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ONE PENNY.

Farmers' Appeal to England

(AS PASSED BY CENSOR.)

FARMERS WANT SOLDIER-LABOUR FOR CROPS AND CATTLE.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO BUY STOCK.

A WHINE TO DUBLIN CASTLE.

From all parts of the strike area come daily reports of individual settlements by farmers tired and disgusted with the reactionary wire-pulling of the Freeman Farmers' Union.

The true inwardness of the lock-out policy—the political objective of the Farmers' Union has been revealed by the statement that a deputation of the Irish Farmers' Union and the Dublin Salesmasters' Association waited upon the Chief Secretary, James Ian Macpherson, at Dublin Castle.

That is the positive attainment of the Irish Unionist Alliance. After embroiling the farmers with their employees, they persuade them to place themselves in the position of humble supplicants of the protection of Dublin Castle.

No wonder they have accomplished it. The Irish Farmers' Union is captained by

Lieutenant-Colonel Loftus Bryan, D.L., "a landlord still, a Protestant, and a Freemason."

F. Vere de Vere, ex-employee of the National Service Department, who in that capacity offered to supply black-leg labour in Co. Down last year; who announced he is out to smash the liberty of labour organisations, and a host of D.L.'s, J.P.'s, land sharks of the worst description, graziers, race-horse owners, anything but genuine farmers.

Extraordinary Project.

Behind this motley crowd of political pimps are the mass of small farmers delighted to hob-nob with the big-wigs at farmers' union meetings and with the old servility ready to do what the gentlemen dictate.

We are reliably informed that the deputation to Macpherson proposed that the Government should buy the crops and the cattle in the fields, and provide troops to do the black-leg work of reaping the crops and driving the cattle.

We need not warn him of the attitude of the labourers towards any scheme of the kind.

Farmers' Union Split.

Naturally there are many of the farmers who want to live in peace in Ireland, and the direct result of Ascendancy plotting is seen in this quotation from the "Leinster Leader":—

"On Saturday, August 2, a preliminary meeting was held in Athy for the formation of a Nationalist Farmers' Union. It is felt by many that the present deplorable labour trouble in the south of the county might easily have been avoided. Some go as far as to say that at the back of the action of the executive of the Farmers' Union is a sinister design to split up the Nationalist forces in rural Ireland."

Sinn Feiners not Wanted.

The Ascendancy gang will not accept mediation by Dail Eireann. In Kildare A. O'Connor, T.D., and D. Buckley, T.D., who offered their assistance, were refused an audience by the Farmers' Association. In Meath Mr. E. Duggan, T.D., was told in like circumstances that his "interference" was not wanted.

The Ports Closed.

In contrast to this it is pleasing to observe that the drovers and dockers of Belfast refused to allow religious opinion or political belief to obscure their vision. They stand solidly with their fellow-workers in the strike areas and refused to handle tainted goods.

Carlow Settled.

Rev. J. Killian, C.C., presided on Saturday in Carlow at a conference of farmers and labourers for the purpose of effecting a settlement. After a protracted sitting an agreement was arrived at whereby the agricultural labourers will receive 5s. 6d. increase on existing weekly wage, and also the usual bonus. The settlement has produced intense satisfaction.

BRITISH ARMY TO THE RESCUE.

Meath Graziers' Successful Appeal for A Military Occupation.

After persistent appeals and recommendations from the Meath Association of Bullock Raisers, Dublin Castle has at last listened to the cry of its distressed upholders, and military forces are now swarming into the county. Beaten to the ropes, and outmanoeuvred by their insurgent serfs, they first sought and secured the intervention on their side of the Royal Irish. The alliance failed, and now the retreating graziers have fallen back behind the tin-hats and up-to-date slaughtering machinery of British Imperialism. But this new development of militaristic capitalism will not succeed, as is intended, in overawing Meath's fighting workers. They only see in it the grazier at bay, the last desperate expedient of a beaten foe.

The graziers cry to the Empire, and the Empire hearkens to their call.

Make no mistake about it, people of Meath, it is the graziers who have brought this military force upon you. It is they who have called for all this paraphernalia of war.

The prolongation of this conflict between the rancher and his serfs is intensifying the bitterness and hardening the determination of the splendid "men of no property." Nowhere is there any sign of weakness; any sign of weariness, any tendency to surrender in this struggle against militarism and capitalism. The scales are heavily weighted against the workers, it is true; but they have girded their loins, and they are going to see the great game through to the end. This Meath war is, perhaps, the most tremendous revolt against a pernicious land system that Ireland has yet experienced, and the awakening has terrified the tyrants. Everywhere one can see the steely glitter of freemen's eyes replacing the old drooping, docile gaze of the slave. Were it for this end alone, the fight has been well worth while.

Kilmessan.

has definitely abandoned "moderation" and "legality." The gloved fist did not strike hard enough. Recently they descended upon a gang of graziers who were helping a colleague in distress, disarmed them of their pitchforks and captured two of them. The captured enemy was detained for some time at the strike headquarters, and a pile of forks is still retained as a memento of the encounter. A new peelers' barrack has been opened, and adorned with barbed wire entanglements; but notwithstanding the reinforced "forces of law," the attempt of the farmers to rush a coal waggon recently was abortive, law, order, and graziers all being compelled to withdraw before the numerically superior Red forces. The coal is still guarded by the Reds. Tho' no objection was raised to their removal from the station, two suck calves were abandoned by a farmer until they sickened. Whiskey and eggs at last saved one, but the other died.

Grazier Wilkinson's racehorses "Rathmore Boy" and "Marilia" were not starters at Galway. Workers are enquiring what the I.N.T.O. purpose doing with their capitalist colleague, who is, ring-leader in the local bosses' camp?

Skryne.

The majority of the workers here are engaged pulling untainted flax, and are quite happy at £1 a day. The men who are quartered in the Show Grounds here, getting a share of the flax money.

Navan.

The fair on Monday was held under strike permit. Sir N. Everard threatens war on the women and children by depriving them of their homes. How many of the noble knights' serfs can afford to regale themselves with the odoriferous "Turkish" tobacco for which they are quartered in the Show Ground here. A military show, therefore, does deputy for the Agricultural Show which the Transport Union recently prohibited.

Drumree.

"Laws grind the poor and rich men rule the law," in support of which assertion see list of those holding Commissions of the Peace.

Jottings from Ulster.

WHEN NEDDY TURNED HIS COAT.

Ulster readers will be interested in this little bit of little known history of Sir Edward Carson as a Liberal. The extract is from the "Forward."

Ned, the Ulster Bolshie—who put £40,000 in the War Loan—has a black past. Thus the "Daily News" (15/7/19): In January, 1912, Sir Edward Carson said in Manchester:

"There is nothing that the men of the North of Ireland hate more than a turncoat, whoever it be—T. W. Russell or Winston Churchill."

It was at once pointed out that Sir Edward Carson had once been a Liberal and a member of the National Liberal Club. Sir Edward replied that this was before the Gladstone Home Rule Bill, and that on the day of the Bill's introduction he telegraphed to have his name removed from the roll. Unluckily, however, the club records showed that Sir Edward Carson joined the club two months after the Bill was introduced into the House and resigned eighteen months later.

Peace Celebrations.

The 8th and 9th August were great days. The programme of processions and free feeds for ex-soldiers and the "poor" have been published, but, strange to say, no word has reached the common herd about the Aldermanic Banquet. We assert without fear of contradiction that Lord Mayor White did entertain the boss class suitably, and not at the same table as the poor.

German Gold.

We read with interest that trade with Germany is about to begin and that not only will Germany prove a great market, but that she has goods for sale.

What will the British Empire say?

We know. Those flag-waving gents. will rattle the big drum, do a little private trade with the Hun on their own and then rave in the public meeting places about Bolshevik Gold and the Miners' Greed—and some of our class will believe them!

Trim.

The graziers' test case failed miserably. A man is, after all, entitled to speak to a shop boy. But everyone is asking—Where was Darcy Thompson?

Duleek.

A few graziers who signed agreements with the Union have intimidated through Sec. Kelly, who received a rather bad mauling last harvest, that they signed under a misapprehension, and would withdraw their signature! "So are they all, all honourable men!" But Conlon has the agreements in safe keeping, and they will not be pilfered.

The Blockade.

Since the embargo has been tightened, there has been no little disappointment amongst the bullock-raisers. Belfast's action was the most unkindest cut of all.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT.

British Court Recognises British Law.

The Trade Disputes Act of 1906 has been so generally disregarded by police and magistrates that the decision of Trim Petty Sessions in a police prosecution for intimidation deserves special mention.

After evidence had been led by D.I. Molloy for the police, Mr. Sullivan, solr., defending, argued that the Commission was never intended for cases of the present kind, to bind over a boy who was acting within his rights.

Would Not Bind Him.

The Chairman said that he did not think that under the Trades Disputes Act it was an offence for a man to stand outside a shop and to ask the shopman not to sell to another man.

It was unquestionably an offence if there was a regular conspiracy to prevent one section of the community from getting goods, and if that conspiracy was carried on it amounted to intimidation.

He did not think the defendant had committed any offence in standing outside the shop and going in and asking the shopman not to serve the person. He did not think they could bind him to the peace, and he accordingly dismissed the application.

The decision was received with applause in court.

On OTHER PAGES

NOW, SINN FEIN!

A GALWAYMAN CREATES AMERICAN CULTURE.

CONGRESS WORK.

ST. PETER'S DISCOVERY. Etc., Etc.

TOM MOORE

Aged SIXTEEN.

Sold flags without a permit; sentenced at Queenstown Petty Sessions to FIVE WEEKS' IMPRISONMENT

After being arrested, THE GREAT HULKING BRUTE, aged sixteen, at six o'clock in the morning, by six constables.

He was plainly a most evilly-disposed person, for we read that during the trial "a large crowd gathered outside the courthouse and kept singing Sinn Fein songs."

Note.—They "KEPT singing."

It is such incidents as these that give force and moral weight to the words of Mr. Justice Dodd.

Peace must be preserved. The law must be obeyed. A great responsibility rests on all who seek either to palliate or excuse—none will dare to justify such outrages. A great responsibility also rests on those who, knowing the facts, decline to disclose them.

We have disclosed all we know!

THE LAND FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

WHAT DAVITT ADVOCATED.

Papal and Episcopal Authorities.

When Wm. O'Brien and Eamonn Rooney met the Meath Farmers' Association recently, the gentle farmers complained that some wild orators from Dublin had actually suggested at a meeting the previous Sunday the resumption of the land by the people.

The daring insolence of the proposal outraged the farmers' sense of decency. It was sheer Bolshevism, Larkinism and anarchy. Yet not even the wild orators (flattering term!) would claim any merit of novelty for it.

Forty years ago, the farmers of Ireland lent a kindly ear to agitators who were just as thoroughgoing in their call for the abolition of landlordism.

For example, on April 20th, 1880, John Ferguson, of Glasgow, born and reared in Co. Tyrone, aroused with enthusiasm at a meeting at Claremorris, by enunciating the doctrine

"that the land did not belong to the landlords; it belonged to the whole community. The landlords were simply land stewards for the State. For more than 200 years they had appropriated the State property for their private purposes.

"They had cast the burdon of taxation, which the land originally bore, upon the shoulders of the people. It was now the duty of the industrious bees in the community to get rid of the drones."

That meeting, memorable for the statement we have quoted, was also the first public meeting of the Land League in the West. Ferguson, like Davitt, was a constitutionalist, but he refused to admit the legitimacy of a legal system of private property in land that reduced a nation to beggary.

Michael Davitt Speaks.

Davitt was not less explicit in his denunciation of private ownership of land. Speaking later in the same year at the same place, he said:—

"They had been called 'Communists' and 'Femians' because they asked the right to live in Ireland, but they might retaliate, and ask what right landlords have to the soil. . . . They (the people) must not be satisfied with their representatives unless

(Continued on Page 5.)

Congress on Limerick Strike, and the One Big Union.

The report of the National Executive was taken up by Congress on Tuesday, and Mr. Smith (King's Co.) enquired did the Executive intend to apply the 44-hour week to agricultural workers. The President said, so far as he knew, the National Executive put the matter before the workers of the country and it was for the workers to say whether they would go on with the movement or not. They had intended to embrace everyone who thought they should come under the scheme.

Mr. Smith said those connected with agricultural interests—farmers, merchants and labourers—were anxious to know if it was intended to apply the policy to the agricultural labourers whose work was of a purely seasonal character. He was not prepared to accept a limited hour like that for the agricultural labourer.

The President said the Executive did not impose on the workers their own particular views, but they pointed out certain things which they believed might be done. Mr. O'Donnell (Clerical Workers) understood the proposal applied generally.

Congress had no Funds.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien (Secretary) replied that three alternatives had been put forward. These included a 44-hour week, a wage of 150 per cent. above the pre-war rate, or a national minimum of 50s. a week.

The Executive had no authority whatever to take up and put forward a united demand for improved conditions. That came within the province of the affiliated unions.

The Executive had no authority to take out a single man or give strike pay.

The matter was entirely in the hands of the unions, to whom a circular instruction had been sent defining the situation, it being pointed out that the various interests would have been considered. They felt that the very most the National Executive could do at the time was to give a lead to the local unions on the lines that they should follow. Considering the great diversity in size and strength, for instance, of the organisations and owing to the strength of the wages movement, a united demand was practically impossible at the present stage of the development of the labour movement. The alternatives offered gave the unions the option of suiting their own requirements and their particular circumstances.

The Unions Fail.

Mr. Johnson (Treasurer) said out of 250 circulars sent out asking for information, they got replies from 67 bodies, of which only 37 approved without reservation of the programme. Some said it was not applicable in their district because of agreements, others approved with reservations.

Teachers' Salaries.

Mr. Doherty (Derry) said the teachers' initial salary was £2 a week, and Miss Tierney (Cork) said it was not the Teachers' Executive, but the teachers throughout Ireland, that accepted the Killanin report. The scales were for pre-war times, and it would be their business to keep their bonuses in addition to the present scale. In that way their minimum would be brought up to 50s.

Labour and Election.

Mr. Smith wanted to know what would Labour do about a General Election, which might come shortly. His belief was that the next would be a Labour Government. Mr. Johnson said the Executive would carry out whatever instructions they got from the Congress.

Ineligible Nominees.

The Standing Orders Committee reported that Jim Larkin was ineligible for the chairmanship, John Cronin for vice-chairmanship, and A. B. Brady for the treasurer'ship. None of these nominees were delegates and were therefore barred by the Standing Orders of Congress. The report of the Standing Orders Committee was unanimously adopted, without comment.

Reference was made by T. Johnson and Cathal O'Shannon to the organisation of Irish Labour in Britain. Groups were in existence on the Tyne and the Clyde, and every encouragement would be given to similar bodies.

THE LIMERICK STRIKE.

CRITICS REMAIN SILENT. LIMERICK DELEGATES INDIGNANT.

The debate of the Congress was expected on the National Executive's report on the Anti-Militarist Strike at Limerick. A campaign of deliberate misrepresentation and innuendo had been carried on against the N.E. in the Glasgow "Socialist," articles from which were reprinted in leaflet form and distributed throughout the country without regard to expense.

In a speech of a yea and nay character, Mr. O'Donnell, Irish Clerical Workers' Union, urged that the position with regard to Limerick should be cleared up. He recognised that the National Executive did good work, but it had been stated that they did not do everything that should have been done.

The strike in Limerick was "let down" by somebody. Not more than £1,000 was received after the strike had been on for

ten days. He criticised the hesitation of the Executive in connection with going to Limerick. Owing to that there was a feeling that nothing would be done.

It was stated that the Executive had not the power to do certain things. If they had not the power they should have it in such national emergencies to help the workers in any such crisis. The President of the Executive did not go to Limerick, though it was learned that he had got his railway ticket.

Had they been able to hold out another week the workers of Limerick would have won.

No Local Funds.

Mr. Douglas (Belfast) said when disputes were called in Limerick and Belfast a most essential thing was neglected, and that was to see that they had powder in their chest to make a successful fight. Though the Belfast strike was abortive, it was morally a success. The men had to go back beaten purely from the monetary standpoint.

Mr. M. O'Flanagan, Dublin Typographical Society, said the Executive had done all in its power in connection with the Limerick strike. So far as English Labour went, it did not support the strike, as it was represented that it was a Sinn Fein movement. If it came to a question of direct action English workers would let them down in Ireland.

Mr. T. M'Partlin (Dublin) said in Limerick it was a win, because since then the military authorities had not placed a ban on any industrial centre. Though in Belfast they went back they saw the result of the fight in increased wages and shorter hours in various centres. It would be well, however, before calling strikes, to consult the Executive.

The Food Question.

Mr. Davin (Dublin) said it was the spirit and not the money that won those fights. The workers of Ireland were face to face with starvation to-day, and should be prepared to face the food situation and handle it, and keep the supplies in their own land.

Limerick Workers Claim Triumph.

Mr. O'Connor (Limerick) said they in the strike held that Limerick was not "let down." They held they made the greatest fight ever made by a body of workers in an Irish city, and they showed the world that the workers were able to run a city in spite of a foreign Government. They fought their own fight, with the help of the Executive, and they held they won. Mr. Martin (Waterford) held that there were no grounds whatever for the insinuation that the Irish railwaymen were not ready to act if called on.

In defence of the Executive against "a persistent campaign of lying, slander and innuendo," Mr. W. O'Brien (Secretary) claimed that the Executive had done everything necessary in Limerick. When notified of the situation, they proceeded there with all possible speed. For days they were waiting information, and got none. There was no failure on the part of the Executive to render assistance, and there was no hesitancy. They gave Limerick every possible assistance in their power. If anything had failed to be done it was due to lack of machinery, and not to any want of desire or earnestness on the part of the Executive.

Walter Trails his Coat.

Walter Carpenter (International Tailors) strongly endorsed the Secretary's claim that the critics of the National Executive should state their charges "here and now where they can be met." He had been accosted at the street corners of Dublin by people who said that at this Congress O'Brien and Johnson would be taught a lesson and pulled off the platform. When he inquired who would do all this, he was told P. T. Daly would do it. Carpenter strongly deprecated the tactics of those who had for months denounced the officials unfairly, poisoning the minds of their unfortunate dupes with false statements and getting ignorant men to do the dirty work they were afraid to do themselves.

He praised the work of the Limerick Soviet and hoped its example would be imitated generally. He trusted the Executive's accusers would come forward now and stand behind their charges; but from the fashion in which Dublin Trades Council, of which Daly was secretary, had scabbed on his (Carpenter's) union in Arnott's strike, he hardly expected they would.

Mr. P. T. Daly denied all responsibility for the circulation of any of the charges referred to, and said if the workers of Limerick were satisfied, that was an end to the matter.

Scotland and India.

Messrs. Shaw and Houghton brought fraternal greetings from the workers of Scotland. The latter said the British Triple Alliance of Labour would ballot on the question of a military withdrawal from Russia, and if the result was in favour of withdrawal, then the Triple Alliance would consider the question of direct action to enforce the evacuation of the Army of Occupation from Ireland. If they went out they would not return to work until that withdrawal had taken place.

Dr. Bhat, an Indian, said notwithstanding the alleged advantages of British Government only 6 per cent. of his countrymen could read and write. Since their subjection the Indians lost millions by plague and starvation, the result of the exploitation of British Imperialism. In the recent epidemic no less than six millions perished.

From Manchester Jail.

P. Gaffney, President of Maryborough I.T. & G.W.U., a prisoner in Manchester Jail, wired wishing success to the Congress.

The Police and Prison Officers' Union was received in private session.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

Results of Vote.

PRESIDENT.

Thomas Farron ... 154
J. McGurk ... 54

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Thomas O'Connor (Limerick) ... 157
D. Logue (Dublin) ... 45
L. J. Duffy (Cork) ... 10
(Mr. Duffy had withdrawn his nomination after ballot papers were provided.)

SECRETARY.

Wm. O'Brien (Dublin) ... 141
P. T. Daly, T.C. (Dublin) ... 71

TREASURER.

Thomas Johnson (unopposed).

The voting for the Executive was as follows:—Thomas M'Partlin, 171; C. O'Shannon, 168; Thomas C. Daly, 160; Miss Rose Timmon, 160; M. J. O'Lehane, 157; J. F. O'Farrell, 155; J. T. O'Farrell, 152; L. J. Larkin, 148; Dawson Gordon (Belfast), 147; E. O'Mahony, 142; M. J. Egan, 103; John Good, 57. The first ten were declared elected.

TOWARDS THE O.B.U.

Important Resolution Carried.

Mr. M. J. O'Lehane (Irish Drapers' Assistants' Association) brought forward what was perhaps the most important and in view of the lack of machinery and funds revealed by the Limerick and Belfast strikes, the most pressing proposal yet brought before the movement. It reads as follows:—

"That, in the opinion of this Congress, the powers of the National Executive should be very considerably increased so as to secure generally more co-ordinated effort in regard to industrial and political action, and that the incoming National Executive be instructed to draw up a scheme to be submitted to a special meeting of Congress. Such scheme to be forwarded to the various affiliated bodies at least three clear months prior to the date fixed for the holding of the special conference. The following suggestions are set forth as an indication of the idea underlying the proposal, and are, of course, merely by way of suggestion:—

(1) The National Executive to have special control in regard to disputes in consultation with the executive or executives of the society or societies which may be affected, or which are likely to be affected, and have power to declare, if the executive or executives of the societies to be affected so recommend, a strike in any particular trade or calling, or in any number of trades or callings, to the extent of, should it be thought necessary, a general strike throughout the entire country.

(2) That each society should contribute to the funds of the National Executive at the rate of so much per member per year. The amount to be decided by the special congress, and from time to time to be fixed at subsequent Congresses.

Speaking to the resolution, Mr. O'Lehane said his idea was of a scheme for dealing with disputes and strikes, the establishment of a national fund controlled by the Executive from which all trade unionists affected by a strike or lock-out should be paid, and that no strike should take place except in consultation with, and after having received the sanction of, the National Executive, who should have control of all political and other propaganda.

In this connection there was a proposal for the amalgamation of unions or societies, with the ultimate object of having a single all-inclusive Irish Workers' Union, one authority to be finally responsible for financing and controlling all the larger movements.

Subject to this authority only, it was the intention to organise all workers into industrial sections, each of which would be self-governed, so far as the affairs of the industry alone were involved.

In view of the lamentable lack of cohesion shown during the strikes in Belfast and Limerick it was thought desirable to set up machinery which would ensure joint action, if necessary, in any future emergency—especially in the case of a call for a general strike throughout the entire country.

There must be some centralised authority, fully empowered to deal with such

matters, and it must not rest in the hands of any one union to be in a position to involve a number of other unions without first consulting those unions and without having received the sanction of the centralised authority.

Miss Cahalan (Dublin) seconded.

Mr. Johnson remarked that what would be seized on as showing a weakness in the scheme was that while the local authority in any trade should have control of the wages and hours movements they would not have control of the finances.

Mr. Jas. Hughes (Transport Workers, Dublin) thought one great union was necessary if Irish labour was to gain its end, which was the control of industries by the workers.

Mr. Brennan (Railway Clerks) said there were something like 700,000 adult wage-earners in Ireland. Of these, from 250,000 to 300,000 were organised, and about 220,000 were associated through their unions with the Congress. He thought efforts should first be made to organise all the workers, and the time was inopportune for establishing a central authority until that was done.

Political Propaganda.

Mr. T. P. Smith (King's Co.) objected to the Executive taking charge of political propaganda until their policy on the coming elections had been declared.

Mr. P. T. Daly, T.C. Dublin, expressed the view that some of the terms of the resolution and of the scheme submitted by the Executive were in conflict. The matter should be further considered by the Executive and a special congress called to deal with it. He proposed an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Duffy, Cork, thought they should proceed by stages of unification; and Mr. Comber, Dublin, said there should be a purely Irish confederation, and they should be organised on an Irish basis and rid themselves of amalgamation with, or the control of their finances by, cross-Channel organisations.

Mr. T. Foran, Dublin, favoured the one big union idea, and observed that in Co. Meath all the agricultural labourers were on strike because of one small union which entered into agreements with the Farmers' Association over the heads of the agricultural labourers.

The Industrial Workers of the World.

Mr. J. Redmond (Engineers, Dublin) advocated organisation through industries. Federation, he said, had absolutely failed. He hoped the day would come when they would have one big union, not only for Ireland but for the whole world.

Mr. Murphy (Dublin) said the application of self-determination to the Irish trade unions would solve their difficulty. Mr. O'Farrell (Railway Clerks), while agreeing with the principle concerned, said he was not prepared to have the internal affairs of a union administered by trade councils.

Mr. Bermingham (N.U.R.), in opposing the resolution, welcomed the motives of the proposers. He knew the weakness of sectional unionism, and for that reason supported organisation on industrial lines.

The adoption of the resolution might create a dangerous position for the Irish Trade Union Congress. He saw advantages in amalgamated societies, as was shown in the case of railwaymen. In Ireland they would shortly have their own council with an executive for the administration of the affairs of railwaymen for this country.

Mr. Tadgh Barry (Cork) suggested that the Executive should call groups together to consider this question for the purpose of submitting a scheme of amalgamation.

Ultimately, the resolution was carried by 131 votes to 50.

On Thursday resolutions on the Cost of Living, Housing, Education, Russia, the Military Occupation, Income Tax, Transport Nationalisation, Trained Nurses, etc., were adopted.

JIM LARKIN.

Permission was granted T. Foran to raise as an urgency matter the refusal of passports by both British and American Governments to James Larkin, General Secretary, I.T. & G.W.U., to permit his return to Ireland. A resolution as follows was unanimously adopted:— "That this Congress of delegates of the Irish workers condemns the action of the British and United States Governments in refusing passports to Jim Larkin to return to the exercise of his duties as General Secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and on behalf of the Irish working class, Congress demands that the workers and working class organisations of Great Britain and United States secure facilities for Larkin's return to Ireland."

Congress closed with the usual compliments, Mr. T. Cassidy, retiring president, being presented with a gong as a souvenir of his year of service.

"The Red Flag" was sung with enthusiasm before the delegates separated.

In England.

A Trade Board is in process of formation for the Hat and Cap Trade. The representatives of the employers and the workers hope shortly to meet in conference to discuss the necessary preliminaries.

A Galwayman Creates American Culture.

AFTER UNIQUE CAREER.

FRANK HARRIS WARS

AGAINST ANGLICISATION OF U.S.A.

Four slim pamphlets have just come to this office from New York. Except that the title pages are models of fine typography and that each bears the name of Frank Harris, as author or editor, there is little to suggest that they are worth the 25 cents at which they are priced. But if I said these booklets were the four gospels of a new revelation, I am certain Frank Harris would accept, with all-necessary reservations, the implied comparison with the other Four, as no less praise than his work merited.

For Harris has a shrewd estimate of his own value and does not mind being thought conceited when he claims 'he world's acceptance of his genius at his own valuation. He knows, too, all the little arts of the boomster. Guido Bruno of the bare-foot, bare-head village, editor of one of the booklets, "The Wisdom of Frank Harris" lavishes upon him praises that in their lack of restraint recall T. W. H. Crossland's preface to Lord Alfred Douglas's Sonnets.

Frank Egotism. Shaw on Harris is quoted in full in two of the volumes; another is prefaced by "Frank Harris" from Gerald Cumberland's "Set Down in Malice." Apparently no scrap of praise or abuse of this Galwayman is worthless in his own eyes. The unbalanced appreciations of friends, the professional candour of Shaw, and the jaundiced venom of enemies all combine to make Harris a legendary creature, the marvel and envy of the world.

Frank is nearing sixty and still revels in notice and publicity. To be addressed in Manchester as "Mr. Harris" by a waiter who had served him at Monte Carlo and New York made him ebulliently happy for a night. Of this weakness that might be called vanity Gerald Cumberland says:—"I do not mean that he overrates his gifts; he does not; nor that his recognition of his own genius is offensively insistent: such is very far from being the case. I mean that he is inordinately proud, innocently and child-like proud, of things that are not of the least consequence."

Kindred Spirits.

Not a few great figures in literature have displayed the same traits. Nearly all who attain fame have marked themselves off in youth from ordinary men, some unconsciously, and some, like Disraeli and Oscar Wilde, by a calculated effort to impress by a unique external appearance. Hence Disraeli's brocaded and frogged coats and oily curls; hence Wilde's knee breeches, velvet evening coats and the wavy hair; hence Shaw's Mephistophelean beard, his insolence and his vegetarianism.

The Man As He Is.

Frank Harris, like the Servant in Isaiah, has no beauty that we should desire him. His figure is short. He parts his hair in the middle and allows a lock to curl over each temple in an unpleasant suggestion of ram's horns. His nose is prominent and aggressive, with nostrils that seem extraordinarily sensitive. A clean-shaven chin thrusts itself forward so that the moustache barely conceals the clenched lips. Force, power of mind, energy, are witnessed infallibly in features that might be called cruel.

He bears the marks of a life that has endured hardness. He has fought literally and figuratively, not so much for position and fame as to be Frank Harris, a freeman. A rare ambition, rarely attained.

Born and Reared in Ireland.

Galway gave him birth. He is proud, with a pride we can share, that as far back as can be traced his blood is purely Celtic. His parents were Welsh, but until he was twelve years old he was reared in Ireland. Despite his schooling at Armagh Royal School, in an environment of Orange and Purple, and "Royal Black," he was caught in his earliest days by the romance of the Fenians and in particular of the elusive Head Centre, Stephens.

Two years in an English school gave him lasting and unpleasant impressions of the English character, which have survived thirty years of journalism in England with undiminished force.

The Wander Years.

At fourteen he ran away from home and made for the Wild West. Cowboy and gambler, knowing plenty and poverty, fighting with Indians and all the outpourings of Europe that swarmed into the States in these days, thus the formative years of his youth were spent in a struggle for existence that the graces and elegance and luxuries of later years will not wipe out of his memory.

College at Lawrence, Kansas, followed, and after qualifying for the American Bar, he sought knowledge in Philadelphia, Paris, Berlin, and Athens. He brought American vigour, European culture and Celtic insight to bear on his work in establishing the London "Evening News." When John Morley left the editorial chair of the "Fortnightly Review," Harris was installed successor to the man who was recognised as England's leading critic.

A Great Epoch in Journalism.

In the eighteen-nineties, a decade which may yet be acclaimed as the golden age of English literature, Harris made the "Saturday Review" as symbolical of its period as the "Edinburgh" of the Reform era or the "Spectator" of the previous century—beginning. Bernard Shaw wrote for him on the Drama; H. G. Wells reviewed Novels; D. Sutherland MacColl (now of the Tate Gallery) wrote on Art, and Max Beerbohm, Arthur Symonds, Ernest Dawson, and Cunningham Graham made a team of contributors never since equalled in English journalism.

After a term of imprisonment in the first division for libel he shook the dust of uncongenial England from his shoes and went back to America unheralded. At a period of life when most men look for ease, or at least easy money, he got down to work, and in five or six years he has made a new, nation-wide reputation.

When the name of Oscar Wilde was still a synonym for shame, and America, aping the hypocritical puritanism of England, denied the laurel of artistic achievement to Dublin's great, if unhappy, son; when no publisher would dare put his imprint on the title-page, Harris wrote and published and sold by himself what has been called the greatest biography of our time, his "Life of Oscar Wilde."

A Champion of Freedom.

Becoming editor of "Pearson's Magazine" (New York), he redeemed it from mediocrity and made it the refuge of the oppressed and persecuted and the champion of freedom in public and private life. The poison of puritanism that the "Mayflower" bore from England's shores to infect the life of the infant colony finds in him an unrelenting enemy. Prostitution and white-slavery are the direct outcome of Anglo-Saxon puritanism, its by-products are a stifling atmosphere of insincerity and double-dealing, and a public life in which free speech and truth-telling, fundamental social privileges and virtues, are forbidden at the risk of ostracism. As editor, Frank Harris has fought these evils, but not in the spirit or with the motive of the journalistic muck-raker; and all America looks to him as the man who does not fear Truth.

A Lord of Language.

He is an artist in words, a lord of language, whose delicacy of touch and artistic restraint does not detract from the power with which he presents the play of elemental passions as in his "Daughters of Eve."

Like Shaw and Moore and other ultra-moderns, he is irresistibly attracted by the romance of Our Lord. Rare indeed are those who can write on that supreme theme without jarring the sensibilities of most readers. Harris has glimpsed the Divine Humanity as perhaps the beloved disciple knew Him, tender, gracious, and loving.

The little tale of "St. Peter's Discovery" is typical. In about 500 words we have portrayed the Saviour as the loving and indulgent Son of Mary, and Mary, as the very Mother of Mercy, to whose tender heart we address our Salve, Regina. The personal character of the author, the marks of the literary stylist,

SAINT PETER'S DISCOVERY. BY FRANK HARRIS

One day Peter was greatly disturbed. He wanted to leave the Gate of Heaven and his duties there for a few minutes, so he called his brother Andrew to take his place.

Andrew was very willing to play guardian, but Peter was afraid to leave him in charge.

"Mind now," he cautioned him, "don't let anyone in who is not entitled to enter. Don't act on your own judgment. Ask the Recording Angel and go by his assurance only and remember that those who have a right to get in will always get in and a little delay will not harm them, for son of man or daughter of Eve was never too humble. Take care now and make no mistake."

Andrew assured Peter again and again that he would follow his directions to the letter, and at length Peter hastened away towards the Throne, his business brooking no delay.

On the way, he met Jesus, and after some hesitation could not help unburdening his heart to him.

"A dreadful thing has happened, Master," he began, "and I want you to believe that I am not to blame. I have been given charge of the gate and have never left it for a moment till now, and I pledge you my word I have never let a single person inside who has not a perfectly clean sheet. No one can be more grateful for all the privileges of Heaven than I am. You believe me, don't you?"

Jesus bowed his head with smiling eyes.

"I am sure, Peter, you have been an admirable guardian," he said, "but what is troubling you now?"

"The other day," began Peter, looking up at him with sidelong intent eyes, "the other day I met a little blind girl whom I certainly never let into Heaven. Oh, Master, Master,

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all those elements of individuality in which the rest of Harris's work is so rich, are absorbed and hidden in the sublimity of the subject. We cannot do better than present it here.

The work of Harris is except among a few almost unknown in his native country. Now that he has begun to circulate his best in pamphlet form—and why should not beauty be propagated thus, as sociology and politics are?—in his adopted country it is to be hoped that some enterprising bookseller will bring them before the Irish public.

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Stories of Jesus the Christ. By Frank Harris.

The Wisdom of Frank Harris. Edited by Guido Bruno.

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SINN FEIN.

Chamberlain Victimisation Fund. Urgent Appeal to All Irish-Ireland for Fighting Funds.

(As passed by Censor.)

Fellow-Countrymen, — Nearly four months ago, Mr. James Chamberlain, of Kilmallock, a young married man depending for his means of subsistence and that of his family upon his weekly wages, was torn from his home in the dead of night by the British military and police forces, and incarcerated in Limerick Jail. For three weary months he lay there doing his bit for the cause of the land we love, that that cause might prosper, while the national organisations of Kilmallock saw to the requirements of those he had left behind him.

For some weeks past he is again at liberty, and immediately upon his release he went to his employers, Messrs. S. B. Walsh & Son, merchants, Kilmallock, and informed them of his readiness now to return to his work again. The reply which he received was that there was no work for him with the firm in whose employment he had been for an unbroken period of six years previous to the date of his arrest.

A member of the Committee of the Sinn Fein Club, Kilmallock, of Kilmallock Branch, Irish Transport Workers' Union, of Kilmallock Gaelic League, it is the joint resolve of the national organisations of Kilmallock that this victimisation because of activities in the national cause must cease, and that Mr. James Chamberlain's employment must be restored to him.

The local organisations have already been taxed heavily in maintaining Mr. Chamberlain's dependents during his imprisonment, and in order to enable the fight against victimisation to be waged and brought to a successful conclusion, it has been decided to make this appeal to all Ireland for subscriptions to the Fund which has been opened to finance the plan of campaign decided upon.

We earnestly appeal to all Irish-Ireland for help, and in particular we appeal to all branches of the organisations of which Mr. Chamberlain is a member, and to all individual members of these organisations to send us financial aid. We are confident the generous heart of Ireland will beat with us in this our fight against tyrannical treatment at home as it does in our fight against the tyranny of the foreign invader.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

TIM. TIERNEY & JER. O'DEA,
Hon. Treas., Kilmallock; or by
SEAN T. RIORDAN, Hon. Sec.,
Sinn Fein, Kilmallock.

MR. JUSTICE DODD THANKS DR. HARTY.

"I do not attach much value to denunciations of outrages. It is natural that men high in office either in church or State and high-minded men in public life should denounce them. But one's experience tells one that they are often denounced in most vigorous terms by those who are in sympathy with crime. There are well-meaning men, too, who say such outrages are deplorable. 'But me no buts!' Such timid or treacherous utterances are of no aid to us."

—Mr. Justice Dodd at the Dublin Commission, August 5th.

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The Land for ALL the People.

(Continued from Front Page.)

They supported the full demand that the soil of Ireland should be returned to the people of Ireland."

"Organisation should be used judiciously and effectually in order to break down the structure of landlordism which had cursed and depopulated Ireland, until they bequeathed an emancipated soil to their children and regenerated Ireland to their posterity."

When Davitt, a hero among the constitutionalists, especially valuable to us, because he was a brand snatched from the burning fire of Fenianism, could inculcate these principles amidst the farmers' plaudits, surely it will be permitted to humble men from Liberty Hall to follow his steps?

Davitt kept the Faith. "But," it will be objected, "Davitt denounced his extremism, he became an advocate of peasant proprietary and he swung over the cause of the labourers to promote the interests of the farmers."

True, lamentably true, in part, but only in part. Davitt's opportunism has been weighed in the balance by the Irish nation, and while his sacrificing youth and years of torment in British prisons dear his memory to us, the vacillations of his later years rob him of any greater place in our history than that accorded to Anglo-Irishmen like Lord O'Hagan and Russell of Killowen.

He yielded to the conservatism of the small, and in the day of Parnell's power he bowed himself in the House of Commons with the hero-worshippers; although he foresaw the danger of the clergy that served the leader rather than the nation.

Opportunism Failed. As so many others in the past and not a few in the present, Davitt surrendered his right to press the full demand in order to preserve a fictitious appearance of unity.

His surrender was vain, for the absence of a definite economic "programme" deprived the "national" movement of the 'eighties of any bond of unity save that of Parnell's personality. When that went, the movement dissolved.

But while Davitt consented to being silenced on the issue of national ownership of the nation's soil, he made it clear always, that he was making a concession of expediency; he remained unconvinced that peasant proprietary and land purchase provided a final settlement of the land question.

Not a Final Settlement. At Manchester in 1882 he proclaimed his dissatisfaction with the merely ex-

pedient measure of peasant proprietary, thus:

"Those who believed, with myself, that peasant proprietary, immensely preferable though it be to landlordism, would not meet to the full the final solution of the Irish social problem, were, two short years ago, put down as Utopian dreamers, yet one of the most respected bishops in Ireland has since proclaimed that 'the land of every country is the common property of the people of that country, because its real Owner—the Creator who made it—has transferred it as a voluntary gift to them. (Terram autem dedit filiis hominum (The earth he has given to the children of men)."

"Now, as every individual in every country, is a creature and a child of God, and as all His creatures are equal in His sight, any settlement of the land of this or any other country that would exclude the humblest man in this or that country from his share of the common inheritance, would not only be an injustice and a wrong to that man but would, moreover, be an impious resistance to the benevolent intentions of his Creator."

Citation after citation might be made to show that to the end, Davitt, the Constitutionalist, retained his confidence that individual ownership of land was wrong in morals, an injustice to the disinherited.

Peasant proprietary was merely preferable to landlordism; for, if it allowed a greater number to use the land, it still denied the Nation's right to its own soil and still excluded a large proportion of the people from their common inheritance.

Davitt held firmly to the Nation's right to control the land. Whatever else he may have abandoned, he professed to the end his aim to restore the disinherited.

The Moral Issue.

The words of the Bishop quoted above raise the discussion of the ownership of land to a higher plane than that on which the wild orators would attempt to argue it.

His Lordship speaks as an authorised interpreter of Divine Law and makes the iniquity of private monopoly of land a moral question.

The orators from Liberty Hall are concerned to establish a fair deal between man and man. They welcome the aid of the clergy and bishops, for surely there never has been a clearer denunciation of the land-hogging grazier than that quoted above or what may be found in the Encyclical on the Condition of the Working Classes?"

Pope Leo said, "Now when man thus turns the activity of his mind and the strength of his body towards procuring the fruits of Nature,—

By such act he makes his own that portion of Nature's field which he cultivates—that portion on which he leaves, as it were, the impress of his own individuality; and it cannot but be just that he should possess that portion as his very own, and have a right to hold it without anyone being justified in violating that right."

Work, then, according to His Holiness, is the moral title to property in land.

A man is entitled to that portion of land which his labour redeems from sterility, which his toil makes fruitful, bearing the impress of his individuality in its lush grass and in its rich crops.

Conversely, that man who does not impress his individuality on the soil by his labour has no moral right to ownership; nor has the man who hires other people to impress their several individualities on the land.

The labourer's moral title to land of his own is clear from the encyclical. The grazier is simply left outside. The prophet Micah dealt with them in these lines:

"Woe unto those who devise iniquity. They covet fields and seize them, They crush a yeoman and his house, a man and his heritage. Ye are my people's enemy, Ye rise up against those that are at peace,

Ye rich make hostile plains against the unsuspecting poor, to compass their spoilation. Ye plunder the poor: as though they were your enemies."

Having proved that the Larkinism of the wild orators from Liberty Hall is as respectable as Michael Davitt, and is in accord with the teaching of learned ecclesiastics, we shall postpone till next week our examination of legal titles to land.

The Cost of Borrowing.

The "Commonwealth" says:—Sir John Ellerman (and his associated shipping companies) has subscribed £1,500,000 to the Victory Loan; Furness, Withy & Co. (shipowners), £1,000,000; S. B. Joel (Rand Gold Mines), £500,000; De Beers Co. (Kimberley Diamond Mines), £500,000; Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., £250,000; Harrods, Ltd., £250,000. Total, £4,000,000. At 5 per cent, the cost during the 40 years period of the bond is £8,000,000. Then the original £4,000,000 has to be paid. Instead of taking this sum in taxation, the working people have to provide £12,000,000.

The Next Irish Revolution

is fully discussed by AODH DE BLACAM in the first issue of

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Trades Congress.

Messrs. Windsor and Campbell, delegates from the Trades Council, Belfast, made their report to that body during the week. Keen satisfaction was expressed at the success which had attended the Annual Conference. The youth, keenness, and enthusiasm of the delegates present was favourably commented upon, not only by the two Trades Council representatives, but by other delegates, whose privilege it was to represent their societies at one of the most successful Congresses ever held. Mr. Dawson Gordon was congratulated on his securing a seat on the Executive body. Other important business transacted at the Trades Council meeting was the decision to co-operate with the L.R.C. in running Labour candidates at the municipal elections, the Trades Council holding themselves responsible for at least two candidates.

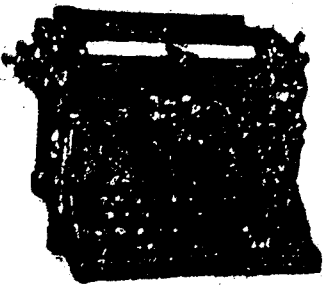
The Trade Unions are also taking this matter up keenly, and a determined attempt will be made by Labour to sweep out the old gang.

The gentlemen, of whom it was said "if they only put their heads together Belfast would possess one of the finest wooden pavements in the Kingdom."

Textile Industry.

Numerous conferences are being held between representatives of the workers and employers on the hours question; it is likely the early start will be abolished.

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Transport Union Notes.

DUBLIN DOINGS.

As a result of an application served by the Union, a communication has been received from the Dublin Mineral Water Manufacturers' Association stating that the members are agreeable to grant one week's annual holidays to the employees in the industry.

War on the Profiteering Publicans.
Notwithstanding the enormous profits at present being realised by the publicans, we had occasion last week to declare war on one of these profiteers in the Summerhill area in order to squeeze a few extra shillings out of the firm for the ill-paid porters. The fight lasted but a day. We guessed that it would not last longer than twenty-four hours, because the battleground was an ideal spot for our forces to render Bung hors-de-combat.

"The Trade."
in our opinion, could be "beaten to a frazzle," if all the porters became members, and thus form a solid phalanx against the slum-landlord and Bumble publicans who have out-profiteered the profiteers, but who are taking jolly good care to keep the unfortunate porters on starvation wages.
Up, then, porters, and at 'em.

Fish and Fruit—A Dainty Dish.
By a one-day strike of the employees engaged by Messrs. Clarke, fish merchants, and Messrs. Fletcher, Son and Co., fruit merchants, the employers were forced to "cave in" on the men's dictated terms.

Phosphates—Brain Food.
The mill-men and the den-men employed by Messrs. Morgan Mooney held a meeting to discuss the situation that had arisen in connection with the new phosphate.

It was stated that the phosphate in question was of a hard and rocky nature, and, as a consequence, the earnings of the men in both grades had been considerably reduced. To meet the situation, a revised scale of tonnage rates has been drafted, and the matter has since been referred to the firm for consideration.

Saddlers and Harness-makers.
Although but a short time in the Union, the Saddlers and Harness-makers' Section has been busy at work in the direction of bettering their conditions. Towards this end an ambitious scheme of better pay has been formulated, and the Union, needless to state, will now do the rest.

A Word to the Wise.
They say a word to the wise is sufficient. That being so, will those outside the Union remember that the time is now rotten ripe when they should link up with us.

Grist to the Men's Mill.
The carters in the employ of the Dublin flour millers have served a fresh demand on the employers' association for increased tonnage and load rates, and an equivalent advance for those on weekly wages.

The mill-men have already furnished their claim.

"Bang Went My Sixpence."
Under protest, of course, Mr. Bingham will be called on to fork out the "nimble tanner" to the trolley boys in Ted's. And God knows it is high time that he did the decent thing in this respect.

But, then, what about the back money? Aye, there's the rub.

No Jam To-day, but Jam To-morrow.

Lamb Brothers, fruit preservers, Inchicore, are evidently looking for trouble. They say that owing to trade depression, they feel unable to meet the men's modest claim to be brought up to the level of pay in operation in city competitive concerns for the corresponding occupations.

The firm, however, has intimated to the men that if business prospects brighten there may be just the possibility of something being done for them in the direction of improving their present wage status. If prospects brighten. You see, there is "no jam to-day, but jam to-morrow."

There is little likelihood of the men carrying on very much longer on such a specious promise as that made by the firm.

Employers' "soft talk butters no parsnips" for the workers at any time.

Butter and Eggs—Very Nice, Too.

In connection with the very recent claim of the Egg and Butter Section, certain offers have been made by the firms involved during the course of last week. In some instances the advances offered have been accepted. All establishments have also agreed to give a

week's holidays annually, and, if at all possible, leave will be granted the employees concerned this season.

Talking of holidays, it is pleasant to observe that this question is now being tackled by the workers with a certain amount of vigour and zest. And rightly so. Surely the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are just as much—if not more so—entitled to a little respite yearly from tedious toil as well as those "who toil not, neither do they spin." Too long have we been kept, year in year out, "nailed, screwed, and glued" to the grinding-stone.

That Must Now Be Ended.
And, after all, who amongst us has not the desire at some period of the calendar to get away from grimy surroundings, and "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife?"

Cashitis.
The employees in Messrs. Henshaw, Clonskeagh, are suffering, we hear, from that common complaint of wanting more cash. We have an elaborate and well-equipped department, expressly fitted for the purpose of diagnosing this working-class illness, and in the case of the sufferers in question we are issuing the necessary prescription.

Oh, No! Surely It Cannot Be?
We were nearly overlooking to mention a little incident that occurred in the streets of our native city at the fag-end of last week. As the incident alluded to is seemingly becoming characteristic of the times, we are furiously thinking of taking easy lessons in boxing. Fact!

NUMBER ONE BRANCH BAND COMMITTEE.

We acknowledge with thanks to all concerned the subscriptions set out below.

- P. Byrne, Tedcastle's, £6 21s.; John Fitzsimon's Tally Men, £1 1s.; James Byrne, Shipyard, £1s. 6d.; A. Nolan, Thwaites, £1 1s. 6d.; Dan Buggy, Furniture Section, 18s.; J. Higginbottom, Leask, 15s.; John McCabe, Morgan Mooney, £7; Joe Kelly £1 10s.; O. Leany, Manchester, £1 7s.; J. McDermott, City of Dublin, £2 18s.; W. Stone, 7s.; Joe O'Neill, Markets, 14s. 6d.; Paddy Brady, 5s.; Jack Gannon, Ballybough, £2 9s.; S. N. Robinson's Men, £1 4s.; Joe Reilly, 1s.; M. Coakley, 1s.; E. MacFarlane, Fletcher's, £1 1s. 6d.; W. Purcell, Sutton's, 10s. 6d.; Simon Kelch, Granaries, £1 6s.; Jack White, Heiton's Drivers, £2 5s.; Pat Cassidy, Gray's 16s.; P. Cullen, Wordies', £1 4s.; Joe Leahy, McBride's, 5s.; Moylan, Cullen, Allen's, 16s.; Murphy, J. J. Carroll's Bank Men, £1 3s.; Barling, J. J. Carroll's Drivers, 10s.; P. Spain, Anderson, Stanford & Ridgway, £1; R. Hilton, Pim Bros., £1 3s. 6d.; J. Lewis, Miller and Beatty, 14s.; Walpole's, 5s. 9d.; Beverley Smith's, 8s.; Frank Cullen, Ross & Walpole's, £1 14s. 9d.; John Wallis', £3 1s.; Goulding's, £3 9s.; A. Donnelly, 1s.; Paul and Vincent's, 5s.; Brown, Church street, 14s.; Pat Tuohy, Hugh Moore's, £1; Florence McCarthy, 3s.; Puller, Phibbs', 18s.; M. Reddy, 2s.; Tom O'Brien, 2s.; Tom Murphy, 1s.; C. Smith, 1s.; J. Dillon, 1s.; Officials, Liberty Hall, per Sean O Rogain, £6 3s.

Please Note.—Will all the members who up to the present have not sent on their contributions kindly do so, giving them to their shop stewards or paying in at the office, Liberty Hall.
JOE O'NEILL, V.P., Sec.
JOE KELLY, Treasurer, Band Committee.

COAL COMMITTEE. NUMBER ONE BRANCH.

The employees of the following firms have contributed the amounts noted to the fund for the renovation of the historic O'Connell Banner:—

- Newman's Boat Men, £3 7s.; Dublin and General Drivers' Bank Men, £2 11s. 6d.; Wallace Bros., £2 4s.; Wallace's Boat Men, £1; S. Kelly's Bank Men and Drivers, 12s.; Donnelly's do., 13s.; J. J. Carroll's do., £1 2s.; Nicholl's do., £1 11s.; Nicholl's Boat Men, 13s.; Heiton's do., £1; W. Robinson's do., 5s.; Tedcastle, McCormack's do., 6s.

The total received from all sources is only £14 18s. 6d., which leaves a debt of £23 1s. 6d. outstanding. As the employees of the undernoted firms have not responded they are urgently requested to do so at once.

- Dublin General (Boat Men), Nicholl's Drivers, Tedcastle, McCormack's Bank Men and Drivers, S. N. Robinson's Boat Men, Bank Men and Drivers, McCarthy's Basin, Boat Men, Bank Men and Drivers, Diamond's Boat and Bank Men, J. J. Carroll's Boat Men, Flower and MacDonald's Boat Men, Bank Men and Drivers, McGeoghegan's Boat Men, Stephen Kelly's Boat Men, W. W. Robinson's Boat Men, Bank Men and Drivers, Heiton's Bank Men and Drivers, Spencer Dock.

By Order, COAL COMMITTEE.

AROUND THE COUNTRY.

Flour Milling.
The demand on the Irish Flour Millers' Association is amended to 20s. per week increase for men, and 13s. for boys.
Look-Out St. Leger Sweep.—Your branch secretary has a ticket. Get one.
Maltings.
Applications have been served on malt houses through the country for 10s. increase on last season's standard (which in country towns was 35s. for six days), a 48-hour week, time and a half for hours worked over 48, and double time for Sunday work; these conditions to operate from opening of present malting season.
Lucon.
A new agreement at Hill's Woollen Mills provides time and a quarter overtime, double time for holidays, Sundays, and any meal hours worked, dating from July 18th.
Lock-Out Sweep.—A shilling ticket helps the printers. You may win £100.
Birr.
Men at Electric Lighting installation secured 10d. per hour, 9-hour day, time and quarter overtime (including all overtime from start of job).
Newry.
Bennett's men have 5s. increase and £1 bonus for the holidays. In Duncan Alder dice all hands received 5s. increase, except the shop steward. Why the omission?
Camolin.
D.A.T.I. Forestry men are offered increase of 2s.
Cork.
11s. per week increase has been paid to employees of Bottling firms
Ballinglass.
Organiser Metcalfe settled Moran's strike with a 4s. increase; reduction of 3 hours per day, with overtime over 9 hours.
Clonakilly.
The strike at Benduff Quarries is at last settled by a 7/6 increase per week. The scene of William Thompson's famous colony is nearby.
Lock-Out Sweep.—£193 prize money guaranteed.
Kilkenny.
The town demands have been highly successful. All firms, including Delahunty, settled.
Unglo.
Carpenters, masons, plasterers, painters, get 10s. increase of 50s.; coopers 15s. on 45s.; builders' labourers, permanent, 36s. per week; casual, 7s. per day; hours now limited to 8 1/2 per day, with overtime 1/6 per hour, and 2s. per hour Sundays. Agricultural labourers, 30s. per week, with two meals daily; 36s. without meals; 20s. indoor, all found. Tailors increased from 40s. to 45s. and meals. Maurice Neligan negotiated with customary vigour! He also secured, at Castleisland, for farm workers: Permanent men, 22/6 per week, with diet; casuals, for 1 week's work, £2, with diet; for 2 weeks, £3, with diet; for 3 weeks, work, 32/6, with diet; 4 weeks and over, ordinary advance of 6 1/2 per cent. to servant boys. Hours, 7 to 6 from Jan. to Oct.; 9 to 6 Nov. and Dec.
Tralea.
Co. Council ratified new rates, i.e., 50s. to Road Stewards, and 45s. per week to men.
Carlow.
Organiser Heron rounded up town and recorded various increases: At Brennan's, 10s.; Kearns, Butchers, 11s.; Walsh's, motorman, 6s.; at Molloy's, Knitters, 4d. and 6d. per doz. increase; jersey makers, 2s. per doz. increase; golf coats, 1s. doz. increase; tailor's, 4s.; and other girls, 3s. increases.

WOOLWORTH STORE STRIKE.
The girls employed in the Woolworth store at South Chicago were recently organised and made a demand for increased wages and shorter hours. When it was rejected the girls walked out of the store. Wages paid were from 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 dollars per week. It is understood that that is the rate paid in nearly all the stores of this company in the various cities. It will be recalled that the head of this company, F. W. Woolworth, died recently and left a fortune of 60,000,000 dollars. Its accumulation was due largely to the extremely low wages paid employees and the slavish condition exacted.

SO EXPENSIVE TO BE ALIVE.
The cost of living is going up again. Even the "Labour Gazette" admits it, and the figures given by Sir Robert Horne in Parliament suggest that it is leaping up very high indeed. According to the Minister of Labour, boots have gone up 200 per cent., men's suits 170 per cent., cotton piece goods 240 per cent., and woollen underwear nearly 300 per cent. On top of this we learn that gold-producers are going to demand more for their gold, on account of the increased wages they have to pay to the labour which gets it.

ORANGE VOTE FOR LABOUR.
The election of John Robertson, Labour candidate for Bothwell, has a special feature, in so far as there is clear and unmistakable proof that the Orangemen in the constituency voted with the Nationalist workers. This is as it should be; in the war they fought together when enemy shells laid some of them low; each succoured the other without distinction of creed or colour.
In the industrial field there is a perpetual war being waged between producers and controllers of wealth. Every day workers are wounded, maimed, and die in this struggle, despite the fact that they have the same sort of weapon as their adversary, only they are not skilled in its use, and it is generally turned against them.
The result of Bothwell gives one hope, that the workers there have realised the true position, and have closed their ranks and applied their power scientifically.—"Catholic Herald."

IN HOT WEATHER a shampoo cools and refreshes and guards against the treacherous summer colds. MALLON, 30 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Liberty Cafe.—Owned by the Hotel and Restaurant Branch I.T. & G.W.U. Open 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. 31 Eden Quay, Dublin.

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