

GREETINGS TO THE  
GERMAN REVOLUTION!

Come to the Labour  
Meeting, Mansion  
House, Dublin, Mon-  
day, 18th inst., 8 p.m.

IRISH OPINION

# The VOICE OF LABOUR

EDITED BY CATHAL O'SHANNON.

NEW SERIES. Vol. I, No. 51.

NOVEMBER 16, 1918.

ONE PENNY

## Unmuzzle the Press!

By Hector Hughes.

Now that the war is over, there can be no further excuse for the Press censorship. It must be abolished—at once. The war has been used as a pretext for snatching away liberties painfully and expensively won by the people. Next to the right to think independently, freedom of expression is the most valuable asset of a people. Without these rights we are dumb and helpless, and our other rights may be swept away also. In 1694 the English people swept away their 32-year-old Licensing (of the Press) Act, and since then, until the recent appearance of D.O.R.A., no censorship has been authorised by English law. For centuries the carefully built-up Law of the Press was found to be sufficient to deal with cases of criminal libel and other offences, and the unconstitutional intervention of D.O.R.A. could only be defended on the ground of the exigencies of war. They were the Government's excuse for its Prussian methods. Gone is the need—away now with the disability. When civic rights are withdrawn, the poor are always the first to feel the loss. In the past they fought step by step for the rights of citizenship; through days of serfdom and feudalism and privilege they have gradually worked for their emancipation. The war, however, gave a pretext for reaction, and the D.O.R.A. has cast us back many generations. The Press is gagged, meetings are illegal—the emblems of our citizenship are captured. Let us fight for their immediate recovery. If we do not the encroachments upon our liberties will continue and our national retrogression be rapid. The development of democracy requires the fresh air of free thought and free discussion. It is a plant that thrives in the sunlight.



## DUBLIN MAN'S SONG THE WORLD IS SINGING

BORN COUNTY  
MEATH

### THE RED FLAG.

Air—O Tannenbaum (Maryland)

The People's Flag is deepest red,  
It shrouded off our martyred dead,  
And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold  
Their heart's blood dyed its every fold.

Chorus.

Then raise the scarlet standard high  
Beneath its shade we'll live and die,  
Let cowards flinch and traitors sneer,  
We'll keep the Red Flag flying here.

Look round! the Frenchman loves its blaze,  
The sturdy German chants its praise,  
In Moscow's vaults its hymns are sung,  
Chicago swells the surging throng.

It waved above our infant might,  
When all ahead seemed dark as night,  
It witnessed many a deed and vow,  
We must not change its colour now.

It well recalls our triumph's past,  
And brings the hope of peace at last,  
The banner bright, the symbol plain,  
Of human right and human gain.

With heads uncovered swear we all  
To bear it onward till we fall;  
Come dungeon dark or gallows grim,  
This song shall be our parting hymn.

—Jim Connell.



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**The VOICE OF LABOUR**

Edited by CATHAL O'SHANNON.

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**THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC.**

Suddenly out of its stale and drowsy lair,  
the lair of slaves,  
Like lightning it le'pt forth half startled  
at itself,  
Its feet upon the ashes and the rags,  
its hands tight to the throats of kings.

O hope and faith!  
O aching close of exiled patriots' lives!  
O many a sicken'd heart!  
Turn back unto this day and make yourselves afresh.

And you, paid to defile the People—you liars mark!  
Not for numberless agonies, murders, lusts,  
For court thieving in its manifold meanings, worming from his simplicity the poor man's wages;  
For many a promise sworn by royal lips and broken and laugh'd at in the breaking,  
Then in their power, not for all these did the blows strike revenge, or the heads of the nobles fall;  
The People scorn'd the ferocity of kings.

But the sweetness of mercy brew'd bitter destruction, and the frighten'd monarchs come back,  
Each comes in state with his train, hangman, priest, taxgatherer,  
Soldier, lawyer, lord, jailer, and sycophant.

Yet behind all, lowering stealing, lo, a shape,  
Vague as the night, draped interminably, head, front, and form, in scarlet folds,  
Whose face and eyes none may see,  
Out of its robes only this, the red robes lifted by the arm,  
One finger crook'd pointed high over the top, like the head of a snake appears.

Meanwhile corpses lie in new-made graves, bloody corpses of young men,

The rope of the gibbet hangs heavily, the bullets of princes are flying, the creatures of power laugh aloud,  
And all these things bear fruits, and they are good.

Those corpses of young men,  
Those martyrs that hang from the gibbets, those hearts pierc'd by the grey lead,  
Cold and motionless as they seem, live elsewhere with unslaughtered vitality.

They live in other young men, O kings!  
They live in brothers again ready to defy you,  
They were purified by death; they were taught and exalted.

Not a grave of the murder'd for freedom but grows seed for freedom, in its turn to bear seed,  
Which the winds carry afar and re-sow, and the rains and the snows nourish.

Not a disembodied spirit can the weapons of tyrants let loose,  
But it stalks invisibly over the earth, whispering, counselling, cautioning.

Liberty, let others despair of you—I never despair of you.

Is the house shut? Is the master away?  
Nevertheless, be ready, be not weary of watching,  
He will soon return, his messengers come anon.

WALT WHITMAN.

**THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.**

Thanks be to God that we have lived to see this day.

The Red Flag of the Workers' Republic is flying over three-quarters of the Continent of Europe.

In Russia, in Prussia, in Austria, in Bavaria, in Saxony, in Hungary, everywhere in the old Europe of the Revolution, except in the gallant land of France, the workers, soldiers, sailors, and peasants, the toiling, moiling, labouring classes rule and govern.

Tsars and Kaisers, Kings and Emperors are in flight. With them have fallen the junkers, the aristocrats of blood, the land-owners and capitalists, the tyrants, schemers, blood-suckers, the militarists, the castes, the whole system and scheme of things that grew up out of feudalism into capitalism.

The old order changeth, giving place to the new. The new order is the order of the people, the democracy, the working men and women. It is not the order of the political democracy of the middle class money-makers and money-changers, as in France after 1789. It is not the order of the political democracy of the petty bourgeoisie of town and country as in Europe after 1848. No; it is more than the political democracy of other revolutions; it is greater than the political democracy of other revolutions; it is nobler than the political democracy of other revolutions.

The new order is Socialism. It is the social democracy. It has its birth in the Social Revolution and it ushers in the Social Democracy, the despoiled, dis-

possessed, and despised working class, as the ruler and governor, the power of powers. It is the Sovereign People; it is the Workers' Republic.

**STARVATION PENSIONS FOR MUNITION WORKERS.**

The Ministry of Munitions has been prompt to temper the enthusiasm with coming of peace by immediately forbidding which munition workers might hail the ding overtime and payment by results. Time-workers' hours are to be reduced, but not below half those presently obtaining.

If earnings fall in consequence below 30s. for men, 15s. for boys or 12s. 6d. for the inferior sex, these amounts are to be paid, the employer being reimbursed by the State.

The adoption of half-time will entail unemployment, and persons dismissed will have their fares paid to their homes or place of new employment. Unemployed men over 18 will receive a donation of the sum of 24s. a week (pre-war value about 9s.), and unemployed women will receive the equivalent of 8s. 6d. pre-war purchasing power, viz., 20s.

Dependent children will be provided for as follows:—First child under 15 years, 6s. a week, and 3s. for each under that age; unemployed juveniles will be paid 12s. in the case of boys, and girls 10s. a week, if they attend a course of instruction. These payments involve no contribution by the beneficiaries and will continue for six months.

The mention of the sums to be granted is in itself a condemnation of the scheme. No man can live under the famine conditions of high prices on 24s. a week. The one advantage we see in the project is that it will make a revolutionary appeal to the Englander's belly. We have long known his brain was impervious.

The Allies' Path to Victory.—The Via DOLLAR-osa.

**THE LABOUR PRESS.**

The Trade Union Congress, or rather the Irish Labour Party, as it may now be cited, has this week circulated to affiliated societies a recommendation to support the Irish Labour Press in accordance with the resolution adopted at Waterford.

We ask readers to make certain that the circulars are fully debated at their branch meetings and decisive action taken. We must have a bigger paper. Readers are continually asking us to renew their favourite features in the "Irish Worker," to produce a series of articles on economics and sociology, and to give more space to trade union news.

That cannot be done with the means at our disposal during war-time. We are giving bigger value for a penny than any similar weekly, and we have only half the space that the "Irish Worker" had every week.

Peace is coming, and the problems of reconstruction demand a vigilant working-class press to guide the movement and to enable every section to keep in step with the general body. You can have that Press if you pay for it, if you put down your money and own it.

# The Workers' Republic. The great only appear great because we are on our knees: LET US RISE.

## The Red Flag Over All!

Come, comrades, let us all shout the anthem of the World's Republic of the Workers, our own Jim Connell's "Red Flag":—

The People's flag is deepest red,  
It shrouded off our martyred dead.

Then raise the scarlet standard high,  
Beneath its folds we'll live and die;  
Though cowards mock and traitors sneer  
We'll keep the Red Flag flying here.

## To the Mansion House.

All lovers of liberty, all fighters for freedom are asked to attend the monster demonstration in the Mansion House at 8 o'clock on Monday next, November 18. The demonstration is being organised by the Dublin Trades Council and Cumannacht na hEireann, and is intended to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Republic and the success of the Russian Revolution. It will be more than that. It will be a welcome to the Social Revolution in Europe. The Russian Revolution will indeed be commemorated and explained, but much too will be heard of the Revolution and the Workers' Republics of Germany, Austria, and Hungary. The demonstration will also mark the formal inauguration of the new constitution of the Irish Labour Party, the Workers' Republicans in Ireland.

## Hail, Russia!

We are unable to say all we want to say this anniversary week of the Russian Republic. But we doubt not that the speakers at the Mansion House will say all that needs saying, and say it well. Let us, however, in a formal if brief manner, extend our congratulations once again to the Russian Bolsheviks. They have won out magnificently. When in the spring of 1917 the Tsar's Government fell, we pointed out that that was but the beginning of the Revolution, that Lvoff and Miliukoff and their friends were but doing what had been done in France and Europe, namely, beginning a political revolution. We added that the reign of the Cadets and Octobrists would be short-lived, and that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates would hurry Russia into social revolution. History worked itself out as anticipated, and the agents of that working out were the Bolsheviks, Lenin and Trotsky, and their friends. It is their victory we are celebrating this week.

## The Fruits of Brest.

Turn back now and confront the doubters of twelve months ago with the accomplished facts of the past year. We were told that the Soviet could not survive the attacks of its enemies both from within and without. To-day the Soviet is stronger and more powerful than it was in November, 1917. It has the overwhelming majority of the people of Russia behind it, and it has established a staple Government on a secure and demo-

cratic foundation. Its friends here, as elsewhere, claimed for it that it would free not only Russia but Europe. And behold here, within its first twelve-month, the Soviet of Russia has handed out freedom with a lavish hand all over Europe. These are the fruits of the great experiment the Bolsheviks made at Brest-Litovsk. The force of the Bolshevik idea has shaken Europe and shattered throne after throne. It was not the German Imperialists who won at Brest, but the Russian Socialists. Yea, it was the workers of Europe. Let us, then, to whom freedom is creeping slowly from snow-clad Russia, praise these famous Russian men and women, and their fathers who begot them.

## Trotsky's Promise.

Elsewhere in this issue we reprint portion of Trotsky's manifesto to the workers of the world in December last. Here we would note only the concluding passage. "The people will live," said Trotsky, "and they have the right to live. Addressing the governments with the present proposal to take part in peace negotiations, we promise every support to the working class of every country. That promise has been kept. Its results we see all over Europe to-day. The Bolshevik principles are winning not only in Russia, but in Germany, in Austria, in Hungary, in the Balkans, and mayhap in more western Europe too. When the long finger of Joffe, the Russian Bolshevik, pointed, the Imperialist shrieked, Capitalism fell, and the European workers arose.

## The European Republicans.

There is no sincere Republican or Socialist in Ireland who will not accord the heartiest of Irish greetings to the gallant men and women who, within the past fortnight, have established the Republic, in most cases the Workers' Republic, over the greater part of Europe. More perhaps than to others our greetings are due to the Socialist Republicans of Germany. They have had a long and weary fight and, unlike the Russians, Poles, and French, but like ourselves, they had to look back as far as '48 for their last attempt at Revolution. To-day they seem to have succeeded, and we pray they have. It would seem that the more conservative Majority Socialists are on top (so one gathers from the dizzy eminence from which Ebert rules), but the reported co-operation of the Independent Socialists, if it is true, will make the Revolution more thoroughgoing than it appears at first sight. Of one thing, at all events, we are assured, the German proletariat is well educated, well organised, and well experienced in administration, and all that will count for success in the Revolution. Bavaria is doing well under the Socialists, and so also is German-Austria. In German-Austria Victor Adler, the Majority leader, seems to hold sway, although it was really Otto Bauer, some time a prisoner in Russia, who was responsible for the establishment of the Soviet, and it is in-

evitable that Fritz Adler, now released, will help to ginger up the by no means reactionary Majority. Up to the time of writing there is no news from Hungary, but the silence of the Press Agencies would seem to indicate that Karolvi (who is anything but a democrat, and is indeed as overbearing and reactionary as the Magyar oligarchy itself) is either being kept well in hand by the Soviet or else has been superseded by the Socialists. This, it will be remembered, was almost exactly the situation that developed in Russia between the fall of Tsardom and the Bolshevik Revolution.

However, the Red Flag is flying over Europe, the loss of blood is comparatively trifling, and as the war of the Capitalists has concluded, the war for Democracy and the Workers' Republic is beginning in real earnest.

## Some Questions for Mr. Shortt?

Why are the Irish prisoners, the C.O.'s, John MacLean, etc., kept in prison now that the war is over, and the Continental politicals like Liebknecht, Dittman, etc., have been released? Why are the meetings of two of the three political parties in Belfast allowed to go on without interference from the R.I.C. whilst the meetings of the third are broken up by force? Why were the election committee rooms of De Valera, in the Falls Division of Belfast, closed by the police toward the end of last week?

## Moladh.

We note with pleasure that Countess Markievicz has been selected to contest St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, and that Cumann na mBan are urging the selection of women candidates on the same terms and conditions as men. We have not yet heard of any Home Rule woman candidate.

## Coal Hoarders.

Will some well-informed Belfast resident give us the name of the Prominent Citizen who was found with a private hoard of 50 tons of coal for domestic purposes?

## Tory Tyrants.

The Unionist Corporation of Belfast is, we understand, about to dismiss several Street Cleansing Inspectors who refuse to blackleg on the street sweepers.

## Fitting Environment.

Belfast armistice celebrations were made in streets unswept for six weeks.

## MORE GRIST FOR THE MILL.

Workers in grist mills, i.e., mills in which the rougher method of grinding corn is carried on or in which corn is ground in small quantities for farmers either for human consumption or for stock feeding, will learn with pleasure that the Transport Union has undertaken a national campaign to forward their interests. All workers in this branch of industry should communicate with the nearest branch secretary, or J. J. Hughes, Room 7, Liberty Hall, Dublin.

# LABOUR IN IRELAND

## Cumannacht na hEireann S.P.I.

The winter discussion meetings were resumed on Wednesday week last, when Conrad Peterson opened a conversation on the topic "Does Economic Power Precede Political Power." A very free discussion followed. For last Wednesday the appointed opener was Jos. McDonnell on the topic "Should Labour Candidates Fight Next Election?" On Wednesday, 20th inst., Semyon Aronson (Sydney Arnold) will discuss "Socialism and Art." These conversations take place in Room 3, Liberty Hall.

## "New Russia."

The publishing activities of the S.P.I. have been further advanced by the issue of the booklet which celebrates the first anniversary of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic. The Constitution of the Soviets is set out in a detail that makes plain the reason for the success of the Revolution. Power in the New Russia is broad based upon the people's will by a system of soviets which secures the utmost freedom to the local Soviet, and ensures that delegates are subject to recall if their actions should displease their constituents.

## The New Idea in Government.

Our people are so obsessed by Parliamentarianism that there seems to be no alternative to abstention but attendance at Westminster or elsewhere. Such delusions are dangerous, and are the danger signals warning us of an almost entire ignorance of political and social structures outside Ireland and England, and of the competing theories of the state to which other nations have devoted serious study, which has in Russia given us a democratic non-parliamentary administration based on the principle of regulating things rather than that of coercing men. That it has held for twelve months against the intrigues of the bourgeoisie (i.e., the Murphys), is sufficient warrant for us to consider whether its methods and machinery cannot be modified to give us an organisation capable of overthrowing the existing system of private property, and at the same time fitted to carry on the work of maintaining the necessary labours of the community.

Read "New Russia," and see that your fellow-workers read it. It may help

to fill up the "Social Lacunæ" in the Sinn Fein programme.

## Dungarvan.

The Transport branch have recently received £78 arrears of wages. Sir D. Plunket Barton has been appointed arbitrator in the negotiations with the Employers' Federation. The demand that Farmer J.P.'s should not adjudicate on agricultural wages claims is recommended to the attention of the Legal Assessor of the Ulster Republic.

## Kilkenny.

The strike at the Woollen Mills continues. The shares are largely held locally, but considerable cross-Channel interests are involved in this so-called "Irish" industry. The wages hitherto paid range from 20/- to 36/- for classes of work paid more than double in the Yorkshire and South Scottish factories.

## Reverend Shareholders, Note.

The management has played with the workers demands since Sept. 19, and has delayed arbitration since the beginning of November. The Ministry of Munitions at Nassau St. has as yet returned no acknowledgement of the Transport Union's letter of Nov. 1st.

## Dillonite Insolence in N. Kilkenny.

We understand that the rump of the U.I.L. has made a short list of probable candidates, comprised of John Maher, J.P., Chairman of the Farmers' Union; Michael Meagher, J.P., and Denis O'Carroll, J.P., all gentlemen, it will be observed, who have sworn true allegiance to "Our Sovereign Lord King George V."

Maher is the person who boasted of his serving as a strike-breaker in Australia. He is chairman of Denis J. Gorey's Union-smashing clique of farmers. Of such is the party that, being scorned at Westminster, is going whining to Washington.

## THE MOONEY CASE.

The following subscriptions have been remitted to Jack B. Mooney:—

S. MacKenzie Kennedy	... £0	3	9
Deportees at Usk Prison	... 1	15	0
Belfast 10th Branch, A.S.E., proceeds of Id. levy	... 1	5	0

## ONE BIG UNION IN CARLOW.

### Rapid Progress on Connolly's Method.

The organisation of the I.T. and G.W.U. in the town of Carlow was begun as recently as May last, when the branch was opened at a monster meeting addressed by Wm. O'Brien and T. Farren. The large number joining and the variety of trades represented made it essential to bring into practice the method of branch-building outlined in the Transport pamphlet, "Lines of Progress."

The branch Committee was composed of shop stewards from each trade or department, with separate representation of the staffs numerous enough to make it desirable. Thus the requirements of every grade of worker was made known on the branch Executive, and any step decided upon on behalf of one class of worker, secured the immediate co-operation of all the others. The branch was fortunate in securing able officials.

The membership now exceeds 800, and Padraig O Tuathail has been appointed full-time secretary, a step justified by the needs of the case and by the capacity of Comrade O Tuathail shown in the recent negotiations, the results of which we summarise below.

350 men and women employed in the town have received wage increases of from 3/- to 12/- per week. The total sum, exclusive of the increase for 60 mineral water factory operatives, amounts to £80 15s. per week. When the negotiations on behalf of the mineral water workers are completed the annual amount of increased wages will exceed £5,000. To that sum must be added £500 arrears of wages secured for agricultural workers in the neighbourhood.

A further signal proof of the value of trade unionism is the successful fight the Union made in the workmen's compensation claim on behalf of the widow and children of our late comrade, Matthew Nolan. £90 11s. 8d. was secured for the widow and £200 for the children. Without the Union the unfortunate dependents would probably have had to accept whatever paltry amount the insurance company might offer.

The hours of nearly every class of worker have been reduced and a weekly half-holiday introduced where not previously observed. There has been no failure to secure anything demanded, and relations with employers have been maintained without bitterness or bad feeling.

The following classes of workers have benefited, Urban Council employees, coal and corn stores, wool stores, grocery and hardware porters, builders' labourers, Gas Company's stokers, trimmers, plumbers, and general hands, "Shamrock" engineering workers, dressmakers, boot factory, and mineral water factory employees.

With confidence the Transport Union branch at Carlow can recommend the principal products of Carlow's industries to their fellow-workers as Union-made in all departments.

To organise an entire town and raise the general standard of living within the short space of six months is no mean achievement, and demonstrate the power and efficiency of the One Big Union of James Connolly's planning.

## EVERY WORKER MUST READ THESE PAMPHLETS.

1d. each, By Post, 1½d.

Special Terms to Trade Union  
Branches and the Trade.

When you read these Pamphlets you will want to join THE IRISH  
TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION. All information  
from THOMAS FORAN, LIBERTY HALL, DUBLIN.

## LINES OF PROGRESS

A simple outline of the work and place in the Labour Movement of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Endorsed by the "Voice," the London "Herald," and leading Trade Union papers.

## TRADE-UNIONISM

Explained in a pamphlet which embodies information about the rules and working methods of the Union that gives "benefits every pay day."

# An Open Letter to the Workers of Great Britain From the International Committee of The Irish Labour Party.

To the Workers of Britain: Greeting.

We address you in the name of the workers of Ireland, to place before you our demands, to clear away some misunderstandings and to ask you to honour yourselves by being faithful to your professions.

We approach you in a spirit of fraternity, believing that the wrong you do to Ireland by your inaction and your acquiescence in tyranny is due to your ignorance of the true relationship that exists between England and Ireland.

Were it not so, and were it not also true that you are equally inactive and somnolent when you yourselves are the victims of governmental oppression, we must needs conclude that your oft-announced sympathy with the National claim of Ireland was but hypocritical mockery. We refuse to think this. To lose faith in the innate sense of justice of the working class in one country would leave little ground for trust in the integrity and honour of the workers of other nations—even of our own.

We have no desire to upbraid; we recognise that you have consistently supported the demand put forward by the men whom Ireland for forty years sent to voice her demands in your Parliament.

The generation of Parnell and Redmond consented to modify the national claim in the hope of arriving at an agreed treaty between the two peoples; they proffered to accept a modicum of freedom in the form of a limited autonomy—Home Rule. These advances were spurned and trampled upon by your governing classes with, we regret to say, but feeble verbal protests from you, with whom rests ultimate responsibility.

A new generation has now arisen: virile, clear-sighted, purposeful, which, cancelling all compromise, demands for Ireland the full measure of national enfranchisement, i.e., the right to determine her own form of government, to choose her own sovereignty, to make her own laws, without limit or hindrance by any external authority whatsoever.

You, British workers, claim to be democrats, champions of liberty. You have fought through four cruel years for the "Freedom of small nations." In this hour of victory over your mighty foe, are you capable of a great act: of renouncing voluntarily the fruits of conquest, the subjection by force of the small nation nearest to your own shores? Will you rise to the noble height reached by your comrades, the revolutionary workmen of Russia, and set free of your own volition those nations which have been won and are held by you only by the sword?

We fear you have never squarely faced the issues which follow upon your democratic professions. We ask you to do so now when the foundations of the new era are being laid. "Because right is right

to follow right 'twere wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

Your leaders and teachers have oft-time pictured before you the contrast between the status of a freeman and a slave. You have learned how the slave-owners sought to justify the slave-holding, how they proved their legal ownership, how they claimed that their slaves were well treated, well housed, well clad, well fed, and that only the few malcontents ever made complaint. Bondage was the natural state for slaves. Liberty would be abused, the slave dare not be trusted with freedom. The more liberal-minded slave owner might be persuaded to provide richer food, better clothing, some pocket money, perhaps would even allow "his man" to set up house for himself, provided that the right to supervise, inspect, and veto was retained by the master.

As the liberal slave owner thought of his slaves, too many of you, alas, think of Ireland. You conceive of England as the God-ordained master of Ireland. You would be generous and sympathetic, you would "concede a liberal measure of Home Rule" (the limits to be set by yourselves). You would vote for giving lavish "financial aid to promote much-needed social reform," but you have not yet offered to let go your stranglehold! Tolstoy said of the rich that "they would willingly do anything for the poor, anything, except get off their backs." Is the same thing to be said of you, that you are willing to concede anything to Ireland, anything, except the one thing she demands—freedom?

President Wilson recently asked your statesmen these direct questions: viz.:—

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule, except the right of force?"

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations, and make them subject to their purposes and interest?"

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated even in their own internal affairs by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?"

Your statesmen declined to answer the illustrious President of the United States, but they have since told the Irish Nation speaking in your name, with the concurrence of Ministers purporting to represent Labour, that the spoils of conquest must be retained by the conquerors, that this land which was seized by force and is to-day "ruled and dominated by virtue of no right but the right of force," must remain in subjection to the military might of your Empire.

Are you content that your generation should go down in history as a generation of hypocrites, which sacrificed its ardent youth on the altar of "Liberty" and in the hour of victory turned re-

creant at the behest of ignoble self-interest?

The coward fears of men who assert that an unshackled Ireland might provide a base for naval warfare against England has surely no longer any substance. The enemy you feared lies in the dust. Having "destroyed Prussian militarism" you have no rival to fear. You have entered the era of a permanent peace to be guaranteed by a League of Nations! The strategic maritime position of Ireland therefore no longer avails as an excuse for denying justice.

A worthier reason for hesitancy may still persist in the doubt whether the Ulster minority would be secured in their civil and religious liberties. There never was any justification for this doubt, but the rise of an active Labour Party, embracing men and women of all creeds, is a sure barrier, if one were needed, against any penalisation of religious minorities.

Three weeks ago the Grand Vizier of Turkey announced the grant to the Arab Vilayets of "a system of self-government corresponding to their national aspirations on condition that between them and the Khalifate as well as the Sultan relationship is retained." In other words, "Home Rule within the Empire"!

Two weeks later a joint declaration of the British and French Governments stated that "The end that France and Great Britain have in view . . . is the complete and definite freeing of the peoples so long oppressed by the Turks and the establishment of national governments and administrations, deriving their authority from the initiative and free choice of the indigenous populations. In order to give effect to these intentions France and Great Britain have agreed to encourage and assist the establishment of indigenous governments and administrations in Syria and Mesopotamia. . . Far from wishing to impose any particular institutions on the populations of these regions, their only care is to assure by their support and efficacious assistance the normal working of the governments and administrations which they shall have given themselves."

Workers of Britain, we ask you, are you content to rise no higher in the democratic scale than was reached by the Sultan of Turkey in his relations with subject peoples? Or will you compel your Government to do for Ireland what it has joined with France in doing for Syria and Mesopotamia?

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE IRISH LABOUR PARTY.

TRADES HALL, CAPEL ST.,  
DUBLIN.

## TRADE UNION ACTS ABOLISHED BY BRITISH MAGISTRATES IN IRELAND.

In Charleville, Co. Cork, and in Belfast cases have just been decided which practically abolish the right of peaceful picketing secured by a century of trade union struggle and sacrifice, and essential to the maintenance of the right to strike.

At Charleville Petty Sessions on Monday, Oct. 21st., before Messrs. J. Cronin, M.C.C., and J. J. O'Finnerty, the following 13 members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union were charged (1) at the suit of Denis Biggane, farmer, Broughill, with watching and besetting his premises on the 8th and 15th August, and also with intimidation; and (2) at the suit of T. C. Mannix, auctioneer, Deerpark, with unlawfully following—viz., Patrick Norris, John Ryan, Chris. Troy, Thomas Lynch, Maurice Barry, James Coughlan, Chris. Allen, Tim Ryan, John O'Gorman David Sullivan, W. Lynch, Patrick O'Sullivan, and Joseph Ring. The Bench imposed fines of 6d. and costs, 20s. and costs, and 40s. and costs in the cases, but the strikers decided to go to gaol in lieu of paying the fines imposed on them.

On Monday evening last the 13 defendants were accompanied by their comrades to the railway station, where they entrained for Cork gaol, escorted by two members of the Constabulary. They received a hearty send-off from their comrades, and were proud of the fact that they were going to prison in defence of the rights of Labour. One of the men—Maurice Barry—charged with an offence at the suit of Denis Biggane on the 15th of August, was not, it appears, at Biggane's house on the date in question; hence he goes to gaol an innocent man; while Patrick Norris, according to evidence tendered at Petty Sessions, was bound to the peace on the 17th August for an offence for which he is now doing imprisonment.

Should the health of these men in any way become impaired during the period of their confinement, let the public judge for themselves who is to blame. These cases should not have been proceeded with, in the interests of peace and harmony, once the arbitration proceedings terminated successfully. "Revenge is sweet," but the fact that 13 bread-winners, some with large families, are going to prison is a gross scandal in every sense of the word.

Prior to the departure of the train, the strikers were addressed by Mr. Patrick Daly, President of the Charleville Branch of the Irish Transport Union. He said that they were the victims who fought the battles for the tenant farmers in the days of the Land League and National League. The tenant farmers had now made victims of them. This was their reward, but the day of retribution was coming swiftly (cheers).

In Belfast two agents of the Refuge Assurance Co.'s policy holders on strike to secure a living wage have been prosecuted for picketing. Notice of a stated case has been given in this instance, and the legal issue will be fought

out to the end.

In the case of Barry mentioned in the above report quoted from the "Southern Democrat" it is plain that there has been a frame up by the prosecution on the approved American lines. On the date mentioned he was just recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia. His wife has since succumbed to influenza, and his young family is left fatherless and motherless. Such are the tender mercies of the British Government's magistrates in Ireland, and such is the generosity of the Irish farmer, backbone of the nation, loyal adherents of the Nationalist cause and like "Lector" strident shouters of "The National Question First."

### Most Sarcastic!

There are omissions from the North-cliffian exposition of the application of the principles of restoration, reparation, repair and a right of self-determination for all people, says John Jacks, in the "Labour Leader." He does not mention Ireland. He might at least have pointed out that "justice" demands that the Sinn Feiners should be forced to rebuild the valuable property in Sackville street, Dublin, which they wantonly destroyed in 1916.

### Rises by Quarter Million.

During 1917 the Shop Assistants' Union secured by negotiation increased wages for their members to the extent of £238,362 11s. 3d., of which £32,150 10s. was paid to employees in drug warehouses. We notice that U.C.B.S. employees obtained £993 4s.. Did the Belfast workers share?

### THE TAILORS' SOVIET.

The lock-out of the members of the International Union of Tailors Pressers, etc., has been extended. The shopkeepers have wakened up to the fact that the manufacturing middleman is unnecessary, and several prominent firms are now employing direct labour. The proprietor of one establishment last Saturday addressed the workers and told them that the saving of middleman's profits would be put aside by him for the benefit of the workers and disbursed at Christmas, and quarterly thereafter.

We would suggest that instead of dividing up in this way, it would be better to constitute a co-partnership. Mr. H. Cecil Watson, of the Court Laundry, who has successfully conducted business on that basis for several years past, would be glad to advise if he were consulted.

Meantime the workshop at 44 York street, conducted by the Union, has been meeting all the demands made upon it by the trade of two of the most important houses in Henry street. Only the prevailing difficulties of lighting and heating prevent the extension of this system. The day of the sweater is surely past in Dublin.

### RURAL WORKERS' UNITY.

The "Herald" (London), writing with regard to England, says: "Agriculture is still a sweated industry, and the Wages Board is a failure." We agree. The

"Herald" goes on to speak of the necessity of closer unity among the organisations catering for agricultural labourers. So far there has been little competition between the Unions which are organising Irish workers, for they operate in different districts, the Workers' Union in N.E. Ulster, and the Transport Union elsewhere.

But it is apparent that a National programme for the rural worker must be drawn up, and an all-Ireland drive undertaken to bring the protection of Trade Unionism within the reach of all. The sham Land and Labour Leagues must be smashed, and those local branches which have emancipated themselves from political leading strings brought into the orbit of the National movement.

Now is the season to plan the campaign for next spring. What is being done by the Workers' Union, the National Amalgamated Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union to secure co-ordinated action? Peace has its dangers. Are we ready?

### WHAT YOU MAKE—BUT DON'T GET.

We know within a small margin of error what was the capital value at market prices of privately owned wealth in the United Kingdom prior to the war. Approximately it totalled £12,500,000,000 (twelve thousand five hundred million pounds). So the "New Statesman" tells us.

In this office we don't just know how to measure that amount of money, but we have a sharper appreciation of the further enlightening statement of the Fabian organ that about 88 per cent. of that vast sum is "owned" by 12 per cent. of the population.

The remaining 12 per cent. of the money is shared by the odd 88 per cent. of the population, their average family fortune including furniture and personal effects and all savings, being less than £40.

Two per cent. of the population of these Isles of the Blest owned twice as much as the remaining 98 per cent. While the wealth of the wealthy has appreciated during the war, the wealth of the wage-earning class is probably, almost certainly, less than 12 per cent. of the increased total wealth in the United Kingdom.

Rent and interest, the two prime social robbers, have gone up during the war from £600,000,000 to nearly double that figure. And the Luxurious Laurences and Elegant Elberts who receive that tribute have not risen once before breakfast or done an hour's work for it. Why should they when Henry Dubb is willing?

Speaking of Taxation and its effect on Income, the same writer suggests that the families in Gloucester street and elsewhere, whose income is £1,000 a year or more, have met the full amount of the unprecedented direct war taxation by the increase in gross income.

So, Henry, the next time an aristocratic lady from Sandy Row or the Coombe lectures you on Equality of Sacrifice remind her of that fact.

**PROFIT SHARING AT THE COURT LAUNDRY.**

**1s. 10d. in the £ Distribution.**

At a meeting of the employees of Mr. Neill-Watson, held at the Court Laundry, Harcourt street, Dublin, the eighth distribution of the profits took place. The amount distributed was £387 0s 5d on twelve months' wages to all employees with over six months' service. One hundred and four persons participated out of a roll of 126 employees.

The total amount of the workers' savings, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, invested in the Laundry was £756 19s. 11d. on March 1st last. This amount will increase at each distribution as every worker must leave at least half of his or her share of the profits in the concern.

The Auditors, Messrs. Stokes Bros. and Pim, certified that the scheme had been correctly carried out. The following dates show the extent of the distributions to date:—1911, 2½ per cent., 1912, 5 per cent.; 1913, 5 per cent.; 1914, 7½ per cent.; 1915, 7½ per cent.; 1916, 3¾ per cent.; 1917, 8 per cent.; 1918, 9 per cent. The hours of work in the Laundry are 50 weekly, and Trades Union wages are paid before distribution is made.

**Guileless Ladies.**

The Irishwomen's International League want from Allied statesmen an "honest" acceptance of Wilson's Fourteen Points. They will continue to want.

**CONNOLLY MEMORIAL TREAT.**

Walter Carpenter is now pushing ahead with preparations for the annual treat. He and his committee are still busy raising money. A concert, the first of three for this laudable object, will be held in the Theatre, Liberty Hall, on Monday, 25th inst. A large attendance is expected, and will be well catered for. Among the items is a revival of F. Sheehy-Skeffington's one-act play, "The Prodigal Daughter."

We are asked to acknowledge the following contributions which have been received by Walter Carpenter—Balance from 1917 fund, 10s.; Miss Skinnider, Glasgow, £3.

"Casey," the famous Dublin violinist intimates receipt of various substantial sums collected by him at Socialist meetings in England and Wales.

Collecting cards may be obtained from Walter Carpenter, Room 3, Liberty Hall.

**BELFAST CO-OPERATORS.**

The "Co-operative News" comments of Belfast of Belfast Co-operative balance sheet make interesting reading. Sales for the past quarter total £185,758, an increase of £27,450 over last year, while £6,000 has been added to share capital. After paying interest on capital, the members have had 1s. 2d. returned to them out of every £1 spent.

The Drapery Department, which ought to be the envy of every Co-op. in Ireland, has proved the sheet-anchor of the yielding a handsome surplus needed to

make up the falling away in the grocery trade. The members' loyalty to their own stores must be seriously at fault when the average grocery purchases fall to 7s. 4d. per member per week.

**NON TIMETE.**

The workers are the nation, not a class,  
And they will tread the path where  
Freedom lies;  
False flags shall bow before them when  
they pass  
To join the standard nearest to the  
skies.

Their voice is Truth; all falsehood melts  
away  
When from their hearts they speak,  
and he shall rue  
The hour who doubted them, when in the  
fray  
They prove unto themselves and  
Ireland true.

—GEO. A. LYONS.

Despatched from Usk Prison, 1/11/18.  
Received at this office after censorship in  
London 8/11/18.

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Be true to your own interests and purchase your  
**FOOD, CLOTHING and FUEL**  
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Workers.

**ANNUAL SALES**  
**£50,000**

Join the progressive move-  
ment that is building up  
Ireland's Industries, and  
laying the foundation for  
a happy and prosperous  
Nation.

- 17 ANNESLEY BRIDGE ROAD.
- 32 DRUMCONDRA ROAD.
- 132 THOMAS STREET.
- 62 SITRIC ROAD
- 19 BATH STREET.
- 50a SEVILLE PLACE.
- 69 PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
- 144 S.C.R., KILMAINHAM.
- BAKERY, 165 CHURCH ROAD.
- Warehouse and Stables, 13a EAST ROAD.
- PHONE, 1230 (6 lines).

Co-operation is "self-  
determination" in practice.

It means common owner-  
ship of the means of life.

It is thoroughly demo-  
cratic, since it is owned,  
controlled and operated  
by the Workers themselves.

**ALL PROFITS DIVIDED.**  
**1/- MAKES YOU A MEMBER.**

**JOIN TO-DAY! ————— DON'T DELAY!**

**INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (DUBLIN)**  
**Ltd.**

**SERFDOM IN CASTLECOMER.**

"The Owl" complains that an official of the National Service Department at Castlecomer is refusing to issue permits for employment on the railway to local workers generally, and in particular he refuses to allow any of "Mr. Wandesforde's men"—not chattels mind you, but men—to leave the twenty-five bob a week jobs on the demesne of that landlord for work on the railway at £2 a week.

The railway is one of Shortt's schemes to develop Ireland and to relieve the coal shortage by establishing direct communication with the G.S. and W. Rly. system. The work is undeniably urgent, but—it must not be permitted to interfere with the pleasures of the rich.

The National Service Department is now the recruiting branch of the army. By denying work at a living wage to Kilkenny workers, the Department hopes to drive them into the army. The poor of Dublin may freeze during the winter but the N.S. Department must keep the navy work at Castlecomer for the returned soldiers—the saviours of the Empire. And like every other Government Department, that of National Service has two duties in Ireland, first, to serve the English Government, and second, to obey the Irish landowner or capitalist.

"The Owl," too, has been contemplating Æ's scheme, propounded in the "Voice" of 3rd August, for the settlement of labourers on the land to cultivate it co-operatively as in Italy, Roumania and Hungary. "Æ must be very innocent if he, for a moment, thinks that landlords or even 'Irish' farmers are willing to help their serfs to break their chains." The landlord and the landowning farmer are the obstacle to co-operative land-holding for labourers, and the farmers' private certificate endorsed by the "Homestead" and the National Service agents permit system are simply the results of a social and political conspiracy to fetter the landless labourer to particular estates. Davitt did not witness "The Fall of Feudalism." It is as rigorous under the social system that Davitt's weak surrender to the Party bosses made possible, as at any period in the Middle Ages.

**Orange Bolshies.**

The working men of East Belfast have not turned their political coats, but they have determined that they will no longer be the tools of the political manipulators of the Unionist official organisations. A recent meeting of No. 6 District of the Orange Order in Belfast, which was attended by delegates from thirty-one of the thirty-two Lodges comprising the District, decided unanimously to abandon the old Unionist Association and form a new one on democratic lines.

W. H. Byers said the Party Bosses had alienated the Unionist workingmen throughout the city. Unionists sent from Ulster never voted on anything that benefited the working man unless they could not help it. Sectarian education must cease, the managerial system and clericalism must go. No one has any rights to set bounds to a people's progress.

While we disagree profoundly with the limited outlook of the new Association, we welcome it as a sign of progress. Belfast workers are at length awakening to the fact that Unionism and all it implies, not only divides them from their fellow-workers in Ireland, but keeps them from sharing in the progress of their comrades in England and Scotland.

**Belfast Pawnbrokers.**

There is a rumour that City Commissioner Smith is being pressed to allow pawnbrokers to open at 8 a.m. There will be strenuous opposition offered to this reactionary step, and C. C. Smith would do well to consult the assistants before yielding to the private pressure of the bosses.

**Blackmailing the Publican.**

The list of subscriptions published in the "Freeman's Journal" last Saturday will not raise Mr. Dillon's Party in the esteem of the Northern public. It is simply a list of members of the Licensed Vintners' Association who have to pay to secure the good-will of the Catholic and Nationalist J.P.'s. One notices that pride of place is given to Matt M'Curker, who libelled the bar assistants during their strike last year. All the sweaters figure in the record, and their united subscriptions to the Party would have paid a year's increases to the barmen and barmaids. It is something of a scandal that the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory should permit his clergy to keep such company.

**The NEW RUSSIA**

*A Souvenir of the First Anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic, 1917-18.*

Contains the Constitution of the Soviet Republic and Decrees with Articles by Zelda Kahan Coates, H. Sheehy Skeffington, "Libertia" of the "Worker" (R. McKenna), Eden and Cedar Paul.

EDITED BY SEMYON ARONSON (SIDNEY ARNOLD).

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A Weekly Journal founded by Sir Horace Plunkett, keeps you in touch with Modern Agricultural Economics. It is obtainable only by Subscription, 10s. a year, 6s. half year (post free), from the Manager, 18 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

EDITED BY "Æ."

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**BELFAST I.L.P.**

(North Branch), Langley St. (off Tenent st.)—Meeting will be held Sunday, 17th, at 7.30 o'clock. Speaker, Mr. S. Hanna; subject: "Labour problems after the war."



# Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland.

## NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Notice of Proposal to fix Minimum Rates of Wages and Define the Benefits or Advantages, not being Benefits or Advantages prohibited by Law, which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purpose of any minimum rate of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board under the Corn Production Act, 1917, and the value at which they are to be so reckoned.

In accordance with Section 5 (4) of the Corn Production Act, 1917, and in compliance with an Order under Seal, dated the 5th day of December, 1917, of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, made under Section 12 of the said Act.

THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they propose to fix the following Rates of Wages for the several areas mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, and that they propose to define the benefits or advantages, not being benefits or advantages prohibited by law, which may be reckoned as payment of wages, in lieu of payment in cash, for the purpose of any minimum rate of wages fixed by the Board, and the values at which they are to be so reckoned as set out in this Proposal:—

### MALE WORKERS OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE.

Areas	Per week.	Per day.	Per hour.
Group I.	23/6	4/9	5½d.
Group II.	26/-	4/4	5½d.
Group III.	23/6	3/11	4½d.

### MALE WORKERS AGED 18 TO 20 YEARS.

Areas	Per week.	Per day.	Per hour.
Group I.	25/6	4/3	5d.
Group II.	23/6	3/11	4½d.
Group III.	22/-	3/8	4½d.

### MALE WORKERS AGED 16 TO 18 YEARS.

Areas	Per week.	Per day.	Per hour.
Group I.	17/6	2/11	3½d.
Group II.	15/6	2/7	3½d.
Group III.	14/-	2/4	2½d.

### FEMALE WORKERS OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

Areas	Per week.	Per day.	Per hour.
Group I.	16/6	2/9	3½d.
Group II.	14/-	2/4	2½d.
Group III.	11/6	1/11	2½d.

Benefits or advantages, not being benefits or advantages prohibited by law, which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purpose of the minimum rates of wages above set out, and the values at which they are to be so reckoned.

### WEEKLY VALUES.

House or house and small garden. The amount that may be deducted weekly from wages on account of the occupation of a house, or a house and small garden, not exceeding one statute rood in area, of which the rates and taxes are paid by the employer, and where the house is kept in repair by the employer, may vary by agreement from 1/- to 1/6 in the £ on the weekly wages payable to the workman. Provided, however, that where such deduction is considered inadequate by the employer, he may appeal to the Board, who may authorise a deduction at a higher rate. The value of the allowance may be increased if the land attached to the house is in excess of one rood at the rate of 10/- per annum per statute rood. (No deduction from wages shall be

made on account of the occupation of any house which has been condemned by the Sanitary Authority as unfit for human habitation.)

	Group I. s. d.	Group II. s. d.	Group III. s. d.
Land, per statute acre ...	0 7	0 5½	0 4½
(a) Land cultivated and tilled, per statute acre	5 4	4 4	3 4
(b) Land cultivated, tilled and manured, per statute acre ...	6 4	5 4	4 4
(c) Land cultivated, tilled and manured and seeded, per statute acre	8 4	7 4	6 4
Drills of potatoes to be measured and paid for at the same rates as (a), (b), or (c) above, according as the conditions of (a), (b), or (c) apply.			
Potatoes (weekly rate of deduction per ton per annum) ...	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½
Fresh milk, per gallon ...	1 5	1 3	1 1
Grass of cow grass only	2 8½	2 3½	1 11
Grass of calf till one year old ...	0 7	0 7	0 7
Keep of cow with grass and hay ...	5 0	4 6	4 2
Use of cow (a freshly calved cow for one year) ...	6 0	5 6	5 3
Grass of donkey ...	0 6	0 6	0 6
Grass of goat ...	0 3	0 3	0 3
Grass of sheep ...	0 6	0 6	0 6
Coal at cost price, including actual cost of delivery ...	—	—	—
Turf bank ...	0 6	0 6	0 6
Turf, cut, saved and carted, sufficient for workman, for one year ...	2 0	2 0	2 0
Timber firing ...	1 0	1 0	1 0
Board and lodging (seven days) ...	14 0	13 0	12 0
Board (seven days) ...	12 3	11 3	10 3
Board, per day ...	1 9	1 7½	1 5½
Breakfast (seven days) ...	2 8	2 5	2 2
Dinner (seven days) ...	7 0	6 6	6 0
Supper (seven days) ...	2 7	2 4	2 1
Board and Lodging, Males 18 to 20 (seven days) ...	14 0	13 0	12 0
Board (seven days) do.	12 3	11 3	10 3
Board, per day do.	1 9	1 7½	1 5½
Breakfast (seven days) do.	2 8	2 5	2 2
Dinner (seven days) do.	7 0	6 6	6 0
Supper (seven days) do.	2 7	2 4	2 1
Board and Lodging, Males 16 to 18 (seven days) ...	10 0	9 6	8 6
Board (seven days) do.	9 0	8 6	7 7
Board (per day) do.	1 3½	1 2½	1 1
Breakfast (seven days) do.	1 10	1 8	1 5
Dinner (seven days) do.	5 4	5 2	4 9
Supper (seven days) do.	1 10	1 8	1 5
Board and Lodging (seven days) Females ...	9 6	8 6	7 6
Board (seven days) do.	8 6	7 6	6 6
Board, per day do.	1 2½	1 1	0 11
Breakfast (seven days) do.	1 8	1 5	1 2
Dinner (seven days) do.	5 2	4 9	4 2
Supper (seven days) do.	1 8	1 5	1 2

Where a farm or holding is partly situated in one Group and partly in another, the minimum wage payable on such farm or

holding shall be the minimum wage applicable to the Group in which the main or principal part of the farm is situated.

In reckoning the wage payable in cash to a workman, the employer may take credit only for the value of such benefits or advantages, other than cash, as are specified in this Order as allowable, but the values to be placed on such benefits or advantages shall not be more than the values specified in this Order.

### CONDITIONS.

1. For the purpose of this Order the period beginning on the Monday nearest to the 15th of November in each year and for thirteen clear weeks thereafter shall be called in this Order the Winter Period, and the remainder of the year shall be called the Summer Period.

2. The minimum wage shall be at an equal hourly rate for the number of hours worked, provided that in the Winter Period the working day shall be deemed to be a working day of not less than eight and a half working hours, and in the Summer Period a day of not less than ten working hours both exclusive of meal hours.

3. The working week shall be a week of six eight and a half hour working days in the Winter Period and in the Summer Period shall be a week of six ten-hour working days.

4. The working hours shall be between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. as may be agreed on between the employer and his worker.

5. Nothing shall prevent an employer and his worker agreeing to a working day at any period of the year consisting of a less number of hours than that specified in this Order, provided that if the number of hours in such agreed working day be less than eight and a half hours the minimum wage for such agreed working day shall be not less than the wage payable for an eight and a half hour working day.

6. In calculating the number of hours worked, any time less than half an hour shall be counted as half an hour.

7. Where the contract of service provides for work on any week-day by the hour or for a less number of hours per day than is comprised in half a day as specified in this Order, and where on any day in the Winter or Summer Period the number of hours worked is less than half a working day, the wage payable should not be less than the minimum wage for half a day's work.

8. All Sunday work shall be paid for at an hourly rate equal to one and a half times the hourly rate payable for work on week days.

9. Herds who are under contract of service to work constantly for their employers shall be paid at the following rates:—

Group I.	28/6 per week
Group II.	26/0 " "
Group III.	23/6 " "

10. Herds who are under no obligation to give constant service to their employers shall not be deemed to be included among the classes of workmen to whom the minimum wage fixed by the Board in this Order is applicable.

11. Nothing in this Order shall take away from the worker his right to receive for the full period of his contract of service a wage not less than the minimum wage as defined in this Order and in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary the contract of service shall be deemed to be a contract by the week. Provided that nothing in this

Order shall be held to compel an employer to pay wages to a worker for time lost by coming late to work or leaving his work before the appointed time, or absenting himself from work, or shall prevent an employer availing himself of any remedy open to him by law for such or any other breach of contract, expressed or implied, but this Order shall not give the employer any rights in this matter which he was not possessed of before the issue of the Order.

**NOTICE.**—Objections to this proposal may be lodged with the Board, at their Offices, 14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, up to and including the 9th day of December, 1918.

W. M. BOWERS,

Secretary.

8th November, 1918.

**AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND,**

14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin,

**SCHEDULE OF GROUPS OF AREAS.**

**GROUP I.**

**ULSTER.**

County Antrim, all the Urban Districts, and that portion of the County Antrim contained in the Rural Districts of Belfast, Ballymoney, Ballymena, Antrim, Lisburn, Agalee, and the Rural District of Larne, except the District Electoral Divisions of Ardclinis and Glencoy.

The Co. Borough of Belfast.

The Co. Borough of Londonderry.

County Londonderry, including all the Urban Districts.

County Donegal, the Rural Districts of Strabane No. 2 and Derry No. 2.

County Down, including all the Urban Districts.

Portadown Urban District, with that portion of the County Armagh contained in the District Electoral Division of Portadown Rural and Carrowbrack.

Lurgan Urban District, with that portion of the County Armagh contained in the District Electoral Division of Lurgan Rural.

**LEINSTER.**

County Dublin, including all the Urban Districts.

The County Borough of Dublin.

Co. Kilkenny, the Kilculliheen District Electoral Division, adjacent to the City of Waterford.

Drogheda Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Louth contained in the District Electoral Division of St. Peter's, and that portion of Co. Meath contained in the District Electoral Division of St. Mary's.

Dundalk Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Louth contained in the District Electoral Division of Dundalk Rural.

Kilkenny Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Kilkenny contained in the District Electoral Division of Kilkenny Rural.

Wexford Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Wexford contained in the District Electoral Division of Wexford Rural.

Enniscorthy Urban District, with that part of the Co. Wexford contained in the District Electoral Division of Enniscorthy Rural.

**MUNSTER.**

The Co. Borough of Limerick.

Co. Limerick, the Rural Districts of Limerick No. 1, Kilmallock, and Tipperary No. 2.

The Co. Borough of Cork, with that portion of the Co. Cork contained in the District Electoral Divisions of St. Mary's, Blackrock, Bishopstown, Inishkenny, Cork, Ovens, Lehenagh, Douglas, Monkstown, Carrigaline, Ballincollig, Bathcooney, Whitechurch, and Blarney.

The Urban District of Queenstown, with that portion of the County Cork contained in the District Electoral Division of Queenstown Rural.

The Co. Borough of Waterford, with that portion of the Co. Waterford contained in the District Electoral Division of Waterford Rural.

Clonmel Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Tipperary South Riding contained in the District Electoral Divisions of Clonmel Rural and Inishlounaght, and the District Electoral Divisions of Kilmacomma and St. Mary's; in the County of Waterford.

Tralee Urban District, with that portion of the County Kerry contained in the District Electoral Division of Tralee Rural.

**CONNAUGHT.**

Galway Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Galway contained in the District Electoral Division of Galway Rural.

Sligo Urban District.

**GROUP II.**

**ULSTER.**

Co. Antrim, the Ballycastle Rural District and the District Electoral Divisions of Ardclinis and Glencoy, in the Larne Rural District.

Co. Armagh, including all the Urban Districts, except the Urban Districts of Portadown and Lurgan, and the District Electoral Divisions adjacent to them reserved in Group I.

Co. Donegal, the Rural Districts of Stranorlar, Letterkenny, Letterkenny Urban District, and the Urban Districts of Buncrana and Bundoran.

Co. Fermanagh, including the Enniskillen Urban District.

Co. Monaghan, including all the Urban Districts.

Co. Tyrone, including all the Urban Districts.

Co. Cavan, including all the Urban Districts.

**LEINSTER.**

Co. Carlow, including Carlow Urban District.

Co. Kildare, including all the Urban Districts.

Co. Kilkenny, including all the Urban Districts, except the Urban District of Kilkenny, and the Rural Electoral Divisions adjacent to it reserved to Group I., and the Kilculliheen District Electoral Division adjacent to the City of Waterford, reserved to Group I.

King's Co., including all the Urban Districts.

Co. Louth, except the Urban Districts of Drogheda and Dundalk, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved to Group I.

Co. Meath, including all the Urban Districts, but excluding that portion of the County contained in the District Electoral Division of St. Mary's adjacent to the Urban District of Drogheda and reserved to Group I. Queen's Co.

Co. Wexford, including all the Urban Districts, except the Urban Districts of Wexford and Enniscorthy, with the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved to Group I.

Co. Wicklow, including all the Urban Districts.

Co. Westmeath, including the Urban District of Athlone.

Co. Longford, including all the Urban Districts.

**MUNSTER.**

Co. Cork, the Rural Districts of Cork (except the portion reserved to Group I.), Kanturk, Charleville, Mallow, Mitchelstown No. 1, Fermoy, Macroom, Middleton, Youghal No. 1, Bandon, Kinsale, Clonakilty.

Co. Clare, the Ennis and Limerick No. 3 Rural Districts, and the Ennis Urban District.

Co. Limerick, except the Rural Districts of Limerick No. 1, Kilmallock, and Tipperary No. 2, reserved to Group I.

Co. Tipperary, North and South Riding, including all the Urban Districts, except Clonmel Urban District, and the Rural Area adjacent to it reserved to Group I.

Co. Waterford, including Dungarvan Urban District, but excepting the Rural Area immediately adjacent to the Co. Borough of Waterford, and the Rural Area adjacent to the Urban District of Clonmel, reserved to Group I.

Killarney Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Kerry contained in the District Electoral Division of Killarney Urban.

Kilrush Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Clare contained in the District Electoral Division of Kilrush Rural.

Listowel Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Kerry contained in the District Electoral Division of Listowel Rural.

Macroom Urban District.

Skibbereen Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Cork contained in the District Electoral Division of Skibbereen Rural.

Clonakilty Urban District.

**CONNAUGHT.**

Co. Galway, the Rural Districts of Ballinasloe No. 1, Loughrea, Glenamaddy, Portumna, Mountbellew, and Tuam.

Ballina Urban District.

Co. Mayo, the Rural Districts of Claremorris, Swinford, Castlebar, Ballina, and Ballinrobe.

Ballinasloe Urban District.

Castlebar Urban District.

Westport Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Mayo contained in the District Electoral Division of Westport Rural.

Co. Roscommon.

Co. Sligo, except Sligo Urban District, reserved to Group I.

Co. Leitrim.

**GROUP III.**

**ULSTER.**

Co. Donegal, the Rural Districts of Ballyshannon, Donegal, Glenties, Dunfanaghy, Innishowen, and Milford.

**MUNSTER.**

Co. Kerry, except the Urban Districts of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved, respectively, to Groups I. and II.

Co. Cork, the Rural Districts of Castletown-Berehaven, Bantry, Skull, Dunmanway, Millstreet, and Skibbereen, except that portion of the County contained in the District Electoral Division of Skibbereen Rural reserved to Group II.

Co. Clare, the Rural Districts of Kilrush, Ennistymon, Ballyvaughan, Corofin, Kildysert, Scariff, and Tulla, except the Rural Area adjacent to the Urban District of Kilrush, reserved to Group II.

**CONNAUGHT.**

Co. Galway, the Rural Districts of Clifden, Oughterard, Gort, and Galway, except that portion of the County contained in the District Electoral Division of Galway Rural reserved to Group I.

Co. Mayo, the Rural Districts of Belmullet and Killala, and the Rural District of Westport, except that portion of the County contained in the District Electoral Division of Westport Rural reserved to Group II.

W. M. BOWERS, Secretary.

**AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND,**

14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.  
8th November, 1918.

K.A.A.

OUR FRIENDS THE BOLSHEVIKI.

Trotsky and Ireland.

(Manifesto of December 29, 1917.)

The programme of the Russian Government is a programme of an ultimate social democracy. This programme has for its object the creation of such conditions, first, that every nationality, independently of its strength and the level of its general evolution, should have complete freedom for its national progress; and, secondly, that all the peoples should be united in economical and cultural co-operation.

Renouncing new annexations, the enemy Governments have the idea that the old annexations and the old violences over the people are sanctioned by historical prescription. This means that the destinies of Alsace-Lorraine, Transylvania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and so on, on the one side, and of Ireland, India, Egypt, Indo-China, and so on, on the other side, should not be subjected to revision. Such a programme is profoundly inconsistent, and represents a compromise, resting on no basis of principle, between the pretensions of Imperialism and the demands of Labouring Democracy.

Now that the enemies have declared their peace conditions, it is impossible to solve the existing difficulties by general expression as to the necessity of carrying on the war to the end. It is necessary to state clearly what is the peace programme of France, Italy, Great Britain, and the United States. Are they asking, like ourselves, that the right of determination of their own destinies should be given to the peoples of Alsace-Lorraine, Galicia, Posen, Bohemia, and South Slavonia? If they are doing so, are they willing also to recognise the right to self-determination of their own destinies in the case of the peoples of Ireland, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Indo-China, and other countries, just as, under the Russian Revolution, this right has been given to the peoples of Finland, Ukrainia, White Russia, and other districts?

It is clear that the demand that the right of self-determination be given to peoples who are a part of the enemy States, and to refuse their right to peoples of their own States or their own Colonies, would mean the putting forward of the programme of the most cynical Imperialism.

But the people will live, and they have the right to live. Addressing the Governments with the present proposal to take part in peace negotiations, we promise every support to the working classes of every country.

(Signed),

L. TROTSKY.

Belfast Reader.

Thanks for A. Wilson's notes. Simply unpublishable under D.O.R.A. Similar documents appeared in English Socialist papers but this is the "One Bright Spot."

**THE MARY STREET  
PICTURE HOUSE**  
(The "Mary-O.")  
Star Pictures Always.

**THE ELECTRIC THEATRE,  
TALBOT STREET,**  
First in Dublin  
and  
Still the Best.

Good Work

Trade Union Wages

'Phone 1848.

**Court Laundry**  
HARCOURT ST., DUBLIN

Specialists in Linen Washing.  
Pioneers of Profit-Sharing in  
Ireland. Van Collections and  
Deliveries every week in City  
and Suburbs.

Irish Materials

Prompt Despatch

**SWACGER HOTELS SWEATING AND  
DEFRAUDING WORKERS.**

The agreement entered into between the Hotel and Tourists' Association and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union is being scrupulously honoured by one of the parties—the Union. We have received complaints that several of the principal hotels embraced by the Association refuse to pay the agreed wages to bookkeepers and bar assistants. An hotel near Trinity College still pays its bedroom porters 15s. a week. An establishment in O'Connell street ignores the agreement entirely. A coast hotel refuses to pay arrears. The Association if it were composed of any class of persons except the chartered plunderers of the travelling public might be expected to enforce an honourable arrangement, but up-to-date it has failed. The next step rest with the workers, and in good time, their own time, they will instil the fear of God and the love of truth into the hotel proprietors.

**FOR YOUR  
WINTER SUIT OR COSTUME  
SEE—**

**THOS. J. LITTLE,**

The Tailoring Specialist.

Huge Stock of Irish Manufacture to select  
from. Style, Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

Only Address:—

**38 DRURY ST., DUBLIN,**  
(One Door from Macqueen Street.)

Hotspur Postal Course in Public Speaking. Send stamped envelope and 1s. 6d. P.O. to Hotspur, c/o the "Voice."

**IRISH LABOUR AND MILITARISM.**

"Sometimes one wonders," says Eva Gore-Booth in the "Workers Dreadnought," "is it only one's national vanity that makes one dream that, in that dim future when conscription and militarism are forgotten nightmares, and the world belongs to the workers, some International Socialist will write a special Irish chapter in his great book on 'The History of the Liberation of Humanity through the Struggles of Small Nationalities.' And will not that chapter be called 'How Ireland saved Europe?' This is no wild boast. Ireland is a small oppressed country, doubtless unimportant and negligible to the rulers of great empires, but she is holding the last pass against triumphant militarism."

A fresh proof of the awakening of the British Proletariat is to hand in a letter addressed to Walter Carpenter by Harry Hopkins, the popular secretary of the Glasgow District Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which embraces sixty-two branches:

5th Nov., 1918.

Dear Sir,—I enclose a resolution passed at the last meeting of my committee: That the members of the Glasgow District Committee of the A.S.E. in meeting assembled protests against the proposed extension of conscription to Ireland, believing that it is not likely to allay the dissatisfaction that exists in that country, and is contrary to the wish of the Irish Nation.

Further, we pledge ourselves to assist in the efforts made by the workers in Ireland in resisting its introduction.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY HOPKINS,  
District Secretary, A.S.E.

**BRAY, KINGSTOWN AND DISTRICT  
TRADES COUNCIL.**

The South County Dublin Trades Council is a record-breaker. The report confidently announced as the "First Annual" shows that since it was formed on 1st April, 1917, it has used up two secretaries, retaining other two for current consumption, acquired two trades halls, celebrated May Day with one of their several well organised demonstrations and finished the year with a bank balance of £40 16s. 5d. Twenty-one Unions are affiliated.

As Joe Metcalfe says in a preface of commendable brevity "it is a report of rapid progress of which they may well feel proud," and the publication of it gives an example that other trade councils should imitate.

TO CELEBRATE  
The FIRST ANNIVERSARY of  
The RUSSIAN REPUBLIC  
AND TO HAIL  
The GERMAN REVOLUTION,  
**A Social & Dance**

will be held in

**DENMARK HOUSE,**

Denmark St. (corner Nth. Gt. Georges' St.)

SATURDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, at 8 p.m.

TICKET 1/6.

Cumannacht na hÉireann.

**Dublin United Trades & Labour  
Council  
and Cumannacht na hÉireann.**

**MANSSION HOUSE MEETING**

To Inaugurate the  
New Constitution of the Irish Labour  
Party,

To Celebrate the First Anniversary of  
the Russian Soviet Republic,

To Congratulate the German Workers  
on the

Establishment of the German Republic.

MONDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, at 8 p.m.

Book Received.

AN ROSARNACH (Alasdair Mac Labh-  
rainn agus a Mhic, Glaschu) Leab-  
hair II.

This handsome volume of 216 pages large  
quarto, with uncut edges, large margins,  
and many plates inset, has reached us, and  
will be reviewed in due course. No price is  
quoted by the publishers.

**IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION.**

Sir Plunket Barton has made the fol-  
lowing awards in the case of Messrs.  
Ray's employees—a bonus of 5/- all round  
to time workers, and of 3s. to the spin-  
ners (who are on piece rates). These  
bonuses will be payable on the next Go-  
vernment contract. The women in the  
bag-making trade have been granted in-  
creases amounting to 3d., 4d., and 5d.  
per 1,000, according to sizes. The wages  
of these workers have now been almost  
doubled since they joined the I.W.W.U.  
less than two years ago.

Negotiations for an increase are pro-  
ceeding with the Blackrock Hosiery Com-  
pany; and a claim has been sent in on  
behalf of the employees in the Green-  
mount Spinning Co.

**Drogheda.**

Miss Mary Mullen had a successful mis-  
sion here last week-end, when over 300  
women were enrolled in the Transport  
Union, and we hope she will shortly make  
a return visit to rope in any women who yet  
remain unorganised.

**One Up, Peter.**

Gweedore and Rosses Teachers' Asso-  
ciation have appointed Peter O'Donnell  
an honorary member of their Association  
on his leaving the teaching profession to  
become an Organiser of the Transport  
Workers' Union, and convey the intima-  
tion to us in a graciously worded reso-  
lution.

**"Our" Guest.**

Who the hell  
Is Manoel,  
—That Tommies all salute him?  
Portuguese,  
More hard to please,  
Were wise enough to boot him.  
—J. Jacks in "Labour Leader."

**Compare Dublin.**

Hull Co-operative Society has 28,112  
members, who bought £361,248 worth of  
goods last half-year, and split £35,140  
amongst themselves as savings by co-  
operation.

**Dublin's Gift to B.C.S.**

The shareholders of the Industrial Co-  
operative Society will learn with regret that  
Mr. Samuel Wylie, their capable manager,  
is going to Belfast to undertake the control  
of the huge grocery business of the Belfast  
Co-operative Society. The Industrial, as its  
most loyal supporters will be the readiest to  
admit, is largely the creation of Mr. Wylie,  
whose enthusiasm never failed in the most  
discouraging circumstances. He can leave  
it now with the confident feeling that it  
cannot now go back from the position to  
which he raised it. In his new sphere of  
labour he will have the hearty good wishes  
of his Dublin friends.

**Clerks Build-up Funds.**

The employees of Messrs. Crowe, Wilson,  
and Co. have presented £25 to the I.C.W.U.  
out of the increases recently gained. The  
employees of Brooks, Thomas and Co., Ltd.,  
have made a donation of £50.

**Poetical Secretary.**

We learn that F. R. Higgins, one of the  
most graceful of the younger poets, has  
been appointed Secretary of the Building  
Trades Branch I.C.W.U.

**Kaiser's Ancestry.**

The amount of noble German blood that  
flows in Kaiser Wilhelm's veins was strik-  
ingly emphasised in the "Sunday Herald"  
of 10th inst. It showed him as a child with  
his grandmother, who was the grand-  
daughter of one King of Hanover and the  
niece of three others. His grandfather on  
the maternal side was Prince Albert of  
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

His cousin of the first degree, George of  
England, is related to these German per-  
sonages in exactly the same way. George's  
association with Germany is made closer by  
his marriage with a daughter of His Serene  
Highness the late Duke of Teck, whose  
family sprung from the Royal House of  
Württemberg.

The German Revolution will have the dis-  
tressing effect of driving from home several  
hundred cousins of George who have hitherto  
lived in royal state on the labours of the  
German people. In the days of Victoria  
Alexandrina, the common grandmother of  
William and George, the British taxpayer  
had hordes of the spawn of German prince-  
lings quartered upon them, e.g., Grand  
Duchesses of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the  
Battenberg progeny, and the Tecks. Will  
the new unemployed find shelter in England  
**Anglo-Hun Methods in Scotland.**

John MacLean, M.A., has been for-  
cibly fed in Peterhead Prison since July,  
1914. He is being fed by stomach tube  
twice daily. "He has aged very much,"  
says his wife, "and has the look of a  
man who is going through torture. We  
must get him out of their clutches."

We have no hesitation in asking trade  
union branches to bombard English Gov-  
ernment offices with resolutions demand-  
ing MacLean's release. "Remember  
Ashe." Great demonstrations in his fav-  
our were held last Sunday in Glasgow  
and London.

NATIONAL REPORT  
SOUND.

**The position of Labour  
in The NEW IRELAND.**

FINANCIAL REPORT  
EXCELLENT.

Trade Union Secretaries are  
invited to accept part-time  
agencies for our Society.

Special Terms to those mentioning the  
"Voice of Labour."

**LIFE AND ENDOWMENT.**  
56 Lr. O'Connell St., Dublin.

No connection with any other Society.

TRUSTEES—  
George J. Nesbitt,  
Dr. James Ryan.

BANKERS—  
Munster and Leinster  
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Dr. James Ryan,  
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Mícheál W. O'Reilly,  
Frank Thornton,  
Richard Coleman,  
Daniel McAllister,  
E. J. Duggan.

**THE NEW IRELAND ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

Printed for the "Irish Labour Press,"  
Dawson St., by Messrs. Cahill and Co., Ltd.,  
Grand Canal, Dublin. Registered as  
Newspaper.

# The Irish Labour Press.

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## PROPOSALS FOR CO-OPERATIVE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT.

---

A CHARA,

To establish on a broad, firm and permanent basis, a Labour Press for the furtherance of the Irish Labour Movement, and particularly for the publication of the weekly newspaper

### “Irish Opinion—The Voice of Labour,”

steps are being taken to form a Co-operative Society (to be registered under the Friendly Societies Acts), and to appeal to the supporters of the Labour Movement to become members of the Society and subscribe the share capital.

IRISH OPINION has been running as a privately-owned Labour Journal since December 1st, 1917, and has established itself as an Independent, Democratic organ with a definite purpose, *i.e.*, to promote the allied causes of Democracy, Labour Solidarity, Co-operation and Nationality.

The Society will be registered under the name of “The Irish Labour Press Limited,” and will take over without payment, “IRISH OPINION—THE VOICE OF LABOUR,” as a going concern, free of debt, and with a considerable balance to its credit, and an increasing circulation.

In view of the increasing cost of newspaper production, and to enable the continuous improvement of the paper to be effectively carried on, more capital is required immediately, and therefore we appeal to Individuals, Co-operative Societies, Trades Councils, Trade Unions, and Trade Union Branches, Labour Clubs, etc., to apply for membership of the Irish Labour Press Co-operative Society Ltd., and with their applications to enclose remittances on account of Share Capital.

The Shares will be £1 each, but may be paid up in instalments of 2s. 6d., 5s., or 10s., as convenient.

No member may hold more than 200 shares, and every member is entitled to one vote and only one vote. The holder of one share will have equal voting power with the holder of 200 shares. In this way it is hoped to establish control as free and democratic as the policy of the paper has been.

The aims and objects for which IRISH OPINION was acquired in November last were and shall remain :—

(1) The building up of a strong self-reliant Labour movement in Ireland by means of Trade Unionism, Co-operation, and independent Political Action.

(2) The creation of an active civic patriotism; the expression of a popular demand for "clean" local government; and the development of a sense of social responsibility.

(3) The recognition of the independent status of the Irish Labour Party by the international working-class movement.

(4) The promotion of fraternal relations between the working class of Ireland and all other countries, and by international action to secure the support of the democracies of the world in the struggle for the political freedom of our own and all other subject nations, and the economic freedom of the workers.

(5) And generally to be guided in our policy by the decisions of the Irish Trade Union Congress and Labour Party.

The paper is at present devoting special attention to the activities of the Trade Union movement, and is gathering around it groups of willing helpers and independent thinkers in all parts of the country. It is an open forum for the discussion of every public question and problem that is exciting democratic thought in Ireland.

It will be agreed by all friends and supporters of the Labour Movement that in the present critical position of Irish Affairs, a Labour Newspaper is absolutely necessary. Without it, Labour is doomed to remain dumb in the press, and dependant upon the organs of the capitalist, the gombeen man, and the profiteer, or remain unheard.

Labour cannot win its rightful place in the future Irish Parliament, or in local and national government of Ireland, without a press to inspire, to rally, to instruct, and to inform it, to voice its demands, its hopes and aims, and help to mould and guide its policy and practice in the country.

An opportunity is now provided the workers of Ireland, and their sympathisers, to become possessors of such an organ. While we can offer no promise of direct profit on the investment, we feel assured that if sufficient capital is subscribed to carry on until the return of peace conditions, the paper, besides being invaluable as a means of furthering working-class interests, will become a source of funds for extended propaganda and for assisting organisation.

It is with this hope that we confidently appeal for your support.

The undersigned have agreed to act as the Provisional Committee of the Society, and will guarantee the bona fides of the paper.

THOMAS JOHNSON.  
WILLIAM O'BRIEN.  
THOMAS MACPARTLIN.  
THOMAS FORAN.

CATHAL O'SHANNON.  
ANDREW E. MALONE.  
DESMOND RYAN, B.A.  
J. J. HUGHES.

**TO THE SECRETARY,**

# **IRISH LABOUR PRESS,**

**27 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.**

I hereby apply for membership of the Irish Labour Press Co-operative Society, Limited, and for shares of £1 each, in  $\frac{\text{full}}{\text{partial}}$  payment

of which I enclose  $\frac{\text{Cheque}}{\text{Postal Order}}$  value £                    s.                    d.

Name.....

Address .....

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If application is made on behalf of a Co-operative Society, Trade Union or Branch, Trades Council or other Society, state full designation and Registered Office below.

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**IRISH LABOUR PRESS.**

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— IF YOU ARE —

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**A Co-operator, - - -**

**A Trades Councillor,**

Or a member of any other Working Class Society, make sure that this Prospectus  
is considered at the next meeting.

If your Secretary has not received a copy, give him yours.

---

GERMANY HAS 110 LABOUR DAILIES,  
ENGLAND HAS 12 LABOUR WEEKLIES,  
NEW YORK HAS 2 LABOUR DAILIES,

**Make Sure of Ireland's only  
LABOUR WEEKLY**

• IRISH OPINION •  
The logo features the words 'The VOICE OF LABOUR' in a stylized, bold font. 'The' is in a smaller font and positioned above 'VOICE OF'. 'LABOUR' is in a larger font and positioned below 'VOICE OF'. The text is set against a background of a banner or ribbon that curves around the words. The banner has a decorative, wavy edge and is shaded to give it a three-dimensional appearance. The entire logo is centered on the page.

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CAHILL & CO., LTD., PRINTERS, DUBLIN.