the three watches which now obtain in the stoke-ole, with two on deck, which to-day means a twelve-hour day for sailors and eight hours a day for firemen. It will probably be said that this is an impractical proposition. If so, then I ask what proposition has the "Seaman" to make? I have looked in vain for any proposition of any kind for the cure of unemployment, or even for any material betterment of working class conditions, either from the "Seaman" or any other trade union paper, the supporters of which accept the capitalist system of industry. The capitalists have no proposal; witness the reply of the railway magnates to the demands of the N.E.R. and other railwaymen's unions. In the same way the engineers' and fitters' unions put in their claims, they are met with a flat refusal by the bosses. The miners are in similar plight, and the transport workers no better.

Bosses Incompetent: Labour Leaders Adrift.

The helplessness of those unions and union leaders who simply hang on and drift about, the members of the unions meantime being buffeted about by the economic waves caused by capitalist incompetence and ineptness, is pitiful to behold, and torturing to endure. And I ask, Why should these conditions be endured? What is the good of the unions unless they secure for the workers who belong to them, some of the advantages arising out of the ever-changing methods of work?

Within the last few years, great changes have taken place in the methods of mining, chief among which is the use of the mechanical coal-cutter and the coal conveyor. The mechanical cutter gets rid of the coal heaver, as a heaver, and the conveyor renders unnecessary any tubs or drams being taken to the coal face, and, therefore, no horse is required to draw the tubs, and the man is no longer required that drove the horse, and in many cases output is doubled and in some cases trebled; the result is seen in an increasing number of unemployed miners. The mineowners at this stage have the effrontery to declare that the miners shall give up the seven-hour day and work eight hours, and thus further intensify the already unbearable conditions.

Mechanical Development Displaces Labour.

As with miners so with seamen. In the case of these large liners that formerly carried from five to six hundred firemen and trimmers, and which have become oil burners generating steam, four out of five of all these men are dispensed with, thrown out of work, barred from working for a livelihood. Is this not so, I ask the "Seaman" and if it is, what is being done to remedy the same? Again internal combustion engines are rapidly taking the place of steam engines for the propulsion of vessels, and these require no boilers and, therefore, boiler-makers are dispensed with, thrown on the scrap-heap as "derelicts." No firemen are wanted, only a few fellows to attend to the valves controlling the oil supply—the pumps do the rest. No trimmers are wanted as no coal is used, and the space formerly required for bunker coals is largely available for cargo, and the same applies to the space formerly occupied by the boilers.

Militancy, Not Weak Knees.

In such circumstances, it is not a reasonable proposition for the unions at once to get together, actually to put up a case and carry it through? Can any justification be given for remaining quiescent waiting for something to turn up? Militancy is demanded in the interest of the millions of persons whose conditions are a disgrace to all concerned, and we most certainly advise to demand that action be taken, not by falling in with the proposals made by bosses; not by remaining sectional, holding aloof from other unions, and feeding stupid antagonism, but making definitely for one hundred per cent. in union, one union only for each industry, forming shop committees and shop committees, getting increasing control of works, and the results of work, and heading straight for the abolition of capitalism and for the complete control of all work on the basis of production for use, not for profit.

Labour Battles the Wide World Over

Priest Demands Nationalisation of Steel Company.

The strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia, Canada, has caused widespread feeling throughout Canada against the British Empire Steel Corporation, and relief is being organised throughout the country. The Red International of Labour Union sent £1,000, but the committee decided not to accept it as it would be said that the strike was caused by "Bolshevik gold."

The strike-area is filled with a mass of starving men, women and children, whose conditions have been worsened by an outbreak of influenza.

Canon Scott, who was Senior Chaplain to the Canadian Army in France and who is a Conservative in politics, demands that the nation take over the Corporation's properties and make decent conditions for the workers.

The men are putting up a great fight and their spirit is fine. It is not expected that Besco will hold out much longer, as maintenance men, pump-men, etc., have all been withdrawn.

Newspapers May Stop in London.

Lock-out notices have been served on 10,000 bookbinders, printing and paper workers to take effect on last Wednesday. Five thousand were locked out on the previous Saturday, and if the strike extends it will involve some 50,000 men. The dispute is over the rate of wages payable on a new machine. There is a possibility of the London newspapers being involved should the strike continue.

Scandinavia Labour Fight.

On Monday, 10,000 builders' labourers were threatened with a lock-out on 28th March, so when negotiations broke down they took the initiative.

The strikes and lock-outs in Sweden are being gradually settled. All transport workers at the different ports have returned to work, having won the concessions demanded.

The Italian metal workers have won out in their strike. Mussolini bribed the employers to grant the demands in order to avoid possible trouble or uprisings against the Government. His bribes consisted in exemption from taxation of the reserve funds of joint stock companies and the promise to impose a high tariff on German steel.

The Araba protest strike against Balfour's visit to Palestine commenced on Wednesday. The British Government have made all arrangements to crush any hostile demonstration by force. This strike is solely directed against the British Imperial policy in Palestine under which the country has been handed over to rich Jewish financiers and big Arabian landowners.

SAKLATVALA

THE WORKER'S CRY.

Tremble before thy chateaux, Lords of the scheme of things! Fighters of all earth's battles, Ours is the might of kings! Guided by seers and sages, The world's heart-beat for a drum! Snapping the chains of ages, Out of the night—we come!

Lend us no ear that pities; Offer no almoner's hand. Alms for the builders of cities? When will you understand? Down with your boast of birth, And your golden calves of trade! A man is worth his Mother Earth. All that a man has made!

We are the workers and makers! We are no longer dumb! Tremble, O shirkers and takers! Sweeping the earth—we come! Ranked in the world-wide dawn, Marching into the day! The night is gone and the sword is drawn. And the scabbard is thrown away!

JOHN G. NECHARDT.

CONDOLENCE.

At the weekly meeting of the Coal Section Committee, a vote of condolence was passed with Louis Slicker in the death of his son, and with the Brothers Clarke in the death of their father.

Paddy Nolan's Letter

The Editor, "Irish Worker."

Dear Sir, On my last visit to the Head Office of the I.T.W.U., 35 Parnell Square, I met the Big Three—the Tailor, the Box-Maker, and the Red Heron; three nice guys to represent dock labourers. At this meeting I asked Bill the Tailor to get a room in a back lane for No. 1 Branch as the Branch didn't need any bigger office, and as he wouldn't open Liberty Hall, and the rent of 42 York Street was too heavy for the Branch. But he wouldn't listen, and hammered the table to make me shut up. However, I told him to keep quiet, that the Union itself started in a back room and had no grand offices; but Bill didn't want to hear anything like that; so I will give some of the facts in this letter that led up to the formation of the Irish Transport Union.

I joined the Union in 1907 in the Trades Hall, Capel Street, and it was there that I first met Jim Larkin. At that time the Union was known as the National Union of Dock Labourers. After that meeting they rented a small room on the South Side, in which I met Benoit, the Dublin Secretary of the Union, and I asked him to come over and meet a man named Stafford, caretaker of 10 Beresford Place, and from him he rented a room in "No. 10." I was then Chairman of a Club called the Knights of Labour which had also a room in "No. 10," and the Secretary of the club and myself agreed to lend the Secretary of the Union a table and a chair; and that was the way Larkin started his work in this city and laid the foundation of the I.T.W.U. which in years to come was worth £8 per week to Bill O'Brien.

In 1909 the Union was formed into the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and soon moved into Liberty Hall, which was grand enough and fine enough for the members all through the 1913 lock-out and right up to the time when the Tailor captured control and moved into new premises at 35 Parnell Square. He said he moved out of Liberty Hall because it was raided too often by the Black and Tans and that it wasn't a nice place to bring employees (such as Dr. Lombard Murphy, I suppose).

He also said that his office staff hadn't room in Liberty Hall where dirty dock labourers were continually kicking up a row and using bad language. But if he hadn't room enough in Liberty Hall, what about Eden Quay side where there were seven shops, all let at valuable rents, which could have been used as offices if necessary. And all this property was got for the benefit of the members, and Foran says that he paid for it with the £7,500 he took from the women and children in 1913 (but Foran and Bill know how much truth there is in that story).

The branch offices in Liberty Hall were always rent free to the No. 1 Branch until Bill got his grip on the Union, when he quickly made the Branch pay £256 per year, and also rates and taxes. And all the time he has been misleading the members of this Branch like he did in 1918 when he said that No. 1 Branch had remitted to Head Office £6,835, which was a lie. According to Joe McGrath's Balance Sheet only £2,218s. 4d. was remitted, and the sum Bill said was remitted covered three years—1916, 1917 and 1918, when Bill was in the North Dublin Union spying on the rest of the tailors. Bill put that lie out in order to make himself look a Great Man. So you see, Liberty Hall was not good enough for Bill and his staff, on which no members' sons were placed lest they might hear something which wouldn't be good for the members to know. No; they wouldn't take members' sons on; they went outside and got "swanks" in who then joined the Union for 2s. 6d. while the dockers had to pay 50s.

The real reason Bill left Liberty Hall was that he didn't want the Dirty Dockers to know how the Union was being run. About the same time, the dockers refused to do any more night work. When Bill heard of it he said that they would have to, because the employers didn't know of the men's refusal; then he told Bill that it would not be the first lock-out and that the coal-porters didn't care a damn, as they were on strike for ten weeks in 1917, and never even got strike pay from the Union. However, Bill told me I must

see the men and tell them that they must do night work. I asked him to call a meeting of the men; but he refused, asking me what did he know about dock labourers. So he went and told the coalies what he had said; but they told me to go back and tell him to go to hell and that they were done with night work once and for all, because it was responsible for a lot of their work-mates being up in Glasnevin.

Bill's next move was to manoeuvre for a seat on the Port and Docks Board—the same Board that would not let a Transport delegate inside the gate in 1913; though that didn't stop them from getting in if they wanted to. But in 1918 when the dockers won an increase in wages they refused to go back to work unless the delegates were allowed to go inside the gates when they wanted. And it was on this Board Bill wanted to sit; so that he could mix with the men who tried to smash the Union in 1913; and in Bill they found another willing tool. But in the years that this clique tried to break the Union, there were plenty of fine cans used to get the money to fight, and there were no thousands of pounds like the gang were talking about in the Carlton Cinema. "I wonder what hell Bill ever gave in those years—none, you'll find! Bill, like the rest of his kind, thinks the ordinary working man is only dirt to be used and robbed; but when the working men get a little together a skunk of a Tailor creeps in and starts talking about what he did in the years when the Union was fighting for its life. Liberty Hall was good enough for the members, but Bill, not satisfied with doing them out of their property, went further and stopped the mortality money, the widows were entitled to, on the excuse that they owed One Penny. I told him he was wrong when he did that and that that was not the way to run Unions. But he went his own way, which is to have spies, informers and pimps all through the Union spying on everyone, and doing his dirty work all the time.

PADDY NOLAN.

SAKLATVALA FLOATING TO FREEDOM IN A SEA OF BOOZE.

The following facts were given as evidence before the Liquor Commission which sat this week—

In the Free State there is one public-house to every 230 of the population.

In England there is one to every 400, and in Scotland one to every 695.

The convictions for drunkenness in Ireland, based on 10,000 of the population, works out at 19.06; in England the convictions for the same number of the population were only 10.87.

Castlebar, Co. Mayo, has a population of 2,669 and has 76 publichouses, or one for every 36 inhabitants. A village in Lincolnshire, with a population of 2,683, has only 14 publichouses, or one to every 191 persons in the village.

Altogether, we have 13,000 publichouses in the Free State, and we consume 13 gallons of drink per head of the population; yet we are pulling out our chests and shouting about the great nation we are; the freedom we've won and are about to win; the great fights we've made, and a lot of other hot air; but measured up by Davis' estimation of those who deserve freedom—how much freedom are we entitled to, or how much will we ever attain?

Davis believed that— "Freedom comes from God's right hand

And needs a godly train, And righteous men must make our land

A Nation once again." But judging by our present state we evidently believe that we can float the Nation's Barque into the Harbour of Freedom in a Sea of Booze; and if booze is all that's needed the Barque should be very near the harbour now. Well; is it?

SAKLATVALA UNION ELECTIONS.

We are unable to publish further results of the Annual Elections of the Workers' Union of Ireland in this issue, as the counting of the votes from the country Branches is not yet finished. We will publish the remaining results in our next issue.



IN THE U.S.A.

(From Our Correspondent.)

New York, March 13th.

The workers who are studying the rapid evolution of the Saorstad Government will notice that every stress is placed on the importance to the State of our masters, "the business element." "Nominations were offered them by Cumann na nGaedheal, which they declined." Their two organs, the "Irish Statesman" and "Independent," have long stressed that the Income Tax paid by business men is causing unemployment, the adverse trade balance, the closing of factories, and the export of investing capital. It is clear that they want the Government to reduce—not the price of bread, or milk, but that amount levied on the parasite class under the name of Income Tax.

The same type of papers and editors used the same argument here, with the result that the Income Tax has been cut 25 per cent.

The U.S. Senate has had a committee investigating this matter of businessmen and the income tax, with some startling results.

The great multi-millionaire Irish "Republican" leader, Doherty, is short, or in other words, defrauded his Government of six million dollars on last year's income tax returns. His income, according to the statement he filed, was that of what a "native Government" provides for Tim Healy and the upkeep of the Vice-regal Guide. The Stead Trust, whose head—Judge Garry, a good Catholic—recently visited Rome and received Pope Benedict's blessing, falsified their returns to the extent of twenty-one millions.

The multi-millionaire secretary of the Treasury— Mellon—is worth six and a half million. In the tax-paid by his personally owned Aluminium Corporation. In passing, it may be recorded that the revised Tariff Laws put a very heavy tax on imported goods made of aluminium, which shows how tariffs make the rich richer by forcing the working-class to buy in a non-competitive market. That same Mellon accepted two millions income tax in full payment from the Atlantic & Gulf Steamship Line, of which he is a director, although sixteen millions were due. He stated the Company informed him they would go broke if they paid the full amount, consequently, to foster a native shipping line, he wiped the slate clean.

The farcical part is that Secretary Mellon has had the Income Tax Department working overtime on the accounts of Senator Connors, Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee that uncovered the fraudulent returns and he states this Senator owns much of the stock in the Ford Motor Company, himself owns twenty millions.

If the Irish working class will watch closer it will see how this "native Government" will become more and more an instrument of possession of the Irish business class, and how its police and armed forces who are not the workers alone are the vast majority of the people of Ireland, but the business men of the small minority, to strengthen whose grip and power, Lloyd George bestowed this "Free State."

Dr. Sun Death.

The passing of the Red President of the South China Republic, whose dying wish was that he be embalmed like his friend Lenin, will doubtless lead to the same counter-revolutionary era of the big capitalist powers, financed for three long years against the people of Russia.

It is possible they will foment another civil war and try again to crush the Russian idea of freedom out of China. Fortunately, China borders Russian territory and the vast majority of the students and most of the younger labour leaders are determined on a Workers' Republic.

Large delegations of Chinese resident in Moscow for long periods are back at home spreading the gospel of freedom, and they can be relied on to carry on Dr. Sun Yat Sen's work.

A cable to-night from Moscow states that a coffin similar to that of Lenin's has been forwarded to China on a special train, in accordance with the order of the Chinese workers.

Japan.

To further illustrate the parallel nature of the government imposed by the big capitalist groups on different countries and colonies, we need only refer to the new Sedition Act promulgated in the Japanese Daii and now the law.

One section prohibits the forming of any organisation "for the purpose of disturbing the sovereignty or the social order," or joining such an organisation. Penalty, ten years.

Section Four prohibits any meeting or assembly called to discuss a change in the "social order" or of "disturbing the sovereignty." Penalty, seven years.

Section Nine forbids newspapers to report trials or comment on sentences imposed under the new law. In case of

violation the publisher and the writer of the report or comment gets two years' hard, without the option.

The final section is closely related to the Bill (or law) of the "native Irish" Parliament. It reads:

"Article 10.—This law furthermore applies to those persons who commit the above mentioned crimes, even outside the limits of the enforcement of this law."

O'Higgins's Bill applies "outside" Ireland.

Continuing the parallel, it can be pointed out that war prosperity also slumped in Japan and economic depression followed. Foreign markets could not take the surplus of the mills and foundries. The Japanese yen slumped down. Supplies had to be purchased abroad and unemployment resulted. The adverse trade balance, 700 million yen, was the worst in Nippon-history. The unemployed and ex-servicemen demanded bread and flour, and red flags. Early last year the Kuro Cabinet, the old nobility fell and the Kato Cabinet of the lower nobility took its place, and democratic reforms were expected. But the "business men," the Japanese financiers and capitalists, controlled it, head, neck and heels. The army was reduced, also the income tax, but military training was introduced in the schools and the children went on strike against it. Leaflets attacking the Emperor and his Cabinet Ministers were tacked on telegraph poles and walls at night. The union scale was lowered and unions broke up by arrest of the leaders.

The small farmers, and agricultural labourers pay their rent in rice, and, being hungry, organised no rent strikes. The police reported they could not control the insurrectionary or disloyal manifestation against the good Emperor or his Ministers, hence the appearance of an olive-eyed Kevin O'Higgins with a "Treason Bill," which law will not restrain the millions of Japanese workers ultimately taking over the government of Japan.

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Spain.

There arrived at a Southern U.S. port yesterday a Russian ship with cargo. The Savannah Customs officials charged her an extra dollar per ton dead weight as port charges. As the ship was two thousand tons, the captain protested at the extra two thousand dollars charge, and the officials replied it was because Russia had not been "officially recognised." The crew were also ordered to remain on board until the red flag vessel departs.

As the U.S. "business men" are demanding recognition of Russia, it is only a matter of time before this fine will be returned.

SAKLATVALA

SPAIN AND VENNARD ADMIT IN COURT THEY SUPPLIED SCABS TO ALLENS.

W.U.I. DELEGATES WIN APPEAL.

On Tuesday, two delegates of the Workers' Union—Jack Dempsey and Bernard Costello—appeared in the Circuit Court against a sentence of five weeks' imprisonment for having assaulted two paid tools of the Transport Union—George Spain (the Singing-Boy from Manchester) and Vennard. The "Face at the Window"—in Pearse Street some weeks ago.

The trouble occurred outside David Allen's during the strike in which George Spain and Vennard were met by Dempsey and Costello coming out of Allen's and an argument arose which quickly ended in a fight, with the result that Spain beat a strategic retreat and Vennard spent some time in hospital.

Dempsey and Costello were arrested, charged, found guilty, and sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment. They appeared against the sentence, and the appeal was heard on Tuesday.

Spain and Vennard gave evidence, and admitted under oath that they, as representatives of the Transport Union, supplied the scabs to Allens.

Judge Drumgoole, after hearing different witnesses, said that in view of the fact that Dempsey had been previously bound to the peace he must be further fined, the two men to the peace for twelve months in their own bail of £10 and warned in their own bail and defendants that in future they must settle their union disputes outside of court.

In view of the judge's last statement, Bernard Costello has asked us to insert a challenge to Vennard to a boxing match, to be held in any place Vennard desires, in order that they may settle their differences in the way indirectly suggested by the judge. Any proceeds will go to charity. We would be glad to hear from Vennard in this matter.

Tivoli Theatre.

TIVOLI MAN AND ROYAL LIVER SOCIETY.

In our last issue we mentioned one Medlar, employee of Medlar and Claflys, funeral undertakers, as being one of the staff of the Tivoli Theatre. We are now informed that this same gentleman intends to seek election as a delegate to the governing body of the Royal Liver Friendly Society at the meeting to be held in the Mansion House next Tuesday. Our advice in this election is simple: "All Seabs vote for Medlar."

SAKLATVALA

INTERNATIONAL CLASS WAR PRISONERS AID.

The Editor, "Irish Worker," Unity Hall, Dublin.

Dear Comrade, We enclose a copy of a letter sent to The Labour Party, T.I.C. Communist Party, L.L.P., N.U.R., A.S.I.E.P., and the R.C.A., and ask you to lend your influence and support and publish it in the next issue of your paper.

Yours fraternally, W. HANNINGTON.

Copy Letter, 23rd March, 1925.

Dear Comrades, We earnestly beg you to help us in our campaign to defend a Polish railwayman and member of the Polish Parliament, Comrade Lantuzky, against a charge of State Treason for which the sole penalty is death.

Comrade Lantuzky is not a criminal, but a prisoner in the class war. His life work has been agitation and struggle for the workers' cause. For many years his agitational work was carried on under the banner of the Socialist Party and he was first elected to the Polish Parliament as a Socialist. All through his life he has taken a class stand and when the Polish Socialist Party co-operated with the capitalist government of militarists and reactionaries, he left the Socialists and joined the Communist Party early in 1921.

He has steadily continued his work for the oppressed workers and peasants and national minorities of Poland. His influence was enormous, and he was re-elected to the Polish Parliament as a Communist. His fearless stand against the capitalists and landlords, against militarism and Fascism, own him the respect and love of the masses, but the hatred of the bourgeois.

At last the Polish Government, which has carried out a brutal White Terror against the workers, decided to put him out of the way by a judicial murder. He was charged with "State Treason," under an old Criminal Code dating 1852, of the Austrian Empire—this Code is applied in the part of Poland which was formerly in the Austrian Empire. The charge is based on his having quoted, in a speech made to railwaymen at Premeysl, an article previously published in a Socialist Party Paper—an article written by a Socialist Party member.

The charge is brought under a paragraph of the CODE for which the sole penalty is death.

Comrades, we appeal to you, in the name of the international solidarity of workers in the class struggle, to help Lantuzky. George Lansbury and other members of Parliament have already taken up the case, and have telegraphed to the Polish Foreign Minister and the Minister of Justice for the postponement of the trial and the granting of the facilities for defence, including the right to send a British Barrister to conduct the defence. We ask you also to lend your influence to support this request by sending similar telegrams, and by organising the British working class support for this demand.

Please also send a telegram to Deputy Lantuzky, Prison, Premeysl, Poland, to let him know that the British workers are fighting to defend him.

We hope that united action of the International Class War-Prisoners Aid and the workers of Britain and the world will save the class war fighter Lantuzky from the vengeance of the capitalists.

Copies of all resolutions and financial support towards the cost of the defence should be sent to the I.C.W.P.A., Fetter Lane, E.C.

Yours fraternally, W. HANNINGTON.

County Dublin Notes

Here and there through the County we find individuals who are not fit to be at large, and we would suggest that they visit a brain specialist at once and ask if anything can be done for their upper story.

Imagine any worker, with even an elementary knowledge of collective bargaining, still hanging on to the now notorious Transport Union. Captain Raul's, Old Connaught, Bray, was the scene, on Monday last, of a piece of treachery (to the workers employed there) by the Transport officials.

Behind the men's backs they arranged a cut of 2/6 with Beatty, the Steward, and approached the men in the Gardens and forced them to accept. Had these unfortunate dupes of theirs stood with our men employed there and allowed us to fight the matter of reduction, a different tale could be told.

The Workers' Union told Captain Raul they would not take a reduction and meant to fight. Even yet, if these few misguided men will see daylight, we can alter the position.

Evidently the Bray officials of the Transport Union spend most of their time getting jobs for their offspring at 2/6 a day, stone-breaking, and find it convenient to change the "knee briches" to "long briches" on their lads, and so screw them into jobs on scab pay.

And this at a time when married men with families are starving in Bray and district. It is a sad commentary on how low some men will go to feather their own nest, in spite of the suffering of their comrades.

We had a fine meeting at Swords last Sunday and the results were splendid. Another meeting was to have taken place at Donabate but, unfortunately, our motor car broke down half a mile from Swords and had eventually to be towed back by a gang of scab labourers from the vicinity. I do not know his name, but we appreciated his kindly help.

However, a hackney car was procured and three of us went on, although late, to Donabate and Ballybocan.

We are at present at grips with a bad incident at Donabate the coal work for Portrane Asylum. The men were nearly all in our Union and receiving 4/9 a ton for carting to Portrane. But certain publicans, farmers and Transport Union officials conspired to alter that, with the result that the pay is now 3/2 per ton and the poor labourer standing idle in Donabate, while farmers and publicans (and non-unionists) play the dirty game. Well, we're determined this will stop, no matter what the cost. A lesson, too, must be taught to these gentlemen contractors and it will—with a heavy hand.

Two Englishmen are employed at Mount Anville Convent, Dundrum. They work at motor driving, painting, slating, plastering, tiling, woodwork. In fact, "Jack of all trades and master of none"; and by these means of doing legitimate tradesmen out of employment they manage to get, between perquisites, 4/9 a week and house accommodation, about 6/5 per week. This seems strange—Englishmen employed at higher rates than Irishmen. Something is rotten in the Free State—It isn't everything!

Tradesmen should look up these two individuals, who go by the name of Dunne and Grainger—and both non-union men.

One of them—Grainger—was known in Limerick for a while, as a jeweller. Evidently a "Brummagan Tik." Just the kind of material that would suit 35 Parnell Square.

By the way, I hear that Cork demands that any remaining funds of Transport Union should be sent on to them. "Its laughable to watch their antics." Their house of sand is crumbling away. How true is the saying: "When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own."

Will be in Liberty Hall before long—"its ours."

ORGANISER O'HARTE.

SAKLATVALA

PRIEST SOAKED WITH OIL AND SET ALIGHT.

CHARGE AGAINST SECRET POLICE.

We wonder what the Irish Clergy think of the following example of capitalist disciplinary measures. In the town of Jitomir in the Ukraine, a priest—Father Andrej Becloukovitch—was burned alive. His assailants poured paraffin oil over him and ignited it; and while the unfortunate priest was enduring inhuman agony, calmly looked on. The authorities allege that the crime was committed by agents of the Polish Secret Police, and it is explained by the fact that Father Becloukovitch was the Pope in which he protested against the participation of Polish clergy in the Anti-Soviet campaign.

NOTICES

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND No. 1 Branch, Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

To All Dockers and Coal Workers!

The Quarterly Inspection of Cards will be held from March 30th, 1925 to April 4th, 1925.

All members are hereby warned to carry their cards during this period.

NO CARD - NO WORK. By Order, PORT COMMITTEE.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

TO ALL CARTERS.

The Quarterly Inspection of Cards will be held from Monday, March 30th, 1925, to Saturday, April 4th, 1925. All Carters must carry their cards and produce same when asked to do so by the Delegate.

By Order, Carters' Section Committee. No. 1 Branch.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

MOTOR SECTION.

Notice to All Drivers, Mechanics, Helpers, Washers and Greasers.

In future, all complaints must be made in writing to the Secretary of the above Section. Complaints made otherwise will not receive attention.

By Order, SECTION - COMMITTEE.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

NO. 1 BRANCH.

A Special Meeting of all members of the Municipal Employees' Section will be held in Unity Hall on Sunday, April 5th, 1925, at 12.30 sharp. Business—Election of Section Committee.

By Order, NO. 1 BRANCH COMMITTEE.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

COAL SECTION.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Shop Stewards of the above Section will be held in Unity Hall on Wednesday, 1st April, at 8 pm.

By Order, SECTION COMMITTEE.

ADOPTION OF HOSPITAL LEVY.

Members of the Dublin City and Dublin County Branches are notified that the Hospital Levy of 6d. per quarter (the full amount, that is, 2/-, being payable within the first six months) will come into operation on and from 1st May, 1925.

ADOPTION OF "IRISH WORKER" LEVY.

All members are hereby notified that the Levy of One Penny per work for the "Irish Worker" will come into operation as and from the 1st May, 1925.

ENFORCEMENT OF RULES.

Members' attention is drawn to Rule 8 (a) which reads: "Members more than eight weeks in arrears with their contributions shall forfeit all claim to benefits," and further, "A member who shall be twenty-six weeks in arrears shall cease to be a member."

All members are urged to see that they comply with those conditions as the Executive Committee will enforce those Rules in all cases in future.

By Order, PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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