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WORKER'S
REPUBLIC

FOUNDED BY
JAMES CONNOLLY
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The VOICE OF LABOUR

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Union.

— EDITED BY —
CATHAL O'SHANNON

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ONE PENNY.

Father Yorke Backs Bolsheviki Pointed Talk to Lloyd George and Wilson.

Telling an audience of 2,000 wrapt listeners that "There is more truth in the Bolsheviki crowd than in all the politicians of all the earth," flaying the morning newspapers of the land in words of biting and scathing scorn, and referring to David Lloyd George as "that damned little Welsh attorney," Father Peter O. Yorke delivered a stirring address at the St. Patrick's Day gathering at the Victory theatre, San Jose, California, that contained more of the old Yorkeian fervour, flavour, and fire than any address that he has delivered since he first became noted as a speaker of power and conviction.

The theme of the Rev. Father Yorke's address was: "What Does Language Mean?" And he answered his own question in a vehement, impassioned plea that roused his hearers to a pitch of frenzy.

"What does language mean?" asked Father Yorke.

"Does language mean anything?" he asked.

"Does Bolsheviki mean anything?"

Well, let me tell you, there is more truth in the Bolsheviki crowd than there is in all the politicians you have in all the world."

Then Father Yorke paid his verbal respects to President Wilson, Lloyd George, George Creel (American Press Censor), and other worthies, and he

handled them without mittens.

Father Yorke's address follows:—

"What does language mean? I really wonder if language means anything?"

"Our President has deluged us with words. He told us all kinds of things about what he was going to do. Now the great question is: Does he mean anything by what he says?"

"I know it is an awful thing to say anything against the President. I know that only too well.

"Now you Irish have been voting the Democratic ticket for 150 years, and what have we got out of it? Nothing.

"We have been talking five months, talking about making the world safe for democracy. Now, what does democracy mean? It means the rule of the people. That's what it means.

"We are supposed to be the rulers. We are supposed to be the democrats. If this is so, what knowledge did we have. What knowledge have we now?"

"Please excuse the language, but I am saying it in the worst way I can. We didn't have knowledge of a damned thing. (Wild applause).

Hot Plate for Creel.

"George Creel has seen to it that we didn't get any knowledge. Now, who is George Creel? He is a (censored). You are welcome to him. The griddle is too hot for George Creel. A man can sit on a griddle when it is comfortable. He can even enjoy sitting on it, when it is comfortable, but when it gets too hot to sit on, he has to get off it. The griddle is too hot for George Creel. Do you get me? He's leaving it.

"They have been filling you up for the last four years with foolishness. Did you ever hear of the Wild Ass of the Desert, who filleth his belly with the East Wind, and when he brayeth, no man regardeth.

"A human is supposed to be an intellectual animal. You men and women of San Jose, are you intellectual animals or not?"

"In California, in San Francisco, in San Jose, I am afraid you are not intellectual animals.

"What do you get for breakfast? Oh, I know you get breakfast food, mush and the like, but

what do you get for your mind for breakfast?"

You get the morning newspaper. What is the morning newspaper for you? The morning paper is filling you up with the East wind. The morning paper is filling you up with propaganda. The morning paper is the Wild Ass of the Desert.

"You take your morning paper and you take what you see in it for granted. It's not always true when you see it in the morning paper. It's rarely true. If you people would say I am going to do things regardless of the morning newspaper and then go and do it, you would knock the devil out of all the morning newspapers in the world, and there's a good deal of the devil in the morning newspapers.

Chivalry and Shovelry.

"Do you remember that they used to say that the Democratic party was made up of the chivalry and shovelry, and that it was you, the Irish, the shovelry, who voted for the chivalry. (Loud applause).

"Don't applaud. Take out your handkerchiefs and weep that you were such damned fools.

People of San Jose, the time is coming when you must forget that you are Republicans or Democrats. You will have to vote for yourselves.

"No response?, pondered the speaker. "You don't respond because you don't understand.

"What does government exist for? Does it exist that this man or that man may eat of gold plates in Europe? Does it exist that we may have fools showing off in Sacramento?"

"There used to be in the old times of San Francisco on the corner of O'Farrell and Market streets, an old fellow with a telescope. 'Come and see Mars for five cents,' he used to say. That's the trouble with you folks. You want to see Mars, but you do not want to see yourselves. But you must see yourselves.

"Now, I want to tell you people that you are just as well able to govern yourselves as all the politicians and all the statesmen and all the hoi pollo on the top of the earth.

"And coming back to the morning newspaper, let me ask you what is a morning newspaper? Why are you so afraid of a morning newspaper? Why is it that you fall down before the morning newspaper?"

"If it were not that some good doctors are opposed to my opinion, I would say that your ordinary morning daily newspaper is a hygienic apparatus. That's what I think of the morning newspapers.

Wake Up the Baby.

"Why is it that while we have been making the world safe for democracy, we don't say a word about Ireland? (Great applause).

"If you mention Ireland, it is pssh and tush, and likewise don't wake the baby (laughter). Well, let me tell you, we are not only going to wake the baby, but we are going to wake up the whole orphan asylum.

"They'll tell you that the Irish question is a domestic question between Mr. Ireland and Miss Britain, and they'll advise you to let them have their family quarrel out between themselves. Well, we're going to have it out, and it's going to be a regular family affair, not a mere domestic spat between Mr. Ireland and Miss Britain.

"I have one last thing to say, and I have been coming around to it.

"What About Ireland?"

From the gallery—"Ireland is all right."

"You bet your life, you Bolsheviki, Ireland is all right," smilingly responded the speaker.

"I want to tell you that the Irish in America have no effect. You are the wind whistling through the trees.

The Irish in Ireland are the ones that will settle their own question.

"One thing I ask you is that you keep the flag flying.

"Who are we, who are gathered here? We are the scattered remnants of the Gael.

(From the gallery—"We are the Irish.")

"Who is that Bolsheviki that is interrupting me?" asked the speaker, with a laugh. Then continuing, "We are the ravelings. We have left Ireland. We have no right to say a word to them.

"Let us say that in Ireland's fights we of California have never been backward. You of San Jose have never been backward. Wherever there was a fight for Ireland we have been in it, in spirit at least, and God speed, we'll be in it to the end.

"Who is Lloyd George, a damned little Welsh attorney, that he can tell twenty million Irishmen what they must do, and how they must be governed."

—"The Truth," Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.

YOUNG SOCIALIST, not a true-blue Briton, would like to spend week-ends in Dublin with Irish or Foreign Socialist family. Write B.L., c/o the "Voice."

Police Pogrom Plan Defeated.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL BANNED AS
SEDITIONOUS.

FOUR PEELERS SHOT.

GIRL CONCERT-GOER WOUNDED.

The Connolly Birthday celebration planned by the Socialist Party of Ireland has been made memorable by the interference of Col. Edgeworth Johnson and James Ian Macpherson.

There was nothing hidden about the concert project. The Dublin Saturday evening papers, the Irish Ireland weeklies, the "Daily Herald" carried announcements of it for the past six weeks. It was placarded on Dublin hoardings for fourteen days before the date.

Yet no official intimation of its prohibition was given until at 7.45 p.m. on Thursday last.

Then the cordons of police were drawn across Dawson street cutting off the people who were flocking towards the Mansion House. The chairman and others were left inside. The committee in charge, of the affair, warned by sundry rumours circulated the previous night, had already obtained, with the co-operation of the Irish Citizen Army, possession of the Trades Hall, which the late secretary had refused to hire to them.

Members of the Fianna and the Citizen Army directed the crowd to the new venue, and the mass of people that the secret prohibition had encouraged to assemble in the vicinity was being rapidly cleared away, when the

STARTLING EXCHANGE OF SHOTS took place at Stephen's Green. Full publicity has been accorded to the police version of the affray, but the testimony of several eye-witnesses, visitors from abroad, including several soldiers, differs from it in essential particulars. Four policemen and two civilians, one a young girl who was proceeding to the concert in ignorance of the carefully concealed determination of the Castle authorities to prevent its being held, were wounded, and for a time, the police cleared off Stephen's Green.

AT THE TRADES HALL.

Meantime the dingy structure in Capel street was packed with ticket-holders. In the absence of Wm. O'Brien, detained at the Mansion House, Countess Markievicz, T.D.E., was called to the chair. Casey prefaced his programme with humorous comment on his exclusion from the Mansion House, and performed wonders on the violin, accompanied by Dolly Pickard, who by some miracle extracted music from the ruin of a piano, the condition of which is a sufficient explanation of the Trades Council discords. J. J. Hughes, Liam Power, Frank Robins, Sean Rogan, and the S.P.I. choir contributed to a successful entertainment.

Cathal O'Shannon abandoned his intention of lecturing on "James Connolly—Educationalist," and chose the more relevant subject of James Connolly, anti-imperialist. He can write or speak with comparative freedom on the former aspect of Connolly's work at any time, so he chose to say things that cannot be printed under present circumstances.

THE COUNTESS

made a vigorous appeal for funds to forward the project of a Connolly Memorial Workers College, and was rewarded by a substantial collection from the audience. The net proceeds of the concert were to be devoted to this fund, but owing to the Government's interference a serious loss will be involved.

In these circumstances the Socialist Party will be glad to receive subscriptions in aid of the College scheme. Remittances should be made payable to the Socialist Party of Ireland, cheques and P.O.O. crossed I.A.W.S. Bank, and forwarded to the Secretary, 42 N. Great George's Street, Dublin.

The Connolly souvenir commanded a large sale, and was highly appreciated by all purchasers. The section, "Essen-

LAWLESSNESS IN ENGLAND.

Compiled from the "Sunday Chronicle."
Liverpool.—Thirteen men charged with attempted murder of three policemen. Many persons injured. Negro drowned.
Newport (Mon.)—Serious riots, thirty wounded, 28 arrests. Rhyi.—Bank held up by armed soldiers and £70 stolen.
Cambridge.—Man and wife shot. Maryport.—J.P.'s teeth knocked out. Westminster.—Woman commits suicide. Bethnal Green.—2 children murdered with ham knife. London, N.W.—Woman murdered in flat. Aldershot.—Civilian shot. Fulbeck.—Girl murdered. Staines Vicar fined for pouring hot water on dog.

These are simply examples of brutality and violence. There are also recorded in last Sunday's "Chronicle" several divorce and bigamy cases and others more nauseous.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

FRENCH REBELS ARE WATCHING
IRELAND.

Everywhere the people who do things are talking and writing about Ireland.

In its issue of June 4 "La Vie Ouvrière," the famous fighting organ of the revolutionary French trade unionists now on strike in Paris, gives a column to a review of the Labour and Republican movements in Ireland. The article is too long to quote in full, but the following passages will interest our readers:

"The situation in Ireland which the Peace Conference refuses to examine for fear of displeasing Lloyd George, the champion of the small nations, right, justice, etc., is a great cause of uneasiness just now for governmental and capitalist England. From the political point of view it is clear to-day the Irish want English domination no longer. They demand their absolute independence and a republican regime. From the economic point of view the Irish workers want a social organisation based upon a Soviet regime analogous to that which the Russian Communists have established, but adapted, of course, to the special conditions of Ireland."

"Even before the war there was a strong trade union current in Ireland which made itself felt in the great strike in Dublin, and its best known representatives were Jim Larkin and James Connolly. It had its own organ 'The Workers' Republic,' founded by James Connolly in 1898, and this was at the same time the official organ of the Transport Workers' Union. At the time of the Easter Rising, 1916, James Connolly was shot by the English, and the paper was suppressed. But the movement continued, and the paper has re-appeared under the title of 'The Voice of Labour.'"

The Belfast and Limerick strikes are reviewed and explained.

In the course of a summary of the Unionist Alliance plot and delegation to Westminster "with the object of getting the Government to undertake still more violent repression than any in these later years," our militant contemporary cites the Alliance's reference to the Republican conquest of 73 seats out of 105, and asks significantly: "What about democracy? What about the rule of the majority?"

The demand of the Alliance for "firm government," it concludes, means more deportation, more imprisonment, more shooting. "This regime is not dictatorship. It is the 'liberty' which England the Great, victorious in the war for right and justice and the freedom of the little peoples has to offer the workers of Ireland."

IRISH COAL MINES.

Irish Coal Mines Commission visited Wolfhill and Castlecomer Coal Mines last week-end and inspected the working of the mines, the pithead and underground. The three Labour representatives, Michael Gilmartin, Thomas Foran and Wm. O'Brien, were present.

Next Week:
A NEW PROGRAMME
FOR THE

SOCIALIST PARTY OF IRELAND.
By SEAN MacLOUGHLIN.

tial Truth from Connolly," consisting of extracts from his writings, has been admirably compiled and affords a tabloid version of his teaching.



BRITISH LABOUR'S LAST CHANCE.

The war against the Workers' Republics of Russia and Hungary and the peace violence to be imposed upon German and Austria are putting the democracies of the Allied and Associated Governments to a severe test.

As we noted last week the French and Italian workers are facing the test with courage, and look like passing it with honour. Since we wrote the Italian seamen have delivered their ultimatum. They have refused to carry munitions to Russia for use against their fellow-workers. They will sink with their ships to the bottom of the sea before they will allow themselves to be used to crush the Soviet Republics.

With something of their old magnificent spirit the French workers have kicked against their masters. In spite of both the French and British consorships news has leaked out that in Toulouse French soldiers have paraded the streets carrying the Red Flag, singing the "Internationale" and calling for the downfall of Clemenceau and peace with Soviet Russia. The mutiny in the French Fleet has been more effective and more widespread than was at first reported or believed. And on top of all that came the great strikes involving nearly half a million workers in Paris and vicinity. These strikes are not merely industrial. These strikes have a political aim as well, and that aim is a fair peace and no outside interference with Russia or Hungary.

At Milan Longuet and Macdonald and C. R. Buxton have been consulting the Italian Socialist Party on the differences between the Second and Third Internationals. From the meagre reports to hand it would seem that the Italians have elaborated their plans for joint action in Italy, France and England in order to save the Revolutions. A one-day or two-day general strike is suggested. It seems that this has been agreed to subject to the consent of the organisations in the different countries.

The consent of the Italian workers is not in any doubt, nor that of the French workers. But what are the British workers going to do?

Manifesto after manifesto, declaration after declaration, resolution after resolution have come from the leaders of Labour in Great Britain. They all denounce the wars against Russia and Hungary. They all condemn the peace terms of the Big Four at Paris. They all oppose militarism and conscription at home and abroad. But none of them as much as hint at action of any kind. The Triple Alliance has spoken indeed, and some of its leaders, we believe, mean what they say. But nowhere is there the least sign of translating threats and declarations into deeds.

Here and there indeed the Left wing in England is working hard to arouse the working-class in Great Britain. We do not know that these brave comrades are having much success. We admire their courage, but frankly we do not envy them their job. They have a great battle to fight, and they are fighting well. Can they succeed? We doubt it.

We doubt it because in the first place they are only a handful. But above all

we doubt it because few if any of them have any real power in the big organisations which after all are the forces that count. And there can be no successful move made in Great Britain unless it is a mass movement of one kind or another. The miners could deliver the goods; the railwaymen could do; the transport workers could do. All three together would be irresistible. But will they act? Can the activists either persuade or compel them to act? That is the crucial point.

Again let us say plainly that we do not believe they will act, and whoever is depending upon them to act is depending upon dreams. They may indeed talk a little and shout a little more, they may compel Churchill to change his tone, but we fear they will be satisfied with that. They can turn now and condemn President Wilson for failing to carry out his principles. But they need not put the blame on Wilson's shoulders. The fault is their own, and it is more than a fault, it is a crime.

Let us turn now to something that promises something more substantial.

At Sheffield at Easter we told some of our English comrades that the Socialists and the workers generally in Ireland were anxious to see an alliance of all the elements and organisations of the Left in these countries for the purpose of fighting reaction, militarism and imperialism. That was at the B.S.P. conference. The B.S.P. conference declared in favour of a revolutionary alliance in Great Britain. So did the S.L.P. Then there are shop-stewards and workers' committees. We believe that a combination of these with the W.S.F. and the I.L.P. could bring about such an alliance as would move the mass in these countries. And we have no shadow of doubt whatever that Ireland would take its place in such an alliance, provided only that the alliance meant business. Not only that but we believe Irish Labour can find allies and auxiliaries for such an alliance in Great Britain itself.

The proposal has come up again in a still more concrete form in the Open Letter appealing for a united effort published last week by Comrade J. T. Murphy. In brief Murphy proposes a conference of all these parties for the purpose of founding a Federation inside of which each party would be free to retain its identity, but in which all parties would unite their resources and their strength in furtherance of the aims which are common to all. They would unite upon their points of agreement, they would agree to differ on their points of disagreement. With Murphy we believe that agreement can be secured on the bigger issues and that the lesser issues may be left to the individual organisations.

Believing this, and believing too that the proposal is big with possibilities, and that it is absolutely essential if any action is to be taken in these countries we have no hesitation in commending this course to the workers in Ireland, and assuring our friends in other organisations that we in Ireland are ready.

A GRATEFUL EMPIRE. Patience and Penance.

Lord French, speaking to the ex-soldiers from Achill said ("Irish Times" report): "He impressed them with the importance of having a little further patience."

Judge Todd, at Derry, dismissed an action for £50 for breach of contract by a demobilised soldier named Archibald Ball against Samuel Morrison and Co., coal merchants. Plaintiff joined the army on seeing a placard in defendant's office that anyone who did so would get his job back after the war, but when he applied he was refused. The defence was that as soon as a job was vacant plaintiff would get it.

Judge Todd sentenced an ex-soldier who had also served in the Navy during the war, and who had no previous convictions, to three months imprisonment for an assault alleged to have been committed in connection with a trade dispute.

Wine, Red Wine!

An important meeting of all men engaged in the wholesale wine, tea and spirit trade will be held in Liberty Hall on Friday, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp, when a full attendance is expected.

WM. KEARNEY, Sec.

THE LEAGUE OF YOUTH Against Union Scabbery.

The rivet boys strike at Dublin Dockyard, which has continued since 27th ult., has brought out the Boilermakers Society as an organiser of scab labour for the employers' benefit.

The apprentices refused to heat rivets in place of the strikers and abstained from work, until the Boilermakers' Society threatened to bar them from future employment in the trade.

Against their will the lads have had to resume work. Like all other apprentices they possess no weight in their own trade union, even if the union is live enough to enroll them, and in wages claims their interests are always neglected.

Elsewhere the apprentices of all crafts have their own organisations, and the neglect shown by the unions in Dublin gives the youth ample reason for taking their affairs into their own hands.

A movement is already on foot and further intimation of its progress will appear in the "Voice."

Capitalism Dostroys Food.

At St. Ives, Cornwall on May 16 the fishermen threw away 50,000 mackerel, as dealers refused to buy.

The Workers' Republic.

The great only appear great because we are on our knees:
LET US RISE.

A Call From Russia.

Through a comrade in London we are informed that a special message has been sent out from Moscow asking the workers in all countries to demonstrate on the last Sunday in June in protest against continued intervention against the Workers' Republic. We gladly give this request publicity, and we hope our readers will take steps immediately to organise demonstrations all over Ireland for this purpose. We need say nothing further upon intervention in Russia, because we have said our say again and again. It is now for the general body of organised workers throughout Ireland to voice their feelings on the matter. In your branch, union or trades council raise the question at once. Demonstrations can be held in most places that are not under martial law. If any difficulty is found in securing speakers for that date a card to "The Voice" will bring someone to fill the gap.

The Hungarian Manifesto.

An irate correspondent writes to say that he searched in vain in our columns for the Hungarian workers' appeal referred to in our editorial last week. He need not wonder at such omissions even at this time of the day. The appeal did not appear for reasons over which we have no control, but those passages which we had been set up for "The Voice" were the same as those published in last week's "Socialist."

Peace Terms of the Bolsheviks.

The People's Russian Information Bureau (London) is doing invaluable work by circulating practically the only authentic information about Russia available in these countries. In the Bureau's latest circular the peace terms which would be acceptable to the Bolsheviks were published as printed officially in "Izvestia," the organ of the All-Russian Executive Committee. These terms were those which the American Government arranged were to be submitted by the Allies to all the existing Russian governments. In March last through Bullitt, one of the members of the American delegation, who has since resigned in protest against President Wilson's failure, the Soviet Government made known its willingness to accept the terms as follows: (1) An armistice to be signed; (2) a Conference to be summoned to sign such peace terms as would permit each Government to remain in power as at present, and all attempts to overthrow the other Governments to be abandoned; (3) the Allies to raise the present blockade of Russia, and re-establish commercial and diplomatic relations with her; (4) all political offenders to be pardoned; (5) all Governments of the former Russian Empire to acknowledge their financial obligations, and the Russian gold seized by Czechs in Kazan and that confiscated by the Allies from Germany to be devoted to the payment of debts; (6) Allied and foreign troops to be recalled from Russia, and all support of the anti-Soviet Governments to cease.

No attempt has been made by the American Government to honour its own original proposal. But is not President Wilson quite satisfied that all his points have been duly observed?

Railwaymen, Beware.

On Labour Day as in the general strike against conscription there was nothing more splendid and nothing more manly than the manner in which all but the Northern groups of the Irish railwaymen answered the call. Their courageous defiance of the opposition of the General Secretary enhanced this fine fighting spirit. At the time we noted that the railwaymen were threatened with a rather low down form of retaliation on the part of some of their own officials. This threat evidently had its desired effect upon some of the railway bosses. We have before us a document which we believe is partly the outcome of this threat. It reads:—

The following statement to be signed by all men claiming payment above date (May 1):—

I hereby declare that I was prepared to work on May 1st, and was only prevented from doing so by reason of the general stoppage.

Signature of claimant.....
Grade
Date

On the surface this document looks innocent enough, but in reality it is an attempt upon the part of certain of the railway managements—the M.G.W. and G.S.W. in particular—to ascertain if there were enough weaklings in the union to make it worth while to victimise. A few men, some through thoughtlessness, some through selfishness, did apply for wages for May Day, and a handful may have been caught in the

snare. But the complete failure of this little dodge has, it is to be hoped, taught a lesson to the managements. Even the few who were caught napping this year will not be caught again. The railwaymen are too solid for that.

The Postmen and Labour Day.

What he calls "some ill-tempered references in an Irish Labour paper" have driven Mr. G. H. Stuart Bunning to attempt to defend his Executive's decision that the Post Office service should not be suspended on Labour Day. We can well believe that many like Mr. Bunning "never contemplated a state of things in which on May Day it would be impossible to get a newspaper, a meal, a drink, or any letters," and that "such a complete cessation would cause immense inconvenience." But neither of these excuses is any justification either for working on Labour Day or for Mr. Bunning's apparent desire to run counter to the decision of Labour in Ireland. It is quite true that the Berne Conference did not specify what particular services should be stopped on Labour Day. That was the business of the national parties and not of the International Conference. The Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Conference is the interpreter of international decisions so far as their application to Ireland is concerned, and if its interpretation is different from that of Mr. Bunning's Executive that is because Labour in Ireland luckily was not reared in the same school of timidity as Mr. Bunning. But we should have thought the postmen in Ireland were not such jellyfish as their acquiescence in their Executive's faint-hearted attitude would imply. Next year we hope they will be men.

The Red Army and the Nuncio.

The anti-Labour Press has been making a great deal of noise over the alleged attack by the Red Army upon the Papal Nuncio in Munich during the regime of the Bavarian Soviet Government. As usual it tells only the half-truth. It does not complete the story as does the Rome correspondent of "The Catholic Times." Our frightened friends might well take note of this paragraph published in the issue of June 7: "A diplomat who has been absent from Italy these four years . . . in a interview with a journalist explains that the assault on the Nunciature was made by the Red Army, and that, though they threatened the Nuncio at the point of the revolver, their acts were due to the want of motor cars, not to hostility to religion."

Sexton and Connolly.

In Galway the week before last James Sexton remembered the Republicans, and thought they might read his speech. So to placate them he delivered himself thus:

They might shoot James Connolly—and personally he did not agree with his actions—but as long as the Government carried on as they were carrying on now, in the words of the grand old American song, "James Connolly's body may be mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

Connolly's body would turn in its grave after that if the Government which James Sexton upheld throughout the war had not burned it in quicklime. Ay, Connolly's soul goes marching on, but no thanks to James Sexton. Jim Larkin's work goes on; but no thanks to James Sexton either. Sexton attempted and failed to down these men and destroy their work, but in spite of all his efforts the organisation they built up has grown to almost ten times the strength, and a hundred times the honour, of Sexton's own. This brazen impudence was only equalled by the cheek he had when he followed his hypocritical reference to Connolly by an open attack on that very Labour movement in Ireland which is largely the handiwork of Connolly himself. But Irish workers have long since ceased to take the cowardly and treacherous advice the Sextons proffer them. They are only sorry that here and there a few of their members still permit Sexton to desert them in the hour of danger as he did his handful of Cork members in 1917. He advises us to be international. We are more international than he. Our internationalism would not permit us to join in the capitalist attack upon the workers of Russia and Hungary, and if any man in the Irish Labour movement were to offer transport facilities free to Churchill to fight the Russian workers, as Sexton and Wilson have done, Irish Labour would cast him out as a thing unclean.

There are things too unclean to touch, and in Labour James Sexton is one of them.

Concert Prohibited

and we have a large quantity of the Connolly Souvenir, 1919, which includes the concert programme, left on our hands.

We planned to make the Souvenir worthy of the event we celebrated, a thing of permanent value after June Five had passed. We have succeeded and you, wherever you are, must have a copy to place among your treasured memorials of great men and outstanding events.

A beautiful book, printed on art paper, with characteristic Celtic cover design by a Belfast artist. It contains Connolly's epic of working-class life, "The Legacy—A Dying Socialist to His Son," several of Connolly's songs with music, an account of Connolly's Life and Work, and "Essential Truths from Connolly."

Price (Sevenpence post free) ... 6d.

Booksellers! Newsagents! NOTE

The Connolly Souvenir, 1919, will not be sold through the ordinary wholesale channels of distribution. If you wish to give your clients the opportunity of becoming the owners of this beautiful booklet, order direct from the Literature Department, 42 N. Gt. George's St., Dublin.

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An American Letter

CELEBRATION OF EASTER IN BUTTE.

5,000 IRISH WORKERS PARADE IN BUTTE.

OVER 3,500 ATTEND MASS MEETING.

On Easter Sunday the members of the Pearse-Connolly Club held a celebration of Easter Week, 1916. The parade before the meeting was an inspiring one. It was led by 300 American soldiers, headed by the Pearse-Connolly band, dressed in splendid costumes of Orange and Green.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the biggest auditorium in the city of Butte. Over 3,500 people crowded into the hall, and hundreds more were unable to secure admission. Stirring speeches were made by James Fisher, of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council; W. F. Dunn, Editor of the "Butte Daily Bulletin," and Jack Carney, Editor of "Truth."

Jack Carney stated that the spirit of Ireland to-day was the spirit of Connolly yesterday. That Sinn Feinism must ally itself with the labour movement before it could hope for success, was the message of the speaker. He proved that political power is but the reflex of economic power, and urged upon the Irish workers in Butte and America to follow out the ideas laid down by Connolly. It was not by the passing of resolutions or mere lip-service to the cause of Irish freedom that Ireland would be free, it would be by men and women organising in industry, so that Ireland could really be free. Freedom must come from out of the workshop. It must come through the organised workers.

The Pearse-Connolly Club is to be congratulated upon its fine gathering. Two hundred dollars' worth of Connolly's literature was sold at the meeting.

An opposition meeting was arranged by the local "shoneens." The attendance was 40 men and 20 women.

The Limerick movement has lifted up the Irish labour movement. Many in America who were heart and soul in with the Sinn Fein movement now realise that the future of Ireland lies with the labour movement.

The visit of the American delegates to Ireland is being very much advertised by the Press. Of course it is no use my telling you of what they did in Ireland. Och no!

Winnipeg is held up by a general strike. Over 26,000 workers downing their tools.

Eugene V. Debs the first week in prison received four sacks of mail. "Though jailed he speaketh."

Sylvia Pankhurst's message to "Truth" readers is being widely quoted. Good luck to Sylvia!

We learn from Paris that President Wilson is in favour of free speech. We await his return so as to have it put into practice.

One big union means power—10,000 small unions mean slavery.

Gompers insists that the A.F. of L. should not enter into politics. Up to date there are about 50 labour parties springing up. "Coming events cast their shadows before!"

Numerous strikes prove the truth of the old saying, "If you have any profit-tears be prepared to shed them now."

Germany refuses to sign the peace terms.

Limerick talks Soviet.

"Voice of Labour" widely quoted

"Arise ye prisoners of starvation."

JACK CARNEY.

THE NEW WORLD.

The soldiers and sailors of Glasgow have brought out a weekly paper of their own called the "New World." This is their programme:

"We are out for the overthrow of Capitalism, which treats men as it treats inanimate things—merely as material for profit-making, and would substitute the Co-operative Commonwealth in which all men will stand upright free from want, and enjoying the good things of life.

IRISH AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS' AND MECHANICS' UNION.

HEAD OFFICE AND DUBLIN CLUBROOMS:

22 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN.

ALL in the AUTOMOBILE WORLD whether private or commercial chauffeurs or garage mechanics should join in the Big Push to consolidate our forces.

Are You a Member? Do You Work

with Auto Drivers and Mechanics? See that they hold a clear Union Card.

All information from Acting General Secretary, LIAM SLATTERY, 22 Dawson Street, Dublin.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Since Easter between six and seven hundred workers in the Dublin hotels and restaurants have been locked out by the Hotel and Tourist Association of Ireland.

The locked-out workers include all grades, chefs, women cooks, porters, waiters, waitresses, page-boys, housemaids, carvers, confectioners, bookkeepers, scullery-maids, etc. A big proportion of the workers are women and girls.

The dispute arose out of a demand on the part of the workers for shorter hours, better conditions, complete recognition of the Union, and changes in the methods of employment, and increases in wages were only a secondary consideration. Right at the beginning completely satisfactory settlements were made in the cafes, and in a large number of the hotels, including some hotels within the Tourist Association.

Several conferences between representatives of both sides have been held, but up to the time of writing no general settlement has been arrived at. Within the last week or two the Ministry of Labour has attempted to bring about a settlement, but without success.

Last week negotiations were re-opened, and after a long discussion the employers made an offer which, for sheer impudence, beats everything in the recent history of Dublin.

The employers' offer was: A working week of 72 hours in hotels and 62 in restaurants, exclusive of meal hours, the legal half-holiday and a short half-holiday every second Sunday; a 10 per cent. increase outside the tipping zone, and a 5 per cent. increase within the tipping zone. This would work out at a 12 hours' day for a seven-day week, and in the majority of cases the percentage increase would mean the magnificent advance of 3d. and 6d. to 1s. and 1s. 6d. per week. When it is remembered that all kinds of people, from the Catholic Bishop of Galway down, are included in the shareholders of the Dublin hotels, and that in many cases wages fall as low as 7s. and 8s. per week, the humanity of this offer will be understood in its true light, and yet when this offer was being made, it was admitted by the employers that the I.T. & G.W. Union had never made unreasonable demands upon employers, and that other hotels in Dublin were able to work short hours and pay increased wages, as well as employ all their staff through the Union instead of through agencies which charge their poor victims as much as £1 and £2 for a job.

At the conference, too, it was charged against the Union that not more than a handful of employees had ever been consulted about a return to work, and that there had never been a ballot. The challenge was accepted, and the employers were invited to witness the ballot on their latest offer. They did. The ballot resulted in a vote of 482 against and 14 for, with 8 abstentions and 1 spoiled vote.

The workers have put up a magnificent fight over a long period, and their spirits are rising instead of sinking every week. They regret the inconvenience and loss the lock-out is causing, but it is not their fault. They are not on strike, they are locked out. They realise what exactly the bosses are after. It isn't wages, nor shorter hours, nor even all-Union labour that is troubling them. It is the combination of the hotel and restaurant workers they want to smash. But they're not going to do it.

From "Forward."

Liverpool Town Council last year made a profit on their municipal farm of £938.

No fewer than 290 members of the last British Parliament received either titles or jobs.

Glasgow "Daily Record and Mail" poster, Friday last:—

"BIG BRITISH MOVE IN RUSSIA. SIX MILLION MORE BARRELS OF BEER."

When Sir Edward Carson stood up in the House of Commons last Wednesday week to oppose a levy upon Capital, the "Glasgow Herald" correspondent saw him

"beating the air with a clenched fist and trembling with emotion."

Just the same emotion as exhibited when opposing the feeding of hungry school children. The lioness and her cubs; Carson and his money-bags. It's ill to part them.

ORGANISED LABOUR IN IRELAND AND ULSTER UNIONISM.

During the past few months Unionist journals in Ireland, more especially in Belfast, have been exercised with regard to the political activities of organised Labour in Ireland, and have been prolific in advice and warnings to the workers in the Northern province of the evil fate likely to attend organised Labour as a whole, should such advice be unheeded, and such warnings not taken to heart.

More particularly have the workers in Belfast and elsewhere been advised and warned against the sinister influences of the organisation known as the Irish Transport Workers' Union; the objects of this Union being described as being nothing less than to capture the whole Labour movement in Ireland, in order to use it politically as a vehicle to advance the views and extend the strength of Sinn Fein.

Without being at all ardent in the cause of Sinn Fein, one can yet readily grasp the ridiculous presumptuousness of such journals in their anxiety to protect organised Labour in Ireland against itself. It can, at the same time, be quite easily understood that these newspapers and the politicians who control them, fail to see the ridiculousness of their assumption of a right to adopt a tone of fatherly advice and so-called friendly warning to trade and labour organisations in Ireland.

That party which has failed to realise the laughable absurdity of what is called "The Labour-Unionist Organisation" with the Marquis of Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson "topping the bill" as its chief promoters and patrons, is surely, bereft, if not of a sense of humour, of an incapability of appreciating the ridiculous. The charge made in such a horrified tone against the I.T.W. Union of desiring to capture the whole Labour movement in Ireland for political purposes is on a par with other horrifying discoveries duly related from time to time in these papers.

Granted that the I.T.W. Union were striving towards "capturing the whole Labour movement in Ireland for political purposes," what then?

Has not that political party in Ireland which is composed of and controlled by political lawyers, sweating employers, rack-renting slum property owners, titled coal owners and others of a like kidney, been striving with their might and with all the power given to them by the possession of a grossly servile Press and a wealthy and powerful political organisation, for years to do the same thing!

And not, mark you, for purely political purposes only, but that they may still further increase their already too great power for evil, worsening the social and industrial position of the workers. The intelligent worker of today quite realises that it is necessary that through his organisation he shall grasp political power in order to exercise control over his industrial and social conditions, and who shall argue that if political power is to be achieved by the workers, the organisations controlled and officered by themselves are not the proper bodies to lead and guide them into possession of such, rather than the organisations officered and controlled by those who have always acted and shown themselves as the most bitter enemies of the industrial workers?

The present outcry from the journals representing these enemies of the people merely means (if it means anything) that these newspapers and their controllers continue to count on the lack of intelligence so often displayed by the workers in the past, and in this same lack (largely due to the many obstacles placed in way of enlightenment of the workers by their enemies) lies the chief hopes, now as always of the enemies of progress.

Fortunately for the workers themselves, many changes in this respect have been brought about (chiefly if not wholly through the efforts of the workers own organisations) in addition to which the war and its results, up to the present, has not been without its lessons to the workers. Lessons which have been taken to heart by the workers' organisations in Ireland, as elsewhere, and lessons which may prove to have a very wide-reaching effect in shaping the future lives of the toilers all over the world.

Meanwhile with regard to the sinister (?) efforts of the I.T.W.U., which has so seriously troubled Sir Edward Carson and the journalists who act as his fuglemen, let us wish those efforts every success, furthermore let us hope that this particular Labour organisation may not be singular in this respect, but rather that real sound Labour organisations the world over, may put forth every effort and succeed in capturing the whole peoples (their own class) for political purposes as well as for industrial organisation.

JOHN FLANAGAN.

Belfast, 3rd June, 1919.

