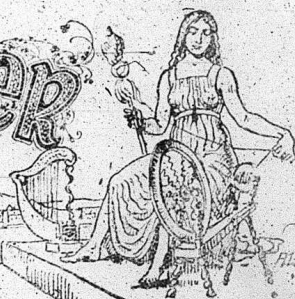




# THE IRISH WORKER

AN COIBRÍDE JAODLAC



Edited by Jim Larkin.

No. 59. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1924

TWOPENCE

## “AND THE UNION MARCHES ON”

The general position of our Union is good. The fight, caused by the intrigue of the Transport officials and their tools, still continues. As you will see elsewhere, we have won through at Marino. The strikes at Inchicore and the N.K.M. toffee works are still in progress at the time of writing. We have no intention of discussing them in these columns; at present negotiations are in progress and we have no desire to sacrifice the possibilities of a settlement to our desire for a discussion upon the rights and wrongs of these disputes. When they have finished, we may comment.

Last week in this space we made an urgent appeal to all Union men and women to shoulder their portion of the burden at present resting on our Union. At the meeting held in the Mansion House last Saturday, the audience undertook to do so. It was agreed that each

individual would hold himself responsible for one pound. All comrades, tendering such an amount, would receive a certificate of payment from the Union, this certificate being a testimonial to the donors' unionism and comradeship.

We expect to have the certificates ready on Monday of next week. These certificates may be obtained by subscribing instalments of a pound, the certificates being presented on the last payment.

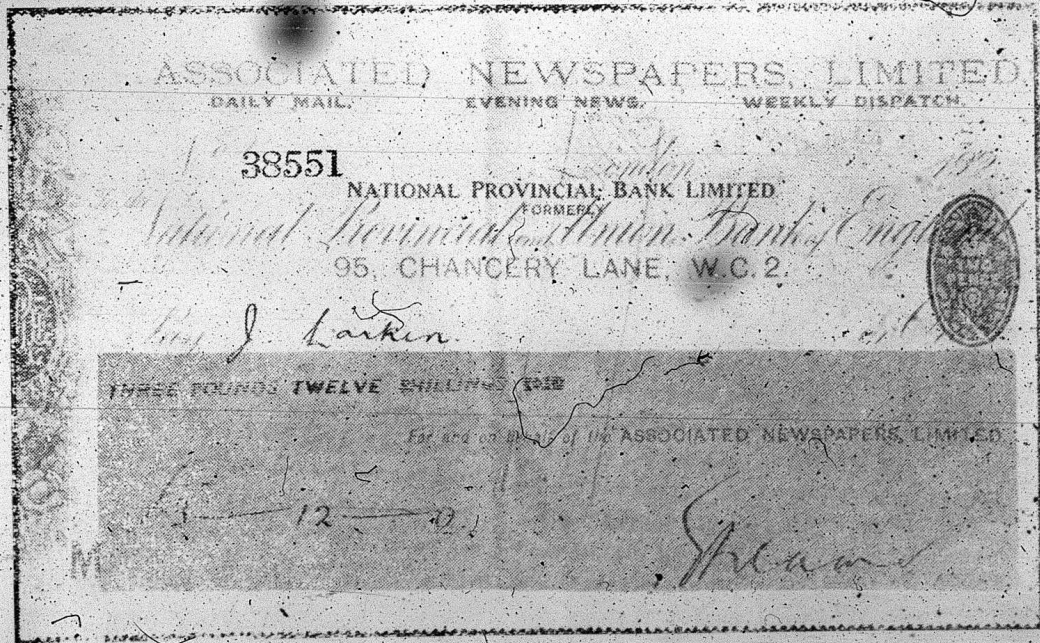
A large response has already been made, and we feel sure that this will increase when the certificates are ready.

The proceeds of this appeal will enable the Union to extend its activities, strengthen its organisation, win the present fights, and prepare for future ones. But above all the proceeds of this appeal will prove to the employers of this country, the determination of the Irish working-class to have a Union which will

be a weapon for their own benefit, and not one for the protection of the employers and the advancement of their tools: "the labour fakirs."

This rebirth of unionism in Ireland is long overdue. 'Twas the lack of unionism which has been responsible for destruction of the moral character of our people. Unionism and comradeship are the best safeguards against happenings like those of the past few years, and it remains with all men to make the rebirth a victory.

When the present series of attacks were launched upon the Union it was hoped that their combined weight would overwhelm it. They failed to do so, and are turning into a series of retreats, whilst the Irish working-class is slowly but surely regaining its old confidence and fixity of principle, and as our headline announces—**The Union Marches on.**



This cheque has been received by us from the "Daily Mail" for what purpose we do not know. A letter accompanied the cheque, but it does not enlighten us as to the reason for paying us this sum. However, we can assure the "Daily Mail" that we are truly grateful for their consideration in this direction; we have cashed the cheque and intend to hand the money over to the Strike Committee, an action which we feel sure the "Daily Mail" will fully appreciate. And we would ask our readers to believe that, as far as we are aware, this cheque is not intended as subsidy, but it may be a slight appreciation by our contemporary of our humble efforts in the direction of truth and tolerance.

## LETTER FROM AN "HONOURABLE" MAN.

Irish Transport and General  
Workers' Union,  
35 Parnell Sq., Dublin,  
23rd August, 1924.

Mr. Patrick Moore,  
Kilcool, Co. Wicklow,  
A. Chara.

We have learned with surprise that you are not at the present time a regular member of the local Branch of our Union. This attitude of yours cannot be allowed to continue any longer. In other districts, we have been compelled to notify Union men to strike work in any jobs where they are working beside non-Unionist or former members who are so heavily in arrears that they are practically non-Unionists. We also instruct all Union men not to handle any goods, stock, or other stuff handled by such non-Unionists or arrears members. The result of this is that these non-Unionists or arrears members either have to pay their way in the Union or else are dismissed.

Now, we do not want to take such action against you without first giving you a chance of considering your position. You must admit that your present attitude is unfair to the Union men in your area, because it simply means that you are profiting by the expenses and risks borne by these men, while you yourself collar the proceeds of their efforts, and contribute nothing to their work and sacrifice. Surely, this is neither fair nor honourable. We are not concerned about the insignificant sum of 6d. which we ask you to pay. It will not make nor break the Union; and it will make little difference to you in view of your present wages. We are concerned with the principle that all workers must be organised. It is only by Trade Union action that workers can improve their wages and conditions, and achieve their ultimate ideals. Any weakness or want of solidarity in their ranks leaves the way open for attacks by employers.

Working-class unity is now more necessary than ever before, because, almost everywhere, the employers are trying to reduce wages, increase hours, and are endeavouring to drive the workers back to starvation standards and to slavish conditions. Do you want to go back to pre-war wages and hours? If not, you will put yourself right at once with the Union. Even in the best organised jobs, it is now difficult enough to maintain any reasonable wage standard; it is impossible to do so in badly organised jobs, because the way is left open for attacks by the bosses. Non-Unionists and arrears members are, therefore, playing the bosses' game and stabbing their own comrades in the back.

We trust that you will do the straight and honourable thing, and the best thing in your own interests, by putting yourself right with your local Branch at once. You will find you will get a square deal, if you are prepared to give the Union a square deal. You must please do this on or before Sunday next. Our local officials are to notify us if you have done this, and we hope to hear that you have. Otherwise, we shall have to take immediate action against you as outlined above, without further notification to you.

Yours fraternally,

Irish Transport and General  
Workers' Union.

per THOMAS KENNEDY,  
For General President.

The above scribble is a specimen of the campaign of bluff being carried on by

"Ole Bill" and his comrades in distress. Circulars of this nature are being sent to every late member of the Transport Union. Their tone varies according to the fighting qualities of the intended recipient. The tone rises to the fog-horn class when the circular is intended for women employed in sweated jobs, whose boss is intimately acquainted with gummen from "35". There are one or two points we would like to deal with in the above "Proclamation."

In the first paragraph they mention that they have called strikes on jobs where non-unionists were working. What a joke. There are creatures acting as members of the alleged Executive who had to be "intimidated" before they would take out a Union card, and they are certainly not going to waste good money on strikes in order to induce some non-unionist to join up. In fact they have been so active in this direction that over 50 per cent. of the workmen of Dublin were either non-unionist or lapsed members of unions at the time of the formation of the Workers' Union.

In the second paragraph they refer to the "insignificant sum of sixpence." Yet it was proved in court that for the still more insignificant sum of **One Penny** they refused mortality benefit to a widow. Perhaps the granting of the benefit would have broke the Union.

And next they prate about going back to pre-war conditions, when it is a proven fact that the Transport Union has been the one tool of the employers in their attempt to enforce pre-war conditions. As a master stroke they state that they hope Friend Moore will do the "Straight and Honourable thing." We would like them to define more clearly the last phrase. Perhaps the definition would include such items as "£7,500 in a safe," or "The Misappropriation of £59,000." We also draw attention to the name attached to this document, Thomas Kennedy, who sat for years on the Executive, knowing he was doing so illegally, as he was a paid official; and this is the one who asks for "a square deal." We hope he gets it.

### FROM GENEVA TO OXFORD.

It is clear the country must be saved for the Empire. To help things along Johnson, T.D., has gone to Oxford to an Educational Conference—not an International one—but one of purely British persuasion. The W.E.A. (Workers' Educational Association) is the body responsible for the Conference, and to anyone knowing its record, it is easy to guess the object of the gathering at Oxford. In Australia, the W.E.A. is known as the Workers' Assassination Association, this being the popular appreciation of its activities there. The organisation of scabs in Australia during the war, and its jingoist policy in England, has secured a name for the W.E.A. in the Labour world that is only exceeded by Johnson, T.D.'s record in Ireland. It is natural that Johnson should find himself at an Imperialist conference—but not so much so that he should speak there as a representative of Irish Labour, and from the correct standpoint this is the seriousness of the matter.

Various leaders of the English Labour movement are being approached with a view to obtaining support for the policy for which Johnson, O'Brien, Foran and Co. stand. That support is being claimed on the ground that success for the Workers' Union of Ireland means ultimately the severance of the British connection, and the one-time fire-eating leaders of the British movement like no

relish for such a diet, now that they have the reins of government in their hands.

Those, therefore, who have read Johnson's demand for the scrapping of the Treaty by the Free State government, can, in view of this, put an exact value on his words. Once again Felix J. is on the trail, and the Irish public are being treated to outbursts of patriotic fervour which mean the contrary to what they purport. The survival of Johnsonism whose expression is the Irish Labour Party, turns on how far the members of various English Trade Unions in Ireland and Irish Unions allow themselves to be affiliated to the British-and-Irish Labour party of Lower Abbey Street.

The time has come when British Unions will have to vacate the country, but to the policy, certain officials in England and Ireland are opposed, and Johnson, hostile Englishman, is a supporter of the "stay-in" proposition. A turn over at the moment would mean a re-shuffling in the ranks of Irish labour with consequent ill-effects for Johnsonism and the "Irish Labour Party." It is also felt that any disturbance now amongst the Unions affiliated to 32 Lower Abbey Street—even British Unions—would have repercussions in the Irish Union world with catastrophic results to what is left of the "Irish Labour Party." Hence the Oxford visit and the new strategy. But all the time the Treaty must be scrapped—HA! HA!

### IMPERIALISM GETS A KNOCK.

The Spanish invasion of Morocco is not progressing according to plan. The Moors, or the Riffs as they are termed in the papers, are more than holding their own, and though Spain has now 100,000 men in Morocco she has so far failed to make any headway. The Military Dictatorship in Spain has been greatly shaken by this unsuccessful war which has now been in active progress for 30 years, and now it appears that victory may be in sight for the natives. The Spanish Government is at present considering the evacuation of Morocco and if that occurs it will be a bad blow to French Imperialism in Algiers, which is occupying Algiers in order to counteract, if possible, the strategic position of Gibraltar.

### WATCH THIS MOVE.

Commissioner Enwright, of the New York police, is seeking to enroll all the police forces of the world into one unified body with its central bureau in Washington.

Of course he says the force would be "non-political" and he wants to make it impossible for a criminal to conceal himself in another country or even in another continent.

It all sounds very nice, but what is the Commissioner's definition of a criminal? There's the rub. A Communist is a criminal in India, U.S.A., and some other countries. In other countries, Labour men and trade unionists are on the police files. There is no end to the possibilities of the little scheme of the New York policeman if he gets it going or "puts it over" as he would probably say.

It clearly is not designed to capture the criminals who corner wheat, hatch wars, reduce wages, and indulge in other such like pleasantries.

The great centre of all oppression in Europe (Russia) has become the hearth from which the flames of the people's liberty spread.—(George Brandes).



### DEMAND HIS RELEASE.

The agitation for the release of the political prisoners at present confined in prisons throughout Ireland, England and Scotland, has died down considerably lately. Why, we do not know. There was a large meeting held in Dublin last week for the purpose of re-awakening the peoples interest in these men who have been retained for reasons best known to the various governments functioning in the three countries, known in geographical circles as the British Isles.

The number of men still held prisoners cannot be stated definitely, but general information leads us to believe that the number is in the neighbourhood of 200. 70 of these men are in English and Scotch prisons. The position of these men has been raised on innumerable occasions in the English House of Commons. Arthur Henderson, British Home Secretary, to whom the questions on this matter were addressed, answered deliberately in an ambiguous manner. He stated that the men to whom the questions referred were not classed as political prisoners; they were not separated in any way from the ordinary convicts, imprisoned for criminal offences, and therefore he was not in a position to answer any questions relative to the numbers, sentences, or offences of such men.

Anyone with the least knowledge of the English Prison System and their system of filing information of all convicts, will know that Henderson had only to ask for the required information and it would be supplied to him in 48 hours. But Henderson had no desire to supply such information, because he knows that it would immediately start a nation-wide demand in England for the release of these prisoners, and Arthur is not prepared for such an eventuality yet awhile.

On the last occasion when a question dealing with these prisoners was put to him, Henderson stated that all these prisoners were under the jurisdiction of the Northern Government, and that the British Government had no control over, or information about these political prisoners. And once again Arthur is wrong. If these prisoners were under the jurisdiction of the Northern Government, why are they confined in English and Scotch Convict Prisons? Of course, Henderson says that this is merely to accommodate the Northern Government, whose prisons are, or were, overcrowded. We would like to believe Henderson, but the fact remains that the British Government possesses complete authority over the Northern, and may we also say the Free State Governments. Bearing this fact in mind it is essential that the agitation for these men's release should

be as powerful in England and Scotland as in Ireland. All three countries must be stirred up and the people made to realise the justice of these prisoners' release, and to voice their demand to their respective Government for an immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in the three countries.

### ANANIAS, LTD.

The Dublin press, seconding the efforts of the "Daily Mail" and "Morning Post," are sending out for public consumption a further and more up-to-date edition of Soviet "atrocities." Fleet Street is busy these days trying to get its own back for the Russian agreement, and the patriotic and religious-minded (!) news-writers of Dublin follow the lead. The "Independent," "Freeman," and "Irish Times" of the past few days smell like a revival meeting. The first feels deeply the "murder" of ecclesiasties in Russia, and appeals to everybody with two-pence to spare of mornings to rally to the support of Abbey Street Christianity. Apart from the facts of Russian events, which have no chance of publication in Dublin, where Christianity is spelt in terms of dividends per cent., the present outburst of lying against Soviet Russia is important in that it represents a renewed attack, under cover of religion, on the enslaved working class.

Russia of to-day, for the first time in history, has the free exercise of religion inscribed in its charter of liberty. The Catholic Church, banned by the Czars, and driven from Russia as a result of the Schism centuries ago, has now an equal right with every and any other religion. There is no official religion, such as in England and other countries, and the holders of public office have not to swallow an insulting oath, such as the kings and queens of England, up to recently, had to swear against the Catholic Church. Religion is in the truest sense, free, and there cannot be, at any time, an invocation of spiritual power to sanction, in the interests of any political caucus, a campaign of "authorised murder."

Russia is dotted with Churches, many of them containing statues and images of priceless value. In the larger Churches in Moscow, Leningrad and elsewhere may be seen be-jewelled statues, the value of which would certainly have been realised in the interests of the Soviet Government if that Government had been inspired by anti-religious feeling. The offence of Russia is that clergy of the type who murdered Joan of Arc several centuries ago, have had their power for mischief curbed, and have been prevented from misusing their priestly functions in the interests of the anti-Soviet oligarchy.

This explains why the Dublin press turns up the whites of its eyes.

### BOXING.

#### Battling Brannigan's Challenge to Irish Lightweights.

Battling Brannigan, who gave such a fine display of his fistie powers against Willie Gilmore of Belfast at the Boxing Tournament, which was run last year to provide help for the women and children of the dockers who were on strike, has informed us that he is out to box any legitimate claimant to the Irish Lightweight title.

He has backing by Mr. Charles Fagan for £25 to £50 for a match under championship conditions.

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

## IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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

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 MARINO STRIKE

The Marino strike came to an end this week, after more than twelve weeks' duration. The terms upon which the settlement is based consists mainly of (a) recognition of the Workers' Union, and (b) method of employing extra men. The daily papers have been at great pains to prove to a gullible reading public that the strike resulted in a defeat for the Workers' Union; but unfortunately for the Press they have again lived up to their reputation for twisting the truth.

We have continually pointed out in this paper that the strike was caused by the refusal of Kenny's representative on the job, Mr. Sheehan, to recognise any but Transport Union cards, or to employ any man not holding a card in that Union. Although Kenny was not primarily responsible for this attitude being adopted, he nevertheless endorsed it by his subsequent conduct. 260 members of the Workers' Union were locked out because they refused to remain in the Transport Union, whose membership on the job amounted to five. Now, according to the terms of settlement, all men, irrespective of their Union, who worked on the job previous to the strike will be re-employed; accordingly, the Workers' Union will have approximately two hundred and sixty members re-employed, and the Transport five.

This settlement is definite proof that the Workers' Union won a victory. They never refused to work with Transport men, but the Transport refused to work with them, and in this refusal were supported by the employer, and later by the Employers' Federation. There is little need to again print the history of the strike, or the many attempts made to end it by the Workers' Union. All suggestions for a settlement were turned down by the Employers' Federation with the excuse that they had no knowledge of any dispute at Marino, hoping to thus prolong the strike sufficiently to break the Workers' Union financially. They have found that task beyond their endeavour, and by accepting the terms of settlement, proved themselves liars, because if there was no strike, why have terms of settlement of a dispute.

It was important that Kenny should be made to recognise the Workers' Union, but as a result of this strike, a far more important recognition has been accorded our Union. It has been recognised by the Building Employers' Federation, representing all builders in Dublin; and these, by their affiliation with the Dublin Employers' Federation and such like bodies throughout the land, have unofficially committed the employing class

of this country to a recognition of the Workers' Union. It is this not victory, then victory is beyond our achievement!

This strike that has just ended has proven the worth of other unions, officially and unofficially. All tradesmen on the job acted the part of men, refusing to have any dealings with scabs. They have suffered by this refusal, but won something better than material gain, the esteem and comradely appreciation of their fellow-workers in the Workers' Union. These tradesmen stood by a trades union principle, and the moral gain has been greater than the material loss. For charity's sake we will fail to refer to those other organisations who offered to supply scabs. Their offer was worthy of them.

### GHOULS.

Within the past few weeks the Free State Government have given a further exhibition of the spirit actuating their members.

To disinter a human body, at any time, requires either the justification of legal necessity or that of more decent interment. It is both against ordinary law and humane feeling that the remains of a fellow-human should be arbitrarily dug up at the whim of a Government minister and again buried—where? Everyone knows that disinterment, where particularly no question of tracing a crime is at issue, requires the assent of the relatives or next-of-kin of the deceased person. Yet the remains of several Republicans, whose lives were taken by the Cosgrave Government, have been callously dug up, without a word to friend or relative, and consigned to some destination, known only to the faction ruling the country. This is ghoulishness without mask or shame, and it is being carried out in defiance of the wishes of the people. County Councils and other public bodies have protested, but in vain, against the campaign of malice against the dead, against the flagrant disrespect to those crumbling bodies whose power to injure Cosgraveism is long since passed. But there is a malice that is never satiated, that cannot forgive; because the victim's voice is not stilled, though the body be dead, and guilt, to salve its conscience, must seek justification for what it has done by heaping further indignity on all that is left of its victim.

Our "Christian" Government have given an example of their Christianity, and now we feel how competent we are to convert the Chinese and other pagans living in the shadow of death. It is nothing short of scandalous that a junta of political adventurers, by reason of the power snatched in a moment of National crisis, can bid defiance to the common dictates of humanity.

### THE S.S. LISMORE, AND THE DANGER OF CARGO ON DECK.

The Inquiry into the wreck of the S.S. Lismore terminated on Wednesday, judgment being reserved. Experts differ in their opinions as to the cause of the wreck. The ship apparently capsized so quickly that the crew were unable to save themselves and only one survivor was picked up. The evidence given at the Inquiry seems to prove that the ship was hurriedly loaded. Some cargo was stowed on deck in such places as to injure the stability of the ship. This has been denied by the Company who tried to prove that the cargo in the hold shifted very suddenly and capsized the ship before the captain realised the

danger. Yet, cargo in the hold, no matter how badly stowed, would hardly shift so quickly that the crew could not make some attempt to save themselves, but that might easily happen with a deck load. Ships are lost every month through the deck cargo shifting, and in the majority of cases many lives are lost. There is a Plimsol mark on ships, but its protection to seamen is lost when heavy deck loads are placed on ships. These deck loads are carried regardless of the fact that they are dangerous to the ship, and above all to the safety of the men working the ship. But why should the owners worry, insurance covers the risk. Intentional scuttling and unintentional scuttling are still common features in marine circles, but still more common are the lists of dead and missing to be found in marine papers—deaths, the majority of which are due to sending men to sea in unseaworthy ships, in order to save the costs of repairs.

### CIRCULARISING THE BREWERY MEN.

We have just received a circular letter addressed to the members of the Brewery Section from the defunct Transport Union, and which has been distributed to D'Arcy's men. It is an invitation to attend a meeting of the Section on Wednesday night of this week. This letter has been sent out by Thomas Kennedy who styles himself Vice-President and acting Secretary. This is the same Kennedy who sat for two years on the Executive without being elected to that office. The circular refers to the protection of this alleged Union. Is this the same protection under which members of the Transport Union were victimised, thrown out of work, and starved to death upon the streets of this city, and are the benefits mentioned the same benefits given to widows who were refused mortality benefits because they were one penny in arrears.

### A RISE AND DECLINE.

The Workers' Union is making steady progress despite the many strikes in which it is involved. The membership is growing larger every day, men and women having realised the futility of trying to work and stay outside this Union. There has been a great influx of lapsed members of the three Unions, whose purpose in life seems to be the supplying of scabs, namely, the Transport Union, Sean Lyons' Union and the ex-Arncliffe's Union. Those members have learnt sense and wisdom, and have no longer any desire to associate with scabs and their ilk. The clearing-up process has commenced in all Dublin jobs, and non-union men and women are being gathered within the fold.

The Union has likewise spread throughout the country—the Branches now number nearly two score. Applications are received every day for organisation meetings in different parts of the country, but all such requests must be shelved awhile until the trouble in Dublin has subsided.

The one outstanding fact is that the Transport Union has ceased to exist as a rank and file organisation, and all that remains in it are the officials, who are mainly concerned with what little money remains in the treasury. And that is growing smaller each week; when it finally disappears, we expect there will be a great supply of would-be union officials on the labour market looking for jobs.

## DUNDALK BRANCH.

Old Barney O'Rourke has his men still on strike, both here and at Enniskillen, with no signs of settlement; and as far as the strikers are concerned they are quite happy. We would like to know what Barney thinks about doing a day's work, as last week we saw him scuffling his turnips. We must have reminded him about them the other week in the "Worker." We also understand that the men were holding a meeting at Enniskillen on Thursday, the 28th August when they were visited by the Rev. Father Maguire (the parish priest) of Enniskillen, and advised by him to throw up the Trade Union altogether, and go back to their work for the miserable pittance of 30 bob a week. We suggest that as Father Maguire has never had the experience of keeping a family on 30/- per week, that he should confine himself to the spiritual side of the life of the worker, and leave economic questions to those more versed in them.

We hear that Charlie Branigan is having a hell of a time of it at Barrack Street Goods Store (where he works as checker) through some of his fellow-workers who read the "Irish Worker" pulling his leg about the facts that have been published about him, and they have played on his feelings to such an extent that he has signified his intention to reply through "Ole Bill's" V(oice), Well, Red-Flagger, we'll be glad to see you break into print.

A meeting of members was held last Sunday in Greenore. M. P. Whittle, our Secretary, attended and got through some necessary routine business, with good results to the Branch. After the ordinary business of the section was transacted, the question of Jim Larkin's visit on next Sunday was discussed, when it was decided to give Jim a real Irish "Cead Mile Failte" to Cobley. And we expect this to be one of the biggest meetings ever held in the kingdom of staunch Cooley. As large contingents from places so far away as Newry, Omagh and Dundalk are coming to hear "Jim," this will be a meeting of meetings and will not be easily forgotten in North Louth. We would here like to publicly invite Bill O'Brien, Senator Tom Foran, Dinny Houston (the cowboy), and Charlie Branigan (the Red-Flagger) and also Charlie Ridgeway (the "B" Special) is welcome to attend, when they will hear something of true Trade Unionism expounded by the following prominent Trade Unionists:—Mr. Jim Larkin, Mr. Peter Larkin (Dublin), Mr. James Smith (Secretary Dundalk Trades Council), Mr. Frank Hammill (Secretary, A.S.L.E. and F.), and Mr. M. P. Whittle (Secretary, Dundalk Branch, W.U.I.). If any of Senator Foran's clique wish to attend we will put a question or two to them with regard to their offer to supply men as "scabs" in place of some of our men now on strike. And we will also ask them to disprove the fact about them sending one of their members from Pim Bros. with a motor lorry to Inchicore to deliver a parcel, when our member on same lorry refused. But then we know it is this scabbery, backed up by Felix Johnson and the Government Junta, that is keeping the Senators "Scab" Union in existence. But right always prevails, and in the very near future, Felix Johnson and his Irish Labour Party, Cosgrave's Junta and "Ole Bill's" Clique will have sunk into oblivion, and then when the poison of such reptiles will have exhausted itself, we will look forward to a clean and forceful Trade Union Movement in Ireland, when the workers as a whole will have joined in one big organisation for

the purpose of enforcing their rights, and when Trade Unionism will have forgotten the job hunters of the type of Foran, O'Brien, Johnson, O'Shannon, Mortished, etc., etc.

## DUNDALK HAWK.

## IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the above was held in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, on Tuesday, 2nd, inst., Comrade P. T. Daly being in the chair. There was a large attendance of members, and a number of new members were admitted. The Honorary President (Comrade Jim Larkin) was present at the meeting.

Some business of a routine nature having been disposed of, the chairman announced that the Executive of the League would have under their consideration the advisability of having lectures delivered at League meetings, on subjects of working-class interest, and also the advisability of holding debates. A number of members have the ability of delivering themselves properly in public, if they had sufficient confidence in themselves, and the objects of these lectures and debates would be to help members in the art of public speaking. There is a great need for such in our movement and it is hoped that members will give proper attention to meetings at which lectures will be given.

The chairmen in addressing the members, said he had read the leading article in three of the morning papers of the 2nd inst., and each dealt with the present position of Labour in Dublin. They stated that the "strike at Marino" was without object, and that the men had no real grievance. This is only part of the campaign carried on through the Press for the destruction of the Workers' Organisations. He (the chairman) trusted that the workers would not accept the statements of the Press on Labour matters. The dispute at Marino was due to the fact that the employers refused to allow the men to present their grievances through their own representatives, and would not recognise the men's organisation. In spite of the many difficulties which had to be overcome, the workers would win out, and there was reason to hope that the dispute would be settled satisfactorily in a short time. Referring to the co-operative effort which had been made by the league, the chairman said that he hoped it would not be allowed to drop, but that vigorous efforts would be made to make it a huge success.

Comrade John Lawlor said that in addition to having lectures delivered at meetings, the Executive might consider the advisability of holding concerts, and also of holding excursions with the object of extending the membership of the League.

Referring to the Stanley Street Workshops, Comrade Lawlor said that the new "Commissioners" were about to dismiss eighty-five of the workers there, while at the same time they were to give an increase in salary to the manager, with further increases of £25 yearly, till his salary would reach £750. In this way the workers were systematically robbed.

Comrade Sutton gave the members details of the dispute at the N.K.M. factory, and said that the Women Worker's Union, which has a "Republican" secretary, is working hand in hand with the management of the factory in trying to destroy the Workers' Union of Ireland. He promised them that they were up against an impossible task.

Comrade Jim Larkin (President) then addressed the members. He regretted that he could not remain very long at

the meeting, as he had to attend urgent matters in connection with the Union. He spoke of the dispute at the G.S. and W. Railway, and said that the employers and co-called Free Labourers were using the most despicable tactics to defeat the workers; these Free Labourers knowing that they would be looked upon with contempt when their dirty work was finished, even as Cosgrave and Co. look with contempt on those who had worked and risked their lives to secure the Free

Comrade Larkin also referred to the other disputes in the city at present, and said that there is absolute loyalty on the part of the employees to each other; he asked the workers to be loyal to each other even as the employers are, and they would be secure from all the attacks of the capitalists.

Referring to the work of the League, Comrade Larkin said that although the name might be changed a little to a Workers and Peasants Party, this movement was going to sweep the country within a year. He appealed to all workers to join the League, and to those who are already members to be loyal and to work hard to get in new members. He promised to be with the members at their meetings, and to tell them of the wonders of the great Republic of Russia.

It was decided that meetings of the League be held alternately on Tuesdays and Sundays in future.

An important meeting of the Executive of the Irish Worker League will be held in "Unity Hall" on Tuesday, 9th Sept., 1924.

## THE WORKERS' CHARTER—BUT NOT FOR GERMANY.

One of the planks in the "Workers' Charter," submitted to and passed by the British Trades Union Congress, is the nationalisation of Railways. (Coming) at a time when the de-nationalisation of the German railways has been embodied by the British Labour Government—in the Treaty forced on the German Government, it is a significant commentary on the democratic professions of Ramsay MacDonald. It shows, for one thing, that the so-called British Labour Government is cap-in-hand to capitalism, that the contemplated loan to Germany is on condition that will mean the private capitalisation of German railways. How far the capitalists of Germany will succeed in out-bidding those of Britain when the issue of Rail shares is under way, is a matter of interest for British and German workers. From the British capitalist point of view the scheme of de-nationalisation is one of the cleverest strokes since the termination of the world war. The extent and efficiency of the German railway system makes it probable that competition for the new issue will be of the keenest, and it will do more to stabilise German currency than anything that has been done before.

Naturally, German capital will do all in its power to prevent the buying up of the share issue by British investors, and in the process there will be an absorption of a great portion of the capital at present being diverted into regular industry in Germany, with resultant slowing off of the industrial programme. Also, it will steady industrial conditions in Germany, which, at the moment, are at the mercy of the daily variations of the money market. With the absorption of so much German capital, there will come a slump in the reckless gambling of the last year or two, and the capitalists not being so much under the necessity of devouring each other, will be able to attend the more enjoyable employment of devouring the worker.

## COUNCIL OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

### Public Meeting of ex-National Army Men.

Under the auspices of the above Council a public meeting of the demobilised men of the National Army was held in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, Dublin, there being a crowded attendance.

**Mr. Fitzgerald** (ex-National Army) said attempts had recently been made to place the ex-National Army man in a false position in the eyes of his fellow-workers, and most of them resented that. They were out for an honest living in their native land and they desired to live on friendly terms with their Trades Union neighbours. They were not out to play anybody's game at the expense of their fellow-workers (hear, hear). He strongly appealed for unity and united action.

**Michael O'Maolain**, Secretary of the Council of the Unemployed, detailed at length the work and activities of the Council. Preferential treatment for the ex-National Army man had been boomed in the Press and in the Council Chamber for a purpose—but it was preferential treatment at a lower rate of wages than the ordinary Trades Unionist would accept. They were out—and he made no secret about it—to kill the £2.10s. per week stunt. Their masters would use the demobilised men of the National Army to lower wages if they could. This meeting finished that game once and for all.

There were individuals in the employment of the various Departments of the Government, receiving large salaries, who were in receipt of large pensions from public funds as well. Such a scandalous state of affairs would not be tolerated in any other country in Europe, but the present rulers didn't care a hang about the sufferings and privations of the common workers. In conclusion, he appealed to all those present to line up behind the Council of the Unemployed and the Organised Labour Movement and show by united action, that they too had rights and would maintain them (applause).

**Dermot J. Stewart** said that the Press propaganda had positioned the ex-National soldier to his fellow-worker as one ready to take the worker's place in the event of a strike. The members present at the meeting gave the lie direct to that (applause). The ex-National man should not allow himself to be used or made a catspaw of by designing individuals, or in the interests of any self-seeking clique or coterie. His proper place was shoulder to shoulder solidly with his fellow-worker in the struggle against poverty and want. There was plenty of work to be got on with in the country if only those who ruled, or said they did, went about it in the right way. If they thought a little more of the hungry children and a little less of Rodeo shows it would be infinitely better for all, even for the future public life of the Rodeo showmen themselves.

The Council of the Unemployed had brought the question of the unemployed of Dublin into the light of day. Their policy, with regard to evictions, where rent was due owing to unemployment, was as follows:

When a landlord insisted on eviction with the aid of the forces of law and order, that room or house be declared "Black" and intending tenants notified accordingly. Other tenants in house would be requested to pay no further rent to landlord till the person evicted were reinstated. The Trades Union

would be approached by Council and requested to take action in connection with either the tenant who paid rent to a "Black" landlord or the tenant who grabbed the room (applause). The question of "one man—one job" would be fought to a successful issue. In conclusion, Mr. Stewart made a strong appeal in support of the men on strike in Inchicore.

The following resolutions were then, on the motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, carried with acclamation:—

1. "That this public meeting of Demobilised Men of the National Army repudiate any attempt made to class them as strike breakers or scabs, and that they declare themselves as ready to stand by their Trades Union brethren in the struggle on behalf of organised Labour and a living wage."

2. "That we declare ourselves as heartily in support of the movement of the Council of the Unemployed, and determine to support it by united action."

It was decided to hold a public meeting of ex-National Army men in the Round Room, Mansion House on as early a date as possible next week.

**Michael O'Maolain** announced that he had just received a letter from John McGowan, Boyle, Co. Roscommon, one of the ex-Connacht Rangers, in which it was stated that he had been signing at the local Labour Exchange for 10 weeks without receiving a solitary penny. McGowan was practically destitute. This was a nice way to treat a man who had taken his stand for Ireland during the mutiny of the Connacht Rangers in India.

[We are glad that the ex-National Army men have come forward and thus expressed their opinion. We believe that the meeting should have been held last week, and steps taken to deal with those ex-service men, or alleged ex-service men, who are at present scabbing at Inchicore. We are informed that a meeting of the Association was held last week at the Headquarters in North Great George's Street, to deal with the question of supplying men to scab at Inchicore. A resolution was put forward to the effect that it was impossible to withdraw the men from Inchicore, as they had received jobs and no money was available with which to pay strike pay. There was a large majority in favour of the resolution, the minority numbered eleven. We expect that Mr. Fitzgerald was among the eleven, and we suggest that in view of the above meeting he should immediately take steps to deal with those who were responsible for last week's resolution. Ed., I.W.]

## STRIKES

### Who they help, and who they hunt.

Losses caused by the principal English strikes since January 1 have been as follows:—

**Railway Engine Drivers and Firemen** (Jan. 21-29).—About 59,000 men involved; approximate loss of wages, £140,000; cost to the union in strike pay, £80,000. Loss to railway companies about £2,000,000; cost to whole community, £4,000,000. The mining industry was also seriously affected: the decreased production of coal representing about £1,130,900, while the State had to find additional unemployment benefit of £69,019.

**Dockers' Strike** (Feb. 16 to Feb. 25).—More than 120,000 men involved; cost to Dockers' Union, £130,000. The com-

promise ending the strike was estimated to cost owners £2,000,000 a year. It was stated that 600,000 tons of British shipping were laid up in British ports as the result of bad trade.

**London Traffic Strike** (March 21-31).—Involved 17,000 tramway workers and 22,000 omnibus workers. Loss to men, £50,000; loss to London County Council, £60,000. Loss to the Underground and omnibus company, about £125,000. The full demand of an all-round increase of 8s. would have increased L.C.C. wage bill by £250,000.

**Southampton Shipyard Strikers.**—Eight weeks stoppage which caused a lock-out in the other shipyards of the country, seven thousand shipyard workers thus throwing out of work more than 700,000 men. Southampton men lost about £145,000. Money lost to the port for repairs (work driven out of the country) and the like was estimated at £400,000.

So now we know why Labour is being instructed to drop the "strike weapon." In the above strikes, the employers were the biggest losers, and realising the fact that they must always suffer the greatest loss, they are now waging a campaign in Press, pulpit, and on platform against the "strike weapon." In this they are being ably supported by the "sham" labour leaders, those highly-respectable young men to whom a paean of praise is daily sung in our "pure press." The workers will hardly discard their best weapon of defence and attack until definite proof is offered that it reacts to their loss, and the above figures are not of such a nature.

## A WARNING.

How do men attain to power? Do they get there openly, honestly, boldly, by virtue of some impelling, naturally aptitude in themselves.

A few of them—yes. A few of them go straight to the top because it is their rightful place, and because the crowd draw back and help them up there, recognising this.

But for the most part men attain to power in quite another way.

They get there by the Winding Stair. Craftily, on noiseless feet, in sinister, secretive darkness, they mount the Winding Stair, step by step, nobody guessing what they are at, but ever rising nearer and nearer to their objective.

By treachery, by bribery, by fraudulent and obscure means, by selling their principles, by betraying their mates, by pandering to baseness, by intrigue and subterfuge and falsehood, by furtive and deceptive devices.

History has been made on the Winding Stair.

Traitors have crept up it in the night. Despoils have climbed to the summit by its tortuous ascent.

And it is still there. Mighty institutions have been overthrown. Dynasties destroyed. Systems buried in the dust. Superstitions swept away.

But the Winding Stair has survived a thousand convulsions and upheavals and downfalls.

It is still used by the brood of evildoers who seek to rise to power, ever stealing upward in the dark, higher and higher, gaining their ends, not by straightforward merit and fair dealing, but by treasons, spoils and stratagems.

We live in revolutionary times, but let the workers keep their eyes on the Winding Stair.

# IN THE U.S.A.

(From Our Correspondent).

New York, August 23.

## General Dawes.

The Republican candidate for the vice-Presidency, known as "Hell and Maria" because he expressed himself in this manner at a Commission of Inquiry, is getting all the newspaper space this week.

The acceptance of his reparations plan by the German Dail caused the publicity experts to open the flood gates. The same day he started his electioneering campaign. Most of the talking for the Republican party will fall on him, because of the fact that President Coolidge, or "Silent Cal," is somewhat like the late President Harding—a mediocre type of small town lawyer, placed in office by Wall Street for its own purposes.

Dawes is the military type—a would-be Mussolini—and he has started off by denouncing La Follette and his very large following, as "reds" and "boisheviki."

The acceptance by the German Assembly of the "Experts' Report," known here only as the "Dawes Plan," has caused Morgan and Wall Street to rejoice. One of their leading publicity experts, R. R. Batson, in a signed statement state:—

"Much of the credit for securing an acceptance of the Dawes plan is claimed by these bankers. They assert that it was a business arrangement and that the presence of the various Premiers was necessary only to give it their sanction. Influence of bankers was shown, it is stated, when they refused to heed the proposal of France that she be permitted to take independent action in the event of Germany failing to live up to the provisions of the plan. France was firmly told, it is now learned, that unless she agreed to waive her claim to independent action, London and New York financial interests would be unable to sponsor the proposed \$200,000,000 loan to Germany. Such refusal, France quickly perceived, would render the conference fruitless, and the demands of bankers were met."

MacDonald, in taking his aeroplane trips to Paris to sell the French Premier, and the return visits of the French rulers to London, were merely the marionettes pulled by Wall Street strings. Wall Street does not try to disguise that fact now.

In the midst of the rejoicing there is to be noticed a sad note—a fear that the German workers may yet rise in their might and their anger, set up a Workers' Republic, and then tell Morgan and Wall Street they will not pay back the blood money that was loaned, to finance the murder of over ten millions of the working class.

## Bainne.

Milk has gone up in New York city two cents per quart. When it is realised that over three and a half million quarts are consumed each day, averaging half a pint per person, the total sum would be sufficient to relieve Blythe and Cosgrave of their financial troubles and enable the "State" to carry on for some time.

Two big trusts—the Borden Company and the Sheffield Farm Company—control the New York milk supply. Borden's profits for the present year are six million dollars. (These are the same Bordens who own the estate in Long Island, at which the Prince of Wales is residing

during his American visit. And these same Bordens are strange to say, of German nationality. Evidently Edward Von Wettin has not yet forgotten the Land of his Fathers.—Ed. I.W.) Sheffield Farm Company, which had labour trouble in the distributive department, only claim a profit of two million two hundred thousand dollars.

Consequently, with such a poor profit on the half year's working, the two companies are reluctantly compelled to raise the price two cents, which means twelve million dollars in the year.

The poor farmers get three cents per quart; the worker's wife pays seventeen to twenty cents per quart. The farm journals are printing evidence showing that with the increased cost of feed and sterilising apparatus, that production of milk really costs the farmer around six cents per quart. But the two trusts plead poverty and "decreased earnings" and inability to give more to the farmers.

Knowing the fear of the public about the cleanliness of milk, the trusts play a great game. Milk is delivered in wide-necked bottles, with a cardboard stopper. On the stopper they print "Grade A," "Grade B" and "Grade C." The rich gladly pay the extra six cents for "Grade A," although it is the same milk.

Advertising matter has impressed the working-class mothers with babies, that "Grade A" is the only kind that can be safely given to a baby. The birth-rate here is kept up mainly by the foreign-born immigrants, the poorest class, and they also tax themselves because of their love or their fear, so that millionaires may beget more millions.

Rich and poor alike are swayed by advertising men who can stampede the average American much like a restless beast stampedes the herd on the prairie.

## Infant Mortality.

Some remarkable facts are set forth in the current issue of the "Journal of the American Statistical Association," under the heading "Economic Factors in Infant Mortality."

A statistical analysis is made of 21,000 cases compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor, covering the three years before the war.

One table shows that the lower the weekly earnings of the father, the higher the baby death rate. It runs (in abbreviated form) as follows:—

Weekly Earnings of Father	Infant Mortality
Under \$8	166.9
38/- to 46/-	125.6
46/- to 72/-	116.6
72/- to 89/-	107.5
89/- to 104/-	82.8
104/- and over	64.0

Another table takes into account the size of the family by figuring the per capita income of the members of the family from the father's earnings. As would be expected, the lowest per capita incomes show the highest infant death rate.

Careful comparisons were made to eliminate possible causes for this condition which were not economic or traceable to the size of the income. For instance, the death rate is ordinarily higher among artificially fed babies than among others. Yet the lower income groups did not practise artificial feeding as much as the higher ones. And when the families were divided according to race and nationality, those having the lower incomes in each racial or national group

still had the higher death rate. Another table shows that when the influence of the age of the mother, the order of birth and the interval between births is eliminated, the lower incomes still have the higher death rate.

How poverty works to bring about the babies' deaths is partially explained by a table which shows that a large proportion of the mothers in the low income groups had no prenatal care, were not attended by physicians, and had no after-care. Still another table shows that infant deaths were much higher in the cases of mothers who were forced to supplement their husbands' earnings.

The Free State has an expensive Registrar General's Department compiling the statistics that all capitalist governments compile, later inferring them in unread blue books or white books.

Dublin's death rate stands out among the cities of the world. Children die by hundreds and "marasmus" is on the death certificate. Why should not doctors put it plainer—"starvation" or "want of food."

Let the statistical department print comparative tables of the Merriam Square and Ballbridge sections, contrasted with the Gloucester Street area, and the Coombe district.

Also follow the American precedent and let us know how much the death rate of children increased with the wages.

Yet the Cosgrave government is setting the line for wage reductions and must accept the responsibility for the increased deaths of hungry and ill-nourished children that follow every general reduction of wage rates.

The first charge on the new "State" was millions for the old feudal mansions and castles of the ascendancy class, most of them untenanted. The gentle poets who rushed to the aid of the new-born "State," deplored the destruction of these fine old mansions—the stately homes of England's garrison—now nobly they burned.

The first charge should have been the creation of a workers' suburb in Phoenix Park or elsewhere, with a view to the demolition of the slums.

The high Dublin death rate is caused, at foot, by low wages, hunger, and slums.

It is preventable, but capitalism or a capitalistic government will never attempt to cut out the roots. It will only be done when the workers are in control.

## China.

The Shameen strike concluded finally on August 20th. There was an abortive settlement some time ago, but the attempt to victimise the Shameen police for their sympathetic walk-out caused a resumption and final victory.

One interesting development of the strike is the birth of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps of Canton, or the Chinese Fascisti, and their importation from Hamburg of a cargo of arms which was signed by Dr. Sun Yat Sens, "red" government, who also arrested the Chinese Mussolini.

A cabled dispatch regarding the murder of the president and secretary of the boatmen's union at Warr Hsien, as a "reprisal" by a British gunboat commander, acting for Ramsay MacDonald's government, states:—

"Americans throughout China seem delighted over Lieutenant Whitehorn's courageous action. Properly away from the treaty ports has been in such danger, and official disregard of responsibility has come to such a pass in China, that a few sharp lessons are held by foreigners

to be indispensable if there trade is to survive."

In other words, if a Union interferes with your profits or property, get a British gunboat commander to come ashore and execute the president and secretary.

The guidance of Chinese affairs by diplomats of the Workers' Republic of Russia will probably cause China to soon move into the front of the picture, and the navies of the capitalistic powers to move into the Pacific.

Since the recognition, Russia has appointed an ambassador, a higher diplomat than those accredited by any of the capitalist powers, to China. By the rules of the game he sits at the head of the table, acts as chairman at all gatherings, and gives the casting vote. His word is law.

The English consul had the Russian diplomatic residence and he got out under protest. The French had the Russian Legation building and were going to defend it to the last ditch, but the recent French election caused them to receive orders to deliver it up.

The American minister was in an awkward fix as the U.S. State Department has stricken out the word Russia, and the mention of the word from their files for all time.

To sit at a table as a subordinate under a red Russian bolshevik would compromise American principles, so the minister quit his job and is on the way home.

When the drama is written by hard-handed workers for a proletarian-ruled world, there will be much to move audiences to laughter. Trips by aeroplane to Paris, and Premiers deciding what has already been arranged by Wall Street capitalists. Hurried trips by cabinet ministers to London via Holyhead, and return trips of London ministers with "statements" in the Dail and the House, headlines in the papers, and questions by the Irish Labour Party.

**IRISH NATIONAL PAINTERS, DECORATORS,**

And Allied Trades Union.

North City Branch,  
6 Gardiner Row, Dublin.  
3rd Sept., 1924.

To the Editor,  
"Irish Worker."

Dear Sir,  
At a special meeting of the above Branch, the following resolution was passed unanimously—

"That we herewith instruct our officials to get into communication with all legitimate Trade Union and Labour organisations in these islands, urging them to demand the immediate release of all political prisoners in the "Free State," "Northern Ireland" and "Great Britain," as the majority of those so imprisoned or interned are our fellow-workers—members of their Trade Organisations—and as part of organised labour are entitled to all the moral and financial help the Trade Union can offer them.

Further.

We instruct our representatives on the Workers' Council to urge that body to demand of Labour members to withdraw from "An Dail," as being in a minority there, their presence only condones such actions as the continued detention or imprisonment of our fellow-workers, and their only practical protest is their withdrawal in a body from supporting in any way, the autocratic action of the P.S. Government in still refusing liberty of

conscience to our fellow-workers and fellow-Irishmen, whose only crime is steadfastness to principle.

Signed on behalf of Branch,

R. GREENE, Branch Sec.

P.S.—Copies of this resolution be sent to the Press.—R. Greene.

[We would suggest to Mr. Greene that before venturing into the Press upon such a subject, his Union should prove their sincerity in this matter by first withdrawing their representatives from the so-called Workers' Council, on which creatures masquerading as Union officials, who have supported the use of the lash, and who have stated in public that the "last man and the last penny should be used to uphold the fabric of the State," and the other phrase: "if it costs as much more." Let them withdraw from this Council and affiliate with the only Workers' Council in Dublin—The Dublin Trades Council, in which are Unions who have proved their worth and sincerity, and who have proven, by deeds, their desire for the release of these prisoners. As for this Union, (The Workers' Union) as we took the initiative in this direction, so we are prepared to shoulder our share of the burden.—Ed. I.W.]

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

G. HEYNE & SONS, Managers, Belfast.

Rathlin Head—Arrived Bombay, 1st inst., from Barry; loads Calcutta for U.K. and Continent.

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

Melmore Head—At Dublin from Montreal and Quebec, to complete discharge; thence Barry to load for Port Said.

Fanad Head—At Montreal from St. Michaels (Azores); proceeds to Quebec on 7th inst., to complete loading for Belfast and Dublin.

Dunaff Head—Arrived Buenos Ayres on 28th ult., from Rosario.

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

Carrigan Head—Arrived Belfast, 1st inst., from Riga.

Lord Londonderry—Due to sail from Potti to Rotterdam.

Lord Downshire—At Belfast from Montreal; proceeds to Dublin on 5th inst., to complete discharge from Montreal.

Lord Antrim—Sailed from Troon for Three Rivers on 28th ult.

Bengore Head—Arrived at Riga on 30th ult., from Pernau to complete loading for Belfast.

Orlock Head—Sailed from Ghent on 2nd inst. for Dublin and Belfast.

Glen Head—Due Belfast, 3rd inst., from Hamburg; completes discharge at Irvine and Londonderry.

Wicklow Head—Arrived Cork from Hamburg on the 2nd inst.; completes discharge at Dublin.

Fair Head—Arrived at Dublin from Rotterdam on 2nd inst., completes discharge at Belfast.

Trito—Due sail from Swansea for Amsterdam.

Theano—Due sail from Amsterdam, 3rd inst. for Dublin and Belfast; completing at Rotterdam on 5th inst.

Tyro—Sailed from Swansea on 1st inst., for Rotterdam; loads Rotterdam for Cork, completing at Antwerp.

Tallo—Due Waterford from Hamburg; completes discharge at Limerick.

Samenfeldt—At Hamburg from Ayr.

Andierne—Arrived Bremen from Leith on 2nd inst.

**WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.**

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street

**DRAPERY AND FURNITURE SECTIONS.**

A Meeting of the above Sections will be held in the Trades' Hall, on Monday, 8th September, at 8 p.m. All workers in this Section are urged to attend.

By Order,  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

**WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.**

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street

**DULEEK AND DISTRICT.**

On and after this date no payments are to be made in respect of Entrance Fees, Contributions, etc., to the W.U.I. in Duleek and district, and no person has authority to demand or accept same.

By Order,  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

**WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.**

Head Office: Unity Hall, Dublin

**MOTOR SECTION.**

All future Committee meetings of the Motor Section will be held in Unity Hall on Monday nights at 8 p.m. sharp.

BY ORDER.

**A MASS MEETING**

WILL BE HELD IN

**BERESFORD PLACE**

On Sunday next, 7th inst

AT 12 O'CLOCK

**JIM LARKIN**

WILL DEAL WITH

**PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE PLANS**

**TEA**

SERVICE  QUALITY

"THANK YOU"

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

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

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





Edited by Jim Larkin.

No. 60 NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1924

TWOPENCE

# THE TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE AND OTHER SCABS

To resume—For some months past I have been denied direct access to the readers of the "Voice of the Oppressed." I pause here to think of those who so ably carried on the work in my absence. I hasten to give greeting to the loyal men who never failed to support this paper and the principles this paper stands for. I take this opportunity of thanking the "Forty-Five" and the thousands of old members of the defunct Transport Union, now an employers' strike-breaking organisation, who rallied to the forty-five and reorganised the old and new guard of labour under the banner of the Workers' Union of Ireland. It is to be remembered that this new union is the old guard of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union combined with the younger comrades who determined they would not be disgraced, exploited or robbed by the Junta and their corrupt machine. And be it remembered that inasmuch as we have stripped them naked of the robe of unionism and exposed them this week as naked scabs and strike-breakers, so we will, in the next few weeks, strip them of the properties and monies they have withheld, and compel them to repay the thousands of pounds they have robbed from the members of this union during the time they were enrolled in the Transport Union. Sufficient men have been left in the dens to clear up the job. Despite all the hidden forces protecting "The Spectacle," and the hired bravos masquerading as organisers, the hour of judgment is at hand. We make an appeal to those remnants still blind to the realities of the situation, to consider, even at this late hour, their duty. Do you want any clearer manifestation of scabbery than the conduct of your so-called Executive in supplying cards to scabs; in ordering certain dupes to go in under assumed protection to try and break the resistance of the Luchicore men; to go up and see your fellow-members of the Irish Transport Union escorted by

police, C.I.D. and armed creatures of the crown—slinking into the Inchicore works to join their fellow-scabs of the alleged ex-officers and men of the National Army Association. Think, you few of the old-timers who are still lost to self-respect. Think, even now at the eleventh hour, of creatures claiming to be members of the old fighting union that you felt proud of in the years past—think of these card-holders in that union—slinking into scab under police and military protection at the orders of "The Spectacle" and the corrupt machine. The New Unionism—the Safe and Sure Unionism—Sparrow Kelly and McIntyre type of Unionism—poor, blind dupes to associate with such creatures; despoilers of the Union funds—creatures who pleaded guilty to taking the funds of the Union; creatures who denied the legal claim of widows and orphans. Now they openly imitate McIntyre in tactics. Dublin Castle is their intelligence department—just as McIntyre took his orders therefrom. Their screech, "The Voice of Labour" being unsaleable, they now use their official organs, the "Independent" and "Herald" to disseminate their loud lying. It is to be understood we have no quarrel with the misguided remnant, still under the influence of "The Spectacle" and his hired bravos. We urge the men to reconsider their position:

Don't lend yourselves to the vile strike-breaking tactics of these unscrupulous creatures who are determined to use any foul means; any foolish misguided men who may be induced to lend themselves to the disruptive and strike-breaking tactics of "The Spectacle."

We have been supplied with a marked copy of a paper or magazine called the "Irish Statesman," a compilation financed by the corrupt money mongers of America. What a Spectacle! E. one of the Voices; one of the men who, before he forgot, stood on the heights, fearless for truth; E. selling his soul for a

penny rowl and chunk of American bacon! In this copy supplied appears a deliberate and calculated lie. We are demanding a retraction and an apology from this man Russell, who but a few years ago we believed would have scorned to allow any man to be libelled in his presence and who, in our humble opinion then, would have died before taking service or pay from creatures such as those who finance the so-called "Irish Statesman."

## THEY ARE STILL IMPRISONED.

May we yet again draw our readers' attention to the 200 odd men who are still confined in prisons throughout Ireland, England and Scotland. We have not heard that any of them have been released, and until the whole two hundred are released we intend to refer to them in our columns each week. Last week at the Annual Trades Union Congress in England, a resolution was passed urging the release of all political prisoners in the three countries. The resolution was timely and the next step should be the passing of a similar resolution by the Annual Congress of the Independent Labour Party, which is due to meet next month. If such a resolution is passed, it will be in the nature of a command to Arthur Henderson, the Home Secretary, who has, as we said last week, already equivocated on this subject of the prisoners.

It is essential that these men in prison shall not be forgotten. Their release must be demanded on all possible occasions, and the people of this country must be reminded of their duty as fellow-beings to the men in prison.

The farmer who is ready to shoulder a gun to fight socialism for fear it will take his little farm away from him is usually as meek as a kitten when the banker or some loan shark takes it away from him. There are a lot of funny people in this world.

The highest point in civilization can only be reached when the industrial class, on which the existence of society depends, shall have attained to the principal position in the Commonwealth. St. Union.

RECOVERY OF RUSSIAN INDUSTRY.

Interesting Facts.

Judging by the daily press of this and other countries, a new campaign of vilification is commencing against the Russian Soviet Government. This is probably inspired by the hope of destroying public trust in Russia and her promises to repay any future loans. It is said that MacDonald's hands were forced by the more extreme element of the English Labour Party when he signed the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. We are inclined to believe this explanation, because we know that no treaty would be signed, dare be signed, by the Russian delegates to the Anglo-Russian Conference, which would not be advantageous to the Russian working class. Therefore, accepting this treaty as being of more value to the Russians than to the British, we can understand why the English middle class and the English capitalists are wishful for its abrogation, knowing as they do that they will not be able to use it as an instrument for their own further material, or rather financial, advancement. They are also driven to this campaign by their inherent desire to destroy all things tending to workers' control in any part of the known earth. The means that they have adopted are old-fashioned and have oft been tried before. It is the old game of mud-slinging, through the columns of the press.

The stories spread about Russia and the present system of government, in vogue there are of many varieties. The most common being those attacking the economic situation in Russia and the attitude of the Government towards religion. We dealt, in a small way, with the latter subject last week; this week we intend to present some facts in connection with the industrial situation and economic position in Russia.

The following figures, relating to Russia's industries, are taken from a report presented to the Fifth Congress of the Communist International, a fact which militates against the possibility of these figures being given out for propaganda purposes.

In 1920, industry in general only reached 15 per cent. of pre-war level. This year, 1924, it is 45 per cent. The figures vary in the respective industries. Thus the electric industry has reached 90 per cent. of pre-war standard. The production of castings was 7,000,000 pounds in 1920-21; to-day it has passed 35,000,000.

Parallel with the development of industry has grown the numbers of industrial workers. Towards the middle of 1922, the estimate of workers employed in industry was 1,260,000. To-day it is 1,900,000. This figure does not include 1,000,000 employed on the railways, nor does it include the mass of workers employed in commerce, public instruction, in bureaux, or who are temporarily engaged in clearing the woods.

In the combustible industries from 1922 to February, 1924, the number of workers increased from 151,664 to 207,737. In metallurgy from 246,759 to 281,691. In textiles from 372,000 to 374,000 (this summer the textile industry has intensified its production 30 per cent). During the last fifteen months, the number of workers employed in the State industries has increased 20 per cent., i.e., to one-fifth.

The numbers of unemployed fluctuate round 1,000,000 (the Russian population is 160,000,000); one-fourth of these are

industrial, the rest are miscellaneous, such as liberal professions, artists, singers, speculators, etc., many of whom classified themselves to get the State privileges. The decrease in the over-staffed institutions of the numbers employed has given rise to unemployment amongst intellectuals and petty-bourgeois elements. Only 25 per cent. are industrial, 75 per cent. comprise these other elements.

The Wages Question.

The purchasing power of wages varies between 65 to 75 per cent. pre-war. This figure does not include all kinds of privileges and favours to the workers, especially those employed in the municipal services.

During the last two years the average wage has increased two and one-half times. Since the Fourth Congress (one year and one half) it has passed from 40 per cent. to 65 and 70 per cent. pre-war. In the course of the next three months wages in the railway and textile industries (always very low paid under the Tsarist regime) will be increased 10 per cent.

Private Enterprise.

Private enterprise only totals 4 per cent. of all industrial production. These private enterprises employ no more than 17 workers each.

We hope to continue this article in future issues and thus give our readers a true picture of Russian life to-day under a Workers' Government.

The Russian standard of measurement, equal to 26 lbs.

Russia is mainly an agricultural country, and has not many industries in proportion to the size of the country.

THREATS IN THEATRES.

The majority of the cinema and theatrical workers of Dublin are now in the Workers' Union, and day by day scattered members are joining. Many of these theatrical workers are women who are not fully conversant with trades union conditions in Dublin. Some of them still believe that the Transport Union, of which they were members, can influence the employers like they did in previous days. The Transport Executive knowing this, are sending round their paid officials and gunmen to different theatres and cinemas to threaten individual workers that unless they rejoin the Transport Union they will be discharged. In this manner they have frightened some women members, but have not been successful in regaining any of their one-time members. This threat of the gunmen is only another kind of bluff. The Transport Union is powerless to have anyone sacked in any theatre or cinema in this city.

If, at any time in the future, these gunmen should approach any member of the Workers' Union with threats of dismissal, tell them to "get," and also go ahead with their dismissal, and we can assure our readers that there is less chance of that taking place than there is of "Ole Bill" being made General Treasurer of the Workers' Union. But if such an astounding thing occurred, then the member has always his or her union behind him or her, to give the protection for which unions are formed.

Poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright. Franklin.

A LITTLE ADVICE TO POLICEMEN.

The members of the D.M.P. gained a reputation in 1913 which is still in good condition, despite the amount of usage it undergoes at the hands of labour enthusiasts. During "the years of the gun" these valiant men became of milder tone, and their attitude was favourably commented on by those who came most frequently in touch with them. But of late, these men of the peace have gained in boldness, and on Sunday of this week they reached the pinnacle of valour. Certain events happened in the vicinity of Amiens Street Station, as a result of which a police constable was taken to hospital. A force of police turned out to arrest those responsible. They proceeded to the railway station and found those whom they sought on the platform, and arrested them. A fight ensued and finally one of the prisoners was beat to the ground. It was at this moment our informant arrived. There was one man lying on the ground in a semi-conscious condition. He was a mass of blood and on his head alone there were at least half a dozen wounds. One of his ears was almost torn off his head and he was moaning with pain. Over him stood a policeman, and he was raising his baton for another blow, when a woman asked him for God's sake to stop. There were six other police there and protecting them was a plain-clothes man with a revolver. We are not concerned with the cause of the trouble or the rights or wrongs of the incident, but we are concerned when the guardians of the law stoop to such brutality as this. Even a body of Free State soldiers were shocked at the sight, and they are paid to do such work as killing and maiming their fellow-beings. The D.M.P. learned a much-needed lesson during the years from '13 to '23, but the members who were then in the force have retired and their places have been taken by fresh recruits from the country who apparently have not as yet learnt their limitations and that discretion is always the better part for a policeman. We would urge this aspect of their duties upon them, and suggest that they reflect over it. A baton's rightful place is in its case, and a policeman's part is that of protector and not that of the bully and terrorist.

AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED

During the past week, and within a fortnight of the unhalloved disinterment of the remains of Republican soldiers, we have the spectacle of the removal to England, with full military honours, of English victims of the Anglo-Irish war. It is sufficient index of the frame of mind of the Free State Government that the remains of their one-time British enemies receive all the honour it is in their power to bestow, whereas those of the men who fought side by side with many of the present Government forces, during that same war are denied the least semblance of respected honour.

It used to be said during the Black and Tan terror—and by the stiffithonian press—that England was incapable of a gesture of soldierly appreciation of her Irish antagonists because the sting of her wrong-doing rankled in her mind. It looks as if the same impulse governs the actions of the Cosgrave Government. To expect otherwise is to misunderstand the point of view that has impelled them to the campaign of the last two years. However, in the fullness of time the policy of those days will have its appropriate finale.

**IRWIN AND FARREN TRY TO FOMENT MORE TROUBLE.**

**Another Failure for the Council.**

To the Editor,

"Irish Worker."

A Chara.

May I request the courtesy of your columns to deal with a certain happening of interest to the men and women of the Irish labour movement.

A reference to the Marino strike settlement was made in last week's issue. The position at present is that the settlement is being loyally observed by all parties to the dispute. Owing to the long period of idleness, there is much preparatory work to be attended to before the full amount of men can be re-employed. The work is going ahead steadily, and each day numbers of men are taken on. The dispute is over; the Workers' Union has won recognition and things have resumed their normal course.

Yet, at the very moment of resumption of work, and when men were actually working on the job, certain hidden influence came together and evolved a scheme whereby the dispute at Marino might be continued, the financial strain again be placed upon the Workers' Union, and the breach between workmen widened still further.

These creatures, Irwin and Farren, chairman and secretary respectively of the mis-named Dublin Workers' Council, sent a letter to the press on last Saturday. They chose Saturday knowing the letter could not be replied to until the following Monday, thereby gaining two clear days for the circulation of the letter. The letter itself is one of the most insolent pieces of bluff ever attempted. Irwin and Farren, writing, or rather pretending to write upon behalf of the Building Trades Group, stated that their members would not resume work upon the Marino Building Scheme unless they received a guarantee from the Workers' Union that no strike would be called in future, unless the tradesmen were first given an opportunity to decide upon the rights and wrongs of the proposed stoppage.

Now to deal with the letter. Have the tradesmen, on whose behalf Irwin and Farren claim to speak, given any guarantee to the Workers' Union that the tradesmen will allow the Workers' Union an opportunity of deliberating upon any proposed stoppage by the tradesmen working on the Marino job? Surely Mr. Thomas Irwin does not wish the Workers' Union to enter into a one-sided agreement, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Irwin has requested favours from the Workers' Union in days now past.

Irwin and Farren threaten quite boldly that the tradesmen will not resume work unless the guarantee is forthcoming. I recall a past threat of Irwin's, or was it Farren's? In the early stages of the strike, some person or persons entered into communication with the Building Employers' Federation, and told them that even should the employer agree to recognise the Workers' Union, the tradesmen on the job would still refuse to work with any but members of the Transport Union. This naturally alarmed the contractor, and he immediately communicated with the Workers' Union. Knowing that the tradesmen were prepared to work with any man who held a card in any Union not deliberately formed to act as a seab supply depot, the Workers' Union invited all tradesmen to a meeting in Unity Hall. At the meeting the tradesmen stated that they would work with members of any trades union, and should their own officials order them to cease

work they would not obey the order. Remembering that meeting, I can foresee what might occur should Irwin and Farren attempt to stop the tradesmen from resuming work, and I think that Mr. Irwin and Mr. Farren also are gifted with foresight in this direction.

I would raise another point. Would Irwin and Farren inform me whom they represent, when they were elected to the positions they claim to hold at present and also when were they instructed by the rank and file of their respective unions to affiliate with the Workers' Council?

The letter was ignored, and all communications which emanate from any one connected with the so-called Workers' Council will receive the same treatment. I would like Irwin to take the action he threatens in his letter, but, unhappily for Irish Labour, Irwin has still some discretion remaining, because he knows that such an action would mean his end as a self-elected labour official, and this also applies to Farren.

"Marino Worker."

**TOWARDS WORLD PEACE.**

During Ramsay MacDonald's stay in Geneva we have been overwhelmed by press reports of his great speeches on behalf of World Peace. Ramsay is credited with doing more to bring about World Peace than any other Premier. Yet Ramsay's record as a peace-maker is not formidable. The only definite accomplishment in this direction is the Russian Treaty. The London Agreement, in which is incorporated the Dawes Plan, does not lend itself to peace, but rather tends to disrupt by inflaming the German working class to a hatred of the proposed enslavement. The Russian Treaty is a peace move, but can Ramsay lay claim to being its initiator. Was he not rather forced into signing it by some Labour M.P. who still retains a little self-respect and decency. And was the voting of money for additional warships, and his message to India, efforts towards World Peace and common understanding, The Brotherhood of Man. Ramsay's peace record certainly requires boosting in the press before the rank and file of labour can perceive it.

**WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.**

**County Dublin Conference.**

On Sunday, 7th inst., the above conference was held, the following branches being represented:—Baldoyle, Blanchardstown, The Dock, Drumcondra, Swords, Santry, Sandycroft, Lusk, Hawth, Clonalkin, Coolock, and Balgriffin. A long discussion took place regarding future activities, organisation, and working conditions. It was proposed by Frank Nully and seconded by Hugh McCarthy that public meetings be held in all branches where possible, and that members be urged to pay their contributions regularly every week.

Branch delegates were ordered to instruct their members that the rate of pay at threshings is 15/- per day of nine hours; should a full day's work not be possible, then a half day must be guaranteed.

The conference decided that women should not be allowed to work at mills cutting corn; and also that the Saturday half-holiday must be strictly observed.

We cannot run this planet on national competitive lines any more. We have to run it as a co-operative concern or we are doomed.—(A. G. Gardiner).

**A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION, BUT STILL AN AGREEMENT.**

The London Agreement, that is the treaty between the Allied Governments and the German Government, is based upon the Dawes Report. This Agreement was brought about by Ramsay MacDonald, Labour Premier of Great Britain, and he is mainly responsible for the acceptance of the Dawes Report. This Report has been condemned by every honest labour man the world over, because it makes the German working class virtual slaves of the international bankers, headed by Pierpont Morgan and his partner, General "Hell and Maria" Dawes. The Dawes Plan has been universally condemned by those at all interested in the welfare of the working class of all countries, and the latest condemnation was spoken by Purcell, Chairman of the English Trades Union Congress, in his presidential speech to the Congress.

In the course of his speech, he said— "It places the food taxes in the hands of the international capitalist; it denationalises the German State railways, and places them and other German enterprises under the control of a group of international exploiters."

All this means that additional burdens have been placed upon the backs of the already over-weighted workers of Germany. But it means more. It means that the power of international capital, the rule of the money power, has been still further extended.

Yet after such a speech has been made by the Chairman, a speech which is always reviewed by the General Council before being spoken, and which therefore represents their opinion, this Council has no comment to make upon the leadership of Ramsay MacDonald, who is responsible for the Plan which their chairman has condemned. What a state of inconsistency and lack of honesty. They condemn the Plan yet praise the man who forced its acceptance upon its victims. It is an instance of how in English Trades Union circles the Bureaucratic Machine rules and tramples out all independent or individual opinions.

This type of machine was also in power in Irish Trades Union circles for the past few years, but of late its hold has been broken and a new era has commenced. 'Tis about time our English comrades again followed our lead in this matter as they have done in other directions in times past.

**BERNARD SHAW ON THE BRITISH IMPERIALIST.**

"He is never at a loss for an effective moral attitude. The great champion of freedom and national independence, he conquers and annexes half the world and calls it colonization. When he wants a new market for his adulterated Manchester goods, he sends a missionary to teach the natives the Gospel of Peace."

The natives kill the missionary; he flies to arms in defence of his Christianity; fights for it; and takes the market as a reward from Heaven. His watchword is always Duty; and he never forgets that the nation which lets its duty get on the opposite side of its interest is lost.—(The Man of Destiny).

Knowledge is both a weapon and an armour, and it is the fear of this fact that has led tyrants of all ages to foster ignorance among their peoples.—(Alfred E. Noyes).

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

## IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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

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.

## STANLEY STREET WORKSHOPS

### EFFICIENCY SACKS 84 MEN.

The Dublin City Commissioners have submitted their report upon the Stanley Street Workshops. The report is addressed to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin, who received treatment like that intended for 84 workers in the Stanley Street Shop—the Sack, lest economy be forgotten and money spent which might be of use in ways more hidden than the employment of workmen.

We know that the workshop in Stanley Street has been inefficient, costly, and of little value in return for the cost of its upkeep, but will the dis-employment of 84 workers be a good remedy? Unemployment is rife, the Government inform us, yet they deliberately throw 84 men, their wives and children out among the ranks of those starved and hungry ones—the workless. The Dublin Corporation is one of the biggest undertakings in this city; its many kinds of machinery and transport and cleansing vehicles are ever moving. The municipal buildings are numerous and of large dimensions. All this property must be repaired during the year; renovations must be carried out, and much replaced, consequently there must be sufficient repair work requiring attention each year to warrant the retention of the workshop in Stanley Street with its full staff of workers. Surely those efficient people, the Commissioners, do not admit their inability to run this workshop efficiently and in a businesslike manner.

The workshop is needed, and two or three more would not be out of place. The Corporation should make and repair all its own machinery of transport, cleansing, etc., where possible. The Commissioners were not placed in charge of the Corporation in order to reduce its activities, but to extend them and make them efficient, and care for the interests of the ratepayers. And we submit that in thus limiting the scope of the Stanley Street workshops and sacking 84 men, the Commissioners are not carrying out their appointed duties, but merely economising in the interest of Party Government—a policy which has already been responsible for the cutting of Old Age Pensions, teacher's salaries, and a general reduction in the standard of living in this nation.

Soldiers, cossacks and militiamen are to the capitalist class what bears are to eagles and tucks are to tigers.—(Kirkpatrick).

### PLAYING FOR TIME.

The Government of the "Free State" are coming to the end of the tether. For more than two years the policy, initiated by Lloyd George, Birkenhead, and Churchill, has had full play, backed up by British credit, and soon the time of harvesting the crop in Ireland will be at hand.

The profit and loss account in the national balance-sheet is not overburdened with detail. To put the matter briefly, the British Government have obtained sufficient credit for "us" in the British market in the past two years to ensure there would be no shortage of rifles, ammunition and other military supplies to complete the work of national regeneration according to plan. At home the people have been taxed, and heavily; to the end, that a measure of freedom (!) should be achieved, as to the interpretation of which the contracting parties, British and Irish, are as the poles apart. Adding a few more details, it would appear that "we" are still bound to the payment of "our" share of British National Debt, that notwithstanding the slaughter of hundreds of Nationalist Irishmen that the Free State might live, the Briton and the Orangemen are still the factor determining the "rights" of the people.

Passing in review the developments of the past week or two in relation to the Boundary question, it is strikingly noticeable with what posture of humility the O'Higgins and the Cosgraves approach the matter of the attitude of Britain. First of all, Article 12, and the "implementing" of it is totally the concern of the Westminster government—purely a British "domestic" question—and the Free State Government cannot interfere. This, after months of a continuous series of conferences, adjourned and broken off; with nothing done and the politicians playing for still more time. Mr. O'Higgins expresses regret at the possibility of troubled times ahead, and asks "Ulster" to make a show of reasonableness. There was a time when a friendly conference would have saved Civil War—two years ago—but O'Higgins and his ilk placed their confidence in British guns rather than the good-will of their one-time comrades. When National unity—in the "Nationalist" sense—was for the asking, the Collins-Griffith-O'Higgins-Cosgrave rump rattled the sabre; now that Unity, of some sort, is necessary to their existence as a party, they scan the horizon in vain for a gleam of hope.

The attitude of Birkenhead and Lloyd George is typical, and represents the point of view of the average Liberal and Conservative. Ramsay MacDonald will keep as close to the Liberal-Conservative estimate of things as will be possible in the circumstances, and the Free State Government will therefore be faced with a combination that will dictate ultimate surrender or force the adoption of a policy not removed by a hair's breadth from that against which the guns roared in June 1922. This is the situation created in Ireland by a group that has usurped a position, only possible of proper handling by statesmen, and future developments will have to take the line of a general re-shaping of policy. What the Free State Government would like to do has been expressed by McCabe, T.D., in a letter to the press advocating shelving the whole Boundary question. Unfortunately for Cosgrave and O'Higgins and the returned prodigals of the "National" party, such a step would precipitate the avalanche which, in some shape or form, will finally engulf the expedience

mongers. On the other hand, a confession to the Irish people that the bloodshed of the past two years has proved barren of results for the nation—from the Free State standpoint—will hasten the current of events from another direction; and between the two alternatives there is subject for domestic tragedy in the homestead of Cumann na nGaedhael.

### THE FREEDOM FUND.

We promised last week to have the certificates for the "Freedom Fund" ready for purchase by Monday of this week. They are, however, not expected to be on sale before Saturdays. It has been decided that the certificates should be as distinctive and pleasing as possible. They will be printed in three colours, and it is this portion of the process that is responsible for the delay; each colour requiring a separate block and also a separate printing. The certificates are all of the one denomination—One Pound. This sum may be paid off by instalments; a receipt being given for each separate payment, and when the final payment is made, the certificate will be presented. The certificates will be on sale in all branches of the Workers' Union and they may be likewise purchased through the post from the Head Office, "Unity Hall." Only a limited number will be printed, because it is not desired that more than a fixed sum be subscribed. Therefore, it will be necessary to make your application good and early lest the amount for disposal be bought up.

### AN EXAMPLE.

In Norway, seventeen men of every hundred follow the sea or in some way are dependent on shipping for a livelihood. Norway has twice the tonnage of England per thousand inhabitants, according to Lloyd's Register, Norway with 750 tons of shipping per thousand inhabitants, England 350 tons, Denmark 225 tons, Sweden 175 tons, and the United States 125 tons.

Before the war, only England, America, and Germany had larger merchant marines than Norway, a nation of two and a half million people. Norway lost, during the war, 49.3 per cent. of her total tonnage, while even England's loss was not more than 37.6 per cent. Norway's shipbuilders, shipowners, and seamen were undaunted by the U-boat warfare. In spite of the tremendous losses, the steam and motor fleet of Norway in 1922 aggregated 2,241,239 gross register tons; to-day, half of the Norwegian steamship tonnage is less than five years old.

The start of this fleet was due to the small co-operative ventures of fishermen and mechanics in the coast towns, who formed co-operative societies, purchasing the first ships, buying additional ships from the profits made by the first purchases. The traders in the towns agreed only to use the community-owned ships.

Straightway the word "Fire!" is given, and they blow the souls out of one another, and in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anon shed tears over. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest.—(Thomas Carlyle).

He that conceals a useful truth is equally guilty with the propagator of an injurious falsehood.—St. Augustine.

### THE NORTH HOLDS FAST.

A fine meeting was held at Grange, Co. Louth, on last Sunday. The weather was very bad all day and as a result the meeting was not as large as expected.

On the motion of Mr. Patrick Larkin, Mr. M. P. Whittle, secretary of the Dundalk Branch of the union, was moved to the chair.

The Chairman said he was sure they were all glad to have amongst them that day such a distinguished trades unionist as Mr. Jim Larkin.

The first speaker was Frank Hamil, of the A.S.L.E. and F., Dundalk. He impressed upon the workers the importance of keeping their union cards clear, and urged all non-unionists to get into a union before any more wage reductions were demanded.

Sean McLoughlin spoke on the same subject with special reference to farm labourers and said that they knew the possibility of the Workers' Union of Ireland, and they hoped that it would be instrumental not only in raising the status of life, but even going further and taking over what really belonged to the people—the land and the industries of the country.

Jim Larkin then addressed the gathering. He said that there was a tremendous struggle going on in Dublin at the present time, but he believed it would be the means of rallying all their people to the one banner—the banner of organised Labour. He mentioned that he had addressed 10,000 people at Beresford Place, Dublin, that morning, and amongst that crowd there were two train loads from Belfast. But he was encouraged to come there to the old kingdom of Cooley, and he was delighted that he came. What was their purpose and their task? Right down the ages they had asked themselves that, and thousands of people had given their lives for a great movement, and that movement expressed in words was the freedom of the Irish people.

Freedom was a comprehensive word; it was a fourth dimensional word. It applied not only the freedom to live, but the freedom to think. In those days a man was not allowed to think; and if he had the courage to think, the jail or ostracism, far worse than the jail, was his lot. In 1914 they of the Labour movement had refused the call to support the Empire. He had been through eleven countries during the past month, and it had been all the same story. In Germany they were told that the people were starving, but the capitalists were not starving. In Berlin the idle rich enjoyed a life of debauchery.

Proceeding, he reviewed Irish history during what he described as "the purgatorial years." A Treaty was brought in which had been conceived in iniquity, and born with the blood and tears of the nations of the earth upon it.

Their country as a consequence was torn with dissension, and millions of men were waiting not knowing what to do, for there was no call to a real purpose. The men of the North had never failed Ireland—they would never fail her. Though they had lived to see some of their people doing the work of England's Army, yet somewhere, and somehow, they must get over that shame, and get the North linked up with the South, with the East, and with the West, and their union (the Workers of Ireland), born in travail, was organised for that purpose. They were not organised to get a bob a week more for any man; their real purpose was to take over this land of ours, and utilise it in the best interests of all the common people of Ireland.

He referred to his work for the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union from 1908 until "a certain group of cuckoos, a certain lot of vicious little creatures, began to use the organisation for their own ends." When he came from America he found that union was not used in the interests of the men, but in the interests of the employers, and those who had been raised from the gutter and got into political power had failed to denounce the executions and to protest against the internment of 15,000 of their fellow-countrymen. They were called the Irish Labour Party, but they had nothing in common with what the word "Irishman" expressed.

As regards the conduct of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, things had been done that called to Heaven for vengeance, and that was why it was found necessary to call into being the new Union of the Workers of Ireland. Ninety per cent of the workers of Dublin had turned over, and from Belfast to Cork the workers of the country were hearing the call for a united and reorganised union. He was glad that Dundalk was the first to signal, "We stand in line with Dublin."

### Call to the Workers.

In the course of further remarks, he declared that they were not out for a political republic; they wanted a workers' republic; 92 per cent of their people were workers. Why could they not all come together and deliver themselves from the iniquity that had fallen upon them. They had what was called the Free State; yet to-day they saw the common people more oppressed than they were in the days of the British tyranny. He held the Irish people were all sufficient in themselves and they had enough brain matter to govern themselves rightly, properly, and in a Christian spirit.

The British Colonial Minister said Ireland would not get a republic, that the men whom the Northern oligarchy had put in Peterhead would not be released, and that the Treaty was going to be implemented. They would tell Jimmy Thomas that what he said was of no moment. They might carry out the provisions of the Treaty, but they of the Workers' Union would tell them that they would have no boundary. No man living or dead could devise a boundary between the Northern people and the people of their common country. They might fix a line of demarcation, but the workers were going to wipe out any political line or any boundary line, and they were not going to argue the point. If their Protestant comrades would not recognise the identity of their interests, then brain matter must be brought into play to convince them—not by the bullet, but by force of intellect must they win them.

He alluded at length to the success he had achieved in Belfast in 1907, when he said 100,000 men, both Catholic and Protestant, marched shoulder to shoulder; and when an Orange band played "Let Erin Remember." If they had done that in 1907, they could do it to-day, if they were resolved to do it, and could unite the working classes of Ulster in common purpose for the deliverance of their people.

He intended going to the North, but for obvious reasons he would not go there yet—he had some friends there. (Laughter.) But he was going to the North again to tackle the task to which he had devoted his life, and though he was twenty years older he was now in reality a younger man in mind and spirit than he was in 1907. (Heat, heat.)

In the course of further remarks he declared that a Masonic group ran the Free State to-day. The Free State Government was governed from Molesworth Street. The Masonic Order held the country in its control for the support of the British Empire. They, of the workers, had no quarrel with the people of the British Empire, but they had a quarrel with the Empire itself and with its Government, and for the sake of the various peoples they had got to have that Empire broken into its constituent parts, and the people of the many countries freed from its domination. They were going to use the Machiavellian tactics that England used, to beat England at her own game.

He referred to the part played by the Government in the reduction of wages in the Free State, and to the docking of the old-age pensioners' dock, and added "that Tammany Hall could not hold a candle to the creatures who who ran this Government in Dublin."

### Russian Aid Promised.

At a recent meeting he made a jocular allusion to the fact that he landed in Belfast in 1907 with 11d. in his pocket, and that he still had 11d. Some reporter wrote that he stated that he only brought 11d. back from Moscow. Well, he didn't bring anything back from Moscow but the goodwill and wishes of 160,000,000 of the Russian people and the promise of commercial and political help for this country. He had got a promise from them that they were willing at any time to recognise their (the workers') Government as soon as they set it up in this country, and to sustain any Government that the working people of Ireland put up. Someone had said that he had said that he was one of the 25 men appointed to rule the world. He never said anything of the sort. He said he was associated with 25 men who had got a certain duty to perform—to try and organise the common people so that the common people of the earth would unite and claim the earth as their own.

### THE SHUTDOWN.

The mill's shut down; three months they  
say,  
And maybe more, but anyway—  
We're out of luck; there'll be no pay.  
Now how about the cats.

Vacations are all very nice;  
They add to life a little spice,  
But when you haven't got the price,  
It's quite another tale.

The family needs this and that;  
A pair of shoes, a shirt, a hat;  
We've not enough to feed a cat,  
And how about the rent!

But we'll pull thru somehow no doubt;  
No use our misery to spout,  
And should the landlord throw us out,  
We'll camp upon the street.

Thank God, the Company is all right;  
The dividend's safe and tight.  
The stockholder can sleep at night,  
Tho' we feel rather blue.

God feeds the little bumble bees;  
The birds that fit among the trees,  
The flies, mosquitos and the fleas;  
And we—well, we can starve.

But charity will do its part;  
Soup kitchens will be on the mart,  
And when the mills again do start,

We'll have our load of debts,  
So they'll shut down. They might as well;  
They've been curtailing quite a spell.  
It seems the country's going to hell.  
Small loss! Then we'll go to!

—Anonymous.  
(Maritime Labour Herald).

## LEST WE FORGET.

The Government inquiry into the actions of the officials of the Dublin Union has revealed a system of peculation, the possibility of which, in the future, must be removed. At the same time the discovery of the robbery of the citizens should not close people's eyes to the more wholesale fleecing of the people that has gone on, at the hands of Messrs. Cosgrave & Co., during the last couple of years. In politics the arts of mud-throwing and whitewashing are usually indispensable to the maintenance of the status quo, and in the heat of the present revelations we are likely to forget the plundering on a giant scale of the national exchequer, that pensioners and friends of governments may live. We dare say, at liberal estimate, that the amount of public money astray in the Dublin Union, during the tenure of office of this Government, is about £8,000 or £9,000. In the same period, the Free State government has failed to account for expenditure to the sum of £170,000 approximately. In addition there have been the forced retirements of the D.M.P. and R.I.C. and the Judiciary, and the latter item in itself accounts for anything up to £50,000. The purpose of this wholesale extravagance has been to make jobs for the horde of job-hungry that follow the Flag.

In considering the question of the robbery of the citizen, we come to the consideration of moral values. The unfortunate who decamps with a pig's cheek or a head of cabbage to feed a hungry family, places himself in the dock and beyond hope of mercy at the hands of Government. But the political hanger-on gets the reward of his tenacity at the expense of the citizens—and no questions asked—because he hangs his hat on the peg of "lawfully constituted authority," which is a powerful salve to a distracted conscience. Herein lies the basis of modern "morality."—The petty pilferer raises our gorge unspeakably, and we raise our hands in horror, but the dealers in large sums, sitting in the seats of the mighty, affect our tender moral susceptibilities not a whit. Great are Truth and Justice.

## PLIMSOLL LINE.

The "Plimsoll Line" is the mark painted on the hull of every British vessel to indicate that the ship may be loaded until the water reaches the line. The official line became compulsory in 1890.

Prior to that date every ship had to have a load-line painted on her, but it could be fixed wherever the owner pleased. One shipowner, in order to show his contempt for the law, had the load-line painted at the top of his steamer's funnel.

"Plimsoll's splendid work for seamen is well summed up in an old song which was popular when his agitation was at its height," says the London "Daily Chronicle," writing on the Plimsoll centenary. It ran:—

I bought up an old rotten ship,  
And filled it with boxes of earth;  
I swore they were boxes of Indian silk,  
And insured them for ten times their worth.  
At sea, of course, she went down,  
Ten thousand I got for my greed;  
But Plimsoll is putting a stop to my game,  
And hang it, I think he'll succeed.

Plimsoll had special opportunities in his native town for observing the practices

## I AM CAPITAL!

I am the Golden Calf, thy present God,  
Law and state are mine, for I created them.

Mine are the gorgeous temples, the brothels and the jails.

Mine are the marble mansions and the hovels mean and bleak.

Mine are the lively marts, the mines and smoky factories.

And mine the mighty forests and yellow fields of grain, repentant as a hill-girt bay upon a summer eve.

Each morn the shrill-toned whistles shriek to rouse my slaves, and out they roll to cook my food, make my clothes, plough my fields, fire my ships, move my trains, paint my pictures, sing my songs, pray my prayers.

At my command on every breeze defiant banners fly, and sighs upon the wind are drowned in gay, pulse-quickening strains of martial music, while millions of my subjects march forth to bloody battle.

Great cannon boom a raucous menace and hurl volcanic shells to execute the threat.

Sabres flash redly at the crimson sin and grim bayonets gleam against a pallid moon.

Huge-winged vultures, flying over camps and hamlets and sleeping cities, vomit showers of sudden death.

And yet 'twas I who brought thee forth from savagery, delivered thee from superstition, endowed thee with a cosmic vision. Therefore,

Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

Thou shalt make graven images of all things beautiful that are in the heavens above, or on the earth beneath, or that thou connectest in thy marvellous mind.

Thou shalt not speak my name with contempt, for he shall be adjudged insane who holdeth me in contempt.

Thou shalt mock at Charity and Kindness, Compassion and Love; thou shalt not let the specious offerings of Truth and Honour beguile thee; thou shalt worship them for their own sake; for I am a jealous god, visiting the poverty of the parents upon the children of those who flout me.

Thou shalt not shrink on the job, for the boss loves a willing slave.

Thou shalt not incite thy brothers to sabotage by inculcating reasonable beliefs.

Thou shalt not strike, nor bear witness to thy fellow-fool that the wage is low, the hours long, the task arduous.

Thou shalt not covet thine overseer's mansion, nor his music, his feed, soft raiment, his yacht and limousine, nor shalt thou ponder why hath he them.

For my sake thou shalt sacrifice thyself, thy brother, thy sister, thy son and thy daughter, thy people and thy Christ, for verily I say unto thee, no man doeth wrong who obeyeth me.

But woe unto him, perverse and stubborn, who denieth me my lawful dues, for he shall be cast into dungeons of steel and delivered unto tortures searching and keen; and woe to his wife, and woe to his children, for they shall be scorned and mocked at by millions who obey and serve me.

Then there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Selah.

of fraudulent and callous shipowners. Later he became manager of a brewery in Yorkshire, but afterwards he fell on evil times, and was, for a period, practically starving in London.

## THE LIARS.

A liar goes in fine clothes.

A liar goes in rags.

A liar is a liar, clothes or no clothes.

A liar is a liar and lives on the lies he tells and dies in a life of lies.

And the stonecutters earn a living with lies on the tombs of liars.

A liar looks 'em in the eye.

And lies to a woman.

Lies to a man, a pal, a child, a fool.

And he is an old liar; we know him many years back.

A liar lies to nations.

A liar lies to people.

A liar takes the blood of the people

And drinks this blood with a laugh and a lie.

A laugh in his neck,

A lie in his mouth.

And this liar is an old one; we know him many years back.

He is straight as a dog's hind leg.

He is straight as a corkscrew.

He is white as a black cat's foot at midnight.

The tongue of a man is tied on this,

On the liar who lies to nations.

The tongue of a man is tied on this

And ends: To hell with 'em all.

To hell with 'em all.

The liars met where the doors were locked;

They said to each other: Now for war.

The liars fixed it and told 'em: Go.

Across their tables they fixed it up,

Behind their doors away from the mob.

And the guns did a job that nicked off millions.

The guns blew seven millions off the map.

The guns sent seven millions west.

Seven million shoving up daisies.

Across their tables they fixed it up,

The liars who lie to nations.

Out of this they are calling now: Let's go back where we were.

Let us run the world again, us, us.

Where the doors are locked the liars say: Wait and we'll cash in again.

So I hear The People talk.

I hear them tell each other:

Let the strong men be ready.

Let the strong men watch.

Let your wrists be cool and your head clear.

Let the liars get their finish,

The liars and their waiting game, waiting a day again

To open the doors and tell us: War! get out to your war again.

So I hear The People tell each other:

Look at to-day and to-morrow.

Fix this clock that nicks off millions

When the liars say it's time.

Take things in your own hands.

To hell with 'em all.

The liars who lie to nations.

The liars who lie to The People.

## WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

Head Office: Unity Hall, Dublin.

Organising Meetings will be held in the following districts at the times stated, on Sunday, 21st September.

Tallaght	12 o'clock.
Clondalkin	2.30 p.m.
Lucan	4 p.m.

On Sunday, 28th September, Meetings will be held at

Blanchardstown	12 o'clock.
Finglas	4 p.m.
Santry	6.30 p.m.

Speakers will be drawn from the following—Jim Larkin, Peter Larkin, Jim Mitchell, Sean McLoughlin, John Farrelly, P. T. Daly.

## IN THE U.S.A.

From our Correspondent:

New York, Sept. 1st.

## A PARASITE.

In furtherance of the plan to weld together the imperialistic empires of Britain and the United States and give life and leadership to the League of Nations in a vain hope that the world revolution of the working class can be staved off, the heir to the British and Irish thrones has been brought to New York for a brief visit.

His every word and movement have been chronicled on the front pages, and floods of gush have been again unloosed about "blood is thicker than water," which has been literally swilled up by the newspaper-fed Americans.

Thousands to-day are wearing the type of suit, hat, collar, and style of tie that the reporters described when they interviewed him on arrival.

Hundreds of American women of the rich waster type were unable to secure last minute reservations on the "Berengaria" before she left Southampton. The fortunate ones had the thrill of their empty lives, respectfully watching the royal party on the roped-off forward deck, or watching a live "Prince" eat at the reserved tables in the saloon.

From the hourly "log" kept by the newspaper men aboard it would seem the only class that did not lose their heads or proletarian self-respect were the "black gang," the stokers and firemen recruited from the Liverpool Irish.

"They displayed no interest whatever," one alarmed scribe recorded.

He is staying on a Long Island estate that has a level lawn covering eight acres. A number of Scotland Yard men keep him within sight all the time. He was rushed to Washington for a few hours to have an informal "four o'clock tea" with President Coolidge's family, but staved so long he had no time to call on Prof. Smiddy, the Irish "Ambassador," in his new suite of expensive offices. He remains for some horse racing and polo games and then departs for his ranch in Canada "for a rest."

In considering the flunkeyism of the ordinary middle-class type of citizen in a "Republic," Dublin workers should not forget it is not so very many years ago since Count Plunkett went on his two bended knees on Baginbun Street Bridge to receive the father of this parasite and to give him "the keys of Dublin."

Dublin at that time was draped over with Union Jacks. Murphy's "Independent" came out on royal blue paper. Lord Mayor Farrell and the Corporation did their flunkey act, and the loyal thousands lined the streets.

And if the princeling were headed for Dublin, would not Bill, Tom, Ernie, Kevin, not forgetting J.J., give him a royal road mile to the portion of the Hemisphere under their control?

Only the workers of Ireland can prevent a repetition of the slavish flunkeyism that visits of Royalty created.

## KU KLUX KLAN.

The American Fascisti are again tearing their hooded heads. Ger Dawes' much advertised saviour of capitalism's wreckage in Europe, and Vice-Presidential candidate for the Republican party in a speech on Friday last, speaking of Herrin, Illinois, said: "A thousand members of the Ku-Klux-Klan, without disguise, they

were brave men - marched to the office of the Sheriff of Williamson County to protest against the lawlessness in that section. If a secret organization to uphold law and order is justifiable anywhere in our country, it was justifiable there."

Herrin was the seat of the armed conflict a few years ago between mine owners and their workers. Machine-guns were fired into the pickets, and a funeral procession of a miner was ambushed and many strikers killed by gunmen employed by the Christian mine-owners. The miners were forced into retaliation and procuring rifles they later had an engagement with the armed forces of the masters, with the result that twenty-two scabs and gunmen left this vale of tears.

Only then did the military forces of this great Republic move with troops, American flags, and artillery into the disturbed area. Most all the union men, and their secretaries and delegates were arrested and put on trial for murder. The trial dragged on but the evidence of continuous murders by gunmen so shocked public opinion that no judge or jury could be found to convict, and the union men left the court house, and the jail cells, triumphant.

Glenn Young, head gunman of the mine-owners, then organized the K.K.K., enrolling the middle class and shopkeeping elements. They started a "law enforcement" campaign and raided the miners' halls and meeting places on the pretext that they were resorts of gambling and drinking. For over a year these night riders have superseded the law and harried the miners in every way possible.

Dawes' speech of Friday was taken by these fascisti as full endorsement. Saturday last the sheriff was instructed and given a warrant to seize a stolen car in one of the garages that the Klansmen were using. When the court officer went to execute the warrant the Klan shot him dead.

The miners hearing of the cold-blooded murder of a law officer got their rifles, a street battle followed and seven Klansmen were killed.

State troops were rushed to Herrin and found the policemen a few miners barricaded in the hospital.

As the State governor, and the general commanding the State militia are also members of the Klan, they decided to withdraw the troops after two days.

It is expected the Federal authorities will at once rush a troop train to Herrin and try to break the Klan influence there for all time.

## DAN BREEN'S BOOK.

This authoritative volume which once again clearly shows the danger of any type of revolutionist permitting the bourgeoisie or "educated class" to assume full leadership and control is selling here in an expensive annotated edition.

Breen shows clearly that the rank and file of the I.R.A., the working class lads, developed the military policy and tactics, and initiated the guerrilla war, in spite of the college men and professors of the Headquarters Staff who wanted to deport them for starting the ambushes.

In Breen's own words: "We drafted a proclamation ordering all the enemy forces out of South Tipperary. We sent it on to Dublin, but both An Dail and General Headquarters refused their consent to us to go ahead. We never found out their reason for doing so. Ours was the only logical post-

tion. Withholding their support was a bad blow enough - but what was our horror when we found that someone had actually worked up a plan to ship us away to America! We were not consulted at all, but calmly told to be ready to sail in a couple of days. It was surely a sugar-coated pill! A deportation order in disguise, issued from the very source that should, if consistent, get behind us in the war. We refused to leave Ireland. We told them that we were not afraid to die, but would prefer to live for Ireland. To leave Ireland would be like an admission that we were criminals, or that we were cowards. Now, more than ever, we declared that our place was in Ireland, and Ireland's fight would have to be made by Irishmen on the hills and at the cross-roads of Ireland, not with printer's ink in America, or in any other country. This was apparently regarded as a breach of discipline. We were members of an organised body and should obey our superior officers. They persisted in their plan of sending us away, and we, just as obstinately, refused to leave. At length we won, but only on condition that we should remain away in some remote part of the country. We felt that we could very soon overcome that difficulty too, and did."

Further on Breen stresses: "The gunmen were not supported. The clergy, the public and the Press had all condemned our action. Our point of view was not even to be listened to. The people had voted for a Republic, but now they seemed to have abandoned us, who tried to bring that Republic nearer, and who had taken them at their word."

If the disillusioned author had studied previous revolts in Ireland, and the various revolutions in Russia, Hungary and France he would have foreseen that the self-appointed middle-class leaders always suffer from "academic doubt" when blood begins to flow. They start thinking of their own needs.

Prof. McNeill, Minister of Education, Commander-in-Chief of the Volunteers, called off the Easter Week mobilization at the crucial moment. Even Casement hesitated to use his revolver and submitted to arrest by an unarmed police sergeant. Firing of one bullet might have saved him from execution.

Breen and those who suffered with him should turn their attention to the present staff formulating Republican policy, selecting candidates, editing the papers, and making the speeches. Few are from the ranks of the workers or fighters, and their pronouncements indicate that they do not realise it was the working class that did the fighting and dying in all Irish revolutions.

## THE YEATSIAN SCHOOL.

Books like Breen's, O'Flaherty's, and Casey's plays are not touched by the bourgeois critics on this side, who trumpet forth every fresh volume from the pen of Senator Yeats and Gogarty, Lord Dunsany, or Lady Gregory as evidences of Irish culture or expression. Even Corkery did not receive the benediction of this Yeatsian School of self-appointed critics, presumably because he did not write for the London drawing rooms and accept "the pensioners' overlordship" in matters literary.

Lady Deane, one of the greatest of the Anglo-Irish poets, was a road labourer in Co. Meath. In a preface to his Book of Poems Lord Dunsany comments on the grammar and dirty marks in the original manuscript, which

the noble Lord condescended to receive from this common road labourer.

Unfortunately, Ledwidge, like the other labourer writer, MacCall was deluded by their "discoverers" and donning the uniform of the capitalist Empire and going forth to murder some German comrade in the cause of "democracy." Ledwidge never came back. His death and the loss of a working-class poet is due to Dunsany who influenced him into enlistment.

### LABOUR DAY.

To-day is Labour Day. Militant workers years ago tried to make May Day a day of celebration for the workers, but an all-wise government switched the date to September.

The New York Trades and Labor Council, led by men of the Tom Johnson type, are having a joint celebration with the military at Fort Hamilton, where generals and colonels will make speeches against those awful "reds," and tell them of the glories of this great Republic.

Gompers, the arch reactionary of them all, is near death and unable to be present.

It is one of the hottest week-ends on record, and the parks and steps of public buildings are thrown open to the workers so that they may sleep. The poor people suffer much in the torrid spells, and try to sleep on the flat roofs and sidewalks. The rich have long ago locked their mansions and are up in the mountains. Walls of offices are cooled by the ammonia refrigeration system.

Many workers die on the job, due to the heat and humidity. Fall off scaffolds and roofs of buildings. One of the seven deaths from heat yesterday was in Edison power house.

### LIFE IS CHEAP.

Automobiles, motor trucks and buses killed 263 persons in this State in thirty days of August. The number of deaths in automobile accidents has doubled in four years. In the first eight months of this year automobiles killed 1,308 persons in the States. During the corresponding period in 1923 the number was 711. Eighty-five of those killed last month lost their lives in this city.

### JIMMY DOUGLAS.

Among the arrivals in this city today was Senator James Douglas of the Seanad, who presumably arrived to make one despairing effort to secure some Wall Street money to help the "State" carry on.

Wall Street does not bite at small fish. It has most of the Latin American Republics in pawn. By the Dawes' plan it takes over the German railroads, industries and whole working class.

Ireland can give no such security in kind, therefore the Lisburn lad had better place all hopes on the Wemotey bankers. What about that gold-bearing strata in the Wicklow hills and in Kerry? Why not native coinage, deanta in Eireann with King Jim's head? On the reverse side, "In God we trust." Canada has it—she has no "ambassador."

### CO-OPERATIVE FISHING.

To the Editor.

"Irish Worker."

Dear Comrade,

Some years ago I felt it my duty, as a slave of the parasites who live upon the sweat of the workers, to point a parable of what the workers of Australia did in 1911. There was a great attempt to force the workers into abject slavery. The various shipowners, etc. stood together and of course as always, had the government behind them; as, you must understand, that like the Marconi scandal in England which was hushed up before you could learn by whom you were governed, many of those in the government had personal interests in the companies in dispute. Well, the workers, with the funds of the Union, bought fishing boats, three to begin with, and in five months they had seven, as, out of the profits they kept on buying another ship till they, or we had that number. The fish was supplied straight as it were from the sea at twopence per pound; the unsold quantities, after two hours, were sent to the hospitals. The point is, if the Union could pay Union wages, sell the fish at twopence per pound, having an abundance left over for the hospitals, and buy four more boats in five months, how many would they own had the strike gone on for a few years? Of course, there is no comparison, in one sense, to that trouble and the present trouble in Ireland, as the delegates, etc. were not able to attend race meetings, or have motor cars; and we beside them, no matter who they were, if any money excepting their wages was ill-spent—let alone not being accounted for. I attended a supposed meeting at Liberty Hall, or at least what used to be, in every sense, Liberty Hall. The dispute at that time was over the seamen. Foran was on the floor (I mean his feet were, though, at the conclusion, he was very near being all on the floor) addressing the crowd. He was plainly nervous and was asked to speak plain and not in riddles, or words to that effect. He said, "Now, men, if we don't use discretion we will lose," and then he added, "in fact we can't win, anyhow." What did he mean. Well, that skunk, if he had any moral shame at all, would not be hiding under protection—a leader of men; heaven save us all.

The chief trouble is that for every two honest workers there is being supported by the sweat of the multitude, one parasite. As an instance, read the names of the shareholders in the various companies, then their positions in other affairs, then you will get nearer to the heart of things. Those people don't care a hang what wages you get; in fact the less you get, the more smiles will be at their meetings; now, that, I think, should be very plain to you. Then you will find that a great many of those who help to force jaws down our throats; in fact, many who preach to us, as also those interested in forming and maintaining alleged new unions, are those who live in ease and comfort by your labour and sweat.

Then there are some things that occur in Ireland, as in other places, which I must admit, I do not understand at all. One of the most outstanding, to my mind, is that I have seen many times, pictures of clergy blessing machines of war and destruction—yet one of the Commandments is, "Thou shalt not kill."

Oh, we are a great country altogether. We have two Presidents, a commission upon every subject under the sun,

including of course, our Fisheries Commission, and, of course, we read, at least I have read for about sixteen years, of what the peat industry will be—of course, later on, "Where does the money come from to support all these bums?"

What we need is someone who will do something. For your sake, my sake, the women and children's sake, stand together; we have our salvation in our own hands.

"Skipper."

## IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

Dublin Branch

## GENERAL MEETING

—WILL BE HELD IN—

## THE TRADES HALL

On Sunday, 14th inst

AT 8 P.M.

### General Discussion

All Members are asked to Attend

## GRAND CONCERT and Comedy Entertainment

—IN—  
LANGRISH PLACE HALL  
On Sunday Sept. 14th, 1924

The Celtic Players will present

## "TACTICS"

Followed by "A MANAGER IN A FIX"

(By SEAN SWEETMAN)

And Variety Programme

Admission, 1/6 & 1/- Children Half-Price



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





Edited by Jim Larkin.

No. 61. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1924

TWOPENCE

# A FISHY STORY

The truthful capitalist press have been carrying in their morning and evening editions a sad story of the refusal of the members of the Workers' Union of Ireland to work with one O'Neill, a fish porter, in the Corporation Market, because, they said, Joe O'Neill is a loyal member of the Irish Transport Union. A more manifest lie never was spoken or written. This O'Neill, who was and is a lobby-boy for O'Brien, Foran and Co., an ignorant bosthoun who, for years past, was one of the so-called shop stewards, presided at many Committee meetings of the now defunct No. 1 Branch, Transport Union. He joyed in fining members of that organisation for such heinous crimes as not taking off their hats or caps in the presence of the ubiquitous Joe O'Neill, Lord High Executioner of the decrees of the O'Brien-Foran Junta, fines ranging from 10/- up to £5. When challenged publicly under what rule or rules of the Union he fined these victims, Joe O'Neill admitted he did not know the rules. He was told to fine the victims and he carried out orders. Every form of tyranny and victimisation was applied by this O'Neill and the gang against their defenceless victims, who had no hope of redress. Men were forced to walk about for many long months because they dared to criticise the action of O'Neill and the Bandits who were abusing their power. When all the old members of the Irish Transport Union, with the exception of the said Joe O'Neill, transferred to the Workers' Union of Ireland, Joe found his occupation gone and his income—legal and illegal—vanished. Then, when the strike in Inchicore resulted in the refusal of the Fish Porters in the Market to act the part of blacklegs, or assist blacklegs, Joe O'Neill volunteered to act the scab, and did work as a scab, and assisted the employers in fighting, not only the members of the Workers' Union of Ireland, but also scabbed against the few members of the Irish Transport Union then out on strike in Inchicore. We wonder do these loyal members of the Irish Transport Union, who work for the wholesale and retail fishmongers, know that threatening to refuse to clean fish handled by true union men they are assisting a scab

who is getting paid to act as a tool for the employers in attempting to reduce the wages and alter the conditions of the men who dare the elements in taking the steam trawlers to sea to seek fish for the Dublin market. This so-called strike of the Fish and Chicken Butchers gives one to laugh. These militant Union (?) men—Moryah—who met in 42 York Street, must feel proud at the foolishness—dupes supporting a scab, O'Neill, and incidentally assisting the owners of the trawlers in their attempt to reduce wages. So the conspiracy is exposed. The York Street cum Parnell Square outfit are at their last gasp. They have for years past worked with the employers in secret. Now they stand exposed—a strike-breaking agency. The people want fish; they don't want stinking, putrid fish like O'Neill and his instructors, O'Brien and Co. The people will get fish. We will see to that; and incidentally the Fish Ring may awaken to the fact that their game is trumped.

## WHY THE NEGOTIATIONS?

We have reason to believe that negotiations have been entered into, or to be correct, interested persons are engaged in trying to bring about negotiations between Ramsay MacDonald, in his capacity of Labour Premier, and the representative of the official Republican Party (Sinn Fein). The basis of discussion to be Document No. 2. A Mr. M., who was engaged in previous bargaining with the British Government, and a Mr. Johnston, ye ken. Johnson, the Irish Labour Leader, is also listening in or trying to get certain individuals to listen to the voice of the Scotch Syren. Friends speaking with the £30,000 Motor Premier within the past months were surprised at the fears of MacDonald expressed about the insecurity of the Free State Government and the growth of Republicanism. Maybe others will be surprised at the growth of real Republicanism when the test comes.

If as much care were taken to perpetuate a race of fine men as is done to prevent the mixture of ignoble blood in horses and dogs, the genealogy of everyone would be written on his face and displayed in his manners. Voltaire.

## NO MORE SECRECY!

A lot of statesmen are concerned about what they said and left unsaid about the Partition of Ireland from and during the years between 1911 and to-day. Some of them not too careful to recognise in these days that the people can read and remember what is published and accessible, and when we have honourable gentlemen publishing confidential letters, breaking the unwritten law, and no publicist, no editor—none of the honourable gentlemen engaged either in whitewashing themselves or throwing whitewash on their jobs—have made the slightest protest against Betty Balfour offending against the code in publishing a secret and confidential letter (moryah) written by Champagne Charlie or Freddie Smith (My Lord Birkenhead) during the days and nights when Ireland—Ireland's honour, Ireland's common people—were being pawned by the honourable five who went from Ireland to play the dice with Death in London, with such honourable gentlemen as Birkenhead, Lloyd George, Johnny Cope and the other card-sharps looking on, while the common people of Ireland were hoodwinked, betrayed; and because of the betrayal were misled into a fratricidal, sanguinary struggle. We suggest no more secret diplomacy, no more letters, no more interviews between honourable gentlemen.

The people of the Empire want peace with the people of Ireland. Let the matters be discussed in public; let any arrangements be entered into in the light of day. No true Republican man or woman, knowing what arose out of the secret negotiations entered into and culminating in the iniquitous thing called the Treaty of 1922, will ever permit any individuals, any party to precipitate another conflict between Irishmen. If there is to be a quarrel, let it be an open quarrel, a quarrel on principles not on personalities.

Remember, Ireland cannot beat England and the Empire in the field of diplomacy of political jugglery. We can win in the open. We can win if united. We can and will win if we live by principles. No more secret negotiations.

the noble Lord condescended to receive from this common road labourer.

Unfortunately, Ledwidge, like the other labourer writer, MacGill was deluded by their "discoverers," in donning the uniform of the capitalist Empire and going forth to murder some German comrade in the cause of "democracy." Ledwidge never came back. His death and the loss of a working-class poet is due to Dunsany who influenced him into enlistment.

### LABOUR DAY.

To-day is Labour Day. Militant workers years ago tried to make May Day a day of celebration for the workers, but an all-wise government switched the date to September.

The New York Trades and Labor Council, led by men of the Tom Johnson type, are having a joint celebration with the military at Fort Hamilton, where generals and colonels will make speeches against those awful "reds," and tell them of the glories of this great Republic.

Gompers, the arch reactionary of them all is near death and unable to be present.

It is one of the hottest week-ends on record, and the parks and steps of public buildings are thrown open to the workers so that they may sleep. The poor people suffer much in the torrid spells, and try to sleep on the flat roofs and sidewalks. The rich have long ago locked their mansions and are up in the mountains. Walls of offices are cooled by the ammonia refrigeration system.

Many workers die on the job, due to the heat and humidity. Fall off scaffolds and roofs of buildings. One of the seven deaths from heat yesterday was in Edison power house.

### LIFE IS CHEAR.

Automobiles, motor trucks and busses killed 253 persons in this state in thirty days of August. The number of deaths in automobile accidents has doubled in four years. In the first eight months of this year automobiles killed 1,398 persons in the state. During the corresponding period in 1923 the number was 711. Eighty-five of those killed last month lost their lives in this city.

### JIMMY DOUGLAS.

Among the arrivals in this city to-day was Senator James Douglas of the Seanad, who presumably arrived to make one despairing effort to secure some Wall Street money to help the "State" carry on.

Wall Street does not bite at small fish. It has most of the Latin American Republics in pawn. By the Dawes' plan it takes over the German railroads, industries and whole working-class.

Ireland can give no such security in kind, therefore the Lisburn lad had better place all hopes on the Wemotey bankers. What about that gold-bearing strata in the Wicklow hills and in Kerry? Why not native coinage, deanta in Eireann with King Jim's head? On the reverse side, "In God we trust." Canada has it—she has no "ambassador."

The instruments of production and distribution, which must be used co-operatively, must also be owned co-operatively. They can never again be owned by the individual. They can now be owned extensively only by small combinations of individuals in the form of trusts, or collectively by the people as a whole.—Ray, W. T. Brown.

### CO-OPERATIVE FISHING.

To the Editor,  
"Irish Worker."

Dear Comrade,

Some years ago I felt it my duty, as a slave of the parasites who live upon the sweat of the workers, to point a parable of what the workers of Australia did in 1911. There was a great attempt to force the workers into abject slavery. The various shipowners, etc. stood together and, of course as always, had the government behind them; as, you must understand, that like the Marconi scandal in England which was hushed up before you could learn by whom you were governed, many of those in the government had personal interests in the companies in dispute. Well, the workers, with the funds of the Union, bought fishing boats, three to begin with, and in five months they had seven, as, out of the profits they kept on buying another ship till they, or we had that number. The fish was supplied straight as it were from the sea at twopence per pound; the unsold quantities, after two hours, were sent to the hospitals. The point is, if the Union could pay Union wages, sell the fish at twopence per pound, having an abundance left over for the hospitals, and buy four more boats in five months, how many would they own had the strike gone on for a few years? Of course, there is no comparison, in one sense, to that trouble and the present trouble in Ireland, as the delegates, etc. were not able to attend race meetings or have motor cars; and woe betide them, no matter who they were, if any money excepting their wages was ill-spent—let alone not being accounted for. I attended a supposed meeting at Liberty Hall, or at least what used to be, in every sense, Liberty Hall. The dispute at that time was over the seamen. Foran was on the floor (I mean his feet were, though, at the conclusion, he was very near being all on the floor) addressing the crowd. He was plainly nervous and was asked to speak plain and not in riddles, or words to that effect. He said, "Now, men, if we don't use discretion we will lose," and then he added, "in fact we can't win, anyhow." What did he mean. Well, that skunk, if he had any moral shame at all, would not be hiding under protection—a leader of men; heaven save us all.

The chief trouble is that for every two honest workers, there is being supported by the sweat of the multitude, one parasite. As an instance, read the names of the shareholders in the various companies, then their positions in other affairs, then you will get nearer to the heart of things. Those people don't care a hang what wages you get; in fact the less you get, the more smiles will be at their meetings; now, that, I think, should be very plain to you. Then you will find that a great many of those who help to force laws down our throats; in fact, many who preach to us, as also those interested in forming and maintaining alleged new unions, are those who live in ease and comfort by your labour and sweat.

Then there are some things that occur in Ireland, as in other places, which, I must admit, I do not understand at all. One of the most outstanding, to my mind, is that I have seen, many times, pictures of clergy blessing machines of war and destruction—yet one of the Commandments is; "Thou shalt not kill."

Oh, we are a great country altogether; we have two Presidents; a commission upon every subject under the sun,

including, of course, our Fisheries Commission, and, of course, we read, at least I have read for about sixteen years, of what the peat industry will be—of course, later on. Where does the money come from to support all these bums?

What we need is someone who will do something. For your sake, my sake, the women and children's sake, stand together; we have our salvation in our own hands.

"Skipper."

## IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

Dublin Branch

## GENERAL MEETING

—WILL BE HELD IN—

## THE TRADES HALL

On Sunday, 14th inst

AT 8 P.M.

### General Discussion

All Members are asked to Attend

## GRAND CONCERT and Comedy Entertainment

—IN—

## LANGRISH PLACE HALL

On Sunday, Sept. 14th, 1924

The Celtic Players will present

## "TACTICS"

Followed by "A MANAGER IN A FIX"

(By SEAN SWEETMAN)

And Variety Programme

Admission, 1/6 & 1/-. Children Half-Price



SERVICE QUALITY

"THANK YOU"

**UNITED TEA COMPANY**

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

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Prompt and personal attention given to all orders.

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

Printed by "The Gaelic Press," 31 Upper Liffey Street, Dublin, for the Proprietor, and published by him at "Unity Hall," Dublin.

## IN A WORKERS REPUBLIC

(As the daily and weekly papers are deliberately misrepresenting the Workers' and Peasants' Government of Russia, we reproduce some recent news items from Russian sources.)

### Recognise Russia.

Moscow.—The governments that have thus far recognised Russia are Germany, Denmark, Italy, Greece, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Turkey, Great Britain, Afghanistan, China, Persia. Recognition by Japan and France is pending.

### Housing Schemes.

Moscow, Aug. 21.—Three hundred thousand workers throughout the Ukraine are united in nine large housing co-operative unions, which are repairing war-ruined houses. They expect soon to construct new dwellings.

### Aeroplane in Russia.

Moscow.—The first direct aeroplane flight with passengers from Baku to Teheran, the capital of Persia, was made in May, completing the journey in six hours. The following day an aeroplane arrived in Teheran by the other route from Baku via Enzeli. All the aeroplanes on this route, which now connects Persia and Russia, were made in Soviet factories for the Persian Government.

There is a daily aeroplane between Moscow, Berlin and other capitals. Several thousand mechanics are employed in Soviet factories on air-craft construction for the War Department in case the capitalistic Governments again attack Russia.

### Shipping.

LENINGRAD, RUSSIA.—On May 27 there was opened a regular freight passenger line from Leningrad to London. The steamer Roshal made the first trip flying the Red Flag.

Fleets of steamers are trading direct to all the Baltic countries and two lines have regular runs to Hamburg. The Black Sea Countries have regular Soviet calls and cargoes are now delivered in Soviet ships to Italian ports.

### University Students.

Moscow.—In Moscow there has been a series of "cleanings" which have caused considerable worry in one section of the population after another.

First the speculators or "profiteers" were cleaned out of the city. Under "speculators" came a large number of gamblers, prostitutes, swindlers, bootleggers who were infesting the capital and whose jewels and luxury, even though confined to a few cafes, was causing discontent among the workers. Russia adds to these undesirables the man living by his wits, without legitimate business. A legitimate business is one which has a license, keeps books and pays taxes.

Then followed the "cleaning" of the Communist Party, in which all Communists not actually workers at the bench or peasants on the land, were subjected to grilling investigation as to their ancestors, past history and present work. The purpose of this was to get rid of those elements which were making the Party a means to graft, office-seeking or personal advancement generally, the so-called "intellectuals."

Now comes the University students. Before the revolution there were 90,000 students of University and higher technical institutes in Russia proper. But when education became free, they flocked into the schools until the number reached 176,000. Last year the cost of living under the new policy reduced it somewhat, but there are still 150,000 students and Russia simply cannot support them now, nor furnish jobs to them when they graduate.

"How do you conduct the cleaning?" I asked.

"We have before us the entire file of the student's work. Then we have a conversation with him and ask him questions both to test his knowledge of his life work and what he intends to do with it later in life. From these things we decide whether he is in a suitable place.

One test, is, however, applied which is not common in universities, and that is political knowledge. Every student is expected to know something of the organisation of the State in which he lives, and of what he expects to do for that State as citizen. The blase student common in capitalistic universities, who takes no interest at all in public questions, is simply not allowed to stay in the university, whose business for many years must be, not giving personal culture, but training up leaders for the State out of the ranks of the workers."

### Cheap Books.

Moscow.—Russia has removed all taxes and duties of book manufacturer and books sales within the Soviet Union. This applies to publishing houses of the State, co-operative and educational organisations, while the taxes on private publishers are reduced to one-fourth.

Ten billion pages of printed matter have been issued in the Russian government printing house the past five years. Starting in 1919 as a small office issuing war propaganda, it now specialises in text books, which formed half of its 1923 output, and of which it issued during that year 18,000,000 copies.

Its slogan for next year is "Literature for the Village," and its programme is to supply the thousands of village reading-rooms which have been established during the past two years with material relating to peasant needs, and also simple literary introductions to Russian classics and world history. It claims now to be the largest publishing house in the world, in the number and size of its books.

## LIMERICK MARCHES TIME.

Limerick has not so far been organised by the Workers' Union, although there is a branch established in the town. The majority of the dockers have ceased to pay into the Transport Union, and their membership has consequently lapsed. The old Dockers' Union, which many thought defunct, is still in existence, and caters for the Limerick dockers. When the Transport Union had a little life in it, practically all the dockers were members of two unions. They joined the Transport Union but still retained their membership in the Dockers' Union and have continued to do so up to the present day.

Now that the Workers' Union has entered into the scheme of things, the Limerick dockers are quickly realising where they should line up, and arrangements will soon be made to take them over.

Transport Union members in jobs other than the docks, such as carters, builders' labourers, Cleeves, McMahons, etc., are all in arrears, and have ceased to take any interest, or have any trust in the seab union. They are ready to transfer on the first opportunity.

The Abbeyfeale Branch of the Workers' Union is making rapid headway. West Limerick was lately visited by "Ole Bill" and the Bould O'Brien. However, they didn't remain long.

We hear that a carter, by name, John Shaw, who is employed by Spaight's in their timber yard, put up his horse and went and loaded iron girders in the firm's Hardware Department in Bedford Row, although five of the Hardware Department had been sacked for slackness. This

## UNION DISUNITY.

The Workers' Union has of late acquired a reputation in the eyes of many people because it has undertaken the unenviable work of destroying official scabbery cloaked in the garb of the Transport Union.

The Workers' Union has not, as yet, refused to work with any member of the Transport Union. The members of the latter Union have been warned that their own interests would be best served by transferring to the Workers' Union, but they have not been officially intimidated or coerced in any job in this city, although reports to the contrary are current.

The daily press unceasingly bemoans this fight between a union and a junta. According to themselves the sole concern of these paid liars is the good of the working-man, and in these conflicts between working-men our daily story-tellers see only unneeded suffering and disunity for the proletariat. In mournful tones they ask, "Why can't all unions work in harmony"? And we also ask "Why"; but we would emphasise the word "unions." The Transport Union is not an union, in numbers, spirit, organisation or personnel; and though the Workers' Union has not yet banned the members of the Transport Union from all jobs, yet it has sufficient, aye, more than sufficient justification.

However, 'tis another side of the story we would examine. Statements have appeared in the press, alleged to be given by "prominent trades unionists," in which this supposed ban on Transport members is condemned. We first of all give these publicity agents the lie when they refer to the "ban" or ostracism imposed on any union man by the Workers' Union. Next we would ask all such agents to append their name and official position to all public statements, and last we suggest that they confine their references to "bans and boycotts" to the Trades Unions.

It is common knowledge that there is more disunity and factionism among the Dublin Tradesmen than ever existed in the ranks of the mis-named unskilled worker. In three of the biggest trades in this city two unions cater for each trade. We are not concerned at the moment as to the justice of each union's existence, we are only relating facts.

In the carpentry trade we have the Irish Woodworkers and the Amalgamated Carpenters. In the engineering trade we have the A.S.U. and the Irish Engineering Union; and in the printing trade we have the Dublin Typographical Society, which controls the trade in Dublin City, and the Typographical Society of Manchester, which is the authority in other parts of Ireland. All these rival unions hate and distrust each other and when or where possible refuse to work with members of the rival unions. In the printing trade should a member of the Manchester Society obtain work in Dublin whilst a Dublin Society man is idle, then immediately all hands on the job down tools until the offending member is sacked. This is common practice in tradesmen's circles, yet when the offence is only imputed to the Workers' Union and not proven, every little official bursts into loud wails over the disunity of labour and the suffering of the working man.

We have no remark to make on the officials, but we would suggest to the rank and file of the trades unions that if they had as much mutual trust and brotherhood among themselves as the much despised labourers have, then a brighter future might await organised labour.

kind of work has become very common in Limerick lately and we would suggest to those guilty that it is about time it stopped before the consequences grow too heavy.

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

# IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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

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.

## PROFIT FROM SHIPBUILDING

Mr. Scott, one of the part owners of the Dublin Dockyard Co., died last week in Holyhead. He came to this country over ten years ago and his available capital was less than a sum of four figures. He became a partner in the Dockyard and was the controlling voice during the most profitable years for shipbuilders; and when he found the profits were declining he sold out and retired from active business. He is dead, and now the amount of his wealth is made known. It amounts to £59,000. Practically every penny of this sum has been made in the shipyards of Dublin, and yet every day in life he never ceased to bewail the high wages and used his every endeavour to reduce the pittance paid to his employees.

The profits he made have been common to every shipyard owner in these islands. Yet, the shipyards pay less wages in proportion to the skill required and the risks undertaken than any other industry.

We have still some shipyard owners in this town who also came here without even the price of a meal in their pockets and now they are wealthy beyond need. Yet the cry continually rises "We want wages reduced." The wages have been reduced time and time again and still the yards are closed. The wages are low enough to suit the employers, and likewise the material, but the reason for not re-opening the yard is due to another cause.

In the shipping world freights are small, but, nevertheless, bring big rates, and the British shipping world especially is at present flooded with ex-German ships and consequently there is little need for new ships and shipyards are idle. And that is why the yards of this town are closed. The profits have been made in the industry and now, when the slump comes, the philanthropic owners naturally refuse to use their spare cash in order to keep their men at work.

## FREEDOM FUND.

We understand that the certificates for the Freedom Fund will be ready for purchase by the end of this week. This news is definite and disappointment will not await any applicant.

It has been decided that these certificates will be redeemable. With each certificate of payment will be issued a receipt, stating that this sum of £1 is redeemable five years after date of issue at the Head Office of the Union. Therefore, those who wish to merely lend the money should keep the receipt safely and when the necessary period has elapsed the sum of money may be recovered.

Certificates will be on sale at all Branches of the Union, or may be purchased by post.

## AMERICA'S WELCOME TO MOTHER PEARSE.

Mrs. Pearse, mother of Padraig Pearse, is now touring America in an effort to collect funds sufficient for the establishment of St. Enda's School on a firm basis.

Some months after the initiation of the "Free" State a subsidy was offered Mrs. Pearse, to help her to keep the School open. She, of course, refused it, and the years since have been times of continual striving to keep Pearse's ideal in being.

Being assured of a good response to her appeal in America, Mrs. Pearse sailed some months past, and in every American city where she voiced her appeal she has met with a great response and a tremendous reception.

From New York to Frisco the Irish in America received Padraig Pearse's mother as one of those who has made the Great Sacrifice. And even in Australia the exiles have come forward in an effort to help Mother Pearse in her endeavour to make her son's aim in life a concrete part of this nation.

We understand that American friends have promised to endow ten Free Scholarships in St. Enda's, and also fully equip the school.

We are glad that those of our race in other lands have not forgotten the mother of the Brothers Pearse and their sacrifice for this nation, even though we at home have failed to shoulder our rightful burden.

## THE PARADOX OF WEALTH.

Over one half of the world's gold supply is right here in the United States. There are two million men out of work without the wherewithal to secure the necessities of life. America has the largest cement works, the biggest steel plants and the largest lumber camps. There are 150,000 families in the State of California who are sleeping out in their automobiles. Such is the tragic paradox that is daily enacted here in the United States.

\* \* \*

Peter J. Brady has attended the British Trade Union Congress as a fraternal delegate from U.S.A. He is Polish by birth, but uses an Irish name to advance his political fortunes. He was a servant of the British Government and succeeded in defeating the Irish boycott resolution at the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labour.

Before he left America he shot his mouth off for a few moments. He is for the Dawes Report. The Dawes Report means taking from Germany in goods what she cannot pay in gold. This means that German goods will flood American markets to the bitter disadvantage of the American working class. Peter J. Brady is a Labour leader! (Mr. Printer—emphasise that—Labour Leader!) You had better look out for Peter. He is going to see that no foreign governments put it all over America. "Not if I can help it," says Pete.

Peter may visit Dublin. It is to be hoped that the Irish Republicans will accord Brady a reception worthy of the man. Poor Harry Boland could have told a good and illuminating story regarding Brady.

## IRISH ASSURANCE AGENTS.

To All Assurance Agents Working for Irish Offices.

Are you organised? If not, why not? All other workers think of their own interests first. Do you?

A meeting of above, under auspices of W.U.I., on Thursday Evening, 25th Sept., 1924, at 8 o'clock, in Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street.

Consider your own position and that of "your" comrades and attend without fail.

UNITY HALL,  
18th Sept., 1924.

## TO ALL PORT WORKERS CARGO, COAL, CARTERS, ETC.

FELLOW WORKERS—You have seen during the past weeks the depths to which the so-called Executive of the almost defunct Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and their dupes, the few individuals who still cling to the organisation of scabs and strike-breakers, have descended. Open and flagrant scabbery under police protection, assisted by the C.I.D., in the case of the Inchicore dispute and in other places. You now see the conspiracy exposed between O'Brien and the employers in the Fish Trade to reduce wages on the trawlers. For those of you who have not as yet joined with your fellow union members in the Workers' Union of Ireland we urge you to realise your position even at this late hour.

To those who have enrolled in the Workers' Union—You are notified that a Card Inspection will be carried out from Monday next, Sept. 22nd.

By Order Executive.  
JIM LARKIN.

NOTE.—All Union Members must carry their Cards from Monday, 22nd September, till Monday, 29th September, 1924.

## OUR INTENTION.

Next week we will start a story and give you a word picture of a journey from Dublin to Moscow and further, taking you through the cities from Leningrad to Ninji Novgorod, the Caucasus and Trans Georgia. We will give you the exact conditions as they appeared; what the conditions of life are in the cities and the country; how the workers in these cities and the peasants in the country live and what incidents and happenings make up the daily round of their lives.

We hope to print at an early date pictures taken in these various cities. We will speak the truth, let who will be offended.

## BONDS OF FREEDOM.

In this issue we call your attention to a matter of urgent importance.

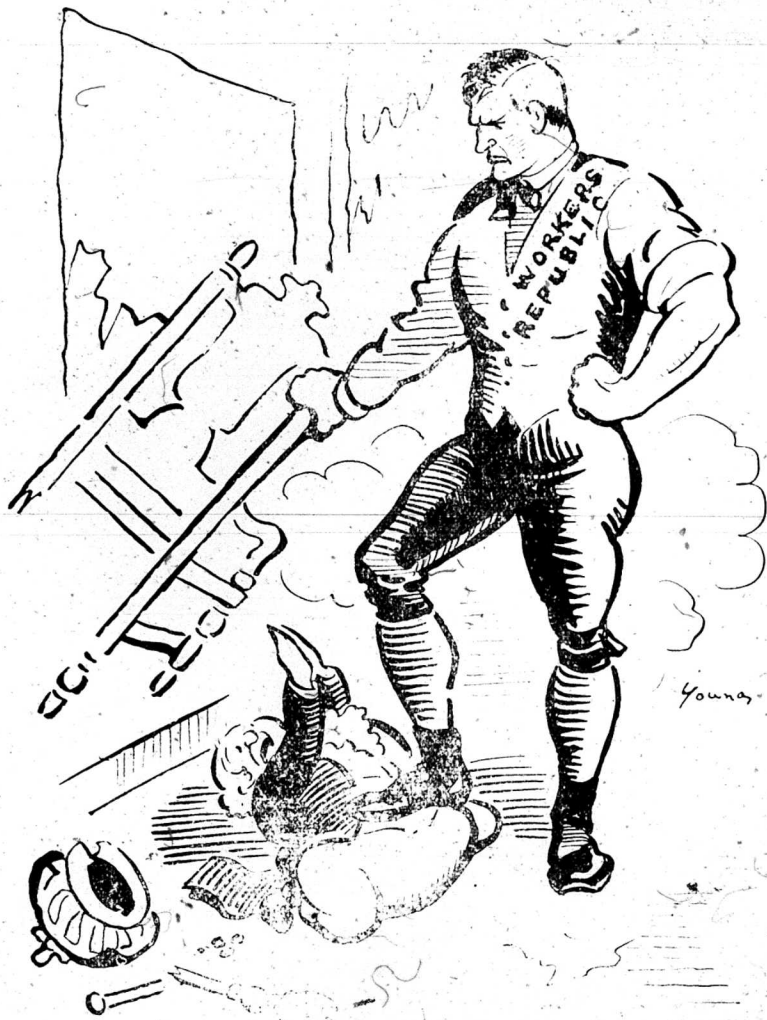
The Workers' Union of Ireland, the old Transport membership under a new name, is issuing Bonds to the value of One Pound, payable on demand five years from date of issue. We urge our readers to urge others to take up at least one Bond, which can be paid for in instalments, weekly or monthly. We know the many calls on the militant rebels of the Irish working class. These Freedom Bonds are worth an effort and maybe we of the Workers' Union of Ireland are worthy of the struggle for freedom and deserve a little backing now and we will back others to the limit of strength. The cause demands your support of these Bonds of Freedom.

## TO OUR READERS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

A Strike is on at Pim's, George's Street. Please convey to your friends and neighbours that all delivery men and boys are scabs who went in and took union men's and boys' positions.

An Injury to One is the Concern of All!



**REPUBLICS AND FREEDOM.**

The greater number of political states in the world are now under government systems known as republics. Previous to the Great War kings were more numerous than presidents in Europe, but during the Great Butchery—changes incidental to such a war—many crowned heads were laid low, and kingdoms became republics.

The largest countries on earth thus changed their political systems. Germany, Austria, Russia and Turkey all became republics. Yet, of all these great changes only one resulted in the people, the common people, gaining better conditions of livelihood. Russia and the Russian people were the only beneficiaries by these changes; and Russia is also the only country which did not follow the common lead and accept a political republic. The Russians went farther and declared a Workers' Republic and have thus advanced beyond the bounds of human conception.

We in Ireland are also faced with the problem of choosing between a political and a workers' republic. Our artist this week has pictured the power of a workers' republic, what it entails and why we strive for its attainment. Our object in life, and we hope it is yours, is the complete destruction of the capitalist system and the rearing in its place of a system of communal ownership and industry, in which all who are able must do their share of work and in return for which they will receive the necessities of life and what luxuries may be available for common use.

Much blood has been shed in Ireland of late years in an effort to attain a political republic. Of those who died in this cause, individuals, few in number, had another object in view. They desired to win freedom from this land, but, realising that human enslavement and want could exist even in a self-governing Ireland, they made their goal a republic based upon the ownership of the land and industries by the common people.

Now, we in our day are trying to forward their work, while others are still groping in the dark for that fantasy—a free political republic. How can an Irish Republic be free if its major industries are owned by English capital. We can see how England would interfere by the proposed Railway Amalgamation Scheme in this "Free State." This scheme, be it good or bad, was ready to be put into operation when the L.M.S. Rly. of England interfered, and by the power of its invested capital in an Irish railway held up the amalgamation, because such a course did not coincide with the plans of the L.M.S. Rly. to capture the eastern seaboard railways of Ireland. Such an event could also occur in a republic, and the only preventative would be nationalisation, thereby stealing a march on the future workers' republic, which is another name for nationalisation, if we may use the term.

Therefore, to those who still hold faith in politicians and a republic fashioned by them, we would suggest that they re-apply their minds to the problem of Irish freedom, not merely freedom of government, but the more important aspect, freedom of body,

**TULLAMORE.**

**THE TRANSPORT'S LAST STAND.**

The Transport Union is still involved in the strike at Tullamore, which is now entering on its third month. All the big traders in Tullamore are held up by the strike; and after refusing for weeks to attend a conference, they have at last agreed to meet the men and discuss the points at issue.

The Transport Executive have concentrated their resources on Tullamore in the hope of winning the strike and using the victory for propaganda. They have concentrated all their resources, but one—their finance, £60,000—which, as "Cockle" O'Shannon said, was "behind."

The outlook is dark for the men on strike, but solidarity may yet win the day, despite the intrigues of O'Brien and "Cockle."

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

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

Ratlin Head—At Bombay from Barry; due sail from Bombay for Calcutta to load for UK, and Continent.

Torr Head—Arrived Buenos Ayres, 5th inst., from Rosario.

Melmore Head—Sailed from Barry, 13th inst., for Port Said.

Fanad Head—Sailed from Quebec, 8th inst., for Belfast and Dublin in order named.

Dunaff Head—Arrived at Buenos Ayres 28th ult., from Rosario.

Kenbane Head—Arrived at St. John, N.B., from Cardiff; due Montreal, 28th inst., to complete for Belfast.

Carrigan Head—Passed Copenhagen from Greenock, 15th inst., for Rangoon and Riga to load for Belfast.

Lord Londonderry—Passed Gibraltar, 14th inst., from Port of Rotterdam.

Lord Downshire—At Belfast.

Lord Antrim—Arrived Three Rivers from Troon, 12th inst.; loads homewards Montreal/Hamburg; arrived Montreal 16 inst.

Bengore Head—At Belfast from Pernau and Riga; sails midnight, 18th inst., via Greenock for Bonga and Hango, completing Riga for Belfast.

Orlock Head—At Belfast.

Glen Head—Arrived Hamburg, 15th inst., from Londonderry; loads for Cork and Belfast.

Wicklow Head—Sailed from Ghent, 16 inst., for Dublin and Belfast.

Fair Head—Due sail from Hamburg for Dublin and Belfast.

Triño—Arrived Belfast, 17th inst., from Amsterdam and Rotterdam via Dublin; sails on 17th inst. for Amsterdam via Ayr.

Theano—Due sail from Amsterdam for Belfast and Dublin; completing Rotterdam on 19th inst.

Tyro—Due sail from Llanely for Hamburg.

Tallo—Due sail from Antwerp for Cork and Waterford; completing Rotterdam on 18th inst.

Sonnenfelde—Sailed from Ayr, 16th inst., for Bremen and Hamburg.

Audierno—Arrived Belfast, 16th inst., from Bremen and Hamburg via Dublin.

mind and soul—economic freedom. Study the problem, determine the ultimate object, consider the means available and believe that many will come to see that economic and political freedom are interdependent.

## PASSING REFLECTIONS.

Travelling on a Drumcondra-Clonskea tram a week or so ago we espied opposite us a Civil Servant who did well for himself during the Plack and Tan regime by reason of his anti-Irish bias and who, since the advent of freedom, has added still further to his emoluments at the expense of less favoured colleagues.

## A Twopenny Fare.

Trams proceeding in the direction of Merrion Street at 9.25 in the morning or returning at 1 p.m. in the afternoon have a flavour all their own, and the pervading atmosphere of respectability presses so heavily that even the conductors feel constrained to speak with a Rathmines accent. Perhaps you have noticed it.

You may tell a Civil Servant and make a fair guess at his salary by the paper he reads. Gentlemen who confine themselves to the sporting column betray their financial position hopelessly and their rank is apparent. A step higher stands the reader of "London Opinion" and such like, and varying between him and the players of Tennis and Rugby are the readers of "John o' London's Weekly," "The Irish Field" and "Punch."

## Highbrows.

But above and apart from the devotees of the Cult of one-two-three, the sketchy periodical and the healthy-animal press, is a class whose predilections run to the "Statist," the "London Times Financial Supplement" and the—. The readers of the last of these devour the two first-mentioned regularly to assure themselves that the National Periodical—which is the last-mentioned—has not departed from the narrow path and anticipation is never in doubt.

An accident put a copy of last week's "Irish Statesman" into our hands and we read, with a degree of amusement, an article on things in Ireland as they appear through the spectacles of high-salaried officialdom and the Higher Art. The gentleman on the tram already referred to—one of the highly-paid, and, ergo, a good Christian—smacked his lips on the occasion, we noticed, and gave token of his appreciation of the editorial mind by a softening of the official profile. We do not know the cause of laughter in the case, but feel assured that it was not any of the extracts—touched on below—which are taken from the last issue of the "Irish Statesman."

## Definitions Ad Lib.

"The Free State exists less we believe because of its constitution than because it has a humanist basis. . . . As to what a "humanist" is, the "Irish Statesman" is comprehensive. "The humanist is not dominated by theories, but wishes, first of all, for cultural and economic development. He believes in evolution more than revolution, in friendship more than conflict. He wishes to enrich the life of the average man by education, so that instead of one abstract passion he will have a thousand concrete interests in books, in music, in a varied economic system which involves the application of many sciences and makes for the richest intellectual life."

The "humanist basis" on which the Free State has been erected is personified, according to the editor, in—

Let the "Statesman" speak for itself. "When Mr. (Kevin) O'Higgins, some months ago, said he stood for the common people and the right to live, he was, we think, a humanist."

## Intellectual Ginger.

From an acquaintance with the genius represented by the man on the tram we feel there must have been a quickening towards the "richest intellectual life" at reading of the "varied economic system which involves the application of many sciences. . . . If the editor had thought well enough to—

come down to earth, even if only once, and pass calm judgment on the intellectual and moral qualities of the "humanists" on whom he trusts to build his "varied economic system," perhaps his pen would not run so freely. Apart from this, however, the "varied economic system" of which he writes in the general way beloved by men who sit on trams, has taught that we see to recommend it beyond other verbal specifics, of which the world has been surfeited in our days. To get down to bedrock, a cursory examination of the record of some of our "statesmen" and their point of view will suffice.

## What is Co-operation?

Some years ago the present editor of the "Irish Statesman" wrote a book with the title "The National Being." Reading it at the time we were struck at the casual manner in which the mere workers, forming the mass of the agricultural community, were dealt with. It was evidently the creed of the writer then, as it obviously is now, that those who count and are to count in the future are the members of the bourgeois farming class. As the farmer class cannot exist, as such, unless the present wages system continues, so the seed of "co-operation" planted by Plunkett House cannot take root in any system not basically capitalist. As showing that this is so we take an extract from the "Irish Statesman's" article, before referred to. The reference is to the late "civil war" in Ireland. "We are convinced also that another prolonged struggle would so disorder our economic system that the consequences of reckless and, ineffective nationalism would be **Internationalism of the Communist type.**"

## The Red "Terror."

Seeing that Communism is co-operation on the big scale and in the widest sense, the excerpt from the "Irish Statesman" gives the whole position away on the protagonists of so-called co-operation in Ireland. The mask hiding the features of the new patriotism has slipped and it is for all to see the spectacle of the "varied economic system" in the making.

## Salvation.

Mr. O'Higgins' attitude in the recent "civil" war is considered worthy of the praise of the "Irish Statesman." Says the writer: "When Mr. O'Higgins said he was, we think, a humanist protesting against the pursuit, regardless of consequences of one ideal which threatened to wreck the happiness of the average man and to **deprive him of his completeness, his security, his employment, his recreation, his culture and all that makes for happiness and a rich life.** The average man, apparently, is not aware of how near he was to the brink, but now that his completeness, security, employment, recreation, culture, happiness and a rich life are secured to him, he will rest assured that the reduction in Old Age Pensions, the cut in Teachers' Salaries, the prevailing unemployment and the legalisation of the 50/- a-week standard wage—with National Loan at 91 1-8 in the shade—are all for the best and a reasonable development of the "varied economic system."

The "Irish Statesman," admirer of the "moderateness" of Johnson, T.D., and the Irish Labour Party, and friend of the Harrisons, Malcolm Lyons and the rest of the brood, whose purpose is to make of the country, not a highly developed, modern State, but a home farm for the "big brudder" across the sea, has a long, long way to go for that "varied economic system." We doubt not the gentleman who travels on the Drumcondra tram will be long gathered to his fathers, and the State that "exists less we believe because of its constitution than because it has a humanist basis. . . ." will be but a memory, none the less that the promoters of Plunkett Houseism determine to the contrary.

## THE HONEST WAY.

North City Branch Irish National Painters has passed a resolution demanding the release of all Irish Political Prisoners incarcerated in English Prisons, and instructed their representatives on the Workers' Council to urge that body to demand all Labour members to withdraw from "An Dail," as their presence there only condones the continued detention of these prisoners.

The members of the Irish National Painters must realise by this time that the members of the so-called "Irish Labour Party" not only condone by their presence in "An Dail" the continued detention of Irish Political Prisoners, but that they have actively supported the Free State Government in their campaign of brutality and murder of those who fought for Irish freedom.

"Implementer" Johnson has backed the Free State with all his might and would maintain its supremacy "even if it cost as much more," and "Field-Marshal" William is determined that "Irregularism" must never again raise its barbed head to endanger "Society." All the other Labour members have similarly given their support in the name of the "will of the people," and in return for their services, rendered in defence of this portion of the h-Empire, have been awarded Senatorial honours.

Do the Irish National Painters foolishly believe that these traitors to Ireland and to Labour will protest against the autocracy of the Free State Junta, calling itself "Government," by withdrawing their members from "An Dail," or do they fondly imagine that the "Workers' Council," (a body kept in existence for the sole purpose of registering the decisions arrived at by Ole Bill's Gang) will urge such a mode of procedure on the body which masquerades under the name of the "Irish Labour Party?"

A more practical method for the Irish National Painters to adopt would be to withdraw their representatives from the "Workers' Council." In this way they would effectively protest against the detention of the prisoners, they would withdraw support from the gang of Treaty Implementers and Scab-suppliers and would help in the work of establishing true democracy in this country.

"PETER THE PAINTER"

## "INDEPENDENT" SOBS.

The "Independent" for Tuesday, 16th inst., publishes an account of the treatment meted out to the internees in Larne Workhouse and Derry Gaol. The report stated that some of the prisoners had been incarcerated since 1922. The "Independent" has, at different times, suggested that the men imprisoned in Ulster Gaols and also in England and Scotland should be released. We agree. But we would remind our esteemed contemporary and others that there are still many prisoners confined in gaols under the control of Messrs. Cosgrave and O'Higgins, and that these prisoners are as worthy of release as their fellow-prisoners in gaols under other authorities. We have not noticed many demands in the Press for the release of the "Free" State prisoners, of whom some have also been confined since 1922, and all of whom have experienced treatment like to that described in Tuesday's "Independent." And yet, that truthful sheet has never suggested that they be released.

This paper demands the release not only of all political prisoners in Ireland, but also of those in England and Scotland. The fact that a man is confined in an Ulster Gaol does not make his claim to freedom any more valid than the claims of those imprisoned in other Irish provinces. All political prisoners in the still United Kingdom are entitled to their freedom and their release must be demanded on all possible occasions.

**MR. DOOLEY ON "THE PRINCE."**

"Yes, sir, Lord Renfrew has come over to see th' polo, an' maybe to have a good laugh. He'll have a chance to do both if he keeps his eyes open. He rides his horse himself, off an' on. He rides like a King, but Kings nowadays don't ride; so, in consequence, ivry time Lord Renfrew rides he spins a week or two at home havin' th' horseshoes picked out iv his person. Th' English Kings were never gr-reat riders as far back as I can remember. Hogan says he wanst saw this young man's gran'father on horse-back. He did'n't fall off, but Hogan was afraid th' horse might buckle undher him. No, sir, a wise King sticks to th' automobile these days. I doubt if aven th' Indyan Kings played polo. They sint out their brothers, an' if they lost the pizined them. Faith, if I was King I'd like to see th' conspirator that wud get me on a horse an' take me away fr'm me comfortable sofy, where I lay smokin' me pipe cooled with rose wather an' watchin' the nautch girls doin' th' dance devant which we had at our wurru'd's fair where it was far more pop'lar thin th' agaraculehural exhibit, especially with th' agraculehurists. I wint there siv'ral times meself. Wanst I see two elegymen in th' aujence an' ast them what they were doin' there. They said they were Egyptologists.

No, sir, Lord Renfrew is not, maybe, a gr-reat horseman, but he don't have to be. That ain't what he's paid fr'. Maybe th' horse knows who it has on its back an' becomes awkward, self-conscjous, unaisy an' stumbling like an American citizen in th' prinsine of riley. But he's a fine, good-lookin' game young fellow an' ivrybody is glad to see him over here, aven th' Ancient Ordher iv Hibernyans. That kind iv an English visitor is always welcome in our mist. He ain't like a Prince iv Wales at all. Ye wudden't think him an' th' Black Prince, fr' instance, held th' same office. This wan wud nivir burn Joan iv Arc at th' stake. He'd dance with her. An' if he danced like most British gentlemen 'twud come to th' same thing.

Still his comin' over here in disguise, as it were, is causin' a good dale iv embarrassment among th' American arrystocracy. They'd like to see him in full uniform. It's very hard on a free-born American lady to be denied th' privilege iv doin' a hand-spring, nose-dive or genuflexion in the prinsine iv riley. An' they say th' ladies ar-re not s'posed aven to curtesy. Think iv that, will ye. They ar-re s'posed to stand erect. But I don't think they'll pay any attention to orders. Mrs. E. Plumfoot Jenkins, th' we'l-known s'ciety leader an' wife iv th' flour an' feed king iv th' same name, says: 'I expect to pay his rile highness th' rayspiet joo to his station and to mine. I expect to meet th' Prince. I know the yardmaster iv th' Long Island railroad an' whin his rile highness comes through I'll be on th' platform. D'ye think I wud stand up in his prinsine? I cudden't if I wanted to. Me knees wudden't let me. They just nach'rally give away in th' prinsine iv riley.'

"An' there ye ar-re. Th' English ar-re lucky in their Kings. Or maybe they're smart. They like their monarchs to be pleasant and agreeable, th' way, on the whole, we like our Prsidents, an' we git thim that way. If an English King was clever he'd lose his place. If he made an ipigram he'd go to th' tower. An' if cracked a joke he might lose his head. An' what's the raysult? Th' Czar iv Rooshya, that was th' most pow'ful monarch in th' wurru'd, is down in an oil well in Sibecya, poor man. Th'

Kaiser is sawin' wood in a two-be-four back yard in Holland. Th' Impror iv Austhree is th' Lord knows where. Th' King iv Boolgahrya is shakin' dice with tourists at Ostend. Ye nivir hear iv th' King iv Italy or th' King iv Spain. But the King iv England is settin' as serene an' solid on his throne as Hlinnery th' Eight, bedad, an' will be as long as you an' I live, Hinmissy.

**Easy-Going Kings.**

"That's because th' Kings iv England do what they ar-re told. Whin a proclamation is prsinted to thim they don't ast what it is about. 'Nivir mind th' contints, boys,' says they. 'Where do we sign?' Th' King iv England is a free thrader wan year, a protektionist another, a soecyalist now an' wud be an Anabaptist if that's what his people wanted. In th' course iv two or three weeks atther a pollytician is ilieted Prime Minister he's atin' out iv th' monarch's hand.

"Th' on'y arbitrary King iv England in my time was Queen Victoriya. She ruled with an ir'n hand an' she was on'y a little mite iv a woman that wud walk undher a table, as Mack says. 'I always thought the English people liked her because iv th' way she threated her Prime Ministers. She was much kinder to th' house sarvants. Some iv them she was very pleasant to. Wan used to swear joyvally iv her prinsine. She liked thim. Thim there was another, a Jew Prime Minister, that used to pay her compliments, an' she liked him, too. She knew they were humbugs, but she liked thim. But whin Gladstun wint to th' palace, whose mighty voice had shook all th' thrones iv Europe but hers, he was threated as though he'd come around to take an ordher fr' coal. She kept him standin' an' whin she'd finished talkin' dismissed him before he cud say annything, an' he wint back and scolded th' Undher Secerity fr' Foreign Affairs in Greek verse. Maybe she thought he was a humbug too. Any man that wears th' kind iv a collar he a ways wore must be a humbug.

"I hear th' young Prince is thinkin' iv marryin' an American girl," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I don't believe anny American girl wud marry a Prince iv Wales unless, iv course, she was forced to be an ambitious, cool, design' mother," said Mr. Dooley.

(Reprinted from the N.Y. World.)

**THOSE WICKED BOLSHIES.**

As a foreword to a few remarks on the "Bolshevik Reign of Terror" (vide "Irish Independent"), the following from the editorial columns of that journal will be of interest.

"The Reconstruction Act (Dublin) provides power to sell the sites without the consent of the owners unless reasonable progress has been made within the next eighteen months."

Bolshevism—that's what we call it!

"Irish Independent," 15th Sept., 1924.---

"The Cheka, which was the revolutionary terror organisation, has been abolished, but only in name, and in its place has been put another department called the State Political Office, spoken of as the G.P.U. For "Cheka" will our readers substitute "C.I.D." and see if it makes their flesh creep.

"Not a single individual in the State can escape from its supervision. Its powers are great: it can search any house at any hour of the day or night and can arrest any individual on its own account. Administrative arrests these are called. More than this, without resort to trial of any kind it can deport people to distant parts of Siberia or to the far north."

Before going any further with the recital we would draw our readers attention to remarks of President Cosgrave in reference to the "Irish Independent" made some time ago. Amongst other things he said that the "Independent" was doing all the damage it could in endeavouring to hamper the work of the Free State Government. Although the "Irish Independent" is part and parcel of the Free State machine, it takes the side of those, in that ensemble, who may be called the Healyites (i.e., the Governor-General and Mr. Kevin O'Higgins), against the Cosgraveites. A number of our readers may not be aware of it, but the fact is that Messrs: Cosgrave and O'Higgins are enemies and there is continual manœuvring within the ranks of Cumann na nGaedheal for control by each party. With the return of Mr. J. McGrath and the "National" Party the outlook is bad for Mr. O'Higgins and his distinguished uncle. The "Irish Independent" has always been the organ of "Tim" Healy and this explains the antagonism to Cosgrave and Cosgrave's outburst against that paper. The "Independent" is fearful to attack the Free State openly and is now carrying on the offensive under the guise of articles on Russia, which it is known will be understood by the intelligent section of its readers in the proper connection. With this in mind our readers will appreciate the meaning of the last extract from the "Irish Independent" given above. To those who may not see the point may we explain that the term "administrative arrests" have reference to certain provisions in the Free State Safety Act.

Here is a further extract from the article on "Russia."

"Often arrests are effected with great suddenness; a pian is walking with his wife in the street. Someone beckons him and he leaves her. Several months later she learns that he is 'somewhere in the Ural.' Smart, isn't it?"

Still another extract. "Arrests are made on absurd grounds. I knew one man—a notoriously gentle-mannered individual, if there ever was one—who had been in prison for several months on the charge that he had intended to make himself the Dictator of Russia." This reference is to the arrest of Mr. De Valera and is also supposed to contain a sly hit at the title "President of the Irish Republic."

Again: "The authorities deny that trials are dispensed with and point to the criminal code, which provides that no individual can be deprived of liberty without first having been brought to trial. As a matter of fact this criminal code permits of long deferment of trial, apart from which the evidence is overwhelming that people are imprisoned and exiled without any public hearing of their cases." This also refers to the powers of arrest and detention under the Public Safety Act.

A paragraph dealing with the opening of correspondence and the methods of obtaining information is surely devastating. "All letters from abroad are opened, photographed and recorded in the archives of the G.P.U."

There have been instances of children giving their parents away. To have a telephone in the house is to incur danger, as it will certainly be used by the G.P.U. as an instrument of espionage."

With that we leave the "Irish Independent" and its articles on "Russia" for the present.

**WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.**

NO. 1 BRANCH, UNITY HALL.

**SHOP STEWARDS.**

The weekly meeting of all Shop Stewards of this Branch is held every Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in Unity Hall.

All Shop Stewards are urged to attend regularly.

## THE BOUNDARY GAME.

Mr. Justice Feetham's holiday is being unduly prolonged, and the course of the Boundary dispute daily becomes more involved. It reminds one of the days when Carson initiated the gun-running campaign, and the hesitancy of the British Government at the present moment has its precedent in the policy of the government of that day.

### Ramsay MacDonald in a Fix.

As in 1913, so in 1924, developments of the problem turn on the policy decided on, or to be decided on, by the British Government. Ramsay MacDonald has but one alternative to the 1913 policy, and unless it is adopted by his Government, he will find himself, before many months, confronted with a situation more critical than that created by the treaty with Soviet Russia. Put in a nutshell, the interpretation of Article 12, in its literal sense, is the only way out for the British Government, unless that Government chooses to face the storm which neither the Free State nor British Governments will be able to avert in Ireland, in consequence of any other policy.

### Put Yourself in Ramsay's Place.

The recalcitrant attitude of the Six County Government on the Boundary problem is at one with that of 1913, with but this difference: that whereas the British army of occupation of that day had carried through a successful "military" (!) in defence of King and Country, and the maintenance of the status quo, there is now a bar against membership of the Orange order by British army officers. In addition, Britain is not so much open to the influence of the aristocratic caste as before the war for Civilisation, Christianity, etc., and the cutting off of the subsidy for the maintenance of the "Specials," a not inconsiderable source of income, are factors in the reckoning. For these reasons the Six County Government are not as confident of the final outcome as in the earlier situation, though the "extreme" attitude has massed behind it the social and economic forces represented by the "Morning Post," "Daily Mail," and the "Times."

The position of "Ulster" not being as strong as heretofore, the task of Ramsay MacDonald is to that extent the easier. He is not unaware of the fact, nor of the additional economical effect which the threatened withdrawal of British forces from the Six County area would cause.

The ultimate choice with the British Government lies between facing an angry "Ulster" or an enraged Southern Ireland, and the present conversations behind closed doors are with a view to finding an agreement of a sort, that will put off the final reckoning until more peaceful times. Those in whose hands the immediate destinies of the country rests are fearful of a compromise that will give an advantage to the Republican party at their expense, but for all that, their commitments in the past put them out of the field as a serious proposition in a fight with their British co-signatories to the Treaty.

As we have stated in previous issues, one of the conditions binding on the Irish signatories to the Treaty is the payment of "Ireland's share of Britain's national debt." To the Cosgrave-McGrath element in the Government it is the bitterest of the many pills they have to swallow, for it disposes finally of the pretension of our being an independent national unit, and there are many people in Ireland who

have convinced themselves, to that effect. To the O'Higgins-Healy group, who have been playing their own hand, up to the last few weeks, the idea of paying part of Britain's national debt is a thing of delight, for that combination is, and has been, well represented in the British army circles for years, and their pre-dispositions are of a Red-White-and-Blue tinge.

The imminence of political disaster to the Free State party has induced a rapprochement, and for the first time in many months there is a working agreement between Cosgraveism and O'Higginsism. The reunion of forces is primarily due to Ramsay MacDonald, whose influence is also at work, angling in some extreme quarters, for a "settlement by agreement." How far MacDonald will succeed in his efforts depends on the "extreme section," and whether it proves itself amenable to the continued existence of the Six County Government at the cost of a sacrifice by Britain of "Ireland's share of Britain's national debt" and the oath of allegiance. This would seem to be the limit of concession of the MacDonald Government and it has elements that will appeal to a considerable number of "anti-Treatyites."

If the MacDonald "feelers" result favourably, the crisis for all parties will have passed. MacDonald will once again come into the limelight as a "statesman"; "Ulster" will remain an integral part of the Empire, and the fate of Tyrone and Fermanagh will be determined for the time being. "Southern Ireland," in that case, will be once more "united" (Heaven help us!), and the future will be allowed to take care of itself. Should the "extreme" party not give way on the question of Tyrone and Fermanagh the crisis will be precipitated and MacDonald will have to make his choice between sacrificing "Ulster" or facing a situation in "Southern" Ireland that has proved too much for bigger men than him.

## WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

BEEF BUTCHERS  
(PORTERS' SECTION).

### NOTICE.

All applications for membership and all other matters concerning the section will be dealt with by the Section Committee, which meets every Sunday at 12.30 p.m., in Room 5, Unity Hall.

By Order,  
SECTION COMMITTEE.

## WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

UNITY HALL, DUBLIN.

Organising meetings will be held in the following districts at the times stated:—

Tallaght	.....	12 o'clock
Rathfarnham	.....	1.30 p.m.
Clondalkin	.....	3 p.m.
Lucan	.....	4.30 p.m.
Beresford Place	.....	8 p.m.

On Sunday, 28th September, meetings will be held at—

Blanchardstown	.....	12 o'clock
Finglas	.....	4 p.m.
Santry	.....	6.30 p.m.

Speakers will be drawn from the following: Jim Larkin, Peter Larkin, Jim Mitchell, John Farrelly, P. T. Daly.

## IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in Unity Hall, on Tuesday, 23rd, at 7.30 p.m.

Business of an important nature will be dealt with.

## JIM LARKIN IN LONDON

Irish Worker League.

London Branch, 124 Walworth Road, S.E.

### MEETINGS.

In support of Workers' Republic for Ireland allied to World Federation of Workers' Republics, to explain policy of League and demand release of political prisoners.

Friday 26th.—Bow; Bromley Public Hall, 7.30.

Saturday 27th.—Rotherhithe; Town Hall, 7.30.

Sunday 28th.—Woolwich; The Cinema, Beresford Square, 2.15. Battersea; Town Hall, 7.30.

Speakers:—Jim Larkin, (Capt.) Jack White, and others.

### Monday 29th.

Reception to Jim Larkin on occasion of first public appearance in London since release from Sing-Sing.

Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, 7.30.

Coiligh Mor. Dancing. Tara Irish Orchestra.

Patk. Tynan, tenor; Eileen Cullinane, mezzo.; Constance Creeghan, Violiniste. Saplatrala and other workers' leaders will join in welcome and festivities.

Admission, 1/- Only. Pay at Door.

Book these dates. Come early and avoid "Full House."

## READ "THE IRISH WORKER" REGULARLY.

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Poplar.—Chilvers, 38 Upper North St.

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





Edited by Jim Larkin.

No. 62 NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1924

TWOPENCE

# FROM DUBLIN TO LENINGRAD

In the month of February I received an urgent call to proceed to Russia with reference to matters concerning the world working-class movement, and also touching upon other important matters, economic and political, affecting both the peoples of this country and Soviet Russia. I immediately made arrangements with my comrades to carry on during my absence and having certain business propositions to submit to friends in Germany, I appealed to our Minister for Foreign Affairs for a passport for myself and son to travel to Germany. Arrangements having been made upon my arrival in Berlin to transport myself and son to Moscow.

I sent a letter to our Minister, Desmond Fitzgerald, requesting information as to the issue of passports—was referred to Hume Street—went in person—was ushered into an office wherein sat a most engaging young lady of uncertain age, with the temperament of a Lord High Executioner. She seemed to be a promoted member of the "Come and I'll Search Ye Ladies" Corps, knowing nothing except how to draw a salary. She could give the humble suppliant for advice no comfort either in words or looks. However later I was informed Dublin Castle was the seat of information. I approached that centre of light and learning with all due deference, and in a room, graced with the limbs and features of a Gaelic Adonis, who, to my surprise, exemplified a degree of courtesy exceptional in these days of a native government. Under his direction we filled in four different application forms, handed over two Post Office Orders, and awaited His Majesty King Desmond's pleasure. After some days we were informed from London no passports could be issued until we filled in a further questionnaire. I wrote the Lanky Lacrymose Desmond a respectful note of enquiry stating we had made application for a passport, filled out the questionnaire set down, paid our lawful dues to His Majesty King George Wettin, and stating our purpose in leaving this portion of his dominions, but notifying His Majesty George Wettin's Minister, the Desmond Fitzgerald, our business was our business and that was sufficient. Some other further correspondence passed between

some subordinate of Desmond which I did not waste time on and later our postal orders were returned along with our artistic photos.

We then decided to issue our own passports and let George Wettin and his Minister Desmond go to the Boundary. We informed our friends in Russia and on a day appointed we found ourselves sailing as a first-class passenger bound for the Land of Promise. It was amusing to see the face of the captain, an Irishman, when he saw a passenger with a special cabin on poop-deck taking the air. All the luggage of this strange gent was a handbag containing a change of under-clothing and a few books. Of course, my cabin had been carefully gone over and my bag carefully scrutinised.

(This story will be continued in our next issue. Owing to pressure of work we are not able to relate further happenings this week. We hope, however, to tell our experiences at greater length in our next issue. We would ask our readers' forbearance in this matter.)

I am amused at some friends sending me marked copies of the spectators favourite, "The Independent," with a note appended asking me what I think of the articles by one Lawson on Russia, reprinted from the "Daily Chronicle," London. We candidly confess that Lawson is a most artistic liar, far too good for the crude school of liars who fill up that column of that notorious sheet. Strange to say there are a few half-truths inserted in this specially supplied propaganda against the Russian people.

## THE STRIKE AT PIM'S, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.

### Transport Junta Supplies Scabs.

The strike at Pim, Brothers, South Great George's Street, continues. A man was sacked because the strike pickets at Inchicore refused to allow him to deliver goods at Kingsbridge during the strike. He returned to Pims—the goods were sent out again in charge of a member of the Transport Union, who delivered them under police protection. The first man was sacked, and the other men and boys, who were likewise members of the

Workers' Union, struck work in sympathy. They have now been out for some weeks and their places have been taken by scabs, supplied by the Transport Union. The names of these scabs are as follows:—

Thomas Cummins, Lombard Street, West; Thomas O'Brien, Longford Street; — Burke, 59 New Street (son of J. Burke, I.T. & G.W.U. Motor Delegate); — Cooke, Leinster Avenue, North Strand; — Elliott, Tyreconnell Road, Inchicore; J. McCarthy, Manor Place; — Henchie, (Mechanic), 7 Ashfield Terrace, Harold's Cross.

Thus, the I.T. & G.W.U., which organised scabs for Marino and other jobs, is continuing the work of the Bosses Municipal workers, gas workers, dockers, and other sections have all, in their turn, been the victims of the O'Brien-Foran conspiracy to enslave the workers.

We do not think that it is necessary to remind our readers that Pim's shop is banned to all trade union men and women, but we would urge them to pass the word along to those who, in their ignorance, might enter the shop. Spread the word, Pim's of George's Street are banned. No man or woman, worthy of the name of trades unionist, must enter that shop until the victimised men are re-instated.

## BIGGER DIVIDENDS—LESS WAGES IN THE GAS COMPANY.

The Alliance and Dublin Gas Consumers' Gas Co. held their half-yearly meeting on Wednesday. A gentleman named Murphy presided and in his speech referred to the Gas Strike of last May. He, of course, carefully refrained from explaining the cause of the strike. He did not say that the Company deliberately broke a signed agreement and thereby forced the men to strike in order to enforce the terms of the agreement. However, that is all past history; what concerns us at present is the fact that the Gas Company can declare an increased dividend. They could not afford to keep an honourable agreement, but they can afford to increase the dividend. The increased dividend may be partly explained by the reduction of £2,000 in the salaries and wages account. The bigger the dividend the less remains for wages; and the smaller the wages the bigger the dividend for the shareholders. This is modern business.

## THE INCHICORE STRIKE.

## Some Interesting Letters.

The Dublin Trades Council met on September 8th, 1924.

Mr. Edward Tucker (President) in the chair.

The chairman moved, and Mrs. Berkley seconded, a resolution of congratulation to the Workers' Union on the success of their fight at Marino for the principle of recognition. The vote was passed with acclamation.

Councillor John Lawler briefly replied and stated that this was one of the things which the new union was "up against." It was a dispute which should never have occurred, and would not have occurred but for the manipulation of the scab-protecting junta which were masquerading as a trades union, but which was nothing better than the old gang representative of McIntyre of the Jam Lodging House days. (Applause).

A letter was read from the Chief Clerk, Richmond Asylum, re the dispute which has arisen there in connection with the dismissal of Mr. J. J. Farrelly.

Mr. Farrelly made a long statement in defence of his position. He had had nothing whatever to do with the men coming out on strike. He had never been consulted in reference to the estimate for the erection of the houses nor in reference to the changes in the original specification.

Mr. P. Verdon (A.E.U.) said it struck him that the officials in this case were like the officials in other places. They would stick together all the time, and the worker would be sacrificed all the time. As Tom Kelly said on many occasions: "Dog will not eat dog."

Mr. P. T. Daly said his experience of the officials of the Richmond was that they were the best in the employment of any Board. He thought that the matter should be fully investigated. However, as no man was infallible in matters of the kind—and more especially as Mr. Farrelly had stated that he had never any opportunity of seeing the calculations upon which Mr. McClure's report was made up.

Councillor John Lawler supported, and said they should have a deputation at the next meeting of the Joint Board and put up the position to them.

Mr. E. P. Hart supported the suggestion of Councillor Lawler, but only on the understanding that Mr. Farrelly would put a statement in writing in the hands of the deputation.

It was agreed that the delegation be appointed by the E.C.

The following letters were read in connection with the strike at Inchicore:—

Dublin Trades Council and Labour Party,  
TRADES' HALL, CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

General Secretary,  
Irish Gen. Rly. & Eng. Union,  
67 Dame Street,  
Dublin. August 28th, 1924.

A Chara.—At a meeting of the Executive of the Council held this evening a suggestion was made and agreed to be submitted to your union, that six of your rank and file members would meet six of the rank and file of the vicem of the W.U.I. here to-morrow evening at 8.30 p.m., under the Chairmanship of the President of the Council, to try and effect a settlement of the Inchicore Dispute. As the matter is urgent and very important I would thank you to let me have your reply by return so that I can notify the other side.

Yours fraternally,

P. T. DALY, Secretary.

Irish Railway and General Engineering Union.

GENERAL OFFICE:

67 DAME ST., DUBLIN.  
1st September, 1924.

Dear Mr. Daly,

I placed your letter of Thursday evening re conference before my committee and have been

instructed by them to let you know that in their opinion a conference along the lines you suggest would be of no avail. The apportionment of work drawn up by the G.S.W.R. management was reluctantly signed by them on behalf of the fitters as the irreducible minimum to which they could go and therefore they consider that any conference which would alter this document could not meet the fitters wishes.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. BALFE, Sec.

Dublin Trades' Council and Labour Party.

TRADES' HALL, CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

September 3rd, 1924.

A Chara.—At the meeting of the Council held on the 28th ult., the question of the strike at Inchicore was referred to the E.C. with the full powers of the Council to deal with the matter as it may arise.

The E.C., at their meeting here last night, considered the question as it presents itself to the members of the E.C.

The two bodies in dispute are affiliated to this Council and it does not seem fit that they should be in opposition without the Council endeavouring to smooth matters over for them if it is possible. It is also their opinion that questions like the one which is the occasion of the trouble should be settled by them rather than by persons outside the Labour movement. The following resolution was carried and I was directed to forward copies to both of the Unions, viz.:

"That a conference of the E.C. be held on Friday night, 5th inst., at 8.30 p.m., to effect a settlement of the dispute at Inchicore; that the Irish General Railway and Engineering Union and the Workers' Union of Ireland be requested to send representatives to the meeting to assist the E.C. in coming to a decision; and, that the further consideration of the matter be postponed till the meeting on Friday night."

The members of the Executive feel that the matter in dispute is one that can be settled only in a spirit of fair play and with a feeling of hope that the Unions will give the assistance that they consider the importance of the question deserves. I have great pleasure in forwarding this invitation. I may add that the E.C. expect you to be punctual in attendance and for that purpose have fixed the meeting at a late hour, 8.30 p.m.

Fraternally yours,

P. T. DALY, Secretary.

Irish Railway and General Engineering Union.

4th September, 1924.

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

Dear Sir,—I placed your letter of the 3rd inst. before my Committee at a meeting held last night and I am directed to reply as follows:—

My Committee regret their inability to agree with the opinion of your E.C., that a conference between representatives of this Union and the Workers Union would prove other than abortive owing to the fact that there is no existing dispute between them and they are further agreed that a conference of the nature suggested by your Council would rather retard the progress of the negotiations towards effecting a settlement, between the Workers' Union and the G.S. & W. Rly., to which this Union is not a party.

I am, yours fraternally,

THOS. C. BALFE, Corr. Sec.

Dublin Trades' Council and Labour Party.

September 12th, 1924.

A Chara.—The Council will meet on to-morrow evening at 7.30 o'clock. Chair will be taken promptly. Please attend.

The business will include accompanying notice of motion by Mr. E. P. Hart.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

"That we consider the action and attitude of the Irish General Railway and Engineering Union towards the Executive of this Council in their endeavours to bring about a settlement of the dispute at Inchicore as very discourteous; that their attitude has been and is inimical to the interests of the Labour movement, and that they be, and they are hereby, expelled from affiliation with this Council.

Fraternally yours,

P. T. DALY, Secretary.

Dublin Trades' Council and Labour Party.

TRADES' HALL, CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

September 15th, 1924.

Mr. T. Balfé, Secretary I.G.R. & E.U.,

67 Dame Street, Dublin.

A Chara.—I am directed to inform you that the meeting of the Council summoned for last Thursday night decided to adjourn the consideration of the motion on notice in re the Inchicore Strike until next Thursday at 7.30 p.m., sharp, when it is hoped your delegates will be in attendance. I would be glad if you would supply me with the date in connection with the charge made to me in July last

that an Official of the Workers' Union of Ireland had referred to members of your Union as anti-union men, or scabs, or blacklegs.

Fraternally yours,

P. T. DALY, Secretary.

Irish General Railway and Engineering Union.

17th September, 1924.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 15th Sept. The complaint made by me to you after a meeting of the Council in July that Mr. Sean McLoughlin had in speeches made in Inchicore vilified our members can be substantiated by many people in the district. Those attacks were made long before any dispute took place. My Committee yet fail to see why those attacks took place; it surely is not forgotten by the Trades' Council that until the W.U.I. Branch was opened at Inchicore we were almost the only Union in Inchicore affiliated to the Council and as to the notice of motion on your agenda, they think that possibly the attendance of our delegates would perhaps lead to discussions outside the scope of that motion, and while denying any intention of discourtesy to your Council are willing to leave the discussion to your Council.—Fraternally yours,

T. BALFE, Secretary.

Mr. E. P. Hart said that after hearing the file of correspondence read by their secretary he was satisfied and he was sure so were the other delegates that everything that was possible to be done by them had been done in order that the dispute should be healed. He could not understand if the Irish Railway and Engineering Union were right why they should not avail of the opportunity which had been offered them by the E.C. and very courteously committed to them by their secretary, unless they knew they were hopelessly in the wrong. It struck him that it was the old spirit of objection on the part of the craft union to meet the alleged unskilled man, although it never seemed to enter their heads that something must be wrong with the system of organisation which compelled a skilled worker to do the same kind of work as the man he looked on as unskilled for three shillings per week less wages. (Hear, hear). He deeply regretted that the occasion had occurred to move that motion of expulsion from the Council. Perhaps it came better from him, as it was known he was a delegate from a union (The Amalgamated Transport Union) which was not too friendly with the new Workers' Union of Ireland. He moved the motion standing in his name expelling the Irish General Railway and Engineering Union from their affiliation with the Dublin Trades' Council.

Mr. Peter Verdon seconded the motion. He said that when they were first affiliated he had been directed to object to their affiliation, but he recognised the right of the Council to grant affiliation to any union applying for it which they thought should be in affiliation with them. This was evidently a case of intrigue with the management of the G.S.W.R. to reduce wages. Some of the men who had been at the job may have received their price. A former delegate to that Council who had been an officer of the I.G.R. & E.U. had recently been promoted to a position as foreman and already he was showing the management of the Company that he was worth his promotion. The E.C. had done all that was humanly possible to get the dispute satisfactorily settled, but the absolute determination of somebody in the Railway Union had prevented them extending even ordinary courtesy to their offer. (Applause.)

Mr. J. J. Farrelly supported the motion.

The Chairman (Mr. E. Tucker) expressed the opinion that the signing of the agreement behind the backs of the union catering for the largest number of the workers seemed to be "on all fours" with their action all through. He doubted if the rank and file of the Union had any knowledge of the matter.

The motion was put and carried.

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**BALBRIGGAN BRANCH.**

Our local Branch, which includes town and county workers of Stamullen, Gormanston, Balcadden, The Naul, Balrothery, Ring Commons, Man of War, etc., are very anxious that our chief, Jim Larkin, should shortly hold a public meeting here as there is a lot of cleaning up to be done.

We have two coal yards run by Flower and McDonald, and one, Brady, who is the secretary to the local I.T. & G.W.U., is employed in the Mill Street yard as clerk, weigher, and fitter, and when a steamer arrives he acts as watchman, and he also works as a painter for his employers. Talk about one job—one man; how the few mugs who are still in this almost defunct Transport Union put up with this fellow's doings so long, is beyond our comprehension. Curran, the local delegate of the Seab Union, is constantly in Flower and McDonald's office with Brady, transacting this dying Union's business and victimising any unfortunate dupe who comes their way. We had an instance of this some days ago when a member of our Union, Joseph Devine, who was sent by his employer, Thomas Wade of the White Hart, to weigh a load of hay and was prevented from doing so by these pair of scabs (Curran and Brady) who compelled Tom Wade to sack Joe Devine. Fancy the great Tom, who is a good customer of and also McDonald's landlord, bending to these playboys; but our local secretary had a talk with Thomas with the result that Joe is back in his job. It is the custom here, when the occasion arises, to weigh in Flower and McDonald's, especially when the other weighing machines are out of action.

We have a man here who has three jobs and a farm. Pefty Sessions Clerk, Manager of Labour Exchange and Bookkeeper in Spicer's Bakery. He has his farm set to another man. How does the one man—one job fit in here. Now Devine walked one and a half miles from his work into town to get a summons issued against Curran for intimidation and he called on the Court Clerk at the Labour Exchange at about 10.30 a.m., but the man with the three jobs and the farm would not cross; to the Courthouse on the opposite side of the street to issue the summons, and told him to call back at 12 o'clock; which meant two journeys, totalling six miles, and at a time when every minute was needed to get in the harvest. Meantime the wires were pulled for Curran and McDonald's manager, who is a P.C., sent one of his men, Fox, to appeal to Joe Devine not to prosecute poor Pat Curran.

Two months ago we had a great labour meeting in Balbriggan, the largest seen here for thirty years. Comrade Peter Larkin, in a rousing speech, brought out these facts and his plain speaking made a deep impression amongst the people, who, to this day, do not forget his eloquent message to the workers, and we also do not forget Barney Conway's fighting speech. The cry now here is when is Jim coming to clean up? There is plenty of work to be done in enrolling the factory workers and others who have ceased to pay into the I.T. and G.W.U.

All Co Dublin workers are in the W.U.I. with the exception of a few dupes in this town hanging on to a seab organisation who have made their last stand here, while their delegate, Curran, dare not venture into the surrounding district where he has already got his marching orders. Pat had a good innings, but you cannot fool the people all the time.

**RED HAND.**

**PIRACY IN TEA PRICES.**

The latest rise in the price of tea is one of the usual high-handed robberies perpetrated on the international public by the tea growers, when the tea crop is of good quantity.

This year, the tea crop was very big, and the tea growers, knowing that a plentiful supply always reduces the price, combined together and refused to sell more than an agreed quantity at a price fixed by themselves, and this price was larger than the price prevailing in tea circles at the time. The rise in price has been passed on to the wholesaler, and from him to the retailer who places the extra burden on the consumer, the majority of whom are members of the working class.

The tea companies, who are responsible for this rise in price, pay bigger dividends than any other industry which trades in food. Their dividends vary from twenty to eighty per cent., being usually fifty per cent. larger than the average dividends paid in the manufacturing industries. The latest rise in price will probably add another ten per cent. to the next dividend.

As capitalism becomes more intensified, these combinations of capitalists will become more widely extended. At present we have "rings" in soap, tobacco, tea, milk, flour, etc., and, every day, some fresh commodity is "cornered," and a fixed price agreed upon. This cornering of articles of necessity cannot be stopped under the present system of Society, which, in fact, fosters such piratical dealings. There is only one remedy for this kind of wholesale robbery, and we believe that we in the Labour movement are the only people who advocate it, and that remedy is—production for use.

**MOLLYCODDLEISM.**

By "LIONEL ALLEN CURTIS."

Slithering steel on helm and bolt,  
Thundering echoes from pits of hell;  
Shrieking winds and blinding snows,  
A vortex of Death, and a soul to sell.

Rocking of caissons o'er furrowed ground,  
Shambling steps and whistling breath;  
Bursting of shrapnel o'er every mound,  
A fleshless reach of the hand of Death.

Circling vultures and plundering men,  
Sneaking ghosts and starving horde;  
Striving and struggling past desolate fen  
To follow the flash of the captain's sword.

Hack and stab and sight the gun,  
Mow them down while the blood lust's high;  
Burn their homes and the kiddie's too;  
Pay no heed to a dying sigh.

Tear with an eager, ruthless hand,  
The fabric of years and achievements wof,  
Throw to the winds your culture now—  
Sharpen your sword and seize your gun.

Wasted skill and vanished weal,  
Scattering ashes of empires grand;  
Lost in the roll of martial drums,  
Carrying death to a living land.

You who boast with prideful air—  
You whom men call "civilized"—  
Back to the days of the swinging club;  
Back to the flint and leopard's hide.

Mr. Ben Spoor, Chief Whip, speaking at South Shields, said:—

"The Labour Party did not approve, and never would approve the methods of the Soviet Government."  
We hardly expected it from Mr. Spoor.

**SIR HUGH LANE'S BEQUEST.**

**One Penny on the Rates Refused.**

The Dublin Commissioners are becoming magnanimous. They are going to build a Municipal Gallery in which to house the paintings bequeathed by the late Sir Hugh Lane to the City of Dublin. The "Independent" bewails the attitude adopted by the displaced Corporation. But that paper has forgotten to relate the most interesting portion of the history of this bequest.

In 1910, Sir Hugh Lane, then living, offered his famous collection of paintings to this city on one condition, namely, that a suitable Municipal Gallery should be erected. It is pitiable that a city of the dimensions of Dublin should lack a gallery, and Sir Hugh Lane, wishing to remedy this state of affairs, inserted a clause in the agreement which would furnish Dublin with the long needed gallery. The Dublin Corporation at that time was composed mainly of business men masquerading under the banners of different political parties, and when the proposal was put forward that this gallery be erected, these business men defeated the motion on the grounds that it would entail an addition of **one penny** to the rates. And the foremost opponent of the motion was the late proprietor of the "Independent," William Martin Murphy, and now that paper bemoans the conduct of the late Corporation. Yet, 'tis only fitting that this "Teller of Truth" should be faithful to its policy of high-souled hypocrisy. Thus was Sir Hugh Lane's offer refused and he accordingly retained his collection.

When his will was read after his death, it appeared that he had decided to bequeath his collection to Dublin City; but, unfortunately, the codicil to his will was not witnessed and in law had no legality. Since then the case has been heard by the British Government, who, up to the present, have refused to hand over the collection. Of late they have seemed to have changed their mind and hope is now entertained that they will finally carry out the desire of Sir Hugh Lane.

**THE SOLDIERS' REWARD.**

An investigation by the Save a Life League of New York City shows that between 15,000 and 16,000 persons committed suicide in the United States during the last year, 2,000 of whom were disabled soldiers, left in sickness and poverty because of the wholesale graft in the Veterans' Ex-Soldiers Bureau.

**WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.**

UNITY HALL, DUBLIN.

**FREEDOM FUND.**

Certificates of Payment will be presented to those subscribing One Pound to this Fund. The Certificates are redeemable five years after date of issue, on presentation at the Head Office of the above Union.

Certificates may be purchased by instalments.

Applications for Certificates will be received at all Branches of this Union, or direct from Head Office, Unity Hall, Marlboro' Street, Dublin, by post.

**PITY THEM—THEY HAVE TO WORK.**

Everybody in and about the Markets is tickled to death to see Mick McCabe, the son of the South Market magnate, driving a yoke and in the convoy of forced labourers or amateur blacklegs was the bould sojer Murphy and the dainty Devine. This is the first honest work they have done for donkeys years. It is a forecast of what they will have to do before the end of this struggle.

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

## IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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

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.

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PHONE NO.—DUBLIN 2686.

### "A TALE THAT IS TRUE"

Years ago a Donegal peasant lad told a story which, in its record of human degradation and misery, surpassed even the sufferings of the Indian peasants, during the famine years. His was a simple tale, a tale of the annual migration of Irish peasants to England and Scotland to work as potato pickers. These unfortunate men and women, boys and girls, crossed the Channel, and for six to eight weeks lived and worked as beasts. On their earnings during these weeks depended the existence of the folks who remained at home to tend the land or fish upon the sea.

And this young lad, he called himself Patrick McGill, told how these bread-winners suffered in the crossing of the Channel, of the living and sleeping quarters apportioned to them on the farms where they worked; of their wages, their food, the hours they worked, and mostly he told of how they slept like beasts in barns and stables.

Men and women, divided by a partition or maybe the sides of a stall, to the number of 20 or 30, used a barn or stable for all the functions of their daily lives. They slept on a heap of straw, sometimes clean or otherwise; they covered themselves with old rags, or, lacking those, more straw. Their living quarters might be on the ground floor or on the top floor, but always were these quarters death-traps should fire break out.

Those who read McGill's tale comforted themselves with the thought that it was only a tale and even should it be based on fact, exaggeration had given it the tinge of horror.

But unhappily for the peace of mind of those who would wish to view life through rosy spectacles, a tragedy, exceeding even McGill's tale of horrors, has occurred in Scotland among the ranks of those potato pickers.

The facts are simple. 30 pickers, men and women, engaged by the S.C.W.S. to pick the potato crop on Kilmford Farm, owned by Lady Sophie Montgomery and situated in Ayrshire, 25 of whom sleep in one barn. On Sunday night eleven people—six women and five men—were asleep in the barn when fire broke out. A man, by name Greenan, discovered the fire and roused the sleepers. He saved one girl and rushed back into the furnace to save others, but was trapped by the fire and burned to death together with five women and four men.

The workers were employed by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, who engage native workers instead of the usual Irish-born pickers. The accommodation is provided "free" by the farmer, but even though it is free it still should be safe and not a death-trap, which the barn in question was.

The unfortunate victims in this tragedy might have been Irishmen and women, and their death would have affected us still

more deeply; and lest at some future time Irish victims may be offered up in a holocaust of fire, it behoves us to insist upon proper accommodation being supplied to these migrating workers, and that wages at union rates be paid them for their inhuman toil. Even the beasts are worthy of their hire, and these, as human beings, are worthy of human conditions and human treatment.

### MANŒUVRING FOR POSITION.

The rift that has for so long existed in the Free State camp, despite patching up through the efforts of intermediaries, is not likely to close for any considerable period. The antagonisms between the various parties are more fundamental than is generally supposed, and so the prospects of eventual peace are remote. In the first analysis Free Stateism divides itself into Ascendancyism and the Collins-Griffith brand of Nationalism, and the latter may be anything from Kevin O'Higgins to Joe McGrathism. Midway between O'Higgins and McGrath is the point of view represented by Cosgrave, who inclines to O'Higgins but cannot rely for support at a general election on the ascendancy element, as can O'Higgins—thanks to his (British) Army connections. Hence, Cosgrave, to sustain itself, must depend on what chooses to style itself "Republicanism" (the McGrath brand), and this is the sole reason and object of the reunion within the Free State Party of which the press is so full these days.

The new pact, as has been hinted by the daily papers, does not take serious account of the O'Higgins-Healy group, for the reason that it is definitely British in outlook, and in consequence any reshuffling there may be in the Free State Cabinet will, most likely, mean the throwing overboard of O'Higginsism with all its works and pomps. A figure not to be omitted in the final reckoning is that of the arch-shuffler of Irish politics, Eoin McNeill, who has this in common with Timothy Healy—the "Governor-General"—that all his acts, on his own say-so, are actuated by the most lofty moral purpose. Of him it might have been written—"You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time"; and the high-toned moralist of the National University, who, speaking on the controversial methods of the British Government some years ago, declared that "truly it is the age of invention," is now engaged searching the Archives of Expediency for a plausible justification for his political existence.

The present crisis in the Free State Government is the result solely of the short-sightedness of the leaders of that schism, and dates back to the day when a certain Treaty was accepted without adequate guarantees for its fulfillment. It will help to an appreciation of the extent of the disaster to recall the circumstances attending its acceptance.

Lloyd George, at that time, stated that a refusal to accept his conditions would be "immediate and terrible war." To avoid the "catastrophe," Britain's conditions were accepted and the most terrible war—in hundreds of years—followed. The so-called Civil War did not arise directly out of any clause of the Treaty, but was a specific separate decision of the British Cabinet to create conditions on which there would be no alternative but to accept Free State status. Therefore the "acceptance" of Free State status involved "immediate and terrible war" instead of avoiding it, and this point was definitely settled when Winston Churchill issued his ultimatum to Collins and Griffith to shell the Four Courts.

When Minister Blythe, in self-defence, lays the blame for the reductions of Old Age Pensions, Teachers' salaries, etc., on the shoulders of the Republican Party, he is

indulging in a plain lie. The latter's responsibility in the events leading up to 1922 is that they did not deal promptly and effectively with the Collins-Griffith gang in the moment of crisis, and for their want of foresight they have paid the penalty and the country has suffered. Undoubtedly the late "Civil" War is responsible to a large extent for present conditions, but the extravagance of the Free State Government and their commitments to Guinness's, and the world of Ascendancy generally, forbade any policy but the one that has been followed.

Now in the Boundary Crisis, the cause of difference, submerged during the fight with "the common enemy," come to the surface again and old antagonisms are breaking out. It should be remembered that it was the Ascendancy Party that made the National Loan (even) the success it was, and without their future co-operation further financial ventures by the Free State Government are unlikely to be a success. Cosgrave and his henchmen are wise to the needs of the case and, while anxious to appear before the common people in the role of patriots, they must preserve an attitude of "decency" to their former allies. The operation of sitting on two stools is trying, but, until the attitude of the Ramsay MacDonald Government on the Boundary matter is defined, particularly in regard to official Republicanism Cosgrave will have anxious moments. In the latter connection the mistake of 1921-1922 is likely to be repeated, unless the stronger elements in official Republican circles determine that compromise with their antagonists on any essential is "out of the question."

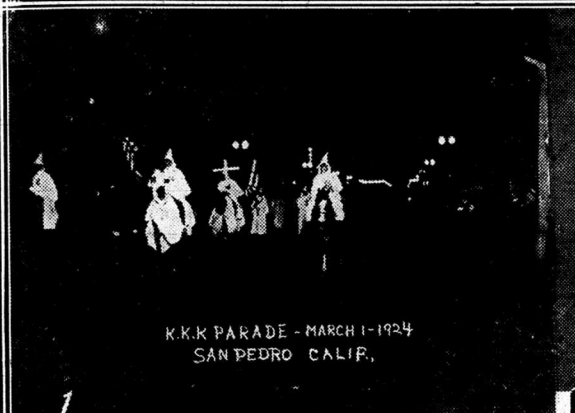
In 1921-1922 everything was sacrificed for a "peace" that was no peace, but open war. Now there is more talk of peace and settlements by agreement, and Johnson, T.D., who called for the blood of Republicans in the late war, is at his game of disruption again. Once again the game of manœuvring for position is being played, and it is hoped that a sufficient body of Republicans will, in the reaction against the late war, throw their weight into the scale for "settlement by agreement." If this happens, and a settlement favourable to Ramsay MacDonald and not distasteful to Sir James Craig eventuates, Republicanism, already badly split by the negotiations of 1922, will be further sub-divided. This is the object of the present attempts at "settlement by agreement," and the Ascendancy and Free State Parties are setting the web for the Republican fly, MacDonald playing the part of spider. The sensible way out of the difficulty is to allow the Free State adventurers to climb out of the morass of their own making. Soon they will have to face the facts and answer to the country for the promises they made on their own behalf and that of Britain. If official Republicanism pulls the nuts out of the fire, now that it is necessary to employ the services of a monkey, it will once again have itself to blame for the inevitable consequences.

I hear through the ages the marching footsteps of the great army of progress. I salute the nameless, indomitable rank and file, and I greet with reverence the named and mighty leaders who planned and dared, and made the world brighter by their genius and grander by their heroism.—George W. Foote.

The future presses. Humanity has not a minute to lose. Society requires prompt succour. Let us seek out the best. Go, all of you, in this search. Civilization must march forward. But above all, before all, let us be lavish with light. All sanitary purification begins by opening the windows wide. Let us open wide all intellects. Every one to work! The urgency is supreme.—Victor Hugo.

# CIVILISED CHRISTIANITY!

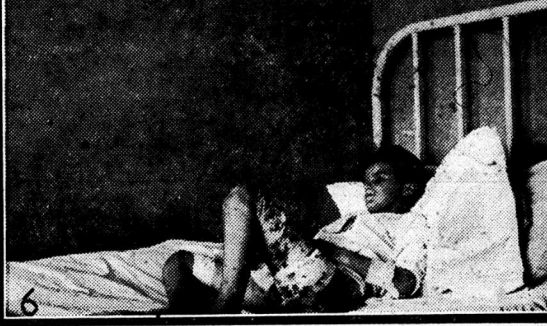
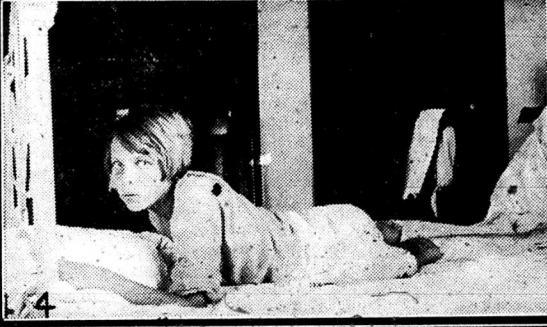
A.D. 1924



K.K.K PARADE - MARCH 1-1924  
SAN PEDRO CALIF.



K.K.K PARADE MARCH 1-1924  
FRONT OF I.W.W. HALL



Some weeks ago we told of the inhuman campaign of terror carried out against the members of the Industrial Workers of the World in San Pedro, California. You read how strong, able-bodied men descended on the I.W.W. Hall in that town and clubbed and beat women and children. How young children were thrown into urns containing boiling coffee; others who had their hands walked on and their fingers smashed to pieces; and of the little boy who was chased through the streets and hot grease poured on his legs. Above are pictures of some of the victims and events connected with this outbreak of Fascism in America, aided by the Police, U.S.A. Sailors, Ku Klu Klan and armed gunmen of the employing class. (1) Ku Klu Klan procession in San Pedro. These were the fiends responsible for the attack on the children. (2) K.K.K. procession passing I.W.W. Hall, which they attacked three months later. (3) I.W.W. Hall after the raid. (4) Little girl, aged 14 years, scalded by K.K.K. Picture taken 30 days after raid. (5) Lena Milos, aged 9 years, pushed into boiling coffee urn and warned not to sing for I.W.W. again. Picture taken 30 days after raid. (6) John Rodi, aged 9 years, chased through streets and hot grease poured on his legs. Picture taken 36 days after raid. (7) Funeral of Widow E. Sunstedt, who died from injuries received in raid. (8) Orphans of Widow Sunstedt. The little girl on the stretcher was crippled for life in the raid.

Such is the civilisation we boast of in this year of Christ, 1924, and we in Dublin also know and have suffered from the armed forces of the bosses. We still remember 1913, when human beings, young and old, hale and infirm, were beaten to death in their beds.

In California, the State where this raid took place, it is illegal for a man to belong to the I.W.W., and scores of men are in prison because of their Union membership, some undergoing sentences of 20 years. It is time that International Labour demand the release of these Union men and that a stop be put to this campaign of terrorism against the advanced union men of U.S.A.

## LEGION OF EX-SERVICE OFFICERS AND MEN, NATIONAL ARMY.

To the Editor, "Irish Worker."

Dear Sir.—The above Legion was formed on the 14th November, 1923, at a meeting in the Mansion House, attended by some 1,500 men, a provisional committee being elected.

A further general meeting was called for the purpose of passing rules and the election of committee. The following men were elected:—Lt. Hudson, Chairman; W. J. Fitzgerald, General Organising Secretary; J. Hayes, J. Rutledge, Trustees; J. Geraghty, Treasurer; J. Burke, J. Reilly, J. Boland and S. Sullivan. At a Committee meeting at Mansion House held later, J. Geraghty resigned his post as Treasurer and J. Sullivan was elected to fill his post. T. Moynihan was co-opted to the Committee. At later general meeting the rules were read and passed unanimously by the 2,000 men present. One of the principal rules was that no man should be asked to pay for a membership card until he was employed or otherwise in a position to do so. The holding of an Army Discharge was all that was required to prove membership as the Legion was formed for the benefit and assistance of all ex-service men and to look after their interests generally. To enable the Legion to carry out this object we had recourse to public donations to be requested by circulars. Through this means we got £50 from the Governor-General, £10 from the Archbishop of Dublin, £10 10s. from W. D. & O. Wills, £10 from the City Sheriff, £5 from the Bishop of Cork, £1 Is. from Brown Thomas.

It was agreed to register the Legion for this purpose. The form of application to the Registrar was procured, but for reasons best known to those concerned, the form was not completed. I might remark that T. Moynihan preferred to call for my correspondence to our temporary H.Q. at 4 Harcourt Road. He took it upon himself to open all letters before delivering to me, which I did not mind at the time, but in the light of after events it did not appear to be disinterested action. Whenever it was remarked upon he always adopted an attitude of offended dignity.

We at one time sought an interview with President Cosgrave to put certain requests before him. A deputation consisting of Moynihan, Sullivan, Hayes and myself as Chairman were to go to him. Moynihan must have intercepted the appointment, for one day, on calling at Land Commission to see Chairman of Legion, I was informed that the deputation was just after leaving the Government Buildings, and it transpired that when asked by President Cosgrave where I was, they told him I was in bed with the influenza, which, of course, was a lie, as I should have met them had I been ten minutes sooner. It is worthy to note that from then till now they have been acting a lie all along in their dealings with the men. At their interview they were asked to do certain things which might have benefited the men, but unfortunately they never complied with the request.

Somewhere in April we find them embarked on another crooked voyage. A meeting was called for the Iona Hall, North George's Street, supposed to be by Sean Lyons, T.D., and others, for the purpose of forming some organisation. Moynihan, Mack and Sullivan were in the know and meant that the rest of the Committee would not be present. They went to the Land Commission where three officers of the Executive were employed, and told them that they were going to the meeting to see what was going on, thereby making sure they would not go.

Mr. Rutledge, the trustee, and myself, on calling at the Land Commission office, were told all and we determined we would be present. Of course, Mack and Co. had not foreseen this, as the Committee were not

warned and I, as General Secretary, should have called the meeting.

We two arrived at North George's Street and found Moynihan acting doorman and he was so taken back at our entrance that he did not interfere, though it was meant that I should not be admitted. What do we behold? Those who pretended to be watching our interests are actually running the meeting. Mack presides and introduces the super-elloquent man, Lyons, T.D., who bluffs the men present with the stuff generally dished out at fair-day meetings in country towns. Sullivan gets up and launches an attack at the Committee, that is the absent portion, myself included. He did not know up to till then that I had got in. When I considered he had gone far enough I got over the seats up to where he was, which had the effect of stopping his innuendo and abuse of the Committee. Lyons, presuming that I might cut up rough, went out of his way to placate me by a little of the blarney, which, no doubt, get his votes where he comes from.

They proceeded to elect a Committee for the new Association of Ex-Service men. I explained to the men present that this was not a legal meeting, there being only about sixty present. Several of the men then protested, but were informed it was only temporary, that a general meeting would be called—which promise never was fulfilled. Failing this general meeting a great number of the men were dissatisfied with the work being done and requested me to call a meeting for 8th September in Trades' Hall, which I did. Between 600 and 800 were there and unanimously called for the resignation of these misrepresentatives of theirs, also that all stuff purchased with our money be taken over. Yet, despite the fact that Mack and Co. hold office by the mandate of some 60 men who were at the George's Street meeting—and mark the fact that these men showed no proofs that they were ex-National Army men, whereas every man of the 600 or 800 men in Trades' Hall showed the papers at the door—the law decrees in their favour and tells them they own the property purchased undoubtedly with our monies. At the time of the betrayal of the Committee by those men, there was some £61 13s. in the Munster and Leinster Bank, and although they changed the name from Legion to Association at that time, without ever consulting a general meeting on the matter, they have drawn out the money of the Legion for their own use. The last and final withdrawal was on 22nd August, 1924, four months after the change of name, giving the Bank to believe they represented the Legion, otherwise I feel sure the Bank would refuse payment. Shortly after this withdrawal, which involved a small overdraft which was repaid by them, they opened a new account in the name of the Association.

Thus ends a chapter of double-dealing worthy of the cinema. And it would not be difficult to pick out the star turns.

It is now up to the ex-National Army Officers and Men who have their own and their fellow-soldiers' interests at heart, to show Mack, Sullivan, Moynihan and Co. that there is no place in their organisation for men who are only out for their own interests and who will stop at nothing to attain their ambitions.—which is easy money.

WM. J. FITZGERALD, President,  
Legion Ex-Army Officers  
and Men,

Room 5, Trades' Hall.

On behalf of Executive Council.

The great nineteenth century newspaper was a capitalist enterprise, as purely commercial in its principles as a woollen factory, and the editors were no more allowed to write their own opinions than the weavers to choose the patterns they wove.—(Edward Bellamy).

## IMPORTANT WIN FOR BRISTOL MINERS

To Receive Unemployment Pay Though On Strike.

### UMPIRE'S AWARD.

The Bristol Miners, who, while on strike, claimed unemployment pay on the ground that the stoppage was due to a contravention of the national agreement by the employers, have won a notable victory.

The umpire appointed under the Unemployment Insurance Acts to inquire into the claim has decided that they are entitled to unemployment pay.

In his award he says that the Bristol Colliery owners were, in fact, members of the Mining Association at the time when the terms of the national agreement were settled and although they gave notice of resignation before the agreement was formally signed, their resignation had not, in fact, at that date become effective, as twelve months' notice is required by the rules of the Association.

### Protest in Vain.

Accordingly, although the Bristol Colliery Owners' Association protested that they would not be bound by any national wages agreement which increased the wages payable in the district, the umpire held that by reason of their being members of the Mining Association, they were parties to the national agreement and also were the employers of the applicants by reason of their being members of the Bristol Colliery Owners' Association.

"In my view, therefore," says the umpire, "the stoppage of work was due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene a national agreement to which the employers and employees were contracting parties. Benefit is consequently payable." This decision is the result of the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer against the finding of the Court of Referees, which held that the men were entitled to unemployment pay.

This decision is of interest to Irish workers when it is remembered that Derry workers were refused unemployment benefit, although they had been thrown out of employment, not because of an industrial dispute, but through the refusal of the Corporation to allow the electric current to be used for industrial purposes, in order to enforce a personal boycott on certain workers.

The decision will be of great benefit to unions in England, by relieving some of the heavy financial burden placed upon them by large strikes.

## WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND. UNITY HALL.

### MOTOR SECTION.

A Special General Meeting of the above Section will be held in the Trades' Hall, Sunday, 28th, at 12 o'clock sharp.

Business of a most important nature will be discussed.

## WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

### COOLOCK BRANCH.

At a meeting of the above Branch held on Wednesday, 17th inst., it was proposed and seconded that John Boland, Artane, be brought before the County Committee at next meeting on Sunday, 5th October.

Signed,

JAMES TULLY, Chairman.

A mind that does not reason is comparatively useless. The great advantage in pursuing knowledge is that we may capture something which contributes to the welfare of the world.—Alexander Graham Bell. (Famous scientist and inventor of the telephone.)

## IN THE U.S.A.

(From Our Correspondent).

New York, Sept. 6th.

## An "Irish" Industry.

The trail of the oil that caused the slaying of the Italian deputy, the wreck of the Lausanne Conference, the slicing up of Persia, many revolutions in Mexico, and birth of an American Progressive Party, now reaches to Dublin and touches President Cosgrave's father-in-law.

The new seven acre "Irish industry," welcomed by the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and Free State ministers, is a branch of the Galena Company, Texas, one of the many camouflaged "independent" companies which sprang up like mushrooms overnight when that State penalised and banished Mr. Standard Oil Company from owning or operating within its confines. Constitutions and laws count for naught when the oil trusts are concerned, and even Texas, breeding place of the Ku Klux Klan and notorious for lynching white union men as well as their black brothers, had to cast out the Trust, whose post-humous child is now welcomed in Dublin—and given such a grand christening.

The Dublin edition pictured an exile, J. F. Cullinan, hearing the call of the old homeland and returning to magnanimously start an industry to help along the new-born "State."

It is the way big American trusts get their first strangle-hold on the industries or needs of new States.

How very singular to find one, so close to the Government as the father-in-law of the President, appointed on the Board of Directors of this new "Irish" company?

Presumably there is a good newspaper story of conversations and interviews, private arrangements and various other little matters appertaining to the home-coming of this altruistic ex-boiler-maker—J. F. Cullinan, and his sudden affection for one of the needy relatives.

The group that Cullinan represents take no risks and aim at monopoly in all new territory they enter. They secure it even if governments have to be made or unmade, revolutions financed, and deputies murdered.

Monopoly of the petrol and oil trade, perhaps protective tariffs and government contracts are already arranged for.

The Kaid-Darrell pour-parlers resulted in a volume that added to the gaiety of the proletariat.

What about Darrell staging a comeback with a volume on the Cosgrave-Cullinan arrangements, entitled "The Price of a Directorate"?

## Doheny.

While on oil matters it can be pointed out that four years ago Miss Mary McSwiney worked and spoke for the election of E. J. Doheny as the proper head of the Irish Republican movement here. President De Valera also commended him. He was appointed President of the A.A.R.I.R. and thought so little of the office that he attended one meeting in two years, and blessed the Treaty as "a complete settlement" the morning that the cables carried the news of the betrayal.

To-day, Doheny stands convicted as one of the biggest crooks and thieves in America.

The new President of Mexico can show that Doheny, acting with other oil companies, is responsible for the blood of hundreds slain in the Huerta revolution in Mexico.

It should be a final lesson for those "Republicans" who follow the bourgeois habit of craving rich and titled figure-heads or patrons for their movement.

Capitalists are the same under the skin no matter what altar they worship at, or flag they may wave in their national enthusiasms.

There is no essential difference between a Craig or William Martin Murphy, Hugo Stinnes the Second, Beaverbrook, Doheny and this latest multi-millionaire, J. F. Cullinan. All unite to crush and rend the workers of their separate countries when they demand a bigger share of the wealth created out of their sweat and labour.

Cullinan and his millions will be used to keep back the workers of Ireland taking over control of the government and destiny of Ireland. He is just one more obstacle.

## Phillipine Mutiny.

Sentences of from six to twenty years have been imposed on over two hundred of the Phillipine Scouts recently charged with mutiny.

These scouts are native enlisted in the American army of occupation, and they organised in a union, and demanded the same pay as white soldiers.

This constituted "mutiny," hence the savage sentences.

## China.

The trouble in China, which resulted in a clash of the opposing armies yesterday, is the beginning of the end of Western control in China. For half a century or more China has been the happy hunting ground of Western capitalism. It has been cut and carved up by the Powers, in accordance with the ethics of capitalism. Concessions and harbours were seized as "Treaty Ports." England staged a big war to force the Chinese to continue to buy the opium produced in India, and won. France and Czarist Russia also had their wars with China.

China has changed. Trades Unions tie up all British shipping for eight months and win. Communist organisations, agitators, demands for a "Workers' Republic" are the evidences of the nature of the big change.

The overtures and propaganda of the Workers' Republic of Russia during the past two years, has given much concern to England, France and the United States. Arms and money have been supplied lavishly to the three feudal military chiefs in China, despite the Disarmament conference. The Italian Government makes no secret of the fact that they sold three million dollars worth of munitions to China in the past year.

Civil war has been fomented by these capitalistic powers for the same reason that they financed Yudenich Kolanthov and Denekin in Russia—to maintain their grip on rich territory and investments.

The fact of it being the rainy season, and that the nice harvest is yet un-gathered, may mean an early cessation of hostilities.

Rice is ripened in fields that are ditched and flooded over. Rice fields encircle the Chinese towns for many miles and military operations in flooded territories never drag on. Soldiers are but human.

The big strike in Shameen had much to do with the starting of hostilities. The merchants of Shameen and Shanghai were advised by the Allied Consulate intrigues to form a Fascisti, which they did, called the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, enrolling thousands of the middle class type. A cargo of arms was sent

from Europe to them, which Dr. Sun Yat Sen's forces promptly seized, arresting some yellow Mussolinis. Then these merchants staged a strike, closing all the shops and food distributing agencies to secure the delivery of the cargo of arms.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is the only "red" among the three military leaders, and his forces occupy the British trade areas.

Recently the British consul notified him that if he bombarded the city, jeopardizing foreign lives and property, immediate action would be taken by British naval forces. He replied that "this threat, coming from the government which included the authors of the Singapore massacre and the Amritsar, Egyptian and Irish atrocities, is typical of imperialistic hypocrisy."

Two days ago he cabled Ramsay MacDonal'd that China belongs to the people of China and is not a private possession of the British exploiters. Ramsay replied by sending three destroyers of the Pacific squadron, which anchored off Shanghai yesterday. The French, Italian and American Governments sent all available units to help; twelve warships in all, and all Powers landed marines "to protect foreigners and the prosperity of foreigners."

The other two Chinese military chiefs are relics of the old dynastic or feudal China, and they have been supplied with munitions and money by the imperialistic powers to serve their own ends and, if possible, to embroil Dr. Sun, the people's leader.

But back of all is the dread of Russia disciplining and educating young China.

The days of imperialism—Britain, France and America—are ending in China, which country they have exploited for half a century, collecting customs, making the laws, and keeping the teeming millions in ignorance.

The Workers' Republic of Russia is assuming control of the East. India will be the next on the Russian programme after China is consolidated. Irish workers should now be planning for the re-born world and not be taken unawares.

## JUDGE ADMITS POVERTY IS CAUSE OF CRIME.

A Nova Scotia judge, addressing the Halifax Rotary Club on August 27th, made the following statements: "The average unskilled married worker cannot make a living, he just keeps himself and family from dying, nevertheless he keeps honest." "Anyone whose work has brought him in close contact with the poor, knows that the whitest virtue is generally found among them." He admitted that poverty is a cause of crime and commended the poor for the partial successful resistance to the temptations peculiar to their poverty-stricken state.

## THE DRAPERY MEN LINE UP.

A Mass Meeting of the Drapers' Porters' Section of the Workers' Union of Ireland was held in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, on Wednesday night. Representatives from each of the drapery firms were present. The old time spirit was expressed in a very instructive address by Executive Officer Mitchell. It was decided to have an exhaustive canvass of each shop. An organising committee was appointed to carry out campaign.

## IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

Owing to the absence of the officials on business in connection with the League, no general meeting will be held till Monday, 13th October, 1924.

## Letters to the Editor

San Jose, Calif, U.S.A.

To the Editor, Aug 22nd, 1924  
"Irish Worker."

Dear Comrade—Victor Hugo, the well-known French writer, in his novel "Ninety-Three" put Danton in the pillory as a venal demagogue. Tragedy beyond words! It was left to Dr. Robinot to write the private life of Danton and the story of the trial of Dantonists, from official documents therein set forth at length, to show that every one of the charges against the honesty and purity of the life of Danton was absolutely false, EVERY -ONE!

The "Voice of Labour" articles, written by a supposedly revolutionary, O'Brien, only go to show how lost for argument and facts are the enemies who seek to destroy you. America, friend and foe, know you for what you are. It is a sad day in the history of Irish labour when that arch-fiend and foul corrupter of a nation's idealism—John Devoy—should find space in the columns of an Irish labour-paper. Who was it that traduced the character of Roger Casement, in the hour when every Allied supporter was hunting him down? John Devoy. Who was it that threatened to expose Devoy if he dared to circulate any more foul stories regarding Roger Casement? You, yourself.

When the labour and socialist movement of America, at the time of the sentencing of Tom Mooney to death, was afraid to act; when every paper in the land remained silent or viciously attacked Tom Mooney, who was it, and what paper was it that stood by Mooney? Jim Larkin and the American edition of the "Irish Worker."

Do you recall the unfortunates who came to your home at 1046 North Franklin St., Chicago, Illinois, without home or shelter? Who paid their rent and stocked their homes with groceries? Ask one of the early editors of the "London Daily Herald."

Do you recall the times when Judge Cohalan came to you and repeatedly asked for your advice on matters affecting Ireland at home and abroad? Why were you admitted to the private meetings of the inner gang of the Friends of Irish Freedom? Was it not because you were the soul of Irish labour and that your record stood the test?

Would the Irish-American politicians have denounced you if you had refused to speak for the despised F.W.W.? Was it not your determination to speak out for the I.W.W. that gained you the hatred of the scabberding Irish-American politicians?

O'Brien speaks of Greenwich village. One would like, with your permission, some day to tell the story of personal gifts offered to you and refused with the remark: "Give to the Cause I represent, I, myself, want nothing."

You committed a crime by going home. Far better if you had stayed and had allowed the Irish masses to be further exploited by Foran, O'Brien & Co. It will be a hard road that you will travel, but as you said when leaving to serve that five-year sentence: "My people will understand."

I say these words because it is only right that the people at home should know you for what you are. During your stay in America you were, the joy of our hearts and inspiration to us. Your valiant defence of De Valera, when Devoy and his gang were uttering foul criticisms; your stand for the purity of the Irish cause and your insistence that it be something more than a mere fight for a Republic endeared you to the hearts of all Irish and Irish-American women who do believe that the heart of Irish labour is sound and that it beats in unison with that of yourself.

Have courage in this hour, my comrade, and believe me, the daughter of an Irish

father and mother, that when the fog and mists have blown away you will stand in the light of clear day the man you have always been, true to your race and class, in season and out of season.

Sincerely yours,

KATHLEEN SHERIDAN.

### SUCKING BOTTLES.

Our Dublin delegates are having an enjoyable time listening to the confessions of faith of the I.T. & G.W.U. "delegates" at the Dublin Markets. A feature, not to be missed, is the hesitancy of Ole Bill's lieutenants in getting down to business. Those behind cried forward, and those in front cried back, is the motto; and if you could secrete yourself in a corner and listen to the tale of how the fighting is going on "on all fronts," when the O.B.U. army get into the fighting zone, you would have an example of Ole Bill's conscription policy up to date. Alderman O'Reilly and Gilbert Lynch "believe the policy of the I.T. & G.W.U. Executive is wrong." Personally they "don't give a ——— about Ole Bill," but are concerned for the down-trodden workers (hie!). When the remnants of the "Workers' Army" start fraternising, the dawn of disruption within the citadel of O.B.U.ism is near.

Last week our delegates at the hay and cattle markets met the "delegates" of the "O.B.U." At sight, the aforesaid delegates commenced a strategic retreat, but a counter move by our men forced Ole Bill's army, in both sectors, into an untenable position. Then a forest of hands projected themselves into the atmosphere and the "Workers' Army" marched out to surrender.

Gilbert Lynch and Alderman Thomas O'Reilly related their story in the best "Kamerad" style, and both, to drive home the evidence of sincerity, put their arms round the necks of two of our delegates. The latter, thinking they had been overcome by sudden weakness, due to the excitement, hastened to their support. Then the situation struck them—and Ole Bill's lieutenants are travelling still.

We would advise the Field Marshal to send out nurses with his delegates in future. Gurra Byrne, almost in tears, is not a sight for gods or men. If competent protectors are lacking to the Field Marshal's army on future occasions, we may be compelled to provide them with sucking bottles or institute a Society on the basis of the S.P.C.C.

### THE DEATH OF JOHN QUINN.

By Norman Smyth.

John Quinn is dead! Friend Quinn—for all lovers of art are friends—loved art with a devotion that was inspirational. He tried to understand Ireland politically. Alas, like many others, he was too far removed from realities of the Irish struggle to understand the underlying economic forces that determined the struggle. He looked too much to the romanists for his inspiration. He might have understood Ireland better if he had come nearer to her people—the common people.

Mention of John Quinn recalls the latest series of letters written by that Bohemian and iconoclast, James Huneker, which have been published in one volume under the name of "Letters of James Gibbons Huneker." Writing from a London hotel, December 8th, 1913, to John Quinn, Huneker deals with the closing of the Harcourt Street Gallery. He blames

Murphy "who failed Parnell" for the closing of the gallery, and states, in passing, "No wonder we all admire Jim Larkin."

John Quinn believed in art. He liked to treasure up priceless gems. He failed to understand, with William Morris, that the only barrier to an understanding and appreciation of art by the masses was their condition in society. "In one word," says Morris, "slavery lies between us and art." To John Quinn his art was merely a diversion, but it served to preserve many treasures that in the years to come will be keenly appreciated, when the soul of the working class is given the opportunity of expressing it in a real love and appreciation of Nature—the mother of art. In those years the memory of John Quinn will remain. May the sod rest lightly on his grave.

It is a blessed thing that in every age someone has had individuality enough to stand by his own convictions—someone has had the grandeur to say his say.—Ingersoll.

War is the result of two elements—the cupidity of the rulers and the stupidity of the masses.

## JIM LARKIN IN LONDON

Irish Worker League.

London Branch, 124 Walworth Road, S.E.

### MEETINGS.

In support of Workers' Republic for Ireland allied to World Federation of Workers' Republics, to explain policy of League and demand release of political prisoners.

Friday 26th.—Bow; Bromley Public Hall, 7.30.

Saturday 27th.—Rotherhithe; Town Hall, 7.30.

Sunday 28th.—Woolwich; The Cinema, Beresford Square, 2.15. Battersea; Town Hall, 7.30.

Speakers:—Jim Larkin, (Capt.) Jack White, and others.

### Monday 29th.

Reception to Jim Larkin on occasion of first public appearance in London since release from Sing Sing.

Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, 7.30.

Ceilidh Mor. Dancing. Tara Irish Orchestra.

Patk. Tynan, tenor; Eileen Cullinane, mezzo; Constance Creghan, Violiniste. Saklatvala and other workers' leaders will join in welcome and festivities.

Admission, 1/- Only. Pay at Door.

Book these dates. Come early and avoid "Full House."

### IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

(London Branch).

### PRIZE DRAW.

Draw postponed till 24th. Winners names will appear in issue of October 4th.

HON. SEC.

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