

THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRÍOIE SAOULAC

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TWOPENCE

THE CASE OF THE "45"

Wm. O'Brien Calls for Crown Forces---and Draws a Blank

MR. WOOD, K.C., EXPOSES THE ALDERMAN

The charge against the 45 men arrested in Liberty Hall on the information of "Ole Bill" for being in "unlawful possession" of Liberty Hall and for "taking forcible possession" of those premises, was further heard before Mr. Cooper, K.C., in the Police Courts on Monday last. The charge of conspiracy added to the original charge by the Crown was the cause of adjournment from the preceding week.

The report of the case on the first day as appearing in the Press is given herewith:—

The defendants marched in processional order to the court, but, unlike the previous occasion, were unaccompanied by a band.

The police were on duty in force in the vicinity of the courthouse and no one was allowed into the building but those who went there on business.

Mr. O'Byrne (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor) prosecuted; Mr. A. E. Wood, K.C., (instructed by Mr. C. Boyle), appeared for the accused; Mr. Martin Maguire (instructed by Messrs. James O'Connor and Co.) held a watching brief for the "Executive" of the I.T.W.U.

Ald. O'Brien's Evidence.

Alderman Wm. O'Brien, 77 Botanic Road, was the first witness examined, and deposed that he was General Secretary of the I.T.W.U. The Union first acquired Liberty Hall in 1914. He produced the conveyance; the grantee was described by name, and the conveyance was to James Larkin, General Secretary; Thos. Moran, President, and Wm. Fairtlough, Trustee. From the date of the purchase the Hall was used by the Union. The premises were used as headquarters by the Union up to 1920, and since then the Hall was used as branch premises. He produced a copy of the Rules registered in 1918 and a new set of Rules were registered last year.

Mr. Woods objected to the admission of the rules in evidence.

The witness further stated that he became a member of the Union in 1917. £5.500 paid for the premises came from the Union funds. No one ever disputed the right of the Union to use the premises.

Counsel's objection.

Mr. Woods objected to the admission in evidence of the rules referred to by the witness, on the ground that their validity was at present the subject of litigation, and there was an appeal pending as to the validity of both sets of rules.

Mr. Cooper said at present he had no evidence before him of the incorporation of the Union.

Mr. Woods said the position was that Mr. O'Brien would not be in a position to give evidence as to the founding of the Society, because it was founded years before he became a member or an officer.

Mr. O'Byrne handed in a certificate of the incorporation of the Union.

Mr. Woods objected on the grounds that the document was only a copy of the original certificate.

Mr. Cooper admitted the document to evidence as being signed by the Registrar.

Mr. Woods said the document was only a copy of a copy of a document issued in 1909, and was not admissible in evidence. There was a legal way of proving the Union was incorporated, and this was not the legal way of doing it.

Mr. Cooper said the document was conclusive proof to him of the incorporation of the Union, unless it was proved to him that the Union had been suspended.

Mr. O'Byrne said Section 100 of the Act laid it down that "every document bearing the seal of the central office shall be received in evidence without further proof."

In reply to Mr. Cooper, the witness stated that the original certificate was not in the possession of the Union, and that it was destroyed in 1916 with a number of other documents.

The examination of the witness was then continued, and, in reply to Mr. O'Byrne, he stated he did not know of his own knowledge that the original certificate was destroyed.

Mr. Cooper—I will act on the action and receive the document in evidence. He added that he should refuse to adjourn the case until the appeal case was decided, and he would admit the rules in evidence.

The Question Raised.

Mr. Woods said the question that would be raised would be similar to the one that would be raised in the Court of Appeal as to the ownership of the premises.

Mr. Cooper said he must assume that everything had been done regularly until the higher courts set aside the rules.

Mr. Woods argued that the case should be adjourned pending the result of the case in the Court of Appeal.

Mr. O'Byrne—The only case that I am aware of is one that was tried on 20th February.

Mr. Woods—And the decision in that case is the subject of appeal.

Mr. O'Byrne said he was not in any way concerned with the domestic differences of the I.T.W.U.

The Military.

Mr. Woods—Then why did the Government take sides and shove in the military?

Mr. O'Byrne—They did not take sides. Mr. Woods—They did. I will raise objections all through, and by the time you get over all of them you will retire.

Patrick Joseph O'Neill, chief clerk in the office of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, was examined and produced the rules of the Union, lodged with the Registrar on the 6th May, 1909, and said attached to them was the original certificate issued by the Registrar. He also produced the rules lodged on 20th December, 1918, and there were no alterations as compared with those of 1909. He further produced the rules lodged on 2nd June 1923.

Cross-examined by Mr. Woods, witness stated that a new set of rules was registered in 1915, and they were a complete alteration of the rules registered in 1912. He could not produce the objections to the rules lodged in 1918, and 1923, as he had been summoned as a witness on short notice.

The Rules.

Mr. Woods said it was because objections were lodged to the rules that he wanted them produced, and why Mr. O'Byrne omitted them.

Mr. O'Byrne said the observation was a most improper one. He knew nothing about rules being lodged in 1912 and 1915, and Mr. Woods had no right to make the observation.

Mr. Woods said he made the observation deliberately.

Mr. O'Byrne—I say it is groundless, sir, and absolutely false.

Mr. Woods—Why did you try to put in a copy of a copy of a document as original. This is part and parcel of the same thing.

Alderman O'Brien was recalled to the witness-box, and, in reply to Mr. O'Byrne, said he was a member of the Executive of the I.T.W.U. The caretaker, Peter Ennis, was appointed to the Executive Committee and he closed the Hall at 11 o'clock every night.

To Mr. Cooper—There was no notice posted up stating that the members were to leave at 11 o'clock.

Witness stated that on the morning of the 25th May he received a communication at 1.45 a.m., and he attempted to communicate with the caretaker by telephone, but got no reply. He then communicated with the police.

Hearing Adjourned.

This completed the evidence of Alderman O'Brien and the court adjourned to 1.30 p.m. the next day, when the cross-examination of Alderman O'Brien was taken up by Mr. Woods.

All the defendants were allowed out on bail, on conditions that they were not to enter Liberty Hall.

TUESDAY, 3rd JUNE, 1924.

The court was crowded as the defendants took their places and all of them answered to their names.

Alderman Wm. O'Brien, whose direct examination concluded the preceding day, was cross-examined by Mr. Woods, K.C.

Mr. O'Brien stated that he identified only two of the defendants—Conway and Carty—as members of his Union. The cards produced belonged to his Union.

Mr. Wood handed these to the Clerk of the Court, who said there were 42 cards in all.

The witness was asked whether the validity of the status of Thomas Kennedy and Michael McCarthy to act on the Executive Committee had been raised at one of the meetings, and, in reply, he said "yes."

Union's Funds.

Was there a question raised as to the application of the funds of the Union for political purposes? I believe so.

Also as to the non-payment of mortality and other benefits to the members? Yes.

Was there a question raised as to the retention of a sum of £7,500, which was admitted to be in the hands of Thomas Moran at present? I think that was admitted also.

And also that Mr. Thomas Kennedy refused the widow of Edward Kennedy the sum of £9 mortality benefit, being legally due? I believe so.

Was there a resolution put to the meeting and passed? No.

Did you receive a copy of a resolution which was stated to have been passed at that meeting? I don't think so.

Are you sure? I am.

Mr. Wood proceeded to read the resolution, when Mr. Cooper stated that Mr. O'Brien denied having received any such resolution.

Counsel and Magistrate.

Mr. Wood said the defendants were members of the Union, while Mr. O'Brien was a suspended member of the branch. There was and is no lawful Executive Committee under these rules.

Mr. Cooper—Do you say that the members can do as they like?

Mr. Wood—The members can do as they like to this extent, namely, that they were not and could not be said to be under the control of persons who purported to be the Executive Committee and were not the Executive Committee in fact.

Mr. Cooper said the charge he had to deal with was against the defendants of having taken illegal possession. He wanted to know whether Mr. Wood went the length of saying that the members could do as they liked in the matter.

Mr. Wood said his contention was that the persons purporting to act as an Executive Committee were not the persons to call any of their conduct in question, whatever it was.

Mr. Cooper said this was a criminal proceeding, and he had to ascertain whether the charge was supported by the evidence.

Mr. Wood said this case was a trial between one section of the Union to enlist the forces of the Crown and their assistants against their own members, and the persons who called in the police were not themselves members of the Union.

Mr. Cooper said he had nothing to do with that. He was there to investigate a criminal charge.

Mr. Wood said that the persons who made the rules purported to be an Executive Committee, and he wanted to show, in fact, they were not an Executive Committee. There were no rules, and no person to pass the rule on which this prosecution was based.

The Ruling.

The magistrate said he had evidence that this society was duly incorporated by law. Prima facie, those rules were good, until they were upset by a higher court. He would regard those rules binding on him, and

if they were binding and broken, that would do him.

Mr. Wood said he would accept Mr. Cooper's ruling and obey it; but his point was that the men who said they had control, and whom the Crown provided as persons whose property had been invaded, and those men did not own the property.

The witness, in further cross-examination, said he did not recollect Liberty Hall being opened later than 12 o'clock at night. He claimed that Liberty Hall was vested in the Executive Committee.

"Mr. Larkin's Followers."

Having been questioned regarding the proceedings in the Chancery Division, before the Master of the Rolls, and his judgment, Mr. Wood asked, "Would you admit that the accused might be said to be followers of Mr. Larkin?" If you say they are followers, I will accept it from you.

Mr. Wood—I say they are.

Witness—I will accept your word.

Replying to further questions, witness said some of the men in the dock were not members of the Union. Carty and Dorman were not members. They were members at one time.

This concluded Alderman O'Brien's evidence.

P. Ennis, caretaker of the premises since 1919, said that a party of men took over the premises on the night in question and said they would take full responsibility. About 5 p.m. military and police arrested the men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wood, he said that unless there was a Committee meeting the Hall would not be open after 11 p.m.

In reply to Mr. Cooper, he said he never before had men there who remained so late as 5 a.m. He was not interfered with as regards his duty. One man called him "a spy" and another "a traitor."

Further cross-examined by Mr. Wood Ennis stated he came into Liberty Hall a few minutes before 11 o'clock the night of the arrests. He saw a group of men in the hall-way, about a dozen. One of them was Bernard Conway. There were men in other parts of the building. He said to the men in the Hall, "time up," and told them he had to close the premises. Conway said, "as members of the Union we accept responsibility for remaining in the building. You can go to bed." He (Ennis) then closed one of the doors of Liberty Hall. Conway closed the other.

Mr. Wood—Did you then go to bed? Ennis—I did.

Mr. Wood—When did you get out of bed?

Ennis—When the police and military knocked at my door, about 5 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Wood—Am I right in supposing that you could have remained in bed all night but that the police and military knocked you up?

Ennis—I suppose so.

Mr. Cooper—Were you interfered with by any of the 45 men in discharging your duties?

Ennis—One man followed me about the premises.

Mr. Cooper—Did he interfere with you?

Ennis—No; he wanted me to open the door of one of my rooms. He said he believed there were gunmen inside. I told him I had no key, that the door was nailed up. He did not attempt to force it.

Mr. Cooper—Were these men entitled, as members, to be on the premises up to 11 o'clock?

Ennis—Yes.

Mr. Cooper—When you told the men in the hallway it was "time up" did the remainder of the men in the building hear you?

Ennis—Some of them might.

Mr. Cooper—Did you tell every man personally that it was time to close the premises?

Ennis—No.

WEDNESDAY, 4th JUNE.

Mr. Albert E. Wood, K.C. :—

May it please your Worship, in respect of the two offences with which the accused are charged, there is no evidence, even prima facie evidence, on which you can send this case forward to be tried by a jury, there is no evidence on which a jury could be asked to act.

The first test of the matter is that the Crown found it impossible to formulate a specific charge at the time. First they were charged by the Sergeant with forcible entry. That was abandoned, and the State, before you, charged them under the Public Safety Act, and now they are charged with conspiracy.

On the evidence as you have it I say there is not one particle of evidence to establish a prima facie case.

I wish to place before you the facts in their true relation. They are these. On the evening of the 24th May, a substantial number of the 45 accused are members of the Union and of No. 1 Branch. The second fact that you have proved is that No. 1 and No. 5 Branches have their habitation in Liberty Hall, and that, as such members, they are entitled to be on the premises.

The law as regards membership is this, and is so set out in their own rules, that the Executive Committee have the property vested in them, and having the property vested in them they hold for the benefit of the members, who are entitled to use and enjoy it subject to the rules. There is no specific rule regulating the hours of occupation of the premises by the members.

At 11 o'clock there were certain members on the premises absolutely entitled to be there. At 3 minutes to 11, let us say before 11 o'clock, the caretaker came in and was left in charge of the keys. He remained in the house with these members of the Union and others, and at 12.45 he went to bed, and his evidence is that he would have remained in bed peacefully and comfortably "had not the privacy of his compartment been disturbed by the military at 5 o'clock."

O'Brien says that it was not until 1.45 he telephoned to the Hall, and then he communicated with the police.

The real test of the bona fide of this 11 o'clock rule and of the nature of the occupation of those present is that Peter Ennis went to bed with the men in the place and did not think there was anything wrong, because if he did the first thing he would have done was to telephone to some person in authority, and if he was in bed, he did not telephone to O'Brien or anyone else. The men acted peacefully throughout the night, and that is the test, and the real test, and he is the man on the spot who is supposed to know the rules. Then, what do you find at 5 o'clock in the morning, with Peter Ennis in bed. Police outside the entire premises for hours, the members and others exercising their rights. Why, the very most that could be said is that they were there some hours after the Executive Council, would approve, had they known, and one member of the Union, only, not the Executive Council, took it upon himself to call upon the police. Then what happens? The police who are called upon by him do not enter, but what does take place is this, and it is unfortunate and terrible for the public that it should have occurred. At 5 o'clock in the morning a body of men dressed as military, armed with rifles, and three men in trench coats, are seen to enter the building, without a warrant, without authority. Why are the so-called military not here to give evidence? Where is this phantom army, this phantom brigade? Is it the phantom brigade of Mr. William O'Brien? No warrant, no authority exists. And members of the club who are exercising their rights, a little beyond the hours, find their premises

invaded by persons dressed in military uniforms armed with rifles, and men in trench coats armed with revolvers. Were they military or connected with the military? There is no evidence whatever who they were or what they were.

Sir, as I view this case, on the facts before you, I say with great deliberation these men could not, in the light of these facts, have been even prima facie guilty of any criminal act, and the suggested breach of an alleged rule could not bring them within the criminal law.

These proceedings are not bona fide and cannot be considered in the light of law as a real attempt to vindicate the law in respect of these men. The law is that if they enter premises forcibly or detain them forcibly they are doing an unlawful act. Here they entered peaceably and remained there peaceably throughout. Take it that they were requested to leave by Peter Ennis and remained; the law is that remaining after such a request is not a forcible detention of the premises liable to prosecution. The men did not threaten violence at any time. It is admitted they went in peaceably and remained peaceably. Peter Ennis asked them to leave and they did not. Peter Ennis did not think there was anything wrong in these men remaining in occupation.

(A discussion took place between Mr. Wood and Mr. Cooper as to who informed Mr. O'Brien by telephone.)

Mr. Wood—One thing, at any rate, is clear; Peter Ennis was in bed and so could not have done so.

Mr. Cooper—A communication of some sort was sent to Mr. O'Brien, he telephoned to the caretaker and got no reply.

Mr. Wood—But not from Peter Ennis. He did not say so, and it rests with the Crown to prove this if it was so.

Mr. Wood—There is another important fact. There is no evidence on which you can act so as to find the charge of unlawful occupation of the premises by members of No. 1 and No. 5 branches, because on the evidence you have no evidence to show that Liberty Hall was ever vested in the Executive Council.

The only evidence which you have upon which you can act is a Deed of September, 1914, to three persons, Foran, Fairtlough and Larkin, but not as Trustees, and Mr. O'Brien could not tell you, sir, from his own evidence, that the funds of the Union were ever applied in the purchase of these premises.

Mr. Cooper—He was not a member at that time.

Mr. Wood—So on O'Brien's evidence and his is the only evidence that has been put forward, there is no evidence that the possession of Liberty Hall ever passed to the Executive Council. As to the decision of the Master of the Rolls, it is only in respect of one person, Mr. Larkin, and is not in respect to the accused.

Mr. Cooper reads Rule 26 of the Rules of 1918.

Mr. Wood—There is no evidence to show that the funds of the Union were applied in the purchase of Liberty Hall. There was one person who could have proved it, Mr. Foran; he was not produced. He was the person who was alleged to have the monies of the Union in his hands; he could have given you evidence of it, if it was the fact. The order of the Master of the Rolls is subject to appeal and it is at that time Mr. O'Brien takes it upon himself to enjoin the public.

Mr. Cooper—If the premises were occupied by members of the club on unlawful business and they refuse to leave when requested by the proper officer it is the proper and right thing for the Executive to see that these persons were not allowed to remain there and to have them ejected by force; there is nothing whatever wrong in evoking the help of the Government.

Mr. Wood—Can a landlord go to the Government for aid before a tenancy is determined?

Mr. Cooper—There is no analogy.

Mr. Wood—I hold there is. If a section of the Carlton Club, or the Kildare Street Club were at variance as to the occupation of the Club building, one set of the Executive could not legally call in the police and military.

It is in a time of stress that the law should be enforced. The Executive Government should not be allowed to go outside the law.

Having set these facts before you I ask you to hold that you have no evidence to show that the taint of criminality attaches to any one of these men. There has been a controversy between the members which has been raging for some time and the members have proved two vital issues.

This is a serious matter for the public. Forty-five men have had their liberty invaded. The men were exercising their right on their premises, and it is a terrible proposition for the public to hold that because one member of the Executive Council objects to their being there, the police and military can be called in. Under the circumstances you have no evidence whatever on which to send these men forward for trial by a jury. This case involves more than the liberty of these men. It is, in essence, a challenge by one member of the Union to dominate every member, and to do so by illegal means. Whether it be the Executive Government or one, or a set of private individuals, they must be made subject to the law and to obey it, otherwise no life in the community is safe.

Mr. Cooper, summing up, said:—There is no evidence before me that there was any unlawful interference with the lawful occupation, use and enjoyment by the accused on the 24th May. Now, this charge being a criminal charge it is not binding on me to draw any assumption not directly borne out by evidence. There was no unlawful interference with the lawful occupation of these premises on that night; no evidence has been tendered to me that any other of the members who were on the premises that night were interfered with in their lawful occupation. There were no other members belonging to the opposite set present, the only person present in connection with the Union was Peter Ennis, the caretaker, and it would be necessary to satisfy me that he was unlawfully interfered with in the lawful occupation of his use and enjoyment of the premises that night.

It becomes most important to closely scrutinise the evidence this man gives.

As I stated before, the evidence of Peter Ennis is all vital on this point because the case must stand or fall by this man's evidence. He started by saying "I remember the night of Saturday 24th. There were several members of the Union on the premises. I asked them what was wrong, one of them answered they were going to hold a meeting and another stated they were going to take full responsibility. There was apparently no hindrance by any men to closing the door, the door was closed. They told me to go to bed, they were going to hold a meeting, and would take full responsibility. I recognise several of the Defendants as having been there."

"I went to my own quarters and was about to go to bed, when a knock came and I was asked for coal."

Ennis was the only person there representing the E.C., and these men who are violating the rules come to him with a request for coal and it is a remarkable attitude which he took up—he obliged and facilitated them with the coal. It seems rather peculiar that he should have done this. That is the attitude of the official interfered with. Ennis then goes on to say that the men came again and asked him for the key of his room as he had gunmen there. There was no threat. He stated the key was of his own bedroom and the men apologised.

Ennis said he had the keys when the military came. Men in the building behaved peaceably. I regard that as an important statement. They behaved peaceably while

I was in bed." On his own evidence he was not disturbed. "I was not interfered with in any way in the use of the premises." A remarkable statement coming from the witness for the prosecution.

I have come to the conclusion, after considering the evidence, that I would not be justified in receiving informations on that particular charge, and I do not think the evidence given before me justifies any charge of guilty. I do not consider there were strong or probable grounds. I have no hesitation in refusing informations on that charge.

As regards the second charge—conspiracy. Now again the question arises, does the evidence of Mr. Ennis coupled with that given by Mr. O'Brien support this charge of conspiracy to take and hold possession of these premises. It is contended and contended fairly that the members were members of the Union and were entitled to be on the premises until 11 o'clock that night; and when requested to leave, in pursuance with the directions given to the caretaker, they refused. What is the position? They then become trespassers. Their legal right determined at 11 o'clock and they could have been ejected by force, as much force as necessary, and there was force employed. But there is nothing to show they conspired to do the unlawful acts charged against them and I have therefore to refuse informations in the charge of conspiracy also.

There is one thing more to say. As we are living in very troubled times and anything may precipitate a serious situation, resulting perhaps in bloodshed, I feel it my duty to take such preventive measures as I may consider necessary. I order that each of the prisoners give personal bail of £5 to be of good behaviour for a year. The alternative is to go to jail.

Prisoners—We will go to jail.
Mr. Wood—The prisoners will give the same undertaking which they have loyally observed during the trial.

Mr. Cooper—I can only agree to accept the bail already stated.

Prisoners—We will go to jail.

MEETING AT LIBERTY HALL.

On Sunday evening last a meeting, addressed by Jim Larkin, was held at Liberty Hall. Despite the rain a huge crowd had gathered and cheers went up when Jim hove in sight. The beginning of his address was the signal for the appearance at the window of Liberty Hall of the police-protected "Defence Council." Having failed to attract the necessary attention by displays of vocalism directed into Beresford Place, and the police sergeant having raised an admonitory finger, they retired and sang (!) themselves into silence within the precincts. A few squeaks heard in the late hours of the night announced that the limit of exhaustion had been reached and that the rodents had retired.

The meeting, on a show of hands, decided unanimously to pay their contributions into "The Port, Gas and General Workers' Provisional Committee" for the future, and to turn their backs finally on the traitors who had battered on the workers of Dublin City.

The meeting terminated with song and chorus.

MOTOR SECTION COMMITTEE

The business of the above section will be transacted in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, until further notice.

Meeting nights—Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock p.m., commencing Wednesday, 11th June, 1924.

The Committee have under consideration the urgent need of calling a general meeting of all members of the Motor Section in the near future.

J. SMITH, Sec.
The "Irish Worker,"
17 Gardiner's Place, City.

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

IRISH WORKER

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MR. COOPER, K.C.

BLOWS OLE BILL TO ATOMS

The refusal of Mr. Cooper, K.C., Metropolitan Magistrate, to grant informations against the 45 men arrested at the request of Wm. O'Brien, and charged by the Crown (Free State), with conspiracy, and taking possession of Liberty Hall, is a small instalment of justice. In his summing-up Mr. Cooper pointed out that the only evidence on behalf of the Crown was that of the caretaker of Liberty Hall, who might have been said to represent the "Executive" of the Union. That evidence, so far from proving the charges, clearly exonerated those charged and Mr. Cooper gave it as his view that there was not a shred of evidence to justify his sending the men forward for trial. Mr. Cooper must be given credit for a degree of impartiality in dealing with the issues involved in the trial, but why he should, subsequently have lent himself to what cannot be described otherwise than as a positive indecency,—demanding bail for good behaviour—is something which it will tax Mr. Cooper to justify. The record of the administrators of the Law, in Ireland, is a badly stained one, and Mr. Cooper's decision to force bail for good behaviour from men proved innocent of specific charges made against them, is one that will stand against him as long as he and the Bench remain in association.

Let it be. The cause of the workers is nearer to victory than many in high places imagine. There are those among the governing class, who do know it, and they are leaving no stone unturned to destroy the newly awakened Labour movement. But for them there is no hope. Cosgraveism and O'Brien-Foran-Johnsonism are on the run. None, now, so lowly as to do them reverence. Soon, they will be swept away in the tide of the people's wrath, and with them will go the horde of office-holders, who have sworn to their God to administer justice, and have—forgotten.

JOHNSON HAS THAT FEELING.

The English anti-Irishman, Thos. Johnson, T.D., implementer of treaties, friend of Malcolm Lyon and confidant of Cosgrave of the pianos, has served notice on the printers of the "Irish Worker" to appear in the Courts on a charge of libel. We welcome the attentions of Johnson and promise him an experience such as he has never before "enjoyed" when we get him before the jury. In the interval let him assist Mr. Cosgrave to further implement the Treaty.

POLICE!

The moment in which Trades' Union officials feel their only title to office is the support of capitalist military and police, is the moment immediately preceding their downfall. When a man or a body of men betray the confidence reposed in them, but do not feel they can surrender the plums of office, their first instinct is to call for the police and military. So, it turns out that the forces of the re-actionary, capitalist, Free State Government are at the disposal of the O'Briens, Johnsons and Forans, and equally, the forces of O'Brien-Foran-Johnsonism are at the command of the "government."

O'Brien yelled for the police last week-end and he got them, as well as two tender loads of military and an armoured car. A number of men, members of the I.T. & G.W.U., were as a result, arrested in Liberty Hall. The charge against them was of taking forcible possession of the latter premises, and later this was supplemented by a charge of conspiracy. No lethal weapons were found on any of the arrested men, and no charge of holding or using arms was preferred. This is a matter which is much regretted in certain quarters.

The case is, dealt with elsewhere, and, therefore we have no comment to make here, but it is our duty to point out to our readers that our blind-of-one-eye government do not find it convenient to take notice of the infractions of the law committed by their supporters from Parnell Square. This "government" of intellectual hucksters cannot get away from their commitment and these compel them to the proper implementing of the Treaty of which Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson is one of the high-priests. The necessary alliance between the labour fakirs and the "government" finds suitable expression in the police and military being at the beck and call of the fakirs and vice-versa.

The incident of the "taking over" of Liberty Hall by the so-much-a-week garrison and the immunity enjoyed by the brawlers from molestation by the law points a moral for the workers of Dublin.

The following extract from the "EVENING TELEGRAPH" of May 29th is significant and bears the imprint of the facts on its face:

"Liberty Hall is to-day in possession of supporters of the Executive Committee of the I.T. & G.W.U. A party of these entered the premises in the early hours of the morning and a number of men then in occupation withdrew!"

"A number of men then in occupation withdrew." So says the "EVENING TELEGRAPH." Where did the "number of men then in occupation" come from? We can tell our readers that a tender drew up at Eden Quay, early in the evening of the 28th May, and disgorged a gang of armed hooligans, who without warrant took over Liberty Hall from which they ejected the unarmed occupiers. Can the government throw any light on the matter? The armed intruders took over Liberty Hall in the name of the government, they stated they were C.I.D. and on the strength of that statement took over the premises. The next move is, in the nature of things, with the "government."

Felix Johnson, T.D., hater of "Irregularism" and supporter and implementer of the Treaty, does not stand for defiance of lawfully constituted authority. Not at all! We can see him rising in the Dail and adjusting his collar-stud prior to asking the "Government" a question. Sure, we can! Johnson will demand justice, "even if it cost as much more."

The point of the story is that armed hooligans can invoke the law and commit crimes with impunity. This "Government" of ours has no alternative to seeking out those

"WHERE IS MR. LARKIN?"

The problem awaiting solution at the moment is "Where is Jim Larkin?" Everybody is asking it. Watch the papers. Within the next day or two the "Independent" will be asking, "Did Larkin quit the country or didn't he?" The misfortune of being Larkin is that everybody must know where he is; he dare not breathe without the fact having to come under the notice of the great public. Soon we expect to read in the papers such headings as: "The Mystery Man"; "Larkin Seen at Clontarf"; "The Secret of Larkin"; "Has Larkin Come Back?"; and so on.

Readers of the "Irish Worker" needn't worry. The Editor is all the time where he should be. When he is wanted by the workers they will know where to find him. They have always known it.

"WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST POLICEMAN."

During the holding of the meeting at Liberty Hall last Sunday evening one of the "protectors" of Exeucitarianism emptied himself for the benefit of the audience, through a megaphone. You may think he was a brave fellow, that to face that surging crowd of "malcontents" needed the courage of a lion. The secret of the matter lies in the thin blue line that extends round Liberty Hall. The joke of the evening was the threat by the sergeant in charge of the police to withdraw his forces if the spokesman of the "Defence Council" persisted in interrupting the meeting with his megaphonic raucousities. The courageous one, with the fear of possible physical dissolution in his mind, withdrew at mention of the threat, into the shadows. Evidently the "Defence Council" are prepared to fight to the last policeman.

STILL THEY COME

The Dublin Mineral Water Section, at their meeting in the Trades' Hall, Capel St., held on Tuesday last, passed a resolution denouncing the "Executive," I.T. & G.W.U. and voting "no confidence." Further, it was decided that all members should pay their contributions in future to the "Port, Gas and General Workers' Committee."

1. Organise Committees in each Branch and Section.
2. Pay no subscriptions.

RESOLUTION:—That this mass meeting of members of the Dun Laoghaire Branch, I.T.G.W.U., reaffirm their loyalty to their General Secretary, Jim Larkin, and are determined to give neither financial or moral support to the Injunction Executive until such time as the members are allowed to control their own affairs in their own Union.

Proposed by William Willis (Coal Section); seconded by John Ring (Gas Section); carried unanimously.

who took over the Liberty Hall premises at the point of the gun and made its possession "safe" for the brand of "democracy" favoured by Parnell Square, but, as need not be stated, they will, conveniently, look the other way. We are glad of the fact for it would reflect on us if we should find the "Government" doing anything that might be to our way of thinking. Cosgraveism, like O'Brien-Foran-Johnsonism, is on its last legs and it can now but drag out its last surviving days by denial of human justice to the common people. It is all to the good. The handwriting is on the wall and, ere long, the bedraggled remnant of traitorism will follow the rest of the tribe of Judas.

TRYING TO PUT A GOOD FACE ON THINGS

On Wednesday last, 27th May, Mr. Serjt. Hanna, representing O'Brien, Foran, and the Executive of the I. T. & G. W. Union, went in to the Master of the Rolls and is reported in the daily papers to have stated to him—

"We have been unable to affect service of the various documents upon the defendant, as he left the country last night, and I do not propose to go on with the application."

What are the facts? They had obtained the leave of the Master of the Rolls to apply to attach Larkin on Wednesday. They served a Notice of Motion, but did not serve the legal documents on which the Motion to attach was based. The Motion is given hereunder.

TAKE NOTICE that by leave of the Master of the Rolls counsel on behalf of the Plaintiffs in the first mentioned action and the Defendants in the second mentioned action will apply at the Sitting of the Court on the 28th day of May, 1924, for an order that the Defendant James Larkin may be committed for his contempt of the order of this Honourable Court dated the 20th day of February, 1924, in preventing the Plaintiffs and their paid officers from lawfully entering the Plaintiffs' premises at Liberty Hall, Dublin, and from carrying on the management and business of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union on the said premises which application will be grounded on the said order, the proceedings had in the action and the Affidavits of Peter Ennis, John O'Neill, Wm. O'Brien

the nature of the case, the reasons to be offered and for the Costs of this application.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1924.

James O'Connor, Solicitor for Plaintiffs.

71 Dame Street, Dublin.

To

Messrs. Wm. Smyth & Son,
Solicitors for James Larkin,
29 Lr. Gardiner Street.

Mr. Larkin's Solicitors on Wednesday night, wrote to O'Brien and Company's Solicitors, a letter which is the real reason why they did not proceed with the application. Here is the letter—

29 Lr. Gardiner Street,
Dublin,

27th May 1924.

DEAR SIRS,

Foran v. Larkin.
Larkin v. Foran

We duly received the copy of Notice of Motion served on us herein dated the 27th May, 1924, about 4.30 p.m. this afternoon for the committal of James Larkin for breach of the Injunction made by the Master of the Rolls and which order is subject to Appeal.

We would wish to point out the Notice of Motion is for to-morrow and the Order of the 20th February, 1924, was not served on Mr. Larkin.

The Notice of Motion does not contain any endorsement of the service of the Order thereon or any facts which made the service of the Order necessary and the Defendant's default.

These are essential under the Orders and Rules to ground a Notice of Motion to commit for Breach of an injunction, see Mander and Balcke (1891) 3 Ch. 488 and other cases.

The affidavits on which the Motion is said to be grounded were not in existence when the Motion was instituted or served.

The Orders and Rules provide that copies of the Affidavits shall be served with the Notice of Motion. This was not done.

You are no doubt aware that about 5.40

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The arrest of the 45 men in Liberty Hall, their subsequent detention in prison and the time lost by them attending Court proceedings, have resulted in hardship and privation to their families.

This Committee, therefore, appeals to the citizens of Dublin to make good the loss by subscribing liberally to the fund now opened.

Contributions may be handed in or posted to—

The Secretary,
Port, Gas and General Workers'
Provisional Committee,
19 George's Quay, Dublin.

This is a fight against Governmental autocracy and the unholy alliance of I.T. & G.W.U. and Capitalism.

p.m. your Mr. Ryan rang us up to say that he was getting the Affidavits sworn.

It is out of courtesy to the court we call attention to these matters, you will no doubt bring them to the attention of the Master he Rolls.

Yours faithfully,
Wm. Smyth & Son,
Solicitors,
29 Lr. Gardiner St., Dublin.

To:
Messrs James O'Connor & Co.
Solicitors
71 Dame Street.

Anything is good enough for Larkin, Justice or fair play however must be denied him." Here it is plain they could not go on with the application, therefore they say "Larkin left and we could not serve him." They had served him but they had not played the rules of the game, and even in Court suppressed this letter which would have explained all.

ON THE RUN.

It had to come. It was Lincoln who said: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." Some of the rank and file of the I.T. & G.W.U. were awake to the machinations of the Foran-O'Brien clique in the year 1918, when they challenged the legality of that gang. The majority were less enlightened. They had not, up to that, been under the necessity of asking the clique for any benefits accruing to them by right of membership of the I.T. & G.W.U.—founded by Jim Larkin. The national struggle and the increases in wages coming to the workers practically without fighting, as the purchase price of their assent to the blood-gut in Europe, made them apathetic and unmindful of their duties to themselves. O'Brien schemed his way into a paid job in the Union, after being pensioned off from the North Dublin Union, on the strength of his being secretary to the strike committee of 1913. Did he know, by reason of his secretarial duties, of the Foran-O'Neill stunt of withholding £7,500, which the latter swore they kept from the knowledge of Jim Larkin, General Secretary I.T. & G.W.U., thereby allowing the women and children, victims of the lock-out, to suffer starvation? Did anyone ever hear before of Union Officials—from the date of the first organised efforts of the workers to better conditions— withholding monies subscribed for the support of the women and children of the workers? Never!

The plunderers', pilferers' and plotters' latest villainy is to attempt to gaoil the founder of the Union and the deadly "45" of the Old Guard, who formed part of the

"10th Legion of 1908." It can't be done. When a more cunning and clever rascal—from England—than even the spawn of Hell deposited on these shores, in the shape of the junta E.C., was defeated in his day and forced to flee, there is little hope for the present gang of Government tools and informers. The Old Guard defeated the machinations of that rascal who stated he had left the workers "to stew in their own grease." Following in his footsteps, the present clique, which has usurped office in the I.T. & G.W.U., have attempted to destroy their would-be victims, the Dublin Gas Workers. Thanks to Ole Bill and his tools having over-reached themselves, the tocsin of alarm has sounded and the "10th Legion" has sprung into action. And, just as Caesar of old, when hard pressed, always depended on his "10th Legion" to go through, and they never failed, so have the Old Guard moved out and they are going through to the final rout of the rats that have been gnawing at the foundations of the Labour movement in this country.

All is ready. Post after post has fallen to the standard bearers; the Young Guard are falling in behind, assured that the "10th Legion" is going through. They are going to bring peace and hope to the children of Old Mother Labour. Her sons of the dockside, of the roads, the factories and the fields at last understand and her daughters are giving of their best. And, where political cliques and the alleged legislators of this unfortunate country have failed miserably, the sons and daughters who produce the necessaries of life are going to succeed.

Then a tale shall be told of a country,
A land in the midst of a sea,
And the folk shall call it Ireland,
In the days that are to be.

There shall then be no king with a parchment crown to bind us to a bloody Empire. There shall be no robber knights nor landlords. There shall be no seamstresses tending to labour night and day, in foul and deadly dens. And there shall be no loaded dice of the gambler settling the price of bread. So, together onward, till the good day brings the best.

IS IT LOOT?

According to the evening papers the megaphone revolutionaries in occupation of Liberty Hall have received an accession of "moral and physical courage." Where they got the goods is a matter for investigation. Says the "Telegraph": "As soon as the usurpers of the Union's authority were confronted with members possessed of both moral and physical courage, there was an end to all pretence of rightful possession." So far we have not heard of the Kathleen Mavourneen system as applying to these articles, so we must conclude they have been acquired as suggested in the heading. A reward of half-a-crown is hereby offered to any person giving information which will lead to the conviction of Archie Heron, Cathal O'Shannon, Gurra Byrne and "Gunman" Kelly for unlawful possession of the aforementioned.

ONE MAN 4 JOBS.

Is this true? Mr. Matthews, Cabinet Factory, North Frederick Lane, also Instructor in Technical Schools, Bolton Street, also Inspector of Furniture broken in transit L.N.W.K., and also a job in the "Free State" as examiner of Furniture. Also if this gent is a member of the National Furniture Association.

NOTE.—Will all those sending information kindly attach their name and address. You have the word of the Editor it will be kept in strict confidence. The men with two jobs are on the run, and our list is slowly but surely being compiled for publication.

LOCAL (MIS)GOVERNMENT.

On the 28th March, 1923, an Act was smuggled through the Parliament of the Free State under the title of the Local Government (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923. It was designated as an "Act to remedy the most serious defects . . . in the law . . . relating to the relief of the poor . . ." Under the provisions of the Act it enabled the Minister to dissolve a local authority, to appoint Commissioners to carry on the local administration, to order an election or to vest the authority in any person he desired.

For some time after the passing of the Act the then Minister kept busy with County Councils. He dissolved the County Councils of Kerry and of Leitrim; he threatened dire punishment to Waterford. He then began to realise the difficulty he was raising for himself. If he dissolved all the Councils he would still have to disappoint some of the loyal backers of the office. So, after he had sent the Chairman of the Kerry County Council to administer Leitrim and the Mayor of Drogheda to administer Kerry, he realised that there were other "loyal" members of the dissolved bodies to be provided for. There was no use in pointing out that it would not look well to appoint Commissioners who had been suspended from office in that they had failed to carry out the duties of their office effectually. He had appointed An Seabhach, the Chairman of the dissolved Kerry County Council, the "loyal" ones pointed out. So the Minister stayed his hand—Waterford was saved. He then switched on to Poor Law Unions. The Dublin Union was "going beyond the beyond." It had even dared to discuss the "executions" of Liam, Rory, Dick and Joe. It was even indulging in politics. Boards of Guardians that did not agree with the "powers that be" had no right to indulge in politics. The Minister decided that as the introductory clause of the Act defined its purpose as being to remove unnecessary hardship to persons requiring relief—and as the Government wanted relief from persons or Boards who would criticise them—he would exercise the powers vested in him under the Act, and hold what he called an "inquiry" into the operations of this Board. Such a keen sense of humour! Such an honourable person. Such a strictly impartial "inquiry." What a tribute to the doctrines of the recently converted Conan Doyle! During the "enquiry" mediums gave even the name of the lady who afterwards was publicly announced as the Commissioner! So they removed one of the Boards which had dared to discuss them and so—removed an "unnecessary hardship." Immediately the Commissioners who, according to the press, had wide experience in local government affairs, were announced, it was discovered that consisted of an office-boy from Cahill's Printing Works, a junior clerk in the South Union, and a lady who had done her bit in sheltering some of the members of the Government when they were "on the run," but who had never occupied a seat on any public board. Their first act of office was to deprive the poor of the coal which the elected representatives used give during the winter. And this during last winter! We suppose this was what they called "removing the cause of unnecessary hardship." Some years ago, at the amalgamation of the Dublin Unions, the old British Local Government Board made an agreement with the then occupants of the North Union allowing them ten shillings weekly. The Commissioners, in the interests of the poor, have reduced the amount, so that two poor persons on this list can now enjoy the "luxury" of living on half the ten shillings per head. But the Commissioners draw a trifle of over £2,000 as their little allowance. The working staff had certain privileges: they were paid for

GAS WORKERS' COMMITTEE

APPEAL.

Owing to the Executive of the I.T.W. Union withholding dispute pay from the Gas Workers, the above Committee were obliged to incur heavy responsibilities in order to pay every man and boy £1 and 10s. respectively. We confidently appeal to all sections of workers and generous citizens to assist us in clearing off this heavy debt. Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.

PATRICK FORDE, Chairman,
24 Pearse Square;

BERNARD FINNEGAN, Sec.,
16 Avondale Rd., Phibsboro'.

bank holidays, they were paid during illness for the first month, they received some allowance for Sunday work, etc. The Commissioners resolved that as they were mere working men and women, all this must stop. And so the payment for holidays, for periods of illness was all stopped—for the working staff. But for the former colleagues of the former junior clerk—that is a different story. By the time all this had been brought about there was a re-shuffling of the jobs; a new Minister of Local Government had been appointed. Another local government authority was marked down for extinction. This time the "setter" was the President, and the body marked down was the Dublin Corporation, in which body the able gentleman who was formerly known as Alderman Cosgrave had been trained. The Dublin Corporation had been guilty of discussing some political issue and had had the temerity to differ with the very able and conscientious gentleman who is now the President of the Free State. The Corporation had carried out many of the things which the party with which the ex-Alderman had been connected had advocated in the days in which they were in a minority. They had raised money for housing from the rates instead of borrowing and paying the blood-suckers interest on the money they had made on the blood and sweat of the working class. They had pressed forward schemes of public health and they prosecuted publicans and shopkeepers who had been poisoning the people with adulterated drink and food; they had hauled up the milk-vendors, the margarine-vendors and the others who had erred against the common weal. But, horror of horrors, they had demanded that men and women who had been in jail for close on two years without any charge being made against them should be released. And therefore, and wherefore, "by the powers vested in us," another inquiry was held, and as it was to be, the oldest Council in Ireland was wiped out. The body, like the other local governing authorities, is nearly two years over its time. The alleged Government postponed the local elections time and again. The last date fixed was for July 15th, and a little over a month before that date they have dissolved the Council and offered one of its members appointment for four years—a longer period than the government or the parliament can hold office. What is the meaning of it? The electorate that a few months ago sent these men back to power and government were perfectly capable, in their opinion, so to do, but they are not capable now. We suspicion that the reason is they know if they sought election now an outraged people would send their standard-bearers to the oblivion from which they should never have emerged. There will be a public meeting of the citizens on this (Friday) night in the Mansion House to demand our right to have an election. We ask all to attend and press their claim.

Letters to the Editor

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union,
DUNDALK BRANCH.

Address: Town Hall, Dundalk.

Dated 3rd June, 1924.

Dear Comrade—I have received one dozen copies of last week's issue of the "Irish Worker" as per my request, and unfortunately I did not know that there would be such a brisk demand for them, as I had not got them ten minutes until they were all sold, and I must therefore request you to forward me three dozen copies this week, and if this does not satisfy our demands we shall write you for more.

Wishing you every success in your future undertakings.

Yours,

M. P. WHITTLE,
Branch Sec.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union,
ROSCREA BRANCH.

Address: Streamstown, Roscrea.

Dated 3rd June, 1924.

A Chara—On behalf of the boys in Roscrea allow me to thank you and your loyal workers in Dublin for the kind reception you gave us on last Sunday, a treat long to be remembered by the Roscrea folk.

Yours fraternally,

MARTIN CUNNINGHAM,
Branch Secretary.

Mr. James Larkin,
General Secretary, I.T. & G.W.U.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union
(Head Office: 35 Parnell Square)
BIRR BRANCH.

Dated 3rd June, 1924.

Editor, "Irish Worker."

A Chara—When will you make time to visit Birr? The rank and file are clamouring for you to lift them out of the mire into which they have drifted owing to the continual neglect of the present "Executive Committee." We are being slowly driven back to slavery. Our latest cut in wages took place in Lord Rosses' farm hands, who were advised by their so-called leaders to accept a reduction as it was better for them to accept a cut in their wages, as the "Executive Committee" could not see their way to support them. Their plea was that the Employers were aided and abetted by the Free State Government which the workers of Birr helped to elect and turned down their own Labour men. God bless the mark! We are sorry we did not turn down more of them. We see some of them touring the Continent while the workers of Offaly are living in a state of semi-starvation. Please soon come to Birr and the Workers by the Camcor will give you a reception you so nobly deserve. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Yours,

"A CAMCOR WORKER."

COMMISERATION.

Our sympathy goes out to the lino-operator who set up the following: "It is understood Ald. Wm. O'Brien will again be a candidate for Aldermanic honours this year."

JOIN THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.
Entrance Fee, 1/- . Subscriptions 3d. Weekly

AMERICAN NEWS

From our Correspondent.

New York, May 24th, 1924.

A note of rage can be observed in all the capitalist papers against the re-passing of the Soldiers' Bonus (after death) Act by the Senate in spite of the President's veto. By this re-passage it becomes law.

Four and a half million were drafted monthly from the working class. The remaining hundred million who remained at home and killed the Kaiser with their mouths, thousands becoming millionaires a la Darrell, buying wireless and supplies for the fighters and manipulating contracts for uniforms, horses, saddles, and even horse-shoe nails, now object to the armless and legless "herocs" raiding the Treasury. They say the ex-soldiers are capitalising their patriotism or putting a price on duty, etc., etc.

Being Election Year, Congressmen and Senators are peculiarly amenable to the pressure exerted by Associations of Ex-Soldiers. The demand of the soldiers had the backing of the bulk of the voters, because recent scandals clearly revealed that our Beltons and Darrells—and we have thousands of them—merely used the War as a way to riches, leaving the victims and cripples to starve on the roadside.

The capitalists want their super-tax reduced. Mellon, the multi-millionaire and Secretary of the Treasury, a director of one hundred and seven large corporations and trusts, ordered Congress to pass his Tax Reduction proposals before April 1st and to "forget" the bonus. The President, subservient to his Treasurer, and to high Finance, vetoed the bonus, but it is now law. They of course objected to the Government operating a Merchant Marine. Thousands of good steam ships are rusting in American rivers, sabotaged by "Big Business" who object to the Government going into Ocean Carrier Trade. To ensure that their ships will rust until they sink they engage British vessels to carry their cargoes. The "Law Association," an aggregation of about one thousand of our Tims, Kevins, Charley O'Connors, etc., etc., is taking a mass tour to Europe and reserved a White Star vessel, boycotting the crack passenger fleet operated by the United States Government.

Of course they realise "Government Ownership" smacks of Russia or of Connolly or of Fintan Lalor. It is something like a snake that must be killed at birth lest it grow up and endanger them.

The manifesto of these two hundred and ninety thousand manufacturers goes to denounce the proposal to give Congress power to review the decisions of the Supreme Courts or to allow Courts to declare laws invalid by a base vote of five to four.

Finance is satisfied with the American judicial system. Even the Supreme Court Judges were elected by the interests in payment for "lobbying" on behalf of the interests. The discredited Attorney-General is a sample. He was in the league with the "bootleggers," collected small fortunes from distilleries as "hush-money" and allowed them to operate or flood the country with whiskey, despite the National Prohibition Act.

These Courts always jailed the agitators and obliged the manufacturers with injunctions against picketing and strike. Millionaires were always released when they turned thief or murderer. The same Judges sent the Moonneys, Larkins, Saccos and Vauzettes to jail without cause. Consequently the manufacturers pronounced an abiding faith in the integrity of the judicial establishment.

Why wouldn't they? Why should Congress or the common voter seek to clear out the Augean Stable. Some day the voter here will come to a realisation that reform, rapid reform, comes only by way of the barricade and the next flog (?) by the Russian method.

The manufacturers also object to the publication of tax returns. This is perhaps due to an over-stressing of the fact that the dividends paid by the Island Creek Coal Company totalled 2,800 per cent. last year. (Boy pay (?) Kaid, Darrell give them the tip.)

It is right to stress that 750 miners were killed for want of safety appliances in the past three months. Troops and machine guns are moved into position as soon as miners go on strike. Why should they want a share of the 2,800 per cent profit?

The new Immigration Law also received the blessing of the manufacturers because unrestricted immigration was an unmixed evil. Progress was reported on the "open shop" and further funds were allocated to smash the Unions. Proceedings terminated by singing of the Star-Spangled Banner and Prayers.

The Way to Peace.

British Diplomacy this year sent a Catholic Ambassador to the Washington Embassy. By the same token Al. Smith, Governor, of the New York State, another Catholic is in the running for the Presidency and is expected to win a place because a Catholic never reached the White House. He may get the Vice-Presidency.

This Sir Esme Howard, of the Norfolk brood, addressed the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and said, "only by the united efforts of business-men, Statesmen, educationalists and journalists throughout the World to create and produce the will to peace can there be achieved recovery and reconstruction of a thorough and abiding kind."

He put the query, "Who is going to help Russia to recover and how is it to be done?" The remainder of his address translated from the diplomatic lingo was an intimation to American business that they were fools if they did not stake their claims in Russia and speed-up the matter of American Recognition.

Big Business is now demanding recognition, but the State department has taken up a ridiculous attitude which doubtless will be persisted in until the present administration goes out in November next.

Secretary of State, Hughes, statement against the recognition of Russia issued one year ago, might have been written by one of the Pilgrim Fathers in defence of witch-burning, three centuries ago. It will live in proletarian archives as a choice specimen of capitalist reasoning.

Stealing Spuds.

An unemployed worker was shot dead for picking up the potatoes that fell to the tracks out of a railroad car unloading in a Chicago freight yard. All railroad companies here have their "White Armies." They shoot anyone coming within so many yards of the property line. These murderers are seldom brought to trial.

In Frisco a starving sailor stole a bottle of milk off a doorstep. A policeman followed him. The policeman falling in the struggle and fracturing his skull, dying later. The sailor has since been roasted "in the electric chair, death coming to him because he took a bottle of milk.

**IRISH WORKERS' LEAGUE
General Meeting 2nd June, 1924.**

Chairman of Meeting: D. L. Stewart.

The Chairman explained that Mr. Larkin was unable to be present, having to fulfil an important engagement. Dealing with the Election of E.C., he explained that Jas. Mitchell and M. Connolly had withdrawn their names as Candidates.

The Election was then proceeded with—the following being appointed tellers:—John Doyle, Ed. Tucker, John Lawlor, and John O'Reilly.

While the count was taking place, the Chairman in the course of his remarks reminded the members that the Lord Mayor

and Corporation of Dublin have called on all citizens to attend a meeting in the Mansion House on Friday, 6th inst., to protest against the tyrannic action of the Free State Government in wiping away a Body such as the Corporation which had been duly elected by the people of Dublin. He appealed to all members to be present at this meeting of protest.

Referring to the seizure of Liberty Hall by tools of the Injunction Executive of the Executive of the I.T. & G.W. Union, he said that this action was a direct challenge to the Trade Union Movement in Dublin. The Dublin Members had accepted the challenge, had decided to pay no more subscriptions to the Executive, and had arranged that all monies be paid into a Committee of workers which at present has offices at George's Quay. He called on all members to pay their subscriptions at these offices.

P. T. Daly speaking on the abolition of the Corporation said that it was dissolved, not because of a want of efficiency on the part of the members, but because they had refused to put in to operation a proposed reduction in the wages of the workers.

In 1898, local bodies began to be elected on what was known as "Extended Franchise" before this the workers had no say in the Election of Representatives to such bodies, and it was only after an intensive crusade that this concession was obtained.

In 1923, a Bill was rushed through the Dail, giving to the Local Government Minister the right to abolish Local Government Bodies, on receiving a report from an Inspector. They had an inquiry into the functioning of the Dublin Corporation, and although they had found nothing in the report to warrant the abolition of the Corporation, the Government had flouted the opinion of the Electors, and had ordered the dissolution of the Corporation, and the installing in office in their stead, of three paid Commissioners. The speaker then pointed out to some of the actions of the Commissioners set up to run the North Dublin Union, and stated cases of poor and helpless old people, whose allowances have been so far reduced that they are unable to live even in the miserable fashion in which they had lived up to the abolition of the Guardians.

It had been said that the members of the Corporation had not been attending to meetings, but Mr. Daly pointed out that the only members who repeatedly absented themselves from meetings were the Government's own supporters.

In closing his address Mr. Daly said, "We claim that as Citizens, we have the right to elect our own representatives, and it is our duty to insist that this right for which our fathers have struggled and suffered, shall not be taken away from us."

John Farrelly, in addressing the meeting said that the Election of Executive might mean as much as the Election of the Executive whose members signed the Proclamation of the Irish Republic in 1916. All pulling together, led by the great leader Jim Larkin, who has brought us so far on the path of Economic Freedom. Every day we are gathering strength, and on Sunday we had the gallant men of Tipperary pledging themselves to stand solidly against the fakir leaders who have installed themselves in office, and to follow faithfully the advice and leadership of our movement.

The Chairman made an appeal on behalf of Lennon, 38 Summerhill, a member of the League, whose child had just died, and the appeal realised a sum of £2 8s. 9d., which sum was handed over to the wife of the member concerned with an accompanying note of sympathy on behalf of the members.

Several songs and recitations were rendered by members of the League, and the result of the Election was then declared as follows—

Chairman:—P. T. Daly.

Executive:—John Farrelly, B. Conway, D. L. Stewart, John Nolan, R. Murrig, Michael Sutton, Mrs. Farrelly, J. McMahon, Wm. Vickers, Vincent Atkinson.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND SOCIETIES

Insurance Companies and Societies as a rule come in for a fair share of abuse and criticism when the worker (the insured person as a rule) finds out he has been led astray by some "fly" Agent or Collector—and we in Ireland are cursed with more than our share of the "Fly Hack" and these last few years have played into the hands of the class of gent above referred to. It is impressed upon the reader that no matter whether the Society or Company be English or Irish, if they adopt the transferring business it is the Policy Holder who suffers and no one else, for as rule when a transfer takes place the Policy Holder has been a member of his Society or Company for a number of years, and, therefore, his Policy is worth more than it is after the transfer takes place, but here is where the insurance Hack starts his operations—He will say "Oh madam we will give you full benefit" and I am sure (if the prospect is Irish) you would rather be in an "All-Ireland Insurance" why have all the money going to England to come back in the shape of bullets, probably to kill some of your own—I am really surprised at you—do you call yourself "Irish?" Then the prospect gives way, hands over the books and policies to the "Fly Hack" who rolls then up and puts them safely into his attache case; then he takes out his proposal forms, gets the names relationship, age and premium, to be paid; and then he discovers the amount being paid on the old policies will not be sufficient to cover funeral expenses in case some one might die, so he suggests an increase all round with the result the victim again says "Yes." And so on until when he is finished the poor "payer" does not know whether he is standing on his head or feet. The only thing he now can understand is that he has in future to pay 3/- per week instead of 1/- or 1/6. By this time the "Hack" Fly is about to depart and as a parting kick he will say good day and God bless you all (and to his pal he will say) I trust in God they are all good lives and no claims for the next twenty years. Result—the "Fly Hack" gets anywhere from 16 to 18 times the 3/- that is £2 14s. cash down for this little bit of patriotism; then being fully alive to the good thing this patriotism is, his next victim is much easier, as he proves to him or her (mostly her) that so-and-so has transferred to him and produces the books and policies as proof with the remark—you are as Irish as they are. But it does not stop here not by a long run. The victim struggles on paying the increased money for little more than the old benefit for six months or a year and by this time the book has gone into arrears. When arrears have mounted up, "the fine gentleman" who controls the "Hack" has a notice of arrears sent for all the cash to be paid down within 14 days or they will be expelled, and expelled they are in 99 cases out of every 100. What a game to play in the name of Patriotism! This class of highwayman can be either Republicans, Free Staters, or anything else all at once, when they see the pictures on the wall. What about Managers and Secretaries who encourage this class of "being." Well, they are no better or worse—for the reason that any man who gets into financial difficulties in one office has a sure "Good Thing" with this class of Manager or Secretary, for a time. Remember, this does not refer to the man who is driven through circumstances over which he has no control to do this wrong thing—we are referring to the man who simply cannot sleep if he has not a bagful of discrepancies to his credit. When writing the above the writer was handed a "balance Sheet" of a real thorough going (!) Irish Insurance concern—Oh! this awful all-Irish lot from the Manager-Secretary down to the last official are all now "Free Staters" used to be all "Republicans." Watch next week's issue for the story of this gang and where they got their trainings on the old push cycle—motor cars now and an Oxford accent.

A WORKERS' REPUBLICAN.

MOTHER WHEN THE WHISTLES BLOW.

Mother, when the whistle's blowing
Is then Father coming home
Yes, my darling, answered mother,
Daddy comes when whistles blow.

Satisfied with mother's answer,
Darling smiles and stays to play;
For he knows when whistle's blowing
Daddy will be back to stay.

Mother starts to tend her duty,
Washes, cleans, with smile and song
For she knows when whistle's blowing,
Her husband soon will be along.

One by one the hours are passing;
Till the clock shows half-past three.
And the child looks out the window,
So that he can better see.
And the child is watching closely
To see Daddy by first chance,
But in place of seeing Daddy,
On comes, there, the ambulance.

Who is inside of your wagon,
With the red cross marked upon
Child and Mother ask together,
Speak, O! Driver, answer soon.

But at last a Brother Worker
Said, Dear Sister, let you know
That your husband dear was wounded
Just before the whistle blow.

That's our lot, remember Workers,
Never safe where we might go,
Facing danger all around us,
And hunger after whistles blow.

But don't ask for life protection,
For pension or a living wage—
Then they call you peace disturbers.
And out of order, common Reds.

Don't demand for wife or children,
Comfort, education, bread;
That's too much for you, remember,
That's out of order, common Red.

TO MEMBERS OF THE I.T. & G. W. U.

NOTICE

Port, Gas and General Workers'

Provisional Committee

19 George's Quay, 30th May, 1924.

THE COMMITTEE, representative of all Sections of Workers, will receive ALL MONIES until further notice, and will issue receipts for same.

All Claims made upon the Committee in respect of monies paid will be met.

In view of the fact that all Buildings which are the property of the Members of the I.T. & G.W. Union are now under ARMED GUARD, placed there by the JUNTA, calling themselves the Executive Committee of the above Union, the Committee calls upon all Union men and women to disassociate themselves from any Act or Word of Recognition of the said E.C., the members of which have repeatedly proven themselves to be Tools of the Employers, and Agents of the Government.

By Order, COMMITTEE.

All Kinds of Irish Manufactured Goods including Donegal and Connemara Tweeds and any and every other article manufactured in Ireland can be obtained from

THE MACMORROUGH

Room D., 143-4 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

IRISH TAILORS CLOTHING COMPANY.

STEWART, BYRNE & KELLY
MEMBERS OF IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

Order Suits of Irish Woollen Material and Homespuns, tailored by Irish Workers Trade Union Wages. From £2 10s. to £5.

Workers! Support your own. Don't support the Fakes and Foreign Capitalists.

Our Policy:—The True Goods at the Most Moderate Prices.

Mark the Address—

THE IRISH TAILORS, 7 EUSTACE ST.

"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH."

We are helping to fill the stomach of the Irish working class, so that they also may march forward.

We offer all members of the Irish Worker League the following bargains:—

PRICE LIST.

Sardines	....	....	....	3d. per tin
Oatmeal (Fine Scotch)	....	....	....	3d. per lb.
Tinned Milk (Sweetened)	....	....	....	10d. per tin
Rice	....	....	....	4d. per lb.
Tinned Peaches (1lb. tins)	....	....	....	8d. per tin
Linoleum, 2 yards wide	....	....	5/-	per linear yd.
Soap (3 lb. bars)	....	....	....	1s. per bar
Soap (1 lb. tablet)	....	....	....	4d per tablet
Herrings in Tomato Sauce (tinned)	....	....	....	6d. per tin
Kipper Herrings (tinned)	....	....	....	5½d. per tin
Kipper Snacks (tinned)	....	....	....	2½d. per tin

To be had any time, any day, at—

THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE
17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

LONDON READERS PLEASE NOTE.

A London Group of the Irish Worker League has been formed. Open meetings, Sunday, 7.30 p.m. at Central Southwark Labour Centre, 124 Wal worth Road, London.

"Irish Worker" is On Sale:—
NEWSAGENTS

Battersea—A. Toleman, 54 Battersea Rise.
W.C.—Communist Party, 16 King Street
E.C.—Workers' Dreadnought, 152 Fleet Street—
Plumstead—O'Sullivan, 154 Plumstead Road.
East Greenwich—Johannes, 11 Blackwell Lane.
Deptford—Latter, Catholic Church.
Lewisham—Catholic Church.
Bermundsey—A Mallandain, 19 Parker Row, Dockhead.

Voluntary sellers wanted. Also members.
Write:—Hon. Sec., Irish Worker League, above address.

SERVICE

QUALITY

"THANK YOU"

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

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

THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRIÓE ZAÓDLAC

Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 49. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1924

TWOPENCE

IS THE GOVERNMENT A TOOL OF THE TRANSPORT UNION EXECUTIVE ?

In Inchicore there was a Branch Secretary, by name Kavanagh, and a Chairman called Cunningham. Kavanagh was and is an honest man and believes in trades unionism, "one man one job," etc. He was so anxious to help the workers of Inchicore that he only accepted £155 9s. 9d. in wages per year (£3 4s. 9d. per week) but some how or other he lost some time on **Union business** and so he had to get £15 14s. 6d., and then, because he is a very industrious gentleman, he continued to work on at the Inchicore Railway Works, and of course he was paid wages. He seems to have been suffering from loss of memory; we would remind him that the motto is "one man one job," not "one man two jobs and a little on the side as well."

Mister Kavanagh has been sitting on the fence for some time waiting to see whether the E.C. or the members of the Transport Union won the legal issue. Finally the members of the Inchicore Branch became impatient, and they called a meeting on Sunday, 8th June, in Emmet Hall, Inchicore. The meeting was packed. By special invitation Peter Larkin addressed the meeting and explained the whole situation, and why the rank and file decided to take things into their own hands, and as a result of which the Provisional Committee came into being. He put the issue to them straight. "Were they going to continue being robbed by the E.C., or were they going to take their stand with the Provisional Committee?" They voted. Mister Kavanagh and Mister Cunningham were the only two who decided to stay with the E.C. Peter Larkin then left the meeting and the Annual Meeting of the Branch was set under way.

Having seen the result of the vote, Kavanagh and Cunningham decided it were best to retire (dis)gracefully while 'twas safe.

The men having decided to guide their own destiny, the necessary machinery was set up.

The sequel happened on the Tuesday following. Kavanagh commenced work at the Inchicore Works that morning as usual, but at 11 o'clock he knocked off work. He next made his appearance at the Inchicore Branch in company with the C.I.D., or the bogus C.I.D., or the would-be C.I.D. They went in and took all books, etc., belonging to the Branch. Now, what we want to know is this. If these men were the C.I.D. who gave them permission to take those books and had they a warrant, and if so, who swore out the warrant. If they were not the C.I.D., what action is the Government going to take to arrest these robbers who have stolen property belonging to the members. We want to know definitely from the Government what is the meaning of this conspiracy between them and the E.C. of the Transport Union. Are they a

TO ALL UNION MEN & WOMEN.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

As you are aware the forty-five members of the Transport Union who have been imprisoned at the behest of William O'Brien are still in jail. Their wives and children are destitute and have no means of sustenance. Last week, through the good comradeship of the men who are still on the outside, these women and children were provided with a little help—£1 to each man's wife. This week we would like to do likewise, and therefore we appeal to all union men and women to come forward and aid in a generous manner. Anything from a penny to a pound will be welcome. Send your subscriptions to the Treasurer, Forty-Five Dependents' Fund, 19 Luke St. or 17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin. Each subscriber will receive a receipt in return.

Now Irishmen and Women, let's see what you are capable of.

Government, responsible to the people and to the laws of this country, or are they a clique like unto the E.C. of the Transport Union, responsible to no law and no authority. We want these questions answered. The sooner the better, both for the sake of the Government and for the sake of the members of the Transport Union, who will then know what they may expect from the Government and from the Courts of Justice at present functioning in this Free State.

THE CASE OF THE "45."

These forty-five men are still in prison, held there by the Government to oblige their tool "Ole Bill." These men are stalwarts in the labour world in Dublin and their imprisonment was deliberately planned by O'Brien in the hope that their absence would be a setback to the rank and file in Dublin. Unhappily for O'Brien their imprisonment has only acted as a spur and the Dublin workers are pressing forward more determinedly than ever. They have taken the reins into their own hands and already have won their first struggle.

Everything is being done to secure the release of these forty-five men. They will be released at any moment now, and once more we will be re-united again and the fight will go on once more.

"Critical minds which examine freely are more valuable than inert credulity."—Paul Souday.

PORT, GAS AND GENERAL WORKERS' PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Editor, "Irish Worker."

Dear Sir.—We would request publication of the following letter.—E.C. pro tem., P. G. & G. W. P. C.

Port, Gas and General Workers' Provisional Committee.

19 Luke Street, Dublin.
11th June, 1924.

The Editor, "Evening Herald."

Dear Sir.—In the "Evening Herald" for Wednesday 11th June appeared an alleged report of the strike which took place in the British and Irish Steam Packet Co. this morning. The report in question is entirely false.

The strike occurred as follows:—
Certain men employed by the B. & I. S. P. Co. were ordered to appear before the Port, Gas and General Workers' Provisional Committee to answer certain charges. They refused to do so and said they did not recognise the Committee. Thereupon, every man working along with them downed tools and refused to work with them until they submitted themselves to the Committee. A deputation was then instructed to wait upon Mr. Barry. They did so, and after some discussion Mr. Barry agreed that the men who were objected to should be refused work until the Committee had dealt with them. The Transport Union had nothing whatever to do with this strike, because their authority is not recognised on the quays of Dublin. The strike was called by the men themselves, and was settled by this Committee after being instructed to do so by the men on strike.

We would like you to give as much publicity to this letter as you gave the report in the "Evening Herald."

EXECUTIVE pro tem.,

Port, Gas and General Workers' Provisional Committee.

EMPLOYERS PAY UP.

A strike of 3,000 coal miners at Whitehaven (Cumberland), which took place on Friday last, through the failure of the employers to pay the 13½ per cent. advance under the National Agreement, has been settled. Arrangements were made by the employers to pay the amount due yesterday, and the men resumed work to-day.

"Bankers must borrow before they can lend."—Sir F. Schuster. Why, then, do we have bankers?

THE BOULD HERO!

Mister Mulvaney, Sec. I.T.G.W.U. Branch, Deansgrange, Co. Dublin, is a gentleman, a fine Irish gentleman, and in our humble opinion there is a great deal more of the gentle than of the man in his make-up. We have had some dealings with this thing ere this and now we intend to place him under the microscope and examine him like any other insect or reptilian creature.

In the early days of our struggle with the "Injunction" E.C. of the Transport Union we were one day visited by one Mulvaney, who made himself known as the Secretary of the Deansgrange Branch of the I.T.G.W.U. Certain matters had arisen in his Branch and he had dealt with them as he thought fit, and as a result he was arrested by the C.I.D., taken to Oriel House and badly beaten. He was subsequently confined for a period in Mountjoy Prison. He informed us of these matters and told us that he was certain that it was Foran who was responsible for his arrest. At that time Foran had no greater enemy in Ireland than Mister Mulvaney. Now the tune has changed. These quick-change artistes are quite bewildering. First Foran is the friend and Larkin is a nonentity, then Foran is an enemy and Larkin is a friend, then Foran is a friend and Larkin is an enemy. But we can assure Mister Mulvaney that even should Foran become an enemy again, Larkin will ne'er again be a friend. Once bitten, thrice shy is our motto. Now to continue with the examination of Mister Mulvaney.

We hear that at the meeting of the Rathdown Urban Council, held on the 7th inst., Mister Mulvaney became quite incensed with a person named Mooney, Secretary of the Sandford Branch of the I.T.G.W.U. and a member of the Council, because Mooney dared to suggest that the Engineer in charge of the Balally Water Scheme was wasting the public money. Mister Mulvaney became so taken up with Mooney that he inquired where Mooney had been born and reared, and he then proceeded to inform the Council where he thought Jim Larkin was born and reared, and, as usual, Mister Mulvaney slipped from off "the narrow path," because he can't even talk straight never mind act straight. Mister Mulvaney then told the Council of his skill in magic, saying that if he had an ounce of lead certain people would gracefully fade out of sight. Surely the brave Mister Mulvaney does not need any appliances to do that little trick; surely his own worthy hands would be sufficient.

Then we hear that some talk about the bailiffs arose. Mister Mulvaney is quite an expert on Bailiffs. Wasn't there a little dispute between the Steward on the Croker estate in South County Dublin and the owner of the estate, and finally the Steward had to be evicted, and a Mister Mulvaney kindly lent a hand to place the furniture out on the road. Perhaps (?) it is not the same Mister Mulvaney, and perhaps it is—we desire information on that point. Will Mister Mulvaney or some other kind person oblige.

This person Mpooney, who incurred the noble wrath of Mister Mulvaney, asked the said Mister Mulvaney to contradict this fact, namely, that he (Mulvaney) had invited Jim Larkin out to speak at Deansgrange and then brought him along to Sandford and introduced him to the speaker (Mooney), and then Mister Mulvaney quietly turned tail and fled the other road, because he thought that Jim-Larkin's supporters were a lot of rubbish. We are sure Jim Larkin's supporters are greatly grieved to hear that Mister Mulvaney holds such an opinion of them. Surely Mister Mulvaney is doing them an injustice.

We only heard of the above exchange of opinions at the Council Meeting from hearsay, therefore we would feel greatly obliged to any person who would give us the facts. We would even be glad to accept

SO LONG AS WE KNOW

When Ald. Wm. O'Brien attempts finesse he out-eliminates elephants. The Alderman does his best, of course, but in the lighter acts he does not fail to suggest steam-rollers, and such light craft.

A few weeks ago, the gallant alderman called up Free State forces to arrest members of No. 1 Branch on their own premises. They were arrested to order, and, a day or so later, the obliging Free State Crown Solicitor framed up a charge under the Public Safety Act. Then the "Labour Leader" turned up in court, as witness for the Capitalist Free State Government, and proceeded to the attempted conviction of workers—under the said Public Safety Act, of which Johnson and O'Brien are such sturdy opponents (!).

Unfortunately for the forces of virtue and democracy, the old craft of Bill sprung a leak. Peter Ennis, caretaker of Liberty Hall, was the cause and he inadvertently put his foot through the bottom in a moment of abstraction. The Alderman is still swimming for his life.

We are concerned now with the sequel. Even Field-Marshal taste the bitterness of defeat, and the mis-carriage of his plans, set the hero of 5 a.m. a-thinking. So it happened that the daily papers of a day or two later contained splash headings of the "Taking over of Liberty Hall" by "Executive" forces and the publication of ultimatums in the best style of Major-General Liam Tobin. Would you ever think—

Oh! no; it can't be true! Ald. O'Brien would never descend to staging a stunt, merely to take people's eyes off his telephone exploit. Never! The taking over of Liberty Hall was the impetuous act of youthful enthusiasts consumed with the fire of righteousness. True! True!

Anyone knowing the personnel of the Liberty Hall garrison knows they never did no harm to nobody. You do not believe it. Go down to Liberty Hall and see for yourself. Why a couple of nights ago some of them got out on the roof to see the time and the police sergeant charged with their protection, told them to "get in out" and they go in. How is that for law and order. Another evening two or three of them put their heads out of the centre window, to interrupt a meeting—just a friendly sort of bandiage—and again the kindly sergeant spoke a few well chosen words, and they disappeared instantaneously.

A little more of that sort of thing and we will be a nation of revolutionaries and fire-eaters.

We find it difficult to deal with the Liberty Hall garrison. The poor fellows are doing their best. You cannot expect them to understand the deeply laid plans of the Field-Marshal, who lived through the fire and desolation of 1916 (you bet!) and they are so young. We have an inclination to open a fund to provide them with comforters. These cold nights on the Liffey side must be very trying. Will our readers let us know what they think of it. We think something is also due to the police for their protection they are affording the brave fellows. We would ask them, however not to blow their whistles so loudly in the wee sma' hours. After all, even garrisons must sleep.

INCHICORE BRANCH I.T. & G.W.U.

On Sunday last, Inchicore Branch (Dublin No. 2) sent the Executive about their business. The game is up. With only two dissentients—the paid Branch Secretary, and the Branch Chairman—the members decided to throw in their lot with the Port, Gas and General Workers' Provisional Committee. The O'Brien-Foran snake has been scotched in Inchicore. The new Union marches from victory to victory.

them from Mister Mulvaney—but we must remind Mister Mulvaney that we only want the facts. Please note this Mister Mulvaney.

THE LAUSANNE TREATY

Mr. Maekenzie King has taken the Imperial bull by the horns and has opened his mind. His attitude is in striking contrast to that of the Merrion St. statesmen (!) in view of the procedure taken by Britain, that there should be no representation of Canada (at Lausanne), the Canadian Parliament could not be asked to ratify the Treaty. There were three alternatives confronting Canada:—

- (1) Complete Independence.
- (2) Annexation with the United States.
- (3) A more clearly reasoned relationship as a self-governing nation within the Empire.

The matter in dispute raises some interesting points and first among them is that Canada is not satisfied with her position "in the Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire," as Mr. Cosgrave would say. Canada's position within the "Commonwealth of Nations is, despite the present dispute, nearer nationhood than is Ireland's. England holds no naval bases in Canada—there are no Cobbs there. Canada is not partitioned, as is Ireland, though she has a large French element, hostile to English control and influence. Canada is not under any obligation to contribute towards clearing England's National Debt, as is Ireland. In fine, our so-called Dominion status is not a fact, but is merely the lying fiction of the traitor leaders of Free Stateism.

When does Mr. Cosgrave intend to bring the Lausanne Treaty before the Dail? We suppose like a lot of other things, including the question of our financial "obligations" to England, when the Boundary Question has been settled. Cosgrave lives with one eye on the calendar, the other on the political barometer. It is the practice of "Statesmen." Sooner or later he will be forced to come to terms with England, and in that moment we shall herald the dawn of victory.

"BOUNDER."

AN EPIDEMIC OF MUTINIES.

The Free State is apparently not the only country where mutinies occur in the Army. Finland has just had a like experience. A number of officers went on strike and won the strike, and as a result the Commander-in-Chief has resigned and the army is to be cleared of "undesirables."

Here the mutiny was merely a squabble between two cliques as to who should get the jobs, but in Finland the mutiny is of deeper significance. The officers who went on strike were formerly "Junkers" who served with the German Armies during the Great War and then became agents of the "White Terror." The undesirables are officers who hold democratic ideas or are friendly towards Russia. The Finnish Mutiny is a triumph for the most reactionary forces in that country and a reign of terror and oppression seems to be awaiting the Finnish Workers in the near future.

Workers in the Free State are in the same position as their fellow-workmen in Finland. Both are at the mercy (moryah) of two of the most reactionary groups of individuals at present in power in Europe, and perhaps the Irish workers, out of the depth of their misery, may sympathise with the Finnish workers.

LIVERPOOL SCALERS STRIKE

The 3,600 scalers, who are on strike at Liverpool for an increase of wages, have refused the offer of the Merseyside Ship Repairers' Federation, which, it is stated, did not touch 75% of the men, and the national executive in London, will consider the position to-day. Liverpool dockers, who number 20,000 are, declared Mr. Milligan, the dockers' representative, keenly sympathetic with the scalers.

LETTERKENNY STRIKE

WOULD YOU DO IT ?

If you had fifty Stonemasons' building houses for you, would you put an Asylum Attendant as Foreman Mason over them. Naturally you would not. Neither would you put a Stonemason as Head Attendant over fifty Asylum Attendants.

But that is what the Letterkenny Asylum Board want to do. They have appointed a Stonemason named Blake as Head Attendant. He has been working at his trade in the Asylum for about eight years. Despite the fact that he has no qualifications whatever for the post of Head Attendant he has been placed over Attendants with twenty-five years' experience who passed the necessary examinations and obtained the Medico-Psychological Certificates for proficiency in Mental Nursing.

As well, these Attendants are recognised and registered by the Government as Mental Nurses. The senior one of them is the proper man to appoint as Head Attendant—from every point of view: Justice, Fair Play, the Patients' and Ratepayers' Interests.

The Board say Blake's appointment has been sanctioned by the Local Government Department. Did the L.G.D. know, when they sanctioned Blake, that he is only a Stonemason?

The L.G.D. in sanctioning appointments in County Homes, etc., insist on the parties concerned being Registered Nurses. In this case they impose no condition and are packing up the Board in ignoring registered mental nurses, thereby putting a premium on inefficiency and incompetency.

Blake's appointment by a Board which has been found guilty by the Local Government Ministry, after a Sworn Inquiry, of inefficiency and mismanagement is part of the attack on the Asylum Staff to dishonour the National Wages Agreement (which is being loyally observed by all other Asylum Boards in the Free State), crush the Staff and reduce their wages. The Board by their despotic action forced the Staff out on the road in defence of their rights.

THE CROWBAR BRIGADE

Lord Leitrim is a long time dead—his name is remembered only to be reviled. However he has worthy successors in Donegal and he can rest easy in his grave.

The modern Lord Leitrim's on the Asylum Board in their uncalculated onslaught on the Asylum Workers, to smash their Union and reduce their wages, intend resurrecting the Crowbar Brigade and evicting John McCrudden and his wife and five young children from their home.

The eviction was planned at a private Board Meeting behind closed doors in order to shield the evictors, but so that they may get full credit and responsibility for their actions, let their names be known—

Rev. J. O'Doherty, Adm., Chairman
 Rev. J. Burns, C.C.
 Major Myles, T.D.
 P. J. M'Golderick, T.D.
 A. Gallagher
 Sean Kelly.

AGREEMENTS MUST BE KEPT

The Letterkenny Asylum Committee have dishonoured the National Wages Agreement and reduced the wages of their Staff, thereby causing the present lock-out.

All other Asylum Committees in the Free State turned down the Government's suggestion to reduce wages and are loyally adhering to the agreement. To name only a few—

Enniscorthy Committee (of which the Rev. Canon Rossiter, a signatory to the Agreement, is a member) decided that, only a Joint Conference would lead to any result regarding wages, the Chairman remarking that the previous Wages Conference was a joint one between delegates of the Committees and the Mental Hospital Workers' Union.

Carlow Committee unanimously adopted a resolution moved by Rev. Canon Mackey, stating: "We are powerless to interfere with the rate of wages of the subordinate Staff, which rate was fixed as a result of an All-Ireland Conference, and in our opinion can only be dealt with by another such Conference."

At Killarney Committee, the Clerk in giving the minimum wages for an attendant, added—"This was fixed at a Conference of Delegates on the one side of Irish Asylum Committees and on the other of Delegates of the M.H.W. Union."

At a meeting of Grangegorman (Dublin) Committee, Ald. Staines, Chairman, said their 150 Attendants and Nurses were paid at standard rates fixed at a Conference, and unless negotiations were re-opened between the Asylums as a whole and the Union concerned no useful purpose would be served by any individual Asylum tackling the wages question.

ASYLUM WORKERS DEMAND JUSTICE

THE RATEPAYERS' INTERESTS

On a vote at meeting of the County Council as to whether the ex-Secretary, who had £1,912 19s. 11d. a year, should get a pension of £761 or £900 a year, Messrs. M'Golderick, T.D., Myles, T.D., Gallan, O'Flaherty and J. F. O'Donnell voted for £900 which was passed.

They would not hear of a reduction in this case but as members of the Asylum Board they had no hesitation in reducing the wages of the Asylum Staff and forcing them out on the Road.

"To him who hath
 Let the Ratepayers ask—Was it in the interests of Economy the Asylum Board forced Dr. Moore, ex-R.M.S.; Miss Alexander, Matron; and Mr. M'Ginley, Head Attendant, to resign on pension at an extra burden to the Ratepayers of about £700 a year, and allowed the Clerk and Storekeeper extra Assistants

One rule for the classes and another for the masses.

Who said Economy ?

THE TRUTH IS GREAT AND SHALL PREVAIL

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION

Cosgrave has once again been to London to settle the Boundary Question. It is not more than five or six weeks since he was there before, and his opinion then was that Article 12 must be carried out, and that settlement by "agreement" was out of the question.

Cosgrave will play this trip to London trick once too often. He is as well aware as anyone else that he will never get clause 12 "implemented" to his way of thinking, unless he is prepared to pledge Ireland's revenue almost to the limit of National bankruptcy, in payment of England's National Debt. If Cosgrave could offer security and, would agree to the open robbery of the nation by England, he would get his Article 12, but not otherwise. The world must look pretty dark to Cosgrave at the moment. Desertions by his one-time supporters, with the only possible alternative to early dissolution of the Dail a coalition in which his opponents would have the whip hand is the prospect. The politician who possesses such good platform manners, decency and courtesy, and whose reflection on the men who dared to stand up to his treachery, helped to mislead so many of our people, is on the eve of downfall. The English Prime Minister and Cosgrave may prolong Treaty "negotiations" for still another month while the colonial from South Africa comes over "to do his bit," but Cosgrave will not get away with it. Cosgraveism is played out—the people, at last, are opening their eyes.

AND YET ANOTHER ADVANCE.

In another column our readers will see a letter which the Provisional Committee has sent to the "Evening Herald," and also to the "Irish Independent." The letter carries full details of the strike which took place at the British and Irish Steam Packet Co.

The letter states that the Strike was won. But that is the smallest matter. The real significance lies in the fact that the employers have recognised the right of the Provisional Committee to speak on behalf of the men. This was not stated definitely, but once Mr. Barry agreed to treat with the Committee he accepted their status as representatives of the Port Workers. He was not under any misapprehension in acting thus, because the men told him definitely that they had no connection with Foran or the Executive of the Transport Union. They were from the Provisional Committee and were instructed by the men on strike to act on their behalf. And thus another advance is made. Watch out for the next.

SCOTS HOME RULE.

A deputation of the Scottish Labour M.P.s has, the "Daily Herald" understands, interviewed the Premier regarding the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to consider the question of Home Rule for Scotland. The Premier's reply will be considered at a meeting of the Scottish Labour members after the Whitsuntide recess.

('Tis a good sign that even Home Rule is being asked, but why not go the whole hog, a Workers' Republic, to which they are pledged.)

PLAYING GOLF WITH A DUKE

Colliery Engine Men Call it Hypocrisy. Criticism of trade union leaders and of Mr. Frank Hodges playing golf with the Duke of York was made at the Conference of the National Federation of Colliery Enginemmen, Boilermen and Mechanics in London.

Mr. D. B. Jones (Merthyr Tydfil), the president, said students of history would stand amazed at the tragic failure of trade union leaders who claimed the ability to lead their people to the promised Canaan.

"I must yield," continued Mr. Jones, to the temptation of criticising a one-time fiery representative of the Proletariat, who has been falling over himself to play golf with a real live Duke.

"Not that I object to the man playing golf with the Duke. What I do object to is the hypocrisy of the whole thing."

"One of the most damnable features of public life is the hypocrisy of public representatives, and we are paying a heavy price in permitting this to go on without some protest."

Labour in the Commons

Those who had spent their political life in the Labour and Socialist Movement, had, he added, a right to protest against the sorry figure which the Labour Party had cut in the House of Commons recently.

It was a fallacy, dearly embraced by a very large number of the community that once the Labour Party was in power the millennium had arrived. The problems were greater than it was possible for any political Party to solve.

Mr. Jones also criticised the action of the Miners' Federation in regard to the recent settlement, declaring that the lowest-paid worker had been sacrificed, and that had it not been for the National Federation these workers would still have been on starvation wages.

It was high time, he said, for the Trade Union Movement to concentrate its activities on reducing the cost of living.

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

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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A NEW EPOCH IN IRISH LABOUR.

A RE-BIRTH OF UNIONISM.

The work of the Port, Gas and General Workers' Provisional Committee is going ahead by leaps and bounds. Section after section is transferring their allegiance, and by the end of next week the number who have crossed over will be nearing the century mark.

Two disputes have already been brought to a successful end by the Committee, disputes which would have involved hundreds of men and perhaps thousands. Both disputes were settled and the men won out. The Committee will have settled down to work by next week and then things will begin to hum. The time is fast approaching when non-union men had best beware. Every job in this country is going to be a union job, and those who think otherwise had best get while the going's good. Scabbery has been allowed to flourish too long in this land. It has got to end at once. To those who are still sitting on the fence there still remains an opportunity of falling in line; the tide of solidarity is fast rising and the few weeks grace which yet remain should be availed of. Our advice to those who have no cards—or wrong cards—is: "Act quickly," and join with the right body of men, because if you don't join willingly perhaps you may join unwillingly.

The message we send out to those true and steadfast is: "Stand fast, have patience, and be ready to move out when the word is given."

There is a new day dawning in the world of labour in this country, and as the day brightens in the labour world, so will it light up this whole country and again inspire it with that spirit of self-sacrifice and comradeship which once moved us to deeds of worth.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER"

Senator Foran accompanied by R. J. P. Mortished, as adviser, has left for Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference. He is supposed to represent the Irish Workers. He represents them nearly as much as Tommy Irwin. But, anyway he is a fit person to take part in the deliberations of such a thing as the Geneva Labour Conference, the most reactionary and anti-labour body in Europe.

LET ALL PARTICIPATE

Mersey Ship Repairers' offer of a small increase in wages to a section—about 25 per cent.—of the Liverpool boiler scalers has been rejected at a mass meeting of the men, who demand an all-round advance to raise wages from 9s. 2d. to 11s. per day. A further meeting with the employers is being sought.

TREASON, HIGH TREASON!

There's been quite a little burst up in our H-Empire during the week last. Treason has been committed. MacKenzie King, Premier of Canada, is the culprit. He has actually suggested that Canada might break away from the H-Empire, or worse still, might allow herself to be annexed by the U.S.A., and then he slightly dilutes the "kick," by adding, or that relations must be clearly defined within the H-Empire.

Mr. King seems to be a little riled. Evidently the United States finance capitalists are asking awkward questions and demanding still more awkward action. Canada is in much the same position as Ireland. The majority of the capital invested in the country is from foreign sources. In Canada, U.S.A. is the big controlling interest, and in Ireland England is the controlling country, and both Ireland and Canada must walk as their respective masters dictate. The Americans are striving to win more and more independence for Canada with the ultimate object of annexation by the U.S. England wants Ireland for reasons too numerous to mention here, and therefore is continually tightening the chains of Empire around this land. Mr. King can get up on his hind legs and talk about independence, but dare Willie Cosgrave do likewise. Not on your life!! Willie must do the very opposite, and at every opportunity he is forced to tighten the link a little closer. Willie's job is to place Ireland in the same position to England as the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles, counties of England, accidentally separated from the remainder of the country by a strip of water. And he is worthy of the job, and the job is worthy of him.

PADDY MONKS' WIDOW AND THREE CHILDREN EVICTED.

Comrades! The widow of our late comrade, Paddy Monks and her three orphans have been evicted from their room 36 York Street. The ages of the children are 9, 7 and 4 years. Her landlord was Anthony Burgess of 3 Tritonville Lodge, Sandymount, who took her to Court for possession and he had three witnesses whom we will treat of later in this letter.

Firstly, the following must be remembered, Mrs. Monks worked in the Pillar Picture House for 20/- per week and was a member of No. 4 Branch of the I.T.G.W.U. She was asked to do work outside of her written Agreement which she refused to do, and applied to her Branch Secretary for assistance and advice—who told her nothing could be done for her as there were plenty who could be got to do the work for 10/- per week, never mind 20/-. Result—Mrs. Monks got sacked and the little orphans had to suffer and be thrown out on the street, and a kindly neighbour who gave her shelter has got her notice to quit also. "Good old Law." I ask the reader to note that Paddy Monks was a good member of the S. P. I., and a working comrade in that Party with Bill O'Brien—Frank Robbins—Cathal O'Shannon and many others—but poor Monks is now dead three years and Bill has no use for a widow and orphans for he stated to a relative of Mrs. Monks that Mr. Monks had at one time sold the "Workers Republic" which had so scandalized him that he would do nothing for her—Brave old O.B.U., ex-T.D., etc., etc.; the mentality of a sewer rat is absolutely pure compared to that!! And what about the landlords' witnesses—Hinksman, Kelly and Watters of 37 York Street, Hinksman is a Silversmith; Watters is caretaker also a jobber; Kelly writes letters to the Press, etc. Hinksman swore in Court he and the other two had to go to Oriel House and report Mrs. Monks as she had arms in the house or bombs; her house had been previously raided by Free State troops—and her Rent Book taken. "Funny

NAMES IN IRISH.

THE LETTERKENNY INCIDENT.

The following statement has been issued by the Letterkenny Branch of the Irish Mental Hospital Workers' Union, but has been refused publication by the "Independent" and other papers:—

"With reference to the denial of the Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guards that two of our members were arrested for refusing to give their names in English to Guard McGill, a copy of the signed report made by the three members concerned in the incident is subjoined and it clearly proves that the denial is unfounded, and that two of the three were arrested for refusing to give their names in Irish, while the third, who gave his name in English, was not arrested.

"Our three members concerned are prepared to verify their statement on oath before any properly constituted inquiry which may be held."

(COPY.)

We, the undersigned, were three of the picket on duty on the Asylum Road on the morning of the 31st May. One of the men who had been brought into the Asylum to do our duty came from the Asylum with the cows belonging to the Asylum. When he came near us we approached and spoke to him, and as he had to leave the main road and go along the Cornamuggagh road to leave the cows on pasture, we walked along with him and continued the conversation. When we were in the act of retracing our steps we met Civic Guard McGill, who dismounted from his bicycle and approached Joseph Galvin, whose name he demanded. Galvin gave it in English. Pdraig O'Callocabhair was the next approached and his name asked, which was given in Irish. McGill asked O'Callocabhair to spell it, but the latter refused. McGill then asked Pdraig Mac Stesphoin his name, which he gave in Irish. McGill then told O'Callocabhair and MacStesphain that they would have to give their names in English. Both refused and McGill said "I'm damned sure you'll give them, for I'll soon make you." They again refused and McGill said "Come down to the Asylum gate till I get your names." They refused to go and McGill thereupon said "You may consider yourselves under arrest." They replied that in that case they would go. They were taken to the Asylum gate where McGill ascertained their names in English from a new attendant and informed them they could go. They were then allowed to go.

Signed—

PADRAIG MACSTEPHAIN,
PADRAIG O'CALLOCABHAIR,
JOSEPH GALVIN.

Letterkenny, 31st May, 1924.

ELECTION WRITS.

Any T.D. can move, in the Dail, that a Writ be issued ordering a by-election where a vacancy exists. Johnson, T.D., and his Party, it will be noticed, allow the "Government" to hold up the issue of writs as long as they choose. That, to be sure, is what the "mugs" elected Johnson for.

isn't it." Just think of it!!! Then the landlord comes along and bills her with a huge sum of baek rent, twice as much as she admits owing, but she offered to pay the baek rent (she did owe) at 3/- per week. That would not be accepted, so the result was as previously stated. I appeal to all of Paddy Monk's old comrades to come together and help to do something to assist his widow and orphans in their time of stress—and that at least will cheer their hearts to think they are not forgotten by all.

"WORKER'S REPUBLICAN"

THE ENGLISH RAIL STRIKE

Another Official Betrayal.

For years we have been sending broadcast over this country the doctrine that "The rank and file must lead and not the leaders." We were laughed at for our stupidity and told that every movement needed leaders, and that it would be so until the end. Yet we persevered, and to-day we find our doctrine being adopted and put into action, not only in our own country but all over the known earth. In Ireland we had the first instance in the Dockers' Strike here in Dublin last year; in England the first attempt at rank and file action was the strike of the locomotivemen and engineers in the spring of this year, and now England is experiencing another attempt by the workers to gain control of their Unions. This movement is not confined to the British Isles, but is general all over. In Canada come weeks ago the miners of Nova Scotia went on strike against the orders of their Executive and won out. In Germany, France and Italy the same thing has happened, and of course in Russia we see the whole country being run by the rank and file—the workers.

The present railway strike in England began on Thursday, 5th June, on the Underground railways of London. The men, all members of the National Union of Railwaymen, had become sick of the vacillating and general supineness of the E.C. of their Union and this feeling came to a head when the E.C. refused to allow the men to appoint a representative direct to the Committee who were charged with drawing up an agreement which was to be submitted to the Railway Companies. The men struck work and presented their demands to the Companies. Their demands are as follows:

An advance of 10s. per week on wages, with a minimum of £3.

The consolidation of the existing war wage of 16s. 6d.

A guaranteed day and week.

One week's holiday with payment.

The men who were the first to go on strike were railway shopmen, members of the N.U.R. At the same time an official strike was called by the Electrical Trade Union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Vehicle Builders and Blacksmiths who had sent in a demand for an increase of 12s. per week.

The E.C. refused to recognise the strike of their members and ordered them back to work. The men refused to go back and their action is endorsed by many of the N.U.R. Branches who demand that the strike be declared official. The Paddington and Peterborough Branches demand a General Strike; the Branches of Forest Gate, Cardiff, Battersea, Colchester, and Twickenham demand that the E.C. make the strike official and the Cardiff Branch of the Locomotive men pledge their support, and still the E.C. of the N.U.R. sit back and polish up their much soiled dignity. The strike goes on, and every day the strikers' position improves. That they will eventually win is quite apparent because transport in London is becoming so congested that it is getting beyond human control.

The Labour Government is acting true to form. They have stated that they will take all steps necessary to ensure the transportation of the public, and they went further by saying that they would supply adequate protection for the workers. What workers? They should be honest and say scabs. As M. Coué says: "Every day in every way we know them better and better." Although Jimmie Thomas is supposed to have severed his connection with the N.U.R. the shadow of his corruption and graft still seems to hang over it. They say that if one puts one bad potato into a bag of good ones in time the whole bag becomes putrid. We wonder is that what Jimmie

COMRADESHIP.

According to the latest press reports (Wednesday night) the Kerry football team which was to play in the All-Ireland Football Final has refused to do so until the political prisoners are released. Their action is a worthy one; but there are other prisoners who are being held illegally, namely, the forty-five members of the Transport Union who were arrested by orders of O'Brien, and who were proved innocent of any charge in the Court. Yet they are being detained. If the Kerry footballers can act in such a manner to achieve the freedom of their comrades, why could not the Gaelic football players who are members of the Transport Union also have refused to play until their forty-five fellow-members were released.

It would not have been a very great sacrifice, only the giving up of a little amusement, and the good their action might have done would have been tremendous. Actions of these kinds need no previous organising. They should be spontaneous and spring from that sense of fair play and comradeship which is supposed to be learnt through games such as football, etc. The next time an opportunity arises for the Transport members who play football to show their comradeship we hope they will not allow the chance to slip by unnoticed.

THE INSURANCE WRANGLE

Answers to Correspondents

A.U.L.A.W. (1)—"Thanks"; noted for future reference. (2) He was a member of the C.P.I., also on the C.F.C. (3) Birds of a feather flock together.

Insurance Agent and 37—Both wrong—the Agent you refer to is not Pink—he is yellow.

"Block"—Good. Keep quiet. Send on the information from next meeting, we are always pleased to get stuff like that.

"Collector"—(1) Presentations do no harm. (2) They have no Union in reality, they have a clique who chatter. (3) Keep us in touch, we don't worry.

"Times"—(1) We agree it is Merrion Street they want to go to, but there are no hopes!!! Deputations suit them better. (2) You will be advised when to chuck in and come over. Watch the "Irish Worker."

Jones—Price v. Devlin. Thanks for names and addresses of "Spare-Timers." May not be necessary to publish. Watch the "Worker" for the next few weeks.

"Labourer"—Don't pay Collector until you call here.

(The weekly Insurance Article will be continued next week).

CAN CALL MAN A "SCAB."

Rail Labour Board Rules Epithet Does Not Justify Discharge.

CHICAGO, May 24th.—Calling a fellow employe a "scab" is not in every case sufficient justification for a man's discharge, the Railroad Labour Board held to-day when the Board ordered the Great Northern Railway Company to reinstate and compensate Charles F. Cook, machinist at Seattle, Wash., who was alleged to have said in reporting to his superior a defective piece of work that it was done by some of his "scabs."

did to the Labour Government, or was it a case of "Birds of a Feather . . ."

Unfortunately at present we cannot help the strikers in a concrete manner. The best we can achieve is a heartfelt call of comradeship and cheer to them in their fight.

JOHNSON, T.D. PLAYS THE FOOL

If it had not its serious aspect, reacting to the detriment of the people, the fool-acting of Johnson, T.D., in the Dail, would be laughable. Johnson keeps on asking questions—to mislead a gullible public—but never, by any chance does he do anything else. Public Safety Acts, bogus Commissions of Inquiry, Boundary Commissions and so on, pass across the stage and Johnson, to impress a green people has a question every time ready. The Audacity of this play-actor takes some beating. Down in Cork recently he told the "mugs" assembled to hear him that they deserved what they got for not having returned Labour men (like him) to power.

The electorate returned him to power anyhow, let us see what they got for it. Johnson's vindictiveness in the late war, his advice to the government to carry on the conflict even "if it cost as much more," but it is not what he has said that proves his treachery so much as what he has done and left undone.

The recent war in Ireland could not have lasted a week if Johnson, O'Brien and the rest of the "Labour" Party had intimated to Cosgrave and his fellow-miscreants that it should cease. It was carried on with British guns, funds, and with the assistance of British soldiers in many areas, and Johnson the Imperialist Englishman, and his brother fakirs allowed it.

Since the termination of hostilities the "Government" have passed a huge amount of anti-democratic legislation, from Public Safety Acts to 50- a week Acts, and Johnson and the "Labour" Party have let them get away with it. No referendum, no plebiscite! Mr. Cosgrave in the Dail, some time ago, expressed his gratitude for what Johnson and the "Labour" Party had done for the government. So well he might. Had it not been for the pestiferous Englishman and his satellites we would never have had the great betrayal and the massacre of our people by the Cosgravian job-vultures.

Johnson, "Labour Leader" was elected to his position in the Dail to do the work of Labour. He was not sent there to tell the electors "there was an excuse for returning J. J. Walsh," the Broadcaster, "as he was a member of the Government." Is there under the sun another country that would tolerate a representative of Labour who would dare tell the rank and file "there was an excuse" for electing a capitalist, like J. J. Walsh to the popular Chamber. We doubt it.

Such is Johnsonism, and it is not merely his creed to-day. Right along, his connection with the forces of capitalism has been the same. When it was not Cosgrave, and J. J. Walsh, it was Malcolm Lyon.

This self-seeking, anti-Irish Briton must go. Out into the darkness whence he came, must he be driven. We believe Johnson's record is now well enough known to prevent his return to the Dail again, in any constituency where Labour is the determining factor. That is all to the good. It is our duty, and pleasure to expose humbug wherever we can; to unmask treachery and sneaking in the darkness. Johnson, hostile Englishman, Imperialist, aider and abettor of Capitalists has his back to the wall, and we have driven him there. Soon, we will see the end.

FORD COMPLETES TEN MILLION CARS.

DETROIT, Wednesday.—The Ford Motor Car Company launched Flivver No. 10,000,000 at Highland Park to-day. The motor was finished this morning and the car was ready for delivery this afternoon. The company announced that it took seven years to complete the first million cars and only 132 working days to complete the last million.

TALKS BY SEAN-ATHAIR

NO. 1.—TO REPUBLICANS.

A Chairde.

I would like to share my views with you younger folk, because I lived through many of the struggles in which your fathers fought. I, of course, took my part, "did my bit," and now in the evening of life can treasure certain associations with Kossa, Davitt, Parnell and others whom you of the younger generation may not know.

Dublin has always been the heart and, may I say, the soul of affairs, and living here during the past twelve years, the years of struggle, of agony and of betrayal, mixing with and knowing your leaders and also the men of other camps, I have come, after much serious thought, to see things in a somewhat clearer light and would like to have a few words with you Republicans, men and women.

It is clear to most of us that the fight has been continuous, with certain breathing spaces, since the nights when Wolfe Tone and Jimmy Hope drew up certain plans and took an oath, with others, upon historic Cave Hill, now no longer part of our land. That this same fight will go on, whether by ballot or bullet or barricade, is self evident. It will continue until our inherent and insistent desire for freedom is fulfilled. It ceases only when we have liberty, when the people, the common people, have that measure of freedom visioned by Fintan Lalor, by James Connolly, and later by Padraic Pearse, whose understanding of liberty was broadened by contact with Connolly and Larkin and whose whole philosophy was changed by living in Dublin through the grim, terrible struggle of 1913, when the savage class hate of the masters, of the employers, was unloosed and directed in all its nakedness against the Dublin workers, led by Larkin, for the sole crime of organising into an Union, and asking for more bread, asking for more sunlight in the slums.

Other fine souls besides Padraic Pearse revolted at that time and told these masters, told the Dublin employers that they were sowing dragons' teeth, and would later reap the whirlwind. And this harvest is surely ripening.

Pearse saw then that the workers of Dublin could and would fight. He realised what the workers, or the working-class mean, when they say "freedom" or "liberty." They do not mean merely a change of masters. "Not merely Gaelic, but free as well."

Many of you, my friends, have fought with rifles, have travelled at night, dodging death at every step to secure and maintain a Republic.

Your heart and senses have been numbed, like my own, when you read that men who had fought by your side for this same Republic, or directed your fighting, had shot down Liam Mellows, Rory, Dick McKelvey and the others. You sickened when they later laid Cathal Brugha low with the weight of their English-made bullets.

But did you ever stop to think that these same hangmen, these executioners, would have secured power and position, and exerted their will over you and me if the Republic you fought for had been accorded international recognition three years ago, had caused England to surrender?

Men who have jobs now would have held office under a Republic. The I.R.B. machine that Collins led and which captured the plums of office would have controlled the destinies of the Republic for which you fought and for which hundreds died. You must surely have thought these thoughts.

We would have had, for instance, the same P.M.G. under the Republic. You will remember that he brought postal workers from England to fill the places of Irishmen on strike.

The Kevins, and Earnans, and Dans, and Tom Johnson's, and the Figgises

GAS WORKERS' COMMITTEE

APPEAL.

Owing to the Executive of the I.T.W. Union withholding dispute pay from the Gas Workers, the above Committee were obliged to incur heavy responsibilities in order to pay every man and boy £1 and 10s. respectively. We confidently appeal to all sections of workers and generous citizens to assist us in clearing off this heavy debt. Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.

PATRICK FORDE, Chairman,
24 Pearse Square;

BERNARD FINNEGAN, Sec.,
16 Avondale Rd., Phibsboro'.

would have climbed into power if we had secured full recognition of the Republic.

But you may say De Valera and Stack and the others would have had power. Very little, compared to the I.R.B. machine which dominated the first Dail and which scrambled for the plums of office in the Free State which it established by ordering its members to vote for the infamous Treaty.

And whither are you drifting now, brother? Have you, like Pearse and Connolly, probed down to rock bottom for the meaning of "freedom," or "liberty," or "Republic." Are you as impatient and bitter, aye, as vindictive as many Republicans who cannot understand the "indifference" of the workers at election times to the Republican candidates.

You should try, a chara, to get the class-conscious workers' view-point, if you would understand this seeming indifference.

The workers, as a class, see no hope, no real "freedom" in the platform, or most of the candidates favoured by the Republican Party.

And the workers see in the success of the Republican Party no radical change, merely a continuance of the type of government at present ruling us—a change of masters only.

These seem hard and bitter words to you, but your party and your newer programme will not give the workers any proper share or control of Ireland.

Your Party, in drawing up the programme, did not consult the workers.

Few, if any, of your probable candidates, these fledgling lawyers, small farmers, shopkeepers, school-teachers, want an Ireland as free as the workers, as free as Connolly or Pearse wanted it.

They have all been schooled under the same regime. They are, consciously or unconsciously, opposed to the present system being radically changed because they have been educated and their ideas formed by the present system.

Your Republican stalwarts and your party members merely want a Republic or a State—on the Polish, German, Cuban, French or American model.

The army, money, wealth and resources will still be controlled by a small minority known as the capitalists and bankers. The workers, always the vast majority who produce the wealth, will be kept in the background. If they strike, or riot, or demand a bigger share of the wealth they create, the troops will be sent to subdue them.

Under the Republican Dail, while Madam Marchievicz was in the Ministry of Labour, Irish Republican troops were sent to subdue strikers, so it was reported at the time.

How many of your Republican leaders or future candidates would change the present system and take the control of Ireland, the control of the resources of Ireland and the troops of Ireland from the small minority, and let the majority—the workers—rule? Can you name one? In other

words—how many would erect a free, Gaelic State of the earlier model sketched by Connolly, practically a counterpart of the Soviet Republic, controlling and remodelling Russia to-day, and also influencing the type of representative sent up to the legislative chambers of all European and Asiatic countries?

Very few of your Republican leaders would like to see the power in the hands of the workers. They are, consciously or sub-consciously, opposed to it, because our schools, our churches and papers, our government, our former leaders, excepting Davitt and some of the Fenians, were opposed to it, viewed it as a heresy. But to-day's heresy will be to-morrow's orthodoxy.

Glancing over the men and officials of your Sinn Fein organisation, and I know most of them to be sincere and honest men and women, very few know what freedom in its real sense, in the measure interpreted by Connolly, Pearse and all class-conscious workers, means. The majority would be appalled at the thought of handing over the wealth and the resources of Ireland, the instruments of production, to the men who make and produce the wealth.

And at my age I can foresee that many of these men and women who cannot, because of class education, visualise a really free Ireland, and who would oppose it, will be selected as your Republican candidates, and sooner or later a Republican majority will again function.

But what change will they bring about? Will it not be a similar gathering to the existing government? How much different will it be? How many class-conscious men and women will Sinn Fein send to its next Dail?

Will not the type you send up as representatives still debate whether the import tax will be on green and brown bottles instead of the clear bottles, which the rich whiskey distillers want on the free list? Or if the tax be on the fruit itself, or on the sugar content?

And if the workers seize a factory or riot during a strike, or take bread from a bread-van when they are locked out from work, will not these Republican representatives send down the army, and rifles, and police to subdue these protesting workers? To shoot them if they resist?

That is why I see merely a change of masters—because your Republican policy does not postulate the change that would make Ireland "not merely Gaelic but free as well."

These few words will doubtless cause you to think a little and give you a little insight into why the workers do not share your thrills and fervour and excitement, when you cheer the speeches made from your Republican platform.

In my career I have noticed succeeding generation cheer the platitudes of its orators, and again we have the cycle completed.

Would it not be better if your Sinn Fein Party took counsel now with the class-conscious leaders of the workers—those who spurned the temptation to fasten the Free State on the necks of the people—and agreed that the time had come to establish a really free Ireland controlled by a Workers' Republic.

In any case think it over. In the meantime read Connolly's "Labour in Irish History." And bear in mind that the fight will go on till Ireland, like Russia, knows real freedom. Also remember that when the workers set about establishing a Free Republic, that a Republican Dail would act like a Free State Dail and send the troops and artillery to shoot down those who dared to "threaten the existence of the State."

History is full of such parallels, and this is why the workers do not enthuse over the type of deputies you are selecting.

SEAN-ATHAIR.

(Our columns are open to a discussion on these "Talks."—Ed. I.W.)

AMERICAN NEWS

From Our Correspondent.

May 30th, 1924.

This is "Memorial Day," one of the American holidays, and everything is shut down. The afflicted go to cemeteries and decorate the graves of their dead. The custom started fifty years ago when bereaved women, during the Civil War, decorated the graves while the men were still killing each other to decide if the Southern plantation owners could continue to buy and sell men—human beings, also women and children—and use them to plant and reap their cotton, sugar, rice and other crops. The strongest and best male negroes were selected, kept from work and fattened for propagation purposes, just as stud horses, bulls and swine are selected by your Department of Agriculture.

The system and society in the Southern States was built on this cheap labour and the attempts to disturb and overthrow it was resented, just as armies in very recent days have been hurled against the workers of Russia by all the European powers, because they are attacking and undermining the capitalist system on which modern society is based.

The decoration of graves continued after the war and State after State soon adopted it, and finally it became a national holiday.

Bringing over of the dead from France, and the "Unknown Soldier Memorial"—we have an ornate one too—was a well thought out plan of the ruling class to keep the people mourning and hating, lest they decide to use rifles next time, not against the workers of other countries, but like Russia—against the ruling and exploiting class of their own country—against the American capitalists that sent thousands to their graves.

The thought arises—has anything been done to mark the grave, or the place in the Irish class war, of young Nolan, killed by the police in 1913? Your correspondent followed the cortege to the new Glasnevin plot. Larkin, Kier Hardie and Connolly speaking urged that, like the first martyr of the war against slavery in the Southern States, his name at least be kept alive in song:—

"John Nolan's body lies amouldering in the clay,
But we go marching on."

More King Tuts.

A huge mausoleum building costing over £1,000,000, larger than and patterned after the National Gallery fronting Merrion Square, is to be erected, containing mortuary chambers for the rich. Stockholders have first pick of the choice positions.

A visit to some of the aristocratic cemeteries shows that our masters make a desperate attempt to bring their ill-gotten money with them, despite the "eye of a needle." Silver and gold mounted caskets are common. A moulded glass one is on the market now. Embalming science has reached such a stage that a modern capitalist's remains will survive longer than the bodies of the early Christian saints. Great tombs, reproductions of Gothic and Egyptian buildings, are erected before death and the name like "MORGAN" is emblazoned on the lintel in letters that will take centuries to erase.

And the poor. You can often see a Dublin worker in the early morning going by "Dunphy's Corner" with a cheap "box" under his arm which he can drop into "The Pit" in Glasnevin. No silver or gold mounted coffin, or statues of marble angels weeping over a broken shaft. It's only a worker's child, and the daddy hasn't got a job or money for the milk that might have saved a life.

In New York, a barge is moored twice a week on the East river and is loaded down

with this modern Babylon's unknown or "pauper" dead. Three or four are fished up daily from the East river—ex-soldiers, girls who would not barter their souls, but more often the grey haired workers who are told, when seeking a job, "you are too old, we want a younger man." Covered trucks bring the dead from the many hospital morgues, suicides, unknown persons killed by the speeding automobiles of the rich, people who drop dead of disease or hunger in the streets. The barge gets a full cargo twice a week, and a tug takes it out into the bay, to Hart's Island, where there is a great trench, much bigger than the trench in Glasnevin. And of course this only free burying ground is called "The Potters' Field," to show that Biblical influence pervades this great God-fearing Republic, whose coinage, instead of "Fid Defendix," bears the motto "In God We Trust."

Such are the lights and shadows of a bourgeois capitalist Republic that many would like to set up in Ireland.

An Irish Leader.

The President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, an old fraternal organisation to which only the rich and successful Irish are admitted, has been found guilty of defrauding the government out of two million dollars during the war.

H. L. Joyce, scion of the Galway Joyces for which the "bean-sidhe" wails, is the convicted thief. His attorney submitted affidavits stating Joyce had a chronic affection of the heart and that confinement might prove fatal. The judge in imposing a nominal fine stated he did not want to have the responsibility of sending the defendant to jail. The fine was twelve thousand dollars—a mere fraction of the theft.

And if Joyce's gardener had stolen a ham, or a ten dollar bill, this considerate judge would have probably made it "six months hard."

Communism or Christianity.

A solemn farce is being enacted in Ohio where a retired bishop of the Episcopal Church, William Montgomery Brown, is being tried by a board of eight other bishops for "heresy," because he wrote a book claiming that Communism as exemplified to-day was the Christianity the Nazarene preached, and the reason why He was crucified by the ruling class of that time.

Eminent counsel have been engaged by both sides and the foundation of Protestant doctrine is being examined by our Tim Healys according to the laws of evidence and the teaching of Blackstone.

The Communist Bishop seems to have the best of the argument and all of the gallery.

For and Against War.

Methodist and Presbyterian synods meeting during the week outlawed war and preparations for war as contrary to their doctrines. The Methodists declared it wrong for their people to enlist for war.

By way of a counter-blast, Bishop Manning speaking to-day in New York Cathedral said:—

"Let us give no countenance to the shallow and destructive teachings of those who seek to weaken and undermine the spirit of patriotism in our land. Let us not be misled or confused by the sophistries of a false and foolish patriotism. There is a type of man who declares that under no circumstances will he ever take part in another war. Such a position is unsound, both morally and mentally. So long as wrong and evil exist in the world we must be prepared to use force, if need be, to uphold right and justice and to protect the weak from wrong and outrage."

Of course Morgan, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, and many munition manufacturers are of Bishop Manning's congregation, and his

stipend is greater than that of any other American Bishop.

Ramsey's Mistake.

A huge appropriation of over one hundred million dollars has been rushed by the war jingoes, as the first part of a new naval building program.

The confiding Americans have been destroying battle ships that were partially completed and that would have given America by this time a bigger navy than Britain. This was done in accordance with British promises made at the Armament Conference when the contracting nations agreed to stop the armament race that was burdening their peoples with excessive taxes.

But the Labour Government of the "Socialist" MacDonald is committed to the "Britannia rules the waves" policy. They have ordered new battleships and broken the pact made by British Statesmen at the Washington Disarmament Conference. This has given American jingoes their chance and another race for supremacy of naval tonnage has started.

Thus are the seeds of future wars sown by "socialist" statesmen

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CREATED ANTI-LABOUR SPY SYSTEM**Union Charges**

An offer to submit to Attorney-General Stone the extensive records of the American Civil Liberties Union, involving alleged illegal activities of the Bureau of Investigation against labor and radicals during the regime of William J. Burns, was sent this week by Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union. The offer was made following the Attorney-General's announcement that he would reorganize the Bureau of Investigation.

The Union points out in its offer that the Bureau has created a "nation-wide system of espionage on radical and labor organizations and on individuals connected with these movements." A memorandum accompanying the Union's offer charges the Bureau with intimidation, fraud and other unlawful activities in maintaining a "secret police system of a political character, actively interfering with the civil rights of citizens." The chief characteristics of this system, according to the Union's memorandum, are as follows:

1. The collection of information about alleged radicals, radical and labor organizations, publications and propaganda, most of which, judged by the Bureau public statements, is grossly inaccurate and obviously coloured to maintain the thesis that there is a formidable "red menace" in the United States designed to "overthrow the United States Government by force." Thousands of persons who would condemn any such movement are on the Bureau's of Investigation's lists as committed to it. We submit that these lists, which according to the Bureau's report total several hundred thousand, should be destroyed as of no value whatever to the government and as a source of potential persecution of innocent citizens.

2. The dissemination of propaganda intended to support the Bureau's thesis that there is a "red menace" in the United States and that the Bureau's espionage activities are therefore justified on the scale of the greatly expanded appropriations during and since the war.

3. Public statements by the director of the Bureau of Investigation warning the public against revolutionary outbreaks, May-day demonstrations and the like, with assertions that the Bureau is fully prepared to meet them. No such outbreaks have occurred. The several bomb explosions which the Bureau of Investigation has attempted to fasten on radicals have been worked to the limit, but without catching any bomb-

throwers or identifying the bombs with radical propaganda.

4. Giving to favoured so-called patriotic organizations confidential information from the files of the Department, both about individuals and organizations. This information is retailed to the public through these organizations and helps justify their activities against political and industrial radicalism. Their relation to the Bureau of Investigation has been very close under William J. Burns. Much of the propaganda has been used to combat organized labor, since many of these patriotic organizations are merely open-shop employing interests in disguise.

5. Making unlawful searches and seizures, opening mail without warrants, tapping telephone wires, placing dictographs in offices and homes, intimidating alien radicals and framing-up cases against them in order to make cases for deportation.

6. Placing under-cover men in radical and labor organizations in order either to disrupt the organizations, to incite members to unlawful acts or to get information calculated to help break strikes or to prevent union organizations.

7. Inciting state officials to bring prosecutions under the criminal syndicalism and sedition laws, aiding them actively in preparing evidence and in conducting cases, and expending federal funds without authorization for that purpose. This activity is wholly without authority in law and is undertaken because (fortunately) there is no federal statute penalizing opinions per se. Except in California, Idaho and a few scattered places in the middle west, all the prosecutions under these laws have been inspired by federal agents. They have served no useful public purpose whatever, and have not succeeded in their effort to decrease radical propaganda.

8. Maintaining an intimate relationship with private detective agencies, with whom both the central Washington office and the district offices of the Bureau of Investigation work in close harmony. We are advised that there is a system of interchanging information. These private detective agencies are for the most part organizations engaged in serving employing interests in combating unionism or radicalism within unions. Their methods are often lawless. They are engaged not only in the practices listed above, but in extensive blackmail, in burglarizing offices and homes, and in other criminal acts well known to those who understand detective operations.

The Civil Liberties Union memorandum calls attention to "one activity of the Bureau of Investigation—the investigation of passports for the State Department—which seems to be predicated upon the system of political espionage which the Bureau has developed," adding that this is "an improper function for the Bureau and that the State Department is competent to make whatever investigations are necessary." The Civil Liberties Union has urged a material reduction in the appropriation of \$2,250,000 asked by the Bureau of Investigation.

NATIVE DELEGATION ARRIVES TO URGE CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands delegation elected at the recent mass demonstration in St. Thomas to appeal directly to Congress to pass the bill granting the Islands a permanent form of

civil government, arrived in New York on the S.S. Porto Rico this week and will proceed to Washington within the next few days, it was announced by the Virgin Islands Committee to-day. The delegation consists of Octavus Cate Granady, for the Island of St. Thomas; Ralph J. Bough, for St. Croix, and Frederick Gurty for St. John. The bill whose passage they will urge grants citizenship to Virgin Islanders both in the Islands and in the United States, and provides for a civil government similar to that in Porto Rico.

The overwhelming majority of the natives are opposed to "government by naval officers who rule the Islands as they would a battleship," according to Mr. Granady, who is chairman of the delegation. "The local press and a number of mass meetings virtually repudiated the Colonial Council for its recent opposition to Senate Bill 2786 granting the Islands civil government. The people of the Islands are not citizens of any country; and they are not represented in the legislature. The franchise is so limited that out of 22,000 inhabitants only 800 have the right to vote, which is granted on the basis of property and income."

TO MEMBERS OF THE I.T. & G. W. U.

NOTICE

Port, Gas and General Workers' Provisional Committee

19 George's Quay, 30th May, 1924.

THE COMMITTEE, representative of all Sections of Workers, will receive ALL MONIES until further notice, and will issue receipts for same.

All Claims made upon the Committee in respect of monies paid will be met.

In view of the fact that all Buildings which are the property of the Members of the I.T. & G.W. Union are now under ARMED GUARD, placed there by the JUNTA calling themselves the Executive Committee of the above Union, the Committee calls upon all Union men and women to disassociate themselves from any Act or Word of Recognition of the said E.C., the members of which have repeatedly proven themselves to be Tools of the Employers, and Agents of the Government.

By Order, COMMITTEE.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

DUBLIN BRANCH.

A MEETING

will be held in the COUNCIL CHAMBER, TRADES HALL

ON

MONDAY, 16th JUNE

at 7 p.m.

IRISH TAILORS CLOTHING COMPANY.

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MEMBERS OF IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

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THE IRISH TAILORS, 7 EUSTACE ST.

I. T. & G. W. U.

Motor Workers

A SPECIAL

GENERAL MEETING

of All Workers engaged in the Motor Industry, Steam Wagon Drivers, Etc., will take place on

Sunday Next

the 15th June, 1924, in the

TRADES' HALL, Capel St.

At 12 o'clock, sharp.

A full attendance of all Members is requested as business of a very important nature will be transacted.

"MOTOR WORKERS RALLY."

J. SMITH, Hon. Secretary

Watch Our Smoke!

AT THE

Old Spot by the Riverside

BERESFORD PLACE

Sunday, 15th June

At 8 p.m.

PETER LARKIN

WILL HOLD A

PUBLIC MEETING

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF IMPORTANT NATURE WILL BE MADE PUBLIC

All Kinds of Irish Manufactured Goods including Donegal and Connemara Tweeds and any and every other article manufactured in Ireland can be obtained from

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THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRIÓE SAOULAC

Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 50. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21st, 1924

TWOPENCE

VICTIMS OF O'BRIEN'S HATRED



Women and Children of the Forty Five Union Men at present in Mountjoy Prison.

Above we publish a photograph of the women and children of the forty-five Union men who were jailed by the Free State Government at the request of O'Brien. When brought up for trial in the Police Courts they were discharged as being completely innocent, yet the Magistrate demanded that they give bail for future behaviour. They rightly refused to do so and were immediately jailed again. What a farce. Because of O'Brien's influence (or rather partnership) with the Government innocent men must give bail. Why hasn't every other innocent man and woman in Ireland to give bail also?

Some months ago two members of the Free State Army committed armed highway

THE "45" DEPENDENTS' FUND

WE RENEW OUR APPEAL

May we again appeal to our readers to come forward with their subscriptions to the fund for the Dependents of the 45 men who are still in jail. Every Union man and woman should come forward and help in this direction.

Send your subscription to the Treasurer, the "45" Dependents' Fund, at 19 Luke Street, or c/o "Irish Worker," 17 Gardiner's Place.

robbery in Abbey Street. Men have been hanged in this country for that crime, yet these two soldiers were let off with a caution. And now we have the spectacle of forty-five men, proven innocent, having to give bail.

They have been in Mountjoy Prison for over a fortnight now. We on our part are working night and day to achieve their release. The case is due to come before the Court to-day, Thursday, and we feel confident that the result will be satisfactory.

In the meantime these women and children must be supported. So far the response has been generous, may we expect it to continue so.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union "Conference."

"Show me your company and I'll tell you what you are." The "Irish Independent" unofficial organ of O'Brien-Foranism, has been lending its columns to the gallant Field-marshal for the Annual field manoeuvres of the "Executive." It would appear the army of R.F. revolution is marching over the dismembered remains of faction to the Promised land—Some army, Some revolution! The Annual Conference of the I.T. & G.W.U. is as representative of the rank and file as the "Executive," and is composed of similar ingredients. Looking over the list one finds paid officials, dependent for their livelihood on "Executive" largesse all over the place. Fortified by weekly gratuities—termed wages—they feel themselves fit to do and die for the hand that feeds them.

The history of the I.T. & G.W.U. for the year 1923 is a record of losses in the industrial field with consequent diminution in receipts from Branches, and a state verging on bankruptcy on the financial side. The reason for all these things is that jobbery is being found out. Half-a-loaf-is-better-than-no-bread-Foran, a whole loaf-er himself, set the standard for the bosses when he recommended the acceptance of the 50/- a week scab-wage by road workers. The campaign of wage reductions during the last twelve months covers the programme set by the Senator and the cheap-labour "Government" of which Foran and O'Brien are supporters, likewise are carrying out the "settlement by agreement"—as Mr. Cosgrave would say.

Ald. Wm. O'Brien, in the role of "General Secretary" to the I.T. & G.W.U. states the position of the Union with appropriate omissions. Admittedly that body has lost prestige, he says so, and, all things considered, is in a very poor state of health! The "Irish Independent" does not state, nor does the Alderman, how far the loss is due to his intrigues, and there is no mention of the system obtaining at Head Office, whereby areas are blotted out from representation for election purposes, without a shadow of justification. We notice, too, the omission to record the victory over the forces of "disruption" resulting from the arrest by Government forces, of 45 members of Dublin No. 1 (Liberty Hall) Branch, on the instructions of the Alderman.

The expenditure of the I.T. & G.W.U. for the year 1923-24, exceeded the income by about 100%. The reason for the unusual lavishness was the fear of the "Executive" that their gains in the preceding years would be lost owing to the existence in the country of a critical opinion not existing before. It was necessary to "convince" the workers that the "Executive" was the workers friend, but the hoarding instinct could not stand the strain, and the scheme broke down long before the critical period in the Union's finances was reached.

The history of the year 1923-24 will make interesting reading when written. The political and industrial Union of "Executivism" and Capitalism is the outstanding feature of the period and at the proper time the tale will be told.

LET'S HAVE THE TRUTH

The "Red" Heron otherwise Archie has stated that his expenses in the recent election amounted to £183. Why can't he tell the truth, and also why can't he tell us who is going to pay the expenses, surely not Archie.

The origin of wars is the pursuit of wealth.—Socrates.

THE GUNMAN AT SANTRY.

Last Sunday Gunman Gurra Byrne held a meeting at Santry. In order to live up to the proceedings a few men went out from the city in the "Red Menace." There was a crowd collected at Santry and Peter Larkin addressed them and gave them a review of the happenings in the city during the last few weeks. Enthusiasm ran high and things looked very blue for Gunman Gurra (the man without a gun).

He held his meeting in the Committee Room. 40 members were present. A vote was taken. 39 voted against Gurra and 1 for. It was finally decided by the meeting that they should all pay into Baldoyle Branch, which has also thrown over the E.C.

If things go on like this Gurra will soon have to pawn the gun he has not got.

THE SHIPYARD DISPUTE

We hear, through the press, that the Dublin Dockyard Dispute is about to be settled. At a conference between Messrs. Vickers and the Boilermakers' Union an agreement was reached by which the men would be reduced 6/- per week, in two cuts. This would mean that the wages here would be at the Clyde level. The agreement has still to be accepted by the men involved.

We have nothing to add to the above, except to remind the men that in England a general movement is in progress, with the idea of raising the scale of wages. Across Channel the working-class find it impossible to exist on the present wages, and if those wages are to be enforced here, where the cost of living is higher, how are the shipyard workers going to live. But that is not for us to decide. If the men accept the cut, well and good. We have nothing further to say.

THE QUIVERING DICTATORSHIP.

The oligarchy in Italy, led by Mussolini, has made a mistake. Some members of the Fascisti Party have murdered the Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party. Whether the leaders were cognisant of the crime or not is not known, still they are being blamed for it. The position in Italy is somewhat comparable to the position in this country some months ago, when certain ghastly murders took place, but the Italian Government decided to carry out the law, so they have effected the arrest of some of the murderers and thereby made a good impression.

The crime has caused a sensation in Italy, and has greatly shaken the prestige of the Fascisti Party. It may even entail their defeat as a government. The Italian people have suffered quite long enough under this dictatorship, and the Irish people have also suffered sufficiently under the dictatorship of Willie Cosgrave to make both nations revolt. Who will act first?

INCHICORE BRANCH

Last week we reported how Inchicore Branch decided to sack the Executive of their Union. We said that the machinery had been set up. It has now been functioning for over a week. During the last week over 1,000 members paid in at Inchicore, and the money has already been lodged in the Bank to the credit of the Branch. New premises have been acquired and the Branch is in full swing once more.

NOTICE.

A meeting of all Insurance Agents—"The Workers' Union of Ireland"—will be held in Trades Hall, Capel Street, on Thursday, 26th June, 1924, at 8 p.m. New members invited to attend.

NAMES TO REMEMBER

We want to give our readers a choice piece of information, which we are sure they will relish. We are going to divulge the terrible secret. Who are the 250 loyal members who are holding Liberty Hall for the Executive? We don't exactly know who the 250 are, but we can tell you the names of all those who have entered Liberty Hall since the great military manoeuvre was carried out.

Just before we begin we would remind you that the man responsible is Alderman William O'Brien, ex-T.D., and also ex-Alderman. He asked for police interference and he got it. Now for the news.

Cathal O'Shannon, ex-T.D.

Archie Heron (would-be T.D.)

Mrs. Heron (née Irene Connolly)

Mick McCarthy (the man with the broken jaw)

"Gunman" Kelly.

Mrs. Kelly (née Mary Highland)

James Smith (otherwise "Jimmie")

Joe Metcalf (the big man from Bray).

Frank Robbins (the high-souled revolutionist, at £5 per week).

Gunman Byrne (the gunman of the lovely voice and the curly hair who doesn't carry a gun).

Gibert Lynch (A Commandant General of "Ole Bill's" Army).

Laurence Ashe (Worked at Hugh Moores. After hours he spent his time painting and decorating shops like a good union scab)

Andy Conroy (the boy from the Insurance Kelly of Kingstown (who is he?))

"THESE BE YOUR GODS, OH ISRAEL." Keep this list. Show it to your friends. Have it always for reference, because some day these things will come out into every-day life and when they do we can assure them they will answer some questions. "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small."

INSURANCE WRANGLE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIVER—AND FRIEND.—Thanks for names of the two performing poodles who attended "Vic" Section Meeting. (2) The threat is known to us here. (3) What could you expect from a political nonentity like him?

"TIPP."—Worse by far. All but two of the collectors voted for the Board of Management to invest in the Free State Loan. (2) Delegate Election took place about a month ago—see collector for names. (3) He was connected with the coal depot in Synges Street while collecting.

INCHICORE—AND RANCH.—Consult your Branch Secretary of the "Workers' Union of Ireland."

"CLAIM."—Send name and address before we believe that yarn.

"GEST."—We don't put much stress upon your information. The two "Vic" men you refer to are straight fighters. We disagree, but please "you keep clear"!!!

We had intended to publish an article on the New Ireland Assurance Society, by "Workers' Republican," but our printer's solicitor says that it is generally libellous and abusive and that he would not advise its publication. Consequently we are prevented from broadcasting some truths about this eminent Irish business corporation in this issue. We will, however, have an article in our next issue.—Ed.

MOTOR WORKERS.

A large and representative Meeting of the Automobile members of the I.T. & G. W. U. was held in the Trades Hall, Capel Street, on Sunday, 15th June. Mr. McCarthy acted as chairman to the meeting. He informed the General body that the Section Committee had invited Comrades King and Slattery, late Secretary and Organiser of the Automobile Drivers' Union to be present at the meeting and he wished to know did the meeting endorse the Committee's action. On the members present signifying their approval Comrades King and Slattery were invited in to the meeting.

The Chairman then dealt with the method of working under the "Executive" of the Transport Union. He went into details of the deputation to the Shelbourne Garage and instanced where the Deputation from the Union, i.e., Burke, McCabe and Spain, had informed James Mitchell, representing the men, that the "boss" would not tolerate him (Jim Mitchell) being present. This statement was absolutely denied by the "boss" who treated with Mitchell as representing the men and the result was a very good settlement. The chairman then paid a tribute to the tenacity of purpose shown by the Gas Workers in their recent dispute, which showed that they were worthy of the best thanks of the Labour Movement for the fight they put up. The chairman then advised the members to think seriously of the matter under discussion that day and to open their minds freely and use their brains.

James Mitchell was the next speaker. He said that those present were the same men who had stood loyal to Trade Union Principles all along and a good deal of them had suffered as a result. He gave a brief outline of the inner workings of the Union and the many cases he could personally vouch for where the members' interests were treacherously betrayed. He also spoke of the crux that arose in the Corporation as regards employment of Motor Drivers and the refusal of the Council to employ members of the Transport Union and that O'Brien and Tom Kennedy had supported the Council in defiance of the interests of the Members of their own Organisation. Mitchell stated that he knew that motor-drivers had always been true to Larkinism and would always remain so. He hoped that they would stand by the new organisation, which was clean and run upon honest lines. He advised the members to have nothing to do with an Organisation which had jailed forty-five of the best blood in Ireland and appealed to the members to support the dependents of those members.

Peter Larkin explained in detail the method of Industrial Organisation and pointed out that the Motor-workers would be an unit in the Transport Section. This method of Organisation had been found to give the best results and the motor-workers would form an important body of workers when organised on those lines. He stated that the "Junta Executive" of the Transport Union may have control of the finances and allege they have a membership of one hundred thousand still the fact remained that they had not the backing nor the moral support of those members as was demonstrated in the recent disputes in the city. He also explained the reason for the recent withdrawal from the litigation and warned the members to keep their eyes open for the next move. He urged the members to use their brains, allow no man or body of men to dominate them.

McCormack, Gas Workers' representative next addressed the meeting and gave a detailed account of the Gas Workers' dispute and of the manner in which the "Executive" of the Transport Union had deliberately let the men down. He stated that the settlement which was eventually arrived at was due to the efforts made and the advice given by Jim Larkin. McCormack pointed out that in the Workers' Union of Ireland the

rank and file had absolute control and he stated that one thing that appealed to him was that the new Organisation was not going to tolerate the introduction of any political matters into their Union and would remain strictly non-political and would always work for the Economic and Industrial Uplifting of the Working Class.

Liam Slattery then addressed the Meeting. He appealed to the members to keep solidly together and those in jobs should keep their eyes open and inform idle drivers of any jobs that might be going so that Union men would have the first chance of any jobs going.

Ciaran King then spoke. He thanked the members for inviting him to take part in their deliberations that day. He pointed out that the issue the members had to decide was a very serious one and one that they should think well over. He pointed out that the members needed no telling of the manner in which their interests had been neglected by the "Executive" of the Union as practically every one of them had had experience of them. He urged the members to remain solid and co-operate with their fellow-workers in the Workers' Union of Ireland and see that the Committee which they had appointed kept in touch with them and that they (the General body) kept in touch with the Committee. He appealed to the members to take an interest in their own welfare and those of their fellow motor workers who had not yet decided to become members of the Workers' Union of Ireland should be educated to the fact that it was in their own interests that they should become members without delay. King then explained in detail the method adopted at George's Quay (the temporary offices of the provisional Committee) as regards the issuing of the new cards and told the members that they would be kept informed of developments through their Section Committee.

Comrade Bolger then moved a vote of thanks to the old Committee for the manner in which they had carried out their duties to the members, in face of many difficulties, during the year. This vote of thanks was unanimously carried. The chairman in acknowledging the vote of thanks on behalf of the Committee pointed out that they and their ancestors before them had spent their lives working for the employing class and got no thanks and surely they deserved no thanks from the members for the work they had done during the year. It was a pleasure and a recompense to know that the Committee's efforts had been appreciated.

The Chairman in closing the meeting pointed out that it was hoped to call another General Meeting of the Section within a fortnight's time to inform them of developments.

The business of the meeting was then proceeded with.

Messrs. Nolan, Johnson and Bolger were appointed as tellers. Mr. Bolger withdrew as only two tellers were required.

The following Resolution was proposed by Christopher D'Arcy and Seconded by James Gavin and on a ballot vote being taken was being taken was declared unanimously carried.

"In view of the manner in which the "Executive Committee" of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union have conducted the recent trade disputes, this Meeting considers the conduct of the "Executive" a grave menace to the workers and is against all trade-union principles and to mark our disapproval of the manner in which the "Executive" have flouted the General Body of Members and also the disgraceful way the business of the Motor Section has been treated by so-called "Executive". We, the Motor Workers of Dublin do now decide to loyally support the Provisional Committee, elected by the rank and file in all future actions and not recognise the "Executive" of the Transport Workers' Union."

The following were elected:
James Mitchell, unanimously elected to

represent the Motor Section on the Provisional Committee.

Joseph Smith, unanimously elected as Secretary to the Section.

The following Committee were then appointed.

Messrs. Ward (Gas Works), Brown (Findlatters), D'Arcy (Electric Welding Co.), Farrell (Switzers), Hickey (Easons), Hennessey (Lamb Bros.), Morrissey (Merchants) Cooling (Tedcastles), Gannon (Carroll's Tobacconists), Jim Mitchell (Mechanics), Cullen (Taxi), Smith (British and Irish), Rooney (Kelly's), Shannon (Wine Merchants) Donnelly (Freeman), Bolger (Taylor's), and McCarthy.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' PAY

Demand for 10/- a week increase.

Nearly 200 delegates from the London and home counties area, representing the road transport section, horse and mechanical, of the Transport and General Workers' Union (about 50,000 workers) met in London on Saturday and instructed the officials to give one month's notice on July 4 to revise the present agreement (which expires on that date) on a basis of 10/- per week increase. To the weekly servants and proportionate increases to daily servants. Any agreement arrived at they urged should not be based upon the cost-of-living figures.

THE LAW CASE

AND WHY IT WAS WITHDRAWN.

On Friday last, 13th inst., the Appeal against the decision of the Master of the Rolls in the case of Larkin versus the E.C. of the Transport Union was withdrawn. Our enemies and probably many of our so-called friends are rejoicing exceedingly at this move. "Larkin is beaten and he knows it," they are chanting in unison. Our reason for this apparent retreat will become clear as we proceed.

The Court of Appeal, before which the case would be tried, is composed as follows:—Hugh Kennedy, Lord Chief Justice. This Hugh Kennedy was Attorney-General for the Free State Government when the military were thrust into Liberty Hall and ordered to arrest the 45 men, and it was Hugh Kennedy, through his "devil" John O'Byrne, B.L. (now Attorney-General), who prosecuted these men and when he failed in the prosecution he maneuvered so that the 45 men are still in jail, though proved innocent in open court. He was appointed presiding judge between the date of Mr. Cooper's overt act in the conspiracy to send the men to jail, guilty or not-guilty, and the date on which the appeal case was listed to be heard.

The other judges appointed are (1) Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, late T.D. for Trinity College and the handmaid of all work for the Government since then. And now we come to the brightest star in this shining galaxy of legal learning—Mr. Charles O'Connor, one time Master of the Rolls, who is "supposed" to have heard Jim Larkin's case. What a trinity from which to expect justice. Can anyone imagine Jim Larkin fool enough to waste his time and money seeking justice from such a tribunal. But the future will speak for itself. The case against the intriguing I.T. & G.W.U. "Executive," so far from having ended, is now entering on a new and final stage. O'Brien is going to account in open Court for every penny taken from the members of the Transport Union during the last eight years. If he does not account to us he will account to some other member. But account he will.

As a finale, we urge our readers to be on the watch-out for developments. Things are happening that may not be showing, and the members of the I.T. & G.W.U. are the arbiters of their own destinies.

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

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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THE NEW MOVEMENT

AND ITS PROGRESS.

At the so-called Annual Delegate Conference of the Transport Union, O'Brien stated that only two branches were absent out of 300. What O'Brien means to convey is this—that out of 300 branches only two have gone over to the Workers' Union of Ireland. What a liar the man is. The first branch to leave the Transport Union was No. 1, and Dundalk, Baldoyle, Dun Laoghaire, Roscrea, Nenagh and Inchicore followed suit. Of course we don't mean to infer that the branch officials came across. Only in Baldoyle, Dundalk, Roscrea and Nenagh did that happen. Nos. 3 and 5 branches also wish to transfer, but the necessary machinery is not yet arranged. As yet the new Union has not commenced to organise branches in earnest. Every day word is brought of some section that wishes to transfer. They wish to transfer quicker than they can be taken over.

New cards have been issued, and a week or so badges will be available. An E.C. pro tem. has been formed composed of seven members, who will carry on the routine work until such time as an election by ballot can be held. A temporary secretary has also been appointed, and also two delegates—Tom Whittaker and Jack Dempsey. The secretary will be at the offices in Luke Street each day, and the delegates will be active on both sides of the river.

Things are still in the transition stage, and as no human is perfect, mistakes may occur, but we urge all men and women to have patience and in time matters will be straightened out. The strike at Marino is the third that the Union has been engaged in since it commenced activities. There was the strike at the British and Irish Steam Packet Co. and the strike of the men employed at Keith's Mineral Water Factory. Both these strikes resulted in a victory for the men, and we have not the least doubt that the Marino strike will have a like result.

As the days pass the Union will extend its sphere of influence throughout the country and the province of Leinster, because thousands of men have ceased to pay into the Transport Union and they will only be too glad of the opportunity to join a real rank and file organisation.

There may be great happenings within the next week or two, and we warn all our readers to pay no attention to rumours or stories, and above all, don't believe any article or statement which appears in the daily newspapers, unless it is signed by those charged with authority in the new Union. If you want to learn the real facts about

labour happenings this is the only paper in this country in which you'll find them. Read this paper and you will always be well informed on all questions of interest to Union men and women.

THE STRIKE AT MARINO.

The men employed on the Marino Housing Scheme have struck.

There are 300 builders' labourers employed on this job. Out of the 300, 5 are accepting orders from the "Injunction" E.C. of the Transport Union. The timekeeper, by name Sheehan, got an idea into his head that he was the right person to decide to which Union the men should belong. He informed the 295 members of the Workers' Union of Ireland that he would recognise no one only Foran and the E.C. of the Transport Union, and further, that he would only employ their men.

To teach him a much deserved lesson the men, at a mass meeting, decided to come out on strike. This strike has resulted in one of the finest acts of solidarity ever performed in Ireland. There are 400 tradesmen employed on the job, and these to a man refused to work during the strike. The principal trades employed are the carpenters and the bricklayers. The action taken by the latter will cause Mr. O'wain Hynes a good deal of worry and he may even lose a night's sleep over it.

The whole body of strikers picketed the job to-day (Wednesday) and made sure that no building material went in.

The contractor, Kenny, has placed the matter in the hands of the Employers' Federation. We hold certain ideas regarding the reason for this, which had best be kept to ourselves. But we can assure Mr. Kenny and also the Employers' Federation that this action will not affect the determination of the men one iota. The men have struck on a definite principle, and until that principle is vindicated and the right embodied in it, admitted by the employers, the strike will continue.

It is certainly about time it was decided whether the employer or the worker shall decide to which Union the latter shall belong. The men at Marino have made their choice and they intend to abide by it.

ANOTHER SMUT IS WIPED OFF.

According to the latest returns of the South African General Election, General Smuts has been given his walking-papers. Smuts has a choice record. At the time of the Boer War he was a general in the Boer Army, and when the spirit of compromise stole in he turned over to the British, and since that time he has become one of the most reactionary and imperialistic of the Empire's statesmen. He has ever been the tool of the big capitalistic groups in South Africa, and in 1922, when the Rand Miners' Strike occurred, he ordered out the military and formed companies of armed thugs who attacked the miners with bayonet and rifle. The miners were forced to protect themselves and in the ensuing fights men on both sides were killed. The strike was drowned in blood and terror and all the ring-leaders were arrested and tried on charges ranging from murder to breaking the peace. Some of the prisoners were hanged and many imprisoned for long terms. On another page we carry a story describing the last scene in the prison where the men were hanged. Some of the men in penal servitude have been released, and if this General Election turns out to be a victory for the Coalition all the prisoners will be released.

The Rand miners have taken their revenge and this another employers' tool gets kicked out. South Africa's example might well be followed here with Cosgrave.

COUNTY DUBLIN NOTES

In the North County things are moving fairly fast. Baldoyle Branch has repudiated the E.C. and is managing its own affairs under the authority of the Provisional Committee. A record number of members paid in their contributions to Mick Nolan, the Secretary of the Branch. The whole of the North County is solid against the E.C. In another column appears a report of the meeting held in Santry by "Gunman" Byrne and the result of the voting.

We have not so far concentrated our forces on South County Dublin and as a result things are slightly slack in that portion of the County.

Dun Laoghaire of course is solid and has formed a branch of the new organisation, and is rapidly extending its influence throughout the district.

Within the next week or so we intend to rouse up Bray and other outlying towns and districts, and when we do reach Bray, Mr. Joe Metcalf will waken up. He's been playing the game far too long and his days of rest are rapidly drawing to a close.

DUNDALK BRANCH.

A General Meeting of Dundalk Branch, I.T. & G.W.U., was held in the Diamond Buildings on Tuesday night, 17th inst. There was a very large attendance and a representative of the "Provisional Committee—Workers' Union of Ireland" told briefly the sequence of events which led up to the formation of the Provisional Committee.

The Secretary (Mr. P. Whittle) reminded the members of the number of disgraceful defeats which the workers had experienced throughout the country, due to the attitude of the E.C., and further reminded them of the Mortality Claims presented to H.O. by the Branch which had been refused. He announced that a vote of the members would be taken to see whether they were going to continue to stand by the E.C. or whether they would throw in their lot with the Provisional Committee.

Tellers having been appointed, a vote was taken, which resulted in the whole meeting deciding to take their stand with the Provisional Committee. Four individuals voted against.

A provisional Branch Committee was appointed and all the members went away determined each to act as an organiser throughout the district on behalf of the new organisation.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

NO. 3 BRANCH COMES OVER.

On Wednesday night a meeting of No. 3 Branch was held. The meeting was packed and the branch officials were in attendance. The case was put before the men and fully explained. Much discussion took place and finally a show of hands was taken. An overwhelming majority voted to come across including Secretary Bohan, but the Chairman was not satisfied, so the men were asked to stand on different sides of the room, according to their opinion. The men divided, and three were left on the side favourable to the Executive. These three, by name—Hardiman, McGrath and Keavy, are paid officials, so no wonder they stood by the E.C.

By the coming over of No. 3 the new organisation has gained 7,000 members in a solid block. So things are moving fast, and by next week we hope to have further good news.

INDIA

Cotton Mill Strike—During this strike more than 150,000 employees were out and over half of them left for the country districts from which they are recruited for this class of work.

Letters to the Editor

Sandyford,
Co. Dublin.
To the Editor, 16th June 1924.
"Irish Worker"

A Chara,
At a meeting of the Rathdown No. 1 R.D.C. held on the 7th inst copies of letters of 14th and 21st May, were read which I had written to the Minister for Local Government reporting that the Council's Engineer wasted a lot of public money in the carrying out of the Balally Water Scheme and that he did not carry out the Scheme according to plan. I rose to explain how the money was wasted and as to how the Scheme was not carried out according to plan. I would not be permitted to give an explanation on the matter. I was shouted down by the Chairman and Mister Mulvaney. Mister Mulvaney in the course of his angry brawl over my reporting the Engineer to the Local Government Department, asked where was I (Mooney) born and reared or where was Jim Larkin born and reared. He said Larkin was born and reared in the back Streets of Liverpool and that if he (Mulvaney) had an ounce of lead he would put some of us out of sight. Mulvaney also said that Mooney was a coward and that at the time he (Mister Mulvaney) was in Jail for Larkin, Mooney was a tout for Mickie Swaine, and that Mooney brought four men out on strike out of McLoughlin's and then got his father into McLoughlin's and that he (Mooney) went in on the strike himself and scabbed on the men and that Mooney's father was a bailiff. I told Mister Mulvaney that he had no right whatever to mention Jim Larkin's name in such a manner at the Council Meeting, that Jim Larkin did not interfere with the Council, and that he (Mulvaney) went into Dublin and invited Larkin out to Deansgrange to address a meeting which Larkin did so, that he then brought Larkin up to Sandyford where he also addressed a meeting, and that then he (Mulvaney) went crawling back to the other side and apologised for his actions, he said he did so owing to the lot of rubbish that supports Larkin. Now I wonder which is it Mooney or Mulvaney that is the coward. Can it be possible that Mister Mulvaney forgets the Black-and-Tan days when he asked Mooney to join hand in hand with him to hoist the white flag at Loughlinstown, that we should move to recind the resolutions of the Council of 1st September, 1920, and recognise the authority of the British Government or we would be all arrested and that the people would be thrown out of their houses. Mooney refused to do any such thing. As regards being a tout for Mickie Swaine, Mooney never knew the man. As regards Mooney's father being a bailiff, he never was in the service of any Branch or Department of any Government during his lifetime, therefore he could not be a bailiff.

The late Mr. Michael McLoughlin of Murphysstown died in December 1907. The farm owned by him was sold about 12 years ago so there were no men in McLoughlin's to take out on strike. Mooney's father died on 28th January, 1904. Does Mister Mulvaney want people to believe that Mooney created an imaginary strike and brought his father back from the grave to scab it? Mister Mulvaney also said that Mooney wanted him (Mulvaney) to form a combine so as to let no man get a job on the Balally Water works, only members of Deansgrange and Sandyford Branches of the Transport Union, and for the purpose of keeping out the Shankill men. Such a statement is false, but what else could be expected from such a reptile as Mister Mulvaney. Here is what I asked Mister Mulvaney on this question of how the man he employed, as he shouts so much about the employment of Trade Union Labour, that the man he employed through the Trade Union Branches so as he and I would be in possession of an account of how many men were employed on the

works and the amount of wages paid to the workers at any future time, if such an account would be required. Mister Mulvaney said it was bad enough to do the work by direct labour without going to the last inch with the business. So Mister Mulvaney believed the contractors were offended enough without offending them further. He (Mister Mulvaney) supports contract labour. Mooney supports direct labour.

Yours fraternally,
TERENCE MOONEY.

11/6/1924

EDITOR, "IRISH WORKER."

A Chara,
Will you allow me the use of your columns for the purpose of making some remarks regarding the meeting held in the Mansion House on the night of Friday, 6th June.

I was one of these people who refused to allow Tom Irwin to speak at that meeting, and I offer no apology for my action. He stated that he represented the workers of Ireland. That is a lie. He represents a body known as the Dublin Workers' Council. This Council stinks with putridness in the world of Irish Labour, and doubly so since it helped to jail forty-five Union men for being on their own premises.

The reason why I refused to listen to Moran and it is also another reason why I didn't listen to Irwin, is that he voted against a motion in the Corporation demanding the release of all political prisoners.

Alderman Tom Lawlor appealed for a hearing for Irwin, and went so far as to shout at me to "Shut up." I think if the Alderman was honest in his statements and to his position he would have joined me in my protest instead of asking for a hearing for a thing like Irwin.

I am,
Yours Sincerely,
Margaret Heffernan,

Dublin.

**MAYOR, POLICE CHIEF AND SHERIFF
SUED FOR FALSE ARREST BY UNION.**

Suit for \$3,000 was filed to day in the Court of Common appeals of Lackawanna County against Mayor Frank Constanzo, Chief of Police James J. Bender and Sheriff James Reap of Old Forge, Pa., for false arrest and forcible ejection of Birch Wilson of Reading, a socialist Party speaker. The suit was filed by attorney J. M. Groffine of Scranton, and attorney David Wallerstein of Philadelphia for the American Civil Liberties Union, which is pressing the case in Wilson's behalf on the grounds that he was "lawlessly arrested, searched and run out of town for merely wishing to address a meeting." The facts in the case as given by the Civil Liberties Union are as follows:

On June 9, 1923, Birch Wilson and Girolamo Valenti went to Old Forge to address a meeting of Italian workers. Prior to the meeting while waiting at the home of a friend they were seized by local policemen, acting under orders from Mayor Constanzo, and by Sheriff Reap and a party of state troopers. They were thrown into an automobile and taken to the town hall. There they were searched by Mayor Constanzo, Sheriff Reap and a sergeant of the state constabulary. Some of their literature was taken from them and they were warned not to appear in Old Forge again. The following week, on June 13, Wilson and Valenti returned to Old Forge, and were again seized by local policemen and Sheriff Reap, acting under orders from Mayor Constanzo, taken to the town hall and again run out of town.

According to the Civil Liberties Union, Mayor Constanzo declared on this occasion that he would keep the socialists from speaking here, now and forever, adding that he had questioned Wilson and Valenti and when they admitted they came to make socialistic speeches he deliberately ran them out of town. The literature seized

IN MEMORIAM.

To the memory of
PATRICK KAVANAGH
late member of the I.T.&G.W.U.
Who Died 16th June, 1918.

A loyal supporter of his class in every fight for their emancipation.

Θεαν εποτασε αρ δ αναμα τρεσπνα.

by Mayor Constanzo is the current literature of the Socialist Party circulated in every state in the union and considered unobjectionable by the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice, according to the Civil Liberties Union.

THE "45" DEPENDENTS' FUND.

We have not had an opportunity yet of drawing up a complete list of the subscribers to this fund. We hope to do so next week and have it published in our next issue. The Gas Workers' Committee subscribed £25 the first week, and £15 the second week, and £14 was collected at the first meeting and £8 13s. at the second. The wives of the men in jail have been paid £1 each week and the payments will continue so long as the men remain in jail, which we are sure will not be very long.

MINERAL WATER SECTION

As our readers may have seen in last week's paper the "Injunction Executive" called a meeting of the Mineral Water Section at York Street on Sunday 15th. The men first met at the Trades Hall and then marched over to York Street.

When the meeting opened one of the men jumped up and told George Spain that the members of the Mineral Water Section were not going to have any more to do with a gang of crooks who conspired with the Government to jail 45 Unionmen for being on their own premises. The men then walked out leaving 20 lickspittles behind.

They marched back to the Trades Hall and held their meeting there. Shop stewards were elected and ordered to pay all contributions into the Provisional Committee. An thus another nail is hammered tight in "Ole Bill's" coffin.

**"GOD SAVE THE KING" O'FARRELL
FIRES OFF HIS VOCABULARY.**

O'Farrell has been blowing off again. He says the Irish people have no humour. Surely they must be possessed of an enormous amount of patient humour to allow a thing like him to go around bladderskiting about "lunatics with a good pair of lungs and a florid vocabulary." He has the vocabulary, but there is not enough of him altogether to make one good lung, never mind a pair. The "Senator" wants us to develop aesthetic tastes. Such as wine imbibing and the chanting of "God Save the King" a la Belfast. Eh!

He also wants to see wireless sets installed. If the wireless sets are as efficient at broadcasting as the Honourable Senator we would like to have one.

We will quote one other little passage. The one time pen-pusher exclaims: "People listened open mouthed for hours to the incoherent raving of some eccentric youth, or disappointed axe-grinding demagogue, or to warlike vapourings of neurotic women Florid vocabularies. Oh, boy.

Keep it quiet!

HOW WORKERS CAN DIE.

(This story is taken from "The International," a South African Labour paper. It describes the scene in the prison on the eve of the execution of the three Rand miners who were sentenced to death for their part in the Rand strike. It is an epic of working-class revolt, and symbolises in a small way the pains and sufferings endured by the working-class of the world in their onward march, and it is written by a fellow-prisoner of the murdered men, who has since been released.—Ed.)

The following is no sensational write-up by a professional journalist, but tells us in his own words how the execution of four of his comrades affected one of the nine released strike prisoners and those incarcerated with him.

It was on the eve of the 16th of November, 1922, as the inmates of the Pretoria Prison passed into the central hall. The sky had suddenly become overcast by gathering clouds. Thunder and lightning became spasmodic and seemed to express the feelings of one and all of the inmates of the prison. Why? Was not this the eve of the execution of three fellow-workers, Long, Hull and Lewis. After weeks of anxiety and suspense the last sunset of their young lives had arrived, and no one who has not experienced it can realise the strain of the constant suspense which these men had been subject to. But we inmates did, and on this night, in accord with the weather, one and all felt the influence of the dying day. There is no greater sympathy and fellow-feeling displayed than amongst convicts. And on this night it was most evident, as many of the comrades of the doomed men had waited and hoped for a reprieve at the last moment but, alas, none had arrived. And now the final daylight had arrived and shed its glory, and a sombre storm raged in its stead, and as each convict filed off to his cell an enquiring look was seen on their faces. On arrival in the sections whilst waiting for the evening meal, hasty enquiries were made as to the fate of the three men, and the answer could be heard in English and Dutch, "No Hope." It is impossible to convey in words what these two words meant to us all. "It is impossible that this crime can be committed" is how we all felt as the doors were closed and the prisoners became settled. The raging of the storm seemed an answer to our feelings. The thunder rolled like an artillery duel, and then the storm broke and it rained incessantly for a while and then subsided and passed over as suddenly as it came. But it had done its work and proclaimed the feelings of all. The action of the Government was most unjust and inhuman, but the law must take its course. An eye for an eye, they say, but I wonder if it is as the Almighty God willed, when the poor and labouring class fight for their rights against the Capitalist. No, I say, when labour is driven, and I feel confident that if the 600 men of this institution had had a leader and had broken loose at this moment the price of blood would have been very heavy. And then the silence was suddenly broken by a stormy Welsh voice, singing. Everyone became alert. The word was passed. It was the boys in the condemned cell. It is Taffy Long singing, and then silence. No greater silence nor a more attentive audience has a great State singer ever had than the 600 prisoners accorded as this Welsh voice from the Chamber of Death filled the air in song, and each word as it left the singer's mouth could be heard, and thus he sang in a clear and strong voice:

They laid him away on the hillside,
Between the brave and the bold,
They scribbled his name on a scroll of fame
In letters as pure as gold.
My conscience shall never convict me,
He said with his dying breath,
May God in His Heaven speed the
freedom,
For which I am sentenced to death.

And as the last line died away, 600 voices broke loose, filled with emotion, to shout; some swelled the applause with banging of cell utensils in their cells, and for a few seconds he broke loose; it sounded like soldiers going over the top in Flanders, as voices filled with emotion shouted "Good boys." This continued until the light-out bells proclaimed silence. But the bell which meant the end of the last day for these brave men had sounded. The passions of the 600 prisoners were aroused and there was no hope for order. So it continued until the words, "Hush, they are singing again." Then once more the voices broke forth. To some it was foreign, to some it was the song of songs, Homeland, and here on his last night his thoughts had gone to his Mother Country. Never was that fine song sung by any Welshman as it was that night, and no braver singer and son of Wales ever sang "Land of My Fathers" than Taffy Long. Then once more the prisoners broke loose, and thus ended the eve of the 16th with the dying embers of their life, and then silence reigned supreme. Few slept that night. But the longest night has its ending, and the night of the 16th November had been a long one to the inmates of the prison cells. At last the silence was broken as the first shades of day threw its glory into the cell, and the inmates awoke without the prison bell calling them for the day's routine, as the bell is never rung on the day of an execution. Talking became general; it was the three unfortunate men who were the subject, and speculation as to how they would meet their death, which now was a matter of minutes. At last the warders on day duty arrived, and as the inmates were unlocked, breakfast was rushed up and the inmates were locked in their cells, which is the routine on days of execution. For a little while talking and the clash of spoons and dishes could be heard, but as the half-hour hooter in the railway workshops went, silence reigned in the section. And now let us turn to the place of execution, which is situated in a small wing by itself within a few yards of the gallows. And now, according to an eye-witness's story, I will give the details of the execution. About 6.45 the hangman and the Government doctor, chief warden and sheriff, entered the cells, while the warders lined the passage of a few feet to the gallows. As they entered, Long jumped up to attention, and as he was told his time had arrived he said, "Come on and get it over." He was then handcuffed behind his back, and stood in the passage. The same was done to Hull and Lewis. As they stood in Indian file, Lewis asked his comrades, "Are we downhearted?" Hull and Long replied, "No." Then Long said, "Come on, boys, we will show them how Britishers can die." In the section all the inmates were silent and on the alert, and the prison seemed to be like a church, not a sound to be heard. And just as the silence became unbearable, voices in unison could be distinctly heard coming from the cells, and then the word was passed, and hush, the great audience became silent as the three started on the path to death, singing:

"Then raise the scarlet standard high!
Within its shade we'll live or die.
Tho' cowards flinch and traitors sneer
We'll keep the red flag flying here."

At first the voices seemed distant, and then as they passed to the gallows door, where their comrade Strassen had passed away a few weeks ago, the three gave forth the full power of their combined voices. And then like a boat departing from the harbour their voices became faint as the gallows doors were closed on them, and yet they sang on to death. As they stood singing, on the trap-door, the hangman came trembling. While the others sang on, Long asked him why he was trembling, then joined in the singing, and as the trap-door fell they were singing the song for which they had fought and suffered. And from the outside world

GAS WORKERS' COMMITTEE

APPEAL.

Owing to the Executive of the I.T.W. Union withholding dispute pay from the Gas Workers, the above Committee were obliged to incur heavy responsibilities in order to pay every man and boy £1 and 10s. respectively. We confidently appeal to all sections of workers and generous citizens to assist us in clearing off this heavy debt. Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.

PATRICK FORDE, Chairman,
24 Pearse Square;
BERNARD FINNEGAN, Sec.,
16 Avondale Rd., Phibsboro'.

on the ears of the silent audience once more the hooter broke forth seven o'clock, the hour of death, and then at last someone said, "It is all over," as the doors dropping could be heard. And then Hell broke loose as it had done before, only now it seemed as if the voices were inflamed, and utensils were banged and cheers raged forth as cheers had never done before, and it was kept up until the cells were unlocked for the start of the day's work.

HARRY SHAW,
Convict No. 781.

CLASS SOLIDARITY.

WHITE STRIKERS SUPPORT BLACK.

An object-lesson in working-class solidarity comes from Rio de Janeiro.

In 1921 a strike of seamen took place at that port, and as ships arrived the crews were warned of the state of affairs by the pickets. A black striker named José on attempting to carry out this duty, was hindered by a policeman who, not being obeyed, instantly fired at José and was thrown into the water by him. Fifty policemen arrived and commenced a fusillade, putting eighteen bullets into the determined striker before he was overpowered, weak from loss of blood, but still strong and courageous enough to murmur rather than sing the International. In the struggle, José, only armed with a knife, killed two policemen and wounded several others.

For this he was condemned to 30 years' hard labour, which in effect, of course, meant life.

The revolutionary workers of Brazil, black and white alike, however, did not allow the matter to rest, and kept up an unceasing agitation for a new trial, claiming that José was no criminal but acted in self-defence. A new trial was ordered for February 8th this year, and after an all-night sitting, with 15,000 workers outside, the Court reversed the former decision and ordered José to be discharged.

On his release a great demonstration took place, white and black union men alike carrying him in triumph to his home.

TOURING IN SWITZERLAND.

Senator Foran and Mr. Mortished (Johnson's office-boy), are paying a visit to Geneva to give the Irish worker a lift-up. How they propose to make things right for Irish wage slaves by visiting Switzerland in company with the representatives of capitalist Governments and employers we leave to the Senator to inform us.

A happy and united family, surely!

JOIN THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.
Entrance Fee, 1/- . Subscriptions 3d. Weekly

STEEL WORKER CONVICTED UNDER PENNSYLVANIA SEDITION ACT.

Charges, that the steel corporations of Western Pennsylvania, Department of Justice Agents, and the Ku Klux Klan combined "to railroad steel workers to prison for their radical ideas" were made to-day in a statement issued by the American Civil Liberties Union on the recent seditious conviction in Mercer, Pa., of Tony Kovacovich, member of the Workers' Party. The Union will back an appeal of the case in the higher courts, according to the statement.

"The trial was conducted under intimidation by the Ku Klux Klan, which painted its sign along the roads around the courthouse, and on all roads leading up to Mercer," the Unions statement declares. "Kovacovich was convicted on the testimony of Department of Justice agent, Henry J. Lennon, who has been active in the prosecution of radicals in Pittsburgh and McKeesport. Former assistant district attorney Meyer of Pittsburgh, who has a record for radical prosecutions, assisted in the prosecution of Kovacovich, though he now holds no public office. Meyer was also active in the Pittsburgh May Day indictment last year and in the McKeesport free speech case."

Kovacovich, who has worked in the Pennsylvania steel mills for over 10 years, is one of the six Workers' Party members arrested on Feb. 12th in a raid by the local police of Farrell and held on charges of seditious "solely for having radical literature in their homes," according to the Union. He was convicted on seven out of the eight counts of the Pennsylvania Sedition Law, including membership in the Workers' Party, despite the ruling of the Court that the party was no trial. He is out on \$3,000 cash bail appeal of his case by attorney I. E. Ferguson and attorney Benajmin H. Marks. The other five cases are scheduled to come up on June 23, at Mercer Pa. The facts in the case as given out by the Civil Liberties Union are as follows:—

"On Lincoln's Birthday, the police of Farrell, acting under the personal supervision of Chief Leyshock, raided several homes, seized a quantity of literature and arrested six men, four of them members of the Workers' Party and two unaffiliated. One of these men, Tony Kovacovich, was convicted May 10 in Mercer under the Flynn Sedition Act of Pennsylvania.

"The raids were conducted without warrants. None of the men were charged with any overt act or even making radical speeches. At the preliminary hearings held before police Judge Joseph A. Franek on Feb. 16, Police Chief Leyshock made the following admissions:

1. The defendants as individuals did not commit any unlawful act, or make any speeches of any kind, or distribute literature.
2. Their sole offence was in having Workers' Party literature in their homes, and belonging to the Party.
3. Their homes were raided and the literature seized without warrants.
4. The police chief could not read the literature, which was printed in Croatian and recognised as legal by the United States Post Office Department. He did not know what it contained when he arrested the men.
5. He did not know accurately the nature or purposes of the Workers' Party.
6. He was in the habit of breaking up all Workers' Party meetings every time they were held for being radicals, though he couldn't remember what was said at these meetings.

"Despite these admissions by Chief of Police Leyshock, the defendants were bound over for trial, and one of them was convicted on May 10. The trial of Kovacovich brought out substantially the same facts. He was indicted under all the eight counts of the Pennsylvania Sedition Law, yet no definite action, speech, or writing, or even the distribution of literature was charged against

him in the indictment. Merely the general language of the act was used. Later one of the counts was withdrawn. Kovacovich was convicted on the remaining seven counts on the evidence of witnesses of doubtful standing that he had made alleged seditious remarks; and on the testimony of Department of Justice Henry J. Lennon as to the activities of the Workers' Party. Kovacovich was clearly convicted not for any act which he committed, but merely for membership in a radical organization.

FRONTIERS DELAY LABOUR CHANGES.

International Office Takes Up Topic of Upper Silesia—Hours of Work in Dispute.

GENEVA, April 15th (Special Correspondence).—At the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, held here, April 8th to 10th, labour problems of Upper Silesia were discussed, which had been previously been taken up in the 1922 Geneva Treaty, between Poland and Germany. One problem then was that Germany had very advanced social legislation, and German conditions of labour were equal to, if not in advance of, those of any other country in Europe. The negotiations of the Treaty decided, therefore, that they must make provision that the workers who had previously enjoyed the high degree of protection granted to workers in Germany should not suffer through being transferred to Polish sovereignty. Poland being largely and agricultural country, they feared that the strength of the agricultural party in the Government would act to the detriment of the industrial workers. A clause was accordingly included in the Treaty guaranteeing the workers at least the privileges they had enjoyed under German rule.

Hours Extended.

Actually what has happened is that, working hours in Germany have been extended, while Poland has recently ratified a number of the Washington Conventions, establishing inter alia, the eight hour day in that country. It is now the workers in the Berman part of Upper Silesia who are asking for the same measure of protection as is enjoyed by their comrades on the Polish side. The treaty, however, is conceived in exactly the opposite sense and at present there is no legal remedy.

It is impossible to make another German-Polish Treaty, and all that can be done is to attack the extension of hours in Germany. In the course of the discussion the German workers' delegate once more affirmed that the position in Germany in this respect was entirely exceptional and transitory and must not be taken as a precedent by other countries which were competitors of Germany, while the employers' group in the governing body questioned whether the time was opportune to discuss the matter.

There is no doubt that the position in Germany will have a moral effect, at all events, in other countries, and it will doubtless be used as an argument in opposition to the ratification of the Eight Hour Convention by the British Parliament. Although the eight hour day has long been adopted in practice in Great Britain, the ratification of the convention is regarded as of the highest importance by the International Labour Office, as other countries have ostensibly been holding back until Britain has given the lead.

Social Unit Cut Through.

The Polish Government representative drew attention to another difficulty—a case in which, as above mentioned, a social unit has been cut through. This concerned the question of social insurance, and the situation of people who had been paying into various funds, who now find themselves

cut off from the administration of those funds.

Article 312 of the Treaty of Versailles that where the German Government and the government concerned have not come to an agreement, a commission of five, one appointed by the German Government, one by the interested government, and three by the International Labour Office from neutral States shall be set up to deal with the matter. In the present instance the Polish representative had instructions from his Government to ask for the appointment of such a commission, but the governing body had had no notice and decided to ask for fuller information as to the cause of failure of direct negotiations.

NEW MEXICO WOMAN

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Woman climbed another rung in the ladder of public service this week when Mrs. Soledad C. Chacon assumed the duties of Lieutenant Governor of the State of New Mexico, U.S.A. A daughter of one of the old Spanish-American families, Mrs. Chacon, who is Secretary of State, automatically succeeded Jose A. Baca, Lieutenant-Governor, when a vacancy occurred.

In the event of the absence of Governor James Hinkle between now and January 1, when new officers will assume office, Mrs. Chacon will be acting Governor, or if a special session of the Legislature should be called she would be obliged to preside over the state Senate.

THE ARMY INQUIRY CAMOUFLAGE.

The report of the Army Inquiry Committee has been published, and, as we expected, it is a case of "the more we look the less we see."

They tell us that secret societies existed in the army. What an amazing piece of information. We wonder where they found it out. We used to think that the whole army was a secret society.

The Committee tries to camouflage the real point at issue. Let's be true. We know, and every man, woman and child in the country knows that the real issue was the question of jobs.

The members of the I.R.B. had upheld and implemented the Treaty. Many of them had suffered as a result of their actions. When the work of imposing the Treaty on the Irish people was finished these men expected to be rewarded for their labours. The rewards would be jobs. Instead of getting jobs they were demobilised. We are not concerned with any altruistic ideas or motives, we want to get at the truth. Cosgrave and his co-partners in iniquity used the I.R.B. men for their own advancement, and when the tools had served their purpose Cosgrave tried to dispense with them and replace them with other tools more respectable and controllable.

Such is the history, the true history of this so-called mutiny, and Cosgrave, in order to hide the dirt and filth which was liable to be stirred up by this upheaval, tries to cover it up by means of a Committee and drown it in a sea of words and meaningless phrases.

McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, informs us that Mr. Thomas Johnson's assistance was invited. Judging from the report Mr. Johnson did not avail of the invitation, and yet he has the audacity to get up and talk about "knowing rumours." If he knew rumours why didn't he go and have them thrashed out, and above all, why didn't he tell the truth about the whole affair. He knew and kept silent; we know and speak out. Did he also wish to hide and cover up the filth and dirt of the present regime. The mutiny is over now. The tools have been used and now they are cast aside. Perhaps it will teach them a lesson. Perhaps it won't.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.

GREECE

Affairs in Greece may take a change for the better now that the plebiscite has declared for a republic. Greek history since 1915 has been the history of intrigues between European powers and Greek officials, and even now, there are those who think that the republican element has been financed by France in order to strengthen the latter's position in the near east.

King George of Greece refused at first to take marching orders, but like all royalty he is easily pleased, and has been pacified by permission to retain his title as King of the Hellenes, and four-fifths of his income.

TURKEY

Since the abolition of the Caliphate, the grand national assembly at Angora has been busy on the new constitution. In regard to the franchise, every male over reaching eighteen, is eligible to vote in the parliamentary elections; the ladies are not yet included.

Ismet Pasha, the premier and foreign minister, declared that it is unnecessary for Turkey to side with any group of powers, as the sole aim of her foreign policy is to insure the security of the country and the maintenance of peace.

SYRIA

The independent movement in this country is led by Dr. Shabbender, who is at present in the states attacking the French for oppression. Little news leaks out from Syria, because the French censor all political news. They do not object, however, to our learning that some earthenware vases have been found alongside a mummy or two.

PERSIA

This country, also, cannot follow suit and dethrone its monarch. The people really wish a republic, but like many of their brethren in other lands, the Moslem clergymen and theological students are extremely conservative, and so they saved Persia from its natural development.

A Monster Concert

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Mansion House

ON

MONDAY, 30th JUNE, at 8 p.m.

To Help the Women and Children of the 45 Men Imprisoned

The best talent will perform.
Watch out for further announcements.

WORKERS UNION OF IRELAND

Members of No. 5 Branch

I.T.G.W.U.

A Mass Meeting

of all

Builders Labourers and Builders Providers
will be held in the
Mansion House

on

Thursday, 19th JUNE, at 8 p.m.

The "Junta" E.C. say you must be scabs.
We want your decision.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

A MASS DEMONSTRATION

To Demand the release of All Political Prisoners

will be held

ON MONDAY 23rd JUNE

Procession will start from Trades Hall, Capel Street, at 8 p.m. and afterwards march through city. Assemble outside Mountjoy Prison, where meeting will be held.

Bands will attend

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

DUBLIN BRANCH

A GENERAL MEETING

will be held in

The Trades Hall, Capel Street

on

Monday 30th June, 1924

at 8 o'clock

P. T. DALY will deliver a Lecture on
"The Irish Worker League—Policy and Prospects."

BOXING

BLACK v. WHITE

AT

IRISH STADIUM

Croke Park

SATURDAY, JUNE 21st.

Fifteen (3-min.) Rounds International Contest.

JACK PHOENIX

(Blackrock) V.

LEN JOHNSON

(Manchester). Coloured Middle-weight Champion of Great Britain

Fifteen Rounds Challenge Match:

KID DOYLE v. JOE BOSWELL

(Dublin)

(Blackburn)

Special Fifteen Rounds International Contest

WILLY WILSON v. BOB MILLER

(Dublin)

(Liverpool)

Also Butcher's Competition for Silver Cup.

WATCH FOR IRISH CHAMPIONSHIP AND GOLD BELT SHORTLY.

Free List entirely suspended.

Qualified Medical Man in attendance

Admission - - 1/3, 2/4, 3/6, Ringside 5/9

Tickets on Sale at Elvery's O'Connell Street.

Doors open 6 p.m. First Contest at 6.30 sharp.

THE PEARSE STREET WINDOW-CLEANING COMPANY.

24A ERNE STREET.

Tel. No. 4843.

The Company is composed of released prisoners who would be glad to receive orders. All men are insured and all work is guaranteed. Terms on application.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

LONDON READERS PLEASE NOTE

A London Group of the Irish Worker League has been formed. Open meetings, Sunday, 7.30 p.m. at Central Southwark Labour Centre: 124 Waterloo Road, London.

"Irish Worker" is On Sale

NEWSAGENTS

Battersea—A. Toleman, 54 Battersea Rise.
W.C.—Communist Party, 16 King Street
E.C.—Workers' Dreadnought, 162 Fleet Street.
Plumstead—O'Sullivan, 154 Plumstead Road.
East Greenwich—Johannes, 11 Blackwell Lane.
Deptford—Latter, Catholic Church.
Lewisham—Catholic Church.
Bermondsey—A Mallandain, 19 Parker Row, Dockhead.

Voluntary sellers wanted. Also members.
Write:—Hon. Sec., Irish Worker League, above address.

"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH."

We are helping to fill the stomach of the Irish working class, so that they also may march forward.

We offer all members of the Irish Worker League the following bargains:—

PRICE LIST.

Sardines	.....	3d. per tin
Oatmeal (Fine Scotch)	.....	3d. per lb.
Tinned Milk (Sweetened)	.....	10d. per tin
Rice	.....	4d. per lb.
Tinned Peaches (1lb. tins)	.....	8d. per tin
Linoleum. 2 yards wide	.....	5/- per linear yd.
Soap (3 lb. bars)	.....	1s. per bar
Soap (1 lb. tablet)	.....	4d. per tablet
Herrings in Tomato Sauce (tinned)	.....	6d. per tin
Kipper Herrings (tinned)	.....	5d. per tin
Kipper Snacks (tinned)	.....	2d. per tin

To be had any time, any day, at—

THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

All Kinds of Irish Manufactured Goods including Donegal and Connemara Tweeds and any and every other article manufactured in Ireland can be obtained from—

THE MACMORROUGH

Room D., 143-4 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

TEAS

SERVICE  QUALITY

"THANK YOU"

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

We are selling Tea at 2/6 per lb. that cannot be purchased in any shop in Dublin at 3/6.

Prompt and personal attention given to all orders.

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

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THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRÍDE ZAOLÁC

Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 51. NEW SERIES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1924

TWOPENCE

THE MARINO STRIKE

A NATIONAL FIGHT.

The Marino dispute still continues. Kenny the contractor says that he has no dispute with the men and that the strike is now in the hands of the Building Employers' Federation. Yet, when the Federation is approached they make the same answer: "We have no dispute on." Between whom does the dispute exist then? There cannot be a dispute unless two parties are engaged in it. The employers say there is no dispute. Well, why the strike. If they have no difference with the men why don't they let them return to work? We are quite aware there is a dispute between two Unions, not between two parties in one Union, as the daily press lyingly reports. On the Marino job 260 men are in the workers' Union of Ireland, and about 12 are in the Transport Union. Yet, the men are informed that only the Transport Union will be recognised. Such is the dispute. O'Brien, through the Building Employers' Federation, is trying to force the members of the W.U.I. to join the I.T.G.W.U. There is a vile conspiracy existing between O'Brien and the employers of the city, and not satisfied with that O'Brien gets the Government to threaten to interfere and force the men into the Transport Union. Why do the employers want the men to be members of that Union? The answer is simple. Because that Union is a scab supplying organisation. It is the tool, the willing tool of the employers. The members are controlled by the E.C. and are deprived of all power and voice in the management of the Union. This Union has been and still is the tool by means of which reductions of wages, lengthening of hours and worsening of conditions have been forced upon the workers, skilled and unskilled, of this country. Its membership in Dublin does not amount to 1,000 members in good standing, and we challenge contradiction on that statement, yet, through its influence with the employers of this city, the government and the Freemasons, it attempts to dictate to the Dublin working class. The time has come when that dictation and bullying must stop. The rank and file have now an Union which they themselves control, and that Union is going to settle the question of free choice in the selection of one's union. The question was fought out in '13 and decided, and it is being again fought in '24, and, like '13, it will again be decided.

The men at Marino are fighting in the front-line trenches. They are bearing the brunt of the battle and that battle is on behalf of the whole Irish working class; they stand or fall by the result. But there is little need for fear, the result is certain—the men will win and the Workers' Union will go on. O'Brien and his clique, with their armed guards, must go, even though all the Freemason Lodges, Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce and the Government say "Nay."

Every man and woman in Ireland must take sides in this fight. There can be no neutrals. On one side stands the rank and file, the gentlemen of no property; on the other side we see massed the armed forces of the State, the Courts of Law, the Press, the hellish secret societies and the financial power of the banks. Every enemy of the working class is supporting O'Brien, and we expect and demand every member of the working class to help and support the Marino men. This is not a sectional fight, it is a national fight, and as such it must be waged. The old slogan must again be raised: "Each for all and all for each." The Marino strikers have answered its call, and now they await in expectant certainty the answering call of their fellow workmen and women.

THE MARINO STRIKE.

THE MEN'S POSITION.

19 George's Quay, Dublin.
24th June, 1924.

The Editor.

A Chara,—Recent mis-statements in the press, in reference to the Building Dispute at Marino, oblige us to bring to your notice the facts of the case.

The beginning of the trouble was a statement by a Mr. Sheehan, an engineer on the job, that "he did not recognise the members of the Workers' Union of Ireland, but only those of Mr. Foran's Union"—meaning, of course, the I.T. & G.W.U.

This Mr. Sheehan, not being in charge of the employment of the men on the job, had no business to declare his partiality for any particular Union, in fact, his excursion into the field cannot be regarded as otherwise than an attempt to prop up the tottering I.T. & G.W.U. Mr. Sheehan is a relation of Mr. Kenny, the contractor for the Marino scheme, we understand, but notwithstanding that fact, Mr. Kenny's first business is to see that the work on which he is engaged, being of national importance, should be proceeded with smoothly, but he has made no effort to see to it that equality of recognition be granted to the workers in his employ.

The Workers' Union of Ireland have 260 men on the Marino job, the I.T. & G.W.U. something between 8 and 12. The position is, therefore, that a Union, whose membership is negligible, can hold up the only Union which is representative of the men, not for the purpose of maintaining a Trade Union principle or for securing better conditions, but to maintain a group of officials who have betrayed those who elected them to office.

The better to demonstrate the activities of the enemies of the Workers' Union of Ireland, it should be said that a night or two ago the foreman labourer on the Marino job was visited in his house by three armed men, who threatened to "fill him with lead," if he continued to engage members of the Union. This sort of action is not isolated, for on three other occasions Union

members have been similarly visited and threatened. On the previous occasions the matter was reported to the police, but the complaints received neither satisfaction nor assistance.

A statement has appeared in the papers that men have been compelled to join the Workers' Union of Ireland. It is an absolute untruth. All members of the Union come in of their own free will, and in not a single instance has compulsion been used. The reference to compulsion fits in better with the record of the parties who hire cowardly gunmen to threaten death to those who do not see their way.

The membership of the Workers' Union of Ireland, in the Dublin area, approximates to 17,000; in itself an answer to the imaginary charge of "compulsion."

CHAIRMAN, DISPUTE COMMITTEE,
DUBLIN NO. 1 BRANCH.

VOTES OF CONFIDENCE.

We saw in Thursday's papers that the Bread Van Drivers' Section had passed a vote of confidence in the E.C. of the Transport Union. Being curious we stopped the first bread van driver we met and asked was it true. He informed us that four men were present and that a meeting was called for next week of the section. Till then we'll retain our ideas.

STOP PRESS—MARINO:

It looks as if the evening papers will soon have to get out special editions to cope with the rush of advertisements from Parnell Square. A meeting of men "out" on the Marino job was advertised a night or two ago for Field Headquarters, York Street.

The outcome was a muster of 18 out of the 260 builders' labourers involved. Ald. Wm. O'Brien presided and amongst the speakers was Cathal O'Shannon. There was the usual flow of oratory to which we have been accustomed in recent times, but it was checked by a question by one of the workers as to why the Alderman had the 45 members of Dublin No. 1 Branch arrested under the Public Safety Act. As is usual with "Ole Bill," when faced with a difficulty he endeavoured to evade the issue by keeping silent. It is not a matter to be talked about and the Alderman recognises that his malignity has over-reached itself.

As a protest, 6 of the 17 men at the meeting left the Hall and O'Brien and his dozen friends had the building to themselves.

The manner in which meetings of sections are called by the Injunction Executive can be gauged by the fact that one of those allowed into the meeting stood up in the middle of the proceedings and left the hall, saying, he saw the meeting was for the Marino workers only.

"When it comes to a choice between a half starved baby and a half drowned pump, most people say! 'O, the poor pump!'" said Jim McLaughlan, when the pumpmen were withdrawn in a Cape Breton strike.

DUBLIN SHIPBUILDING

The Irish Engineering Industrial Union.

Dublin, 25th June, 1924.

The Editor, "Irish Worker."

A Chara,—I am instructed by my Executive to ask you to insert the enclosed copy of reply of our General President to the leading article of the "Freeman" of the 16th inst.

Yours faithfully,

P. O'HAGAN, Gen. Sec.

The Irish Engineering Industrial Union Hall,

6 Gardiner's Row, Dublin.

17th June, 1924.

To the Editor, "Freeman's Journal."

Your leader of yesterday's date on above subject makes it necessary for me as an official of one of the Unions mentioned to place the facts of the case before the public. Your leading article bristles with inaccuracies, which convinces me that you are either misinformed or are deliberately misrepresenting the position. For instance, "Hitherto they have rejected with the same uncompromising stubbornness all attempts on the part of Messrs. Vickers to arrange terms on a basis of mutual concessions." Now, it would be interesting, I am sure, to know what attempts Messrs. Vickers ever made to arrange terms on a basis of mutual concessions. If, by mutual concessions, is meant take all and give none, certainly Messrs. Vickers were overflowing with concessions. They were certainly very frank and definite in their statements on every occasion when they met the workers, and, at no time were they prepared to concede anything, and very bluntly stated that they were not concerned as to how men were expected to work and themselves and their families to live on the wages suggested; the only thing they were concerned with was the building and repairing of ships at prices that would enable Messrs. Vickers to make what they are pleased to term a reasonable profit.

Now, a word as to the supposed agreement arrived at by the Boilermakers' and Shipwrights' Unions of Great Britain. You say this settlement has yet to be accepted by the Irish Engineering Union and the Irish Transport Workers. That is so, although there are a few others who will have something to say before things can be finally settled in the Dublin Shipyards. The Irish Transport Workers are no doubt well able to look after their own interests, and no matter how the (British) officials of the Boilermakers' and Shipwrights' Societies try to camouflage the position here in Dublin in order to save their faces on the Tyne or the Clyde, and no matter what agreements they make, they cannot open the yards in Dublin without the co-operation of the Irish Engineering Industrial Union, Irish Transport Workers, Associated Smiths, Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers and Operative Plumbers. Why were those bodies not invited to the Conference held in the offices of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce last Thursday, or why were they not made aware of such a conference being held? Who was responsible for calling this conference together? These are questions that require an answer. The officials of that Department know perfectly well that such a conference could not settle the Shipyard question. It may be said—in fact I understand it has been said—that these two Unions which are supposed to have made the agreement, catered for the majority of the men of both trades. This, on behalf of the Irish Engineering Union, I emphatically deny as far as the Port of Dublin is concerned, and nobody knows it better than the officials of both the Boilermakers' and Shipwrights'

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Members of the National Health Insurance Society will not take action until further instructed.

By Order

EXECUTIVE.

Societies. Whatever the reason, the fact remains they have come here from Newcastle-on-Tyne and Belfast and gone back again, having tried to stampede the workers of Dublin into acceptance of a starvation wage in order to help to swell the coffers of Messrs. Vickers and to appease the dissatisfaction of their members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the result of the recent demands for increases there. So much for the agreement boosted by you.

You state that if the arrangement goes through, meaning that if the settlement is accepted by the Irish Engineering Union and Irish Transport Workers, 1,000 men will be immediately employed, and an additional 500 within a very short period. I do not know whether that statement is a figment of your imagination, Mr. Editor, or whether anybody is pulling your leg, but it would be interesting to know how many men were employed per week on an average in the Dublin Dockyard during the three or six months prior to the yard closing down. It is doubtful if it ever reached 1,000 at its very busiest time during the war. It might also be interesting if somebody would let us know the numbers of men employed in shipyards throughout Great Britain during the war and the numbers employed at any period for the last year. If Messrs. Vickers cannot keep their yards in Barrow fully employed, or anything like fully employed, does anybody believe they are going to act the fairly godmother to Dublin and bring fulness and plenty thereto out of their generosity to the Shipyard-workers of Dublin.

Before closing, Mr. Editor, I would like you, or anybody else interested in the Shipbuilding Industry in Dublin to let the workers concerned know how they are expected to work in a shipyard and live and keep their families alive on the wages offered. I will not go into the question of the wages for labourers as they seem to me too ridiculous for discussion. But the skilled men who are supposed to be receiving fabulous wages are asked to work for something like 57/- and 58/- per week for Smiths and Shipwrights. A man to work in a shipyard has to work hard, and in order to work hard he has got to be fed, and well fed, without any luxuries. If he hasn't the wherewithal to feed himself sufficiently, well, he is not able to stand up to his work and has to lie off sick with the result that he is neither able to buy medicine for himself nor food for his wife and family. This is the problem the shipyard workers have got to solve and they are prepared to listen to anybody who has the remedy.

However, if Messrs. Vickers are prepared to guarantee employment for 1,000 men, not to speak of the additional 500, the workers for whom I speak will consider their proposals.

Yours faithfully,

GENERAL PRESIDENT,

I. E. I. Union.

WHY NOT IRISH FIRMS ALSO.

In a speech before the Convention of American National Association of Manufacturers in New York last week, Isaac J. Sherman, president of Arcos America Inc., said that in a few years Russia would be the greatest market in the world. He said that he personally knew of four firms in New York, which, during the first four months of this year, did with the Soviet Union a business exceeding 20,000,000 dollars.

SOME PLAIN TALKING.

(We take the following letter from the "London Times" for Monday, June 23rd):

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—May I state one cause of strikes and two remedies? The cause of strikes is, again and again, because the men are convinced that the companies and directors will do nothing for the employees off their own bat, but only under pressure. I have been a member of the Labour Party and have tried to present the constitutional and conciliatory point of view. But when I resisted or denounced the agitator or the Communist I was always ham-strung by the retort of the agitator: "Can you give me any case on a large scale where employers have given their men an advance, without that advance being extorted by strikes or threats of strikes?" I am not alluding to private employers, but to public services, such as mines, railways, transport, docks.

And over and over again we are told by the directors that such and such an advance will mean ruin for the industry. In the end, after a strike and infinite inconvenience, the advance is given and the industry is not ruined.

And now for the remedies. (1) The public ought to know the facts, i.e., "cards on the table." The public in the long run judge rightly: but how maddening it is to see a strike precipitated (in which we suffer) without having any material for judgment before the strike begins. We ought to be told the facts, i.e., the owners have not carried out an agreement, or the men have broken a contract.

(2) If, e.g., the railway companies would, on their own initiative, give the men some advance which justice or kindness prompted, without waiting for a threat, it would clear the whole air. It would give a reply to the agitator's argument stated above. There has been talk of a week's holiday on full pay. Well, don't we all want it, and more? Do directors lose their salary for a month when they go to Scotland or the seaside? I am quite unable to reconcile the fact that I have a month's holiday every year on full pay with the fact that the engineer-driver, or the dockyard man, or the collier, can only take a holiday by losing his pay. It isn't a holiday at all: it's a fast day really. If the directors could ever say, e.g., "You want a week's holiday on full pay? Well, we like our holiday, too, and will give you ten days," I say that it would revolutionize the whole Labour feeling in this country. After all, we must consider Labour as much as shareholders, for they don't go without their dividend during their holiday.

Yours, etc.,

WALTER CAREY.

We think that our readers will agree that the letter is interesting. The writer says that strikes are caused because the workers know that the employers will never offer an advance of wages or better working conditions of his own free will. He always waits until he is forced to give the workers their demands. He says the public should know the facts. We agree. Yet, when the workers submit their side of the case to the daily press for publication, the papers either refuse publication or publish a distorted and chopped-up statement, while at the same time they devote columns to the employers' side of the argument. His views on "holidays" are quite unique coming from a man who is evidently imbued with the capitalist outlook.—Ed. I.W.

Comrades! Don't fail to subscribe liberally towards the Dependents of the gallant "45" confined to prison.

Letters to the Editor

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

LONDON BRANCH

DEAR COMRADE,

I am instructed by resolution of the above organization to bring under your sympathetic observation a campaign expressly for the release of all Irish prisoners—80% of whom are working class units, suffering inquisitorial persecution unknown in the evil sway of Imperial power.

The working-class of other countries know too well the current forms of oppression common to capitalistic governance—in Ireland a vicious intensification of this international plague exists, degenerate, demoralized, despicable. This pernicious "plunderbund" in its career has exhausted all possibilities of cruelty, rancour, and revenge. It has destroyed individuals, groups, organizations—no forward struggle is possible—the gunbully takes the field. A trade dispute—the uniformed strike-breaker intervenes. A trade-union principle involved—armed thugs threaten destruction and murder. A question of wages, hours, conditions of labour, the affected localities bristle with bayonets, on murder bent. There is no relaxation of this "terror" in sight; there are indications of its extension. Irrespective of person, age, sex, or physique the murder machine clutches—ruthless, cruel, corrupt; recruited, built and maintained for the sinister purpose of crushing any opposition, industrial, social, political.

Every conceivable torture and degradation has been inflicted upon their victims those struggling against the continuance of organised brutality, batoning, unemployment, starvation and emigration.

The partition of Ireland, severing the solid working-class into two hostile camps, encourages exploitation by two Imperial groups both criminally intent on perpetuating the inherent evils of the prevailing order; serving the universal master—Capitalism.

Our cause is your cause—an international cause. We a working-class organization demand your active co-operation and support in agitating for the release of our and your working-class comrades from the jails of Great Britain, Free State, and Northern Ireland.

Bring your industrial, and political intelligence to bear on this issue, a working-class issue of the first magnitude; an international issue in all its aspects. The interest you manifest will be the measure of your fraternity with the workers of Ireland; your self-interest will decide whether the workers in Ireland survive—defeat.

Your local M.P., your Trade-union leaders, your spokesmen, can move effectively, urgently, on working-class principles and stir Governments into bare justice. We fraternally trust you will further consolidate the common aims and interests and aims of the working-class of these islands by identifying yourselves with the object in view.

Yours in comradeship,
P. B. MacMORROUGH, Sec.

The determination of the "Free State" Junta to glut their hatred at any cost on their defenceless victims, with brazen disregard for even the prevailing forms of law encourages a vile, apish military clique and their scabs, facisti in outlook and purpose to impose sentences ranging from 20 years penal servitude on mere youths—farm-workers, town-workers, clerks, and other tradesmen; on men in the prime of life who will be broken and senile if allowed to submit to their terms of imprisonment. The treatment is so harsh—the menace of insanity is ever-present, the moral and physical fibre of the prisoner is so under-

nourished, the brutishness to the person is so constant that a gradual reaction is setting in rendering the prisoner powerless to fight the ravages of disease and decay, rampant in jails, concentration camps and other places of detention of men accustomed to the rigorous daily toil of the working-class. What of their dependants? Are these to be allowed to compete in destitution, while the body snatcher is gorged and feted by kindred elements here?

(This circular has been sent to all English Trades Unions.)

THE CASE OF THE EX-CONNAUGHT RANGERS

12 CASTLE STREET, DUBLIN

June 21st, 1924.

THE EDITOR,

IRISH WORKER.

A Chara,

As can be learned from the Dublin Press of the 18th and 19th inst. the men of the Connaught Rangers who took part in the mutiny in India in June 1920, are nowhere at home in Ireland with absolutely no provision made for them.

We have formed a Committee to bring our case before the notice of our fellow Countrymen in order that some measure of justice may be meted out to us.

We shall esteem it a favour if you would mention at any of your public meetings the scandalous manner in which the lads of the Connaught Rangers have been treated since their release from English convict prisons.

On behalf of the Committee,

JOHN FLANNERY,

Hon. Sec., pro tem.

To Editor, "Irish Worker."

21st June, 1924.

Dear Comrade,—I see by yesterday's issue of the "Irish Worker" that your printer would not publish my article on the "New Ireland Society," because it was generally libellous and abusive. May I point out to the readers of the "Worker" that the article above referred to was not written with the object of giving vent to personal spite, as it was the first of many articles we would not have spared any office—whether Irish, English or Scottish—that works on the system of transfers. The intention of the writer was to give his own class (the workers) a chance of protecting themselves from being transferred from one Society or Company to another at the pleasure of the Collector who shifts from one office to another that works on the system of transfers.

I can assure you, Mr. Editor, it is not the intention of the writer to let the matter drop. A pamphlet, with a full list of the offices, their make up and details, will be published within a few weeks, so then we might get them all into the open and once and for all clean up one of the scandals that has eaten into our commercial life like a cancer. The greater the "truth" the greater the "libel." Therefore, I ask you as a favour not to publish any extracts from my article, but retain same for me, as they may as well all come at once when the pamphlet is issued. And if we succeed in doing nothing more than letting the workers know the truth, I, for one, will be well pleased with the reward.

"WORKER'S REPUBLICAN."

RATHNALEEN
NENAGH.

24/6/24.

THE EDITOR,

IRISH WORKER.

A Chara,

Just dropping you a line to give you some news from Nenagh and district.

Tom Johnson held a meeting in Nenagh on Sunday last, but there were only about 200 present, a small number considering that

the area organised for the meeting contains 3 or 4 thousand workers. Just before the meeting armed military appeared on the streets. I suppose Tom did not want interruptions. I am sorry to have to say there are some workers in Tipperary who have not found out Johnson, O'Brien and Co. yet, but their numbers are gradually diminishing. I was glad to know of the success of the Workers' Union of Ireland. It will be the death-blow to O'Brien and Co. Send us news of Union happenings in Dublin.

Your fraternally,

WILLIAM GLEESON.

SANDYFORD BRANCH.

VENNARD'S BLUFF.

The Annual Meeting of the Sandyford Branch of the I.T.G.W.U. was held on Tuesday, 19th June. We have a detailed report of the proceedings, but as the meeting was mostly occupied in listening to the oratorical efforts of Vennard, Redmond and Gurra Byrne, we are not publishing the report. One point only we wish to mention. Vennard said at the meeting that he would argue the issue with any of the other side on any platform in Dublin. He was given a chance to do so at Wexford, but evidently he did not feel in the humour at that occasion. We will now give him another opportunity.

We invite him to debate the question at issue between the E.C. of the Transport Union and ourselves at a Public Meeting in the Mansion House, or such other public place as he may choose. He can fix the time and place and we on our part promise him a fair hearing. We await his acceptance and call his bluff.

RANK AND FILE CONTROL—MORYAH:

One Peter Osborne, of North Great George's Street, "delegate" to the recent I.T. & G.W.U. Conference, has been showing how things are done in a "rank and file" Union. The said "delegate" once represented the Bacon section, but was thrust into exterior darkness by the members, being a sufferer from Executivephobia of a most malignant type. In such cases the bite of the animal is fatal.

In a "rank and file" Union, like the I.T. & G.W.U., the rank and file have the honour of paying the contributions, and the Executive having got the dibs say "What we have we hold." It is all so simple.

But to get back to Peter Adolphus Osborne. Representing nobody in particular, but himself and Public Safety "Bill," he sat as a delegate at the recent Parnell Square "Conference." Perhaps Mr. O. has a hope that he will save "Bill" O'Brien's bacon. It can't be done. We are making arrangements to dispose of the whole carcass and we will find a use even for the squeak.

THE MISSING LINK.

The limit of hypocrisy is reached when men like Chief Justice Kennedy and Attorney General J. L. O'Byrne attend the pilgrimage to Wolfe Tone's grave at Bodenstown. These job-ridden gentlemen follow the salary cheque everywhere. In a Communist State they would be found licking the boots of Communism. In a Capitalist State they are the fairest bloom on the Capitalist tree. In the gallery of "patriotism" at Bodenstown we missed one name; it would have been the finishing touch. Where was "Felix" Johnson?

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR DELEGATE.

The Australian Representative to the Imperial Labour Conference, Colonel the Hon. R. A. Crouch, has arrived in London, and his address is 92 Guilford Street, Russell Square.

(We wonder what Union he belongs to.)

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

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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

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THE MARINO STRIKE

STRIKE BENEFIT PAID TO 260 MEN.

At the moment of writing, the men on strike at the Marino job are being paid strike pay by their Union—the Workers' Union of Ireland. For the information of the "Independent" and its kindred propaganda sheets we are giving the exact and true number of the men on strike. They number 231, including some boys, and every one of them will be paid strike benefit. The new Union has been in existence less than three weeks, and yet it can pay strike pay to a couple of hundred men. Not a bad beginning for an organisation run and controlled by the much abused rank and file.

To-night's event is a momentous one, and will greatly influence a quick settlement. Certain people in this town have been busy telling the Employers' Federation that the New Union could not pay strike pay. The employers have listened to that advice and now they find it wrong. The Union can pay strike benefits and will continue to do so as long as the men decide to remain on strike. We give the employers of the city a grave warning. Do not let yourselves be used as pawns in the hands of O'Brien & Co. The Workers' Union is here to stay. It voices the desires of the labouring men and women of Dublin. O'Brien is discredited and will use any means to uphold his position in the labour movement in this country. He intends to fight the Workers' Union through the employers of the city. They are to be the tools. (The Workers' Union is ready to fight, but it does not invite fight. All it asks of the employing class is a fair deal, and given that O'Brien & Co. will quickly cease to function.)

Such is our warning. It is not official, but as a journal that is interested in all labour matters and knowing the Irish Labour Movement, to its smallest detail, we give it out. We urge all employers to read it carefully. It deserves deep thought, and, if followed, will save them much trouble, time and money.

REDUCED TO THE RANKS.

The "Red Herring," otherwise Archibald, has been reduced to the ranks. He used to be an office-boy or something else in the "Vice of Labour" office and in his spare time he used to drill "Ole Bill's" Army, but now he is only allowed to give out handbills and paste up posters.

It's a shame, and after all the hard work he's done for Bill. Gurra will want to be careful.

COUNTY DUBLIN NOTES.

Baldoyle Branch is now in the Workers' Union over a fortnight and its Secretary, Mick Nolan, came across with the Branch. Yet, Mr. O'Brien sends out two gunmen to Baldoyle this week to sack Mick Nolan. What an efficient gentleman he is, sacking a man who has left a fortnight previously.

All the North County is falling in line, and meetings will be held in Swords, Rush and Baldoyle on Sunday to stir things up.

A Branch of the Workers' Union has been started at Deansgrange and friend Dowdall has taken charge. All South County men must join up there for the present until other branches can be organised, which will not occur for some weeks, as the organisers are overwhelmed in Dublin City with such work.

Dun Laoghaire is in full swing and its membership is growing apace. In another column we carry a short story of the Annual Meeting of the Sandyford Branch of the Transport Union. One point is left out. The members were told that if only three would remain loyal to the E.C. the Branch would be continued and the aid of the Union given them, and hearing this, all the members walked out and Gurra hadn't even the required three. Seemingly the South County is becoming as insubordinate as the North County.

BOYCOTTING THE DEAD.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Hardiman was met going out to Glasnevin. When asked his reason for travelling to such a destination he said he was going out to get the grave-diggers to refuse to bury corpses brought out by Waller's funeral establishment of Denzille Street, because the men in that firm are members of the Workers' Union of Ireland. "Ole Bill" won't even let the dead rest.

BUTCHERS AND BUTCHERS' PORTERS.

Two separate meetings of the above sections were held on Wednesday night, the Butchers' meeting at their hall in Gardiner Street, and the Butchers' Porters at High Street. The latter voted 100% strong to come over to the Workers' Union of Ireland, and 90% of the Butchers voted to come over. So in future we can be sure that our meat is dressed by union labour.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

The Executive met on Wednesday, the 25th. Various projects in connection with the objects and development of the League were discussed.

The question of holding the ordinary meeting of the League on next Monday evening, the 30th, was brought up by Councillor Lawlor, who pointed out that it would clash with the concert organised by the Gas Workers' Strike Committee in the Mansion House for that date.

It was eventually decided to postpone the ordinary meeting of the League to Monday evening, 7th of July, in the usual place, Council Rook, Trades' Hall, at 8 o'clock. Members take note.

The members of the Executive are notified that the next meeting of the E.C. will be held in the Trades' Hall, July 1st., at 8 o'clock p.m. sharp.

THE "45" DEPENDENTS FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Sean Casey	0	5	0
No. 3 Branch	5	15	3
Collected at Public Meeting 22/1/24	8	14	3
P. B. MacMorrough (London)	0	10	0
S. Willis (Cork)	0	1	0

AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT ON THE 1923 RULES.

The following circular is old but still of interest. It is worth studying, and especially the second paragraph. The circular shows the unanimity with which the new rules were supposed to have been received through the country. And the Conference was not even satisfied that the interests of the rank and file were safeguarded, never mind being specially catered for. But—well, the longer you live the more you learn.

Carlow, 22nd May, 1924.

At a Conference of the Co. Carlow branches I.T. & G.W.U., held in Carlow on Sunday, 18th May, the forthcoming elections for National Executive Officers and National Executive Council Members under New Rules came up for discussion.

The Conference were unanimously of opinion that the outgoing Executive Committee have not properly facilitated the rank and file of the Union in studying the Rules in connection with the elections and that the circular letter of the 4th March, 1924, (G.14) was in no way specific and offered no instructions to small branches as to how they could secure nominations if they so desired. Arrangements were always made heretofore for even the smallest branch to have a definite say as to the composition of the Executive Committee and the election of General Officers. Instructions of a similar nature for the impending elections should have been circulated this year.

That this point may be surmounted, the Co. Carlow Conference submit that the proper course to be adopted now is that the Delegate Conference fixed for 17th June, 1924, should be postponed until August 18th, 1924, in order that each branch be given an opportunity of reconsidering the whole position.

The Co. Carlow Conference is of opinion that Rules 80 and 88 for the purpose of the 1924 Conference and that they should be suitably amended by the Delegate Conference when it does meet, otherwise small branches will never be afforded an opportunity of nominating either E.C. Officers or E.C. Members.

The Co. Carlow Conference request your co-operation and support to have the Conference postponed with a view to securing more time to submit amendments to rules.

We would also direct your attention to Agenda which has come to hand. This Agenda provides for the election of General Officers and N.E. Council Members, before amendments of rules are discussed. This is contrary to procedure in every well-conducted Annual Trade Union Conference, when rules are under discussion. We therefore suggest that Nos. 8 and 9 of Agenda should be disposed of before No. 7 of Agenda is taken up.

The Co. Carlow Conference further suggests that unless the Delegate Conference is postponed until the date above mentioned, great care should be exercised in the adoption of standing orders, and further, that the clauses of Rule 73 page 26 be re-arranged so that clause (b) of this rule be not taken up until clauses (c), (d), (e), (f) of rule have been disposed of.

We suggest that you submit the circular to a general meeting of your branch, immediately and obtain a decision with a view to instructing delegate or delegates for your Group who have been appointed to attend this Annual Conference.

JAMES BYRNE (Muinebeg).

Signed:

E. DOYLE, T.D.
THOMAS COSGRAVE.
THOMAS O'NEILL, TULLOW.

JOIN THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.
Entrance Fee, 1/- Subscriptions 3d. Weekly

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Dublin Workingmen and Women
Affiliated to the Dublin Workers' Council.

FELLOW WORKERS.

It is now four years ago since the split in the old Dublin Trades Council. During that period the majority of the workers have been alleged to be in affiliation with the Workers' Council. They have—but without their knowledge. A small junta of ambitious men, in your names and mine, congregated together and in our names passed the resolutions submitted to the junta to each other and to their satellites. That was bad enough, because, by our very supineness, we gave them what seemed authority. They utilised the most corrupt machine in the country, aided and abetted by the capitalist press. Any man who dared to differ with them was marked down for destruction; any man who suffered them was allowed to do so quietly and to do as he liked. If the delegate of any Union manifested any desire to criticise the "gang" he was machined out of his position as delegate; failing which his Union was absorbed. One day the views of the junta were in favour of "Irish Unions"; then some independent spirits hovered on the horizon and the views changed. Item, the Irish Woodworkers and the Amalgamated Woodworkers! The Transport Union "organised" a section for Insurance Agents; but there were about two dozen left with the Amalgamated Insurance Agents. Why? In order to secure a position for the "Bug" Byrne—and, incidentally, one sure vote for the junta! The tailors, ditto. Now, may I ask the members of the different Unions when did they vote to join the Workers' Council? Let each of you ask the question. When did the Bricklayers, the Plasterers, the Drapers' Assistants, aye, the Transport Union—when did they vote to join this oligarchy? When did the Bakers vote? Was it not the well-paid officials who, in our names—their employers' names—voted for us? Is it not time to change all this?

What is the position at the moment? Some couple of months ago the Gas Workers were called out on strike by the Executive of the Transport Union. The strike was to enforce the neglected clauses of an agreement which had been signed nearly six months before. The agreement contained a large number of paragraphs: each par. dealt with the settlement of some working grievance. The only par. that was put in operation was one reducing the wages of the workers. The dispute was taken over by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and they sent Mr. F. J. Allen as their representative. When the Conference opened the representatives of the workers were told that the terms of reference had been reduced to one—the right of an employee to remain a member of the Transport Union after he had been promoted to the clerical staff; the "Executive" of the Transport Union was the only body he was empowered to negotiate with—an honour which the men's representatives refused, and they held that the enforcement of the agreement of 1923 should be in the terms of reference. They nominated Jim Larkin as their leader in the negotiations. Results. Negotiations broken off; and the capitalist press, carefully subsidised with ads., pointed out how foolish the men were. The "Executive" who had sanctioned the strike refused the men their strike pay! And for the reason that the men had appointed Jim Larkin to represent them. Jim Larkin, who had picked the gang of them, practically the whole of them from the gutter, was styled a non-unionist! Still the game did not work! The men stuck together and the men won. But before that Larkin had decided that the moneys which were coming in to the relief of the salary bills of the "Executive"

should be used instead for the payment of the strike benefits of the heroic Gas Workers. All moneys collected should be paid over to the Provisional Committee in Liberty Hall. Practically all the moneys are paid in on Sunday morning—or used to be. And in order to starve the children and the wives and the aged parents of the Gas workers, the self-elected "Executive" ordered—once more in the columns of the capitalist press—that Liberty Hall should be closed on Sunday. Barney Conway and the others of the noble 45 decided that it was their hall; that the moneys of the men on the quays of Dublin—Senator Thomas Foran to the contrary notwithstanding—paid for it. They remained in possession, in quiet possession, for the night. But in the wee sma' hours Mr. O'Brien, better known as "Ole Bill," sent the armed forces into the hall to arrest the men who had provided him with a job, a position, and a salary five times greater than he had thought he was worth—vide the minutes of the Amalgamated Tailors. And all to starve the kids of the Gas workers!

Eventually the Gas Co. were compelled to negotiate and the men won a noble victory. They secured revision of working conditions; the matters which had been disputed were settled and it transpired that the one matter which had been included in the terms of reference had been given away by the Union some time before the Conference. But before this happy consummation the Workers' Council took a hand in the game. Mr. Tom Irwin, it would seem, is the President of the Workers' Council, and at a meeting to which the Gas workers were invited, he told them that if they left the matter in his hands he would guarantee them their strike pay. They were to select him and not Jim Larkin—and behold this modern Carnot would lead them to victory. Poor Tom, we believe, actually believed he would too. Such are the vagaries of these men!

At the moment there is a dispute at Marino. Ninety-five per cent. of the men have left the Transport Union and joined the Workers' Union of Ireland. The representative of the boss would not recognise the delegate of the new Union. One Kane, who had been a paid shop steward of the Transport Union, threatened to draw all his whole seven men off the job if the 260 others did not immediately bow their necks to the yoke of the "Executive"—and, more important, pay up their subs. and his little commission. A fellow named Moran sent men down to take up the jobs—to one of whom he gave a card without his having paid any subs. The men left and the men were and are prepared to resume at once upon the recognition of the delegate of their Union. But, in order to buttress up their positions, the gang threatens that if the boss on the Marino job recognises the new Union the tradesmen will be at once withdrawn. And now the Government comes to their rescue with a further threat to withdraw the grants. Are ye going to stand it? Are ye willing to allow these things to be done in your names? If not, take action! If you are willing to leave this where it is, then wallow, ye slaves! If you are prepared to associate with the gang who jailed the 45 men who were trying to get the wherewithal to fight your battle and their own, then John Mitchell—and he alone—could find words to fittingly describe ye—bellowing slaves and genteel dastards!

COŞA MOR.

INCHICORE.

Our notes of this Branch will be short, but from next week onwards we expect to have regular "Inchicore Notes" written by an Inchicore man, which will be of interest to Inchicore people.

The new Branch is forging ahead and is rapidly nearing full strength. A show of cards will soon be taken in Inchicore and we'll see what's what, and who's who.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED:

We, the Insured Members of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, Aff. No. 52, hereby demand to be transferred from the above Society to the Federated Friendly Health Insurance Society, Aff. No. 17, as from the 7th July, 1924, on the same conditions as Transfer of Members resident outside the Irish Free State.

CHAIRMAN: PATRICK MURRAY.
24/6/24.

RESOLVED:

That this meeting of members of the National Health Insurance Society, I.T. & G.W.U., request the Commissioners to immediately take charge of the said Society, on account of applicants being insulted and having to pass through armed thugs, hired at a weekly wage by the I.T. & G.W.U.

And, whereas, it is common knowledge that servants of the said Society have misapplied the moneys, and one Johnson is now in prison as a result of defalcations, due to lack of control and supervision of the Society's accounts, which lack of supervision and lack of proper control still obtain, it is requested that the Commissioners, for the reasons stated, comply with the petitioners' request.

CHAIRMAN: PATRICK MURRAY.
24/6/24.

THE INDUSTRIAL HERETICS.

By RALPH CHAPLIN.

They say we are revolters—that we stirred
The workers of all nations to rebel—
And that we would not compromise with Hell
But damned it with our every deed and word;
They feared us as we faced them undeterred,
And gave us each a coffin or a cell
In this steel cave where living corpses dwell—
Hate-throttled here that we might not be heard.

We are those fools too stubborn-willed to bend
Our necks to wrong, and parley and discuss.
To-day we face the awful test of fire—
The prison, gallows, cross—but in the end
Your sons will call their children after us
And name their dogs from men you now admire.

NO. 3 BRANCH.

As reported in our columns last week, No. 3 Branch has transferred to the new Union. The transport Hall, 74 Thomas St., is garrisoned by gunmen. The Workers' Union office is at 17 High Street. The Transport Hall is deserted and no members are going in. We had hoped to publish two photographs this week, one showing 74 Thomas St. deserted by members and guarded by gunmen, and 17 High St. crowded with men wishing to join up and the premises quite open to the public. Unfortunately, they were too late. We will publish them next week.

To all members of No. 3 Branch:—We have been asked to inform you that your contributions will be taken at 17 High St., where Jack Bohan is in attendance. All Union matters are carried on there and all complaints and grievances must be reported at that office. Nearly every member of No. 3 Branch of the Transport Union has already transferred. Those who have not done so had better move quickly, because a show of cards will be shortly called for on all up-town jobs, and those who haven't the right card had best beware.

We are informed that a son of Joe Neill, of Market fame, is helping to hold 74 Thomas St. Is this true, Joe?

Between the Government which does evil and the people who accept it there is a certain shameful solidarity.—Victor Hugo.

THE NEXT WAR*

Just as the Birmingham manufacturers and the foundries, and the ship builders, and owners, and the Kynocks and other powder manufacturers for over a quarter of a century stirred up a propaganda against Germany, which later made them rich at the cost of countless lives—lives of the common workers—a similar propaganda has long been nursed in the U.S.A. against Japan, no doubt inspired by the big munition firms, the manufacturers of heavy armour plating, the makers of uniforms and also those who want orders for coffins by the half-million lots.

This inevitable war has been brought much nearer by the passage of the new Immigration Act, which excludes Japanese immigrants from the United States.

Japan has long been exploited by American capitalists, but the cow is now about milked dry.

Despite L'acadio Hearn who years ago wandered to that country, became part of it, interpreted its soul and dying there, urged upon Japan never to lose its soul for "Western" civilization," their exploitation by European and particularly American capitalists, caused the workers to adopt modern ideas of collective bargaining, and socialist and communist organisations, as the only method of dealing with foreign and native exploiters of their labour.

This new leaven in Japan can scarcely stop the incitements of their own munition and armour plate and coffin manufacturers from "avenging this insult" within the next few years. Already there is a demand to deport all Americans and other portents of the coming struggle which may doubtless be delayed until this "red" movement becomes strong in the United States. Then the war dogs will be unleashed, the flags waved, the jingo spirit aroused, and men sent to slaughter the Japs, to the end that the present masters shall remain in power and the workers remain enslaved.

Russia's Victory.

The bottom has been knocked out of American diplomacy and intrigue by China's recognition of the Worker's Government of Russia. China for nigh upon a century has been carved and butchered and "Treaty Pacts" established on the harbours draining her richest trade routes, by several imperialist powers—England, France, Czarist Russia, and Bismark's Germany and the United States.

China too, has become "civilized" to an alarming extent so much so, that she wants to kick the strangers out of her own house. These strangers have financed and instigated a couple of revolutions and overturned a few Chinese elected Governments, also staged several joint naval displays during the past two years, to keep their Chinese holdings secure.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is a sort of Gandhi or De Valera set up a republic around one of the British "cessions" and a year ago conferred with Russian diplomats. Three months ago China wanted to recognise Russia, but the threats of the old school, European, and U.S. diplomats prevented it. Recently full recognition has been accorded to the dismay of international bankers who have fattened on China, and collected her customs and excise for their own enrichment.

We now learn by cable that the foreign diplomatic corps at Peking who have the old Russian legation are enraged and will refuse to give it up to a Russian Workers' Envoy.

The Workers' Government has returned to China the huge territories stolen by the Czars' armies. The Chinese indemnity due to Russia will be expended on proper educational work among Chinese—class education. Russia and China are old neighbours and the rich trade of China will be diverted from the "Treaty Ports."

This is the gravest blow that the Soviets have inflicted on international finance. It gives Russia power on the Pacific.

Japan and the other oriental countries will now return to Russia as their natural ally and leader.

The day when the workers of the world will rule has been brought much nearer.

THE "45"

A demonstration of large dimensions was held on Monday evening outside Mountjoy Gaol to protest against the incarceration of the 45 men who are confined in Mountjoy Gaol and to demand their release. Mr. Edward Tucker, President of the Dublin Trades Council and Labour Party occupied the Chair.

The demonstration, accompanied by the Fintan Lalor Pipers Band and the Workers' Union of Ireland, No. 1 Fife and Drum Band, left the Trades Hall at 8 p.m. and proceeded via the principal streets to the N.C.R. where a lorry was in waiting.

The Chairman in opening the meeting, sketched the history of the conspiracy which culminated in the imprisonment of the 45. He said it must be admitted that the 45's had been very effective during the last few years but this 45 had proved a boomerang for the junta Executive (applause). It was a peculiar thing that men could be retained in jail who had been tried and acquitted of the charge upon which they had been arrested. But it was a travesty of justice that because they were found "not guilty" they could not be released. If this thing were allowed to remain where it was any person could be arrested and clapped into jail if she or he were considered guilty or that a prima facie case of guilt were made out they could get out on bail—but if they were acquitted and like unto what the magistrate did in this case ask them to give bail, and if realising the principle at stake they refused—then they could not be released because as the clerk in police courts said there was no charge against them ("Sham"). These men were amongst the men whose money bought Liberty Hall (applause). When the Gas Workers' had been brought out on strike and then refused strike pay, after sanctioning the strike, these men decided to carry out the orders of the members and collect the necessary sums to pay them. That would be on the Sunday and Saturday. The Junta Executive knew that and ordered that the Hall should be closed in order that the money could not be collected. The "45" determined to try, and they took possession of the Hall to hold it for the Sunday. The gang who like the mule "have neither pride of ancestry or hope of posterity" then called in the forces of the Crown. But the people who mattered would deal with the gang and deal with them properly. They there at that meeting demanded the release of their comrades and of all the prisoners interned with out trial (applause).

Dermot Stewart, Councillor John Lawlor, John J. Farrelly, P. F. Daly, having spoken the demonstration reformed in processional order and marched round the prison, cheering the prisoners—who responded heartily—

The procession then proceeded along the principal thoroughfares to the office of the IRISH WORKER, where they halted and cheered enthusiastically, and then on to Parnell Square, where, outside "35"—but there words fail us—but they didn't fail the processionists!

GRATITUDE.

"Russia gave 4,000,000 soldiers' lives to the Allied cause, and 10,000,000 of women and children's lives; for thanks, they made war on us and blockaded us; we ask them now not to atone but to lend a helping hand, for they it was who thrust Russia into the pit. Never forget that, please!" Rakowsky.

MOTOR WORKERS' SECTION.

The Motor Section of the Workers' Union has made wonderful progress since the opening meeting was held in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, on last Sunday week. The new Committee has held several meetings and hopes to be in a position to go full steam (or should it be petrol?) ahead in a few days. All workers in the Motor industry are eligible for membership, including drivers of all classes of commercial, hiring and private cars, assistants on cars, washers, motor spirit fillers, etc. The Committee meets regularly every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street, and comrades engaged in the motor industry will please note. New members are being admitted daily (Sundays included) at the present headquarters of the Workers' Union of Ireland, 19 George's Quay (corner of Luke Street). These premises are open for business all day long.

At an early date more central premises will be opened and until then, new members will be received daily at George's Quay, and routine matters will be dealt with by the Motor Section Committee on Wednesday evenings at the Trades' Hall.

ONE MAN TWO JOBS.

Recently I have seen articles in the "Irish Worker" on this subject, and perhaps your readers might think that Dublin had a monopoly of this class of traffic; such is not the case as Letterkenny can show a glaring instance. It is bad that men in regular employment do other jobs in their spare time but it is worse that a man in a permanent position under a public body should lie off as sick, get full pay on sick leave, and at the same time do work and receive pay for the same while another unemployed man was available.

A question on the subject has been asked in the Dail by Deputy Hogan, Labour T.D. for Clare, the Minister replying in the usual evasive manner; as there is more in this than appears on the surface I give you the facts.

M. Blake, mason in Tironaill Mental Hospital, went sick last October. He sent in a Doctor's certificate, and remained out seven days. According to the rules of the institution he received full pay for this period, whether he was sick or well, during this time he worked setting gas retorts for the Letterkenny "Urban" for which he received £6 Public Money. Was he sick or shamming? If he was sick, as the Doctor thought who gave him the certificate, he was fully entitled to his pay from the Mental Hospital, but if he was sick could he give honest work for the pound a day received from the "Urban Council?" Readers may wonder were the Officials of the Mental Hospital ignorant of this? or why was Blake not penalised for this "irregularity" to use a mild term. Well! They, the officials, knew all about it. There are few secrets in a small town like Letterkenny, and at least one official knew all about the matter before the last brick was laid.

This being the case, why was no action taken? About this particular time the management were making preparations for the recent changes in the institution, and the reduction in the wages of the members of Asylum Union. Blake had worked himself in as the spy of the Committee, was booked to fill the eminent position he holds to-day of SCAB head attendant. So irregularities were winked at to keep a tool to do the dirty work, as he, Blake, was the only THING in the Branch willing to leave the Union and scab on his comrades.

S. A. LEE.

Prices in shop windows were once an indication of value. Now they are an indication of nerve.—Thos. Jay, England.

SOUTH AFRICA, ARISE

A new country with an area of 795,000 sq. miles is presently suffering pangs which may well presage not alone a political re-birth; but the evolution of a nation with ideals quite eye-opening in this weary old world.

Casting aside its repute for "Sin, Sand and Seditious," it may emblazon on its banner the motto "South Africa, Arise!"

At present a political knock maal (religious and social festival) stirs the staid and stolid Boer of the veldt quite as deeply as the embittered Rand miner. Racial feelings have thrown the sons of the Voortrekkers into the arms of the now vengeful diggers and quartz crushers of the Rand reefs. Hertzog's Nationalist Republicans are in alliance with Creswell's Labour Party.

The pæans of joy at the "Union of Hearts" consummated by Botha and Smuts with the British Empire may prove to be short lived.

As in a few recent years the new national language, agukanaans, has replaced the illiterate Tall (Kitchen Dutch), a more coherent and distinctive nationality may arise out of the sufferings of Boer and exploited Europeans.

It can be readily understood that this enormous area of the Dark Continent, peopled by 5,500,000 blacks and a mere 1,656,000 whites, has very serious problems to face, considering the explosive conditions of the world of to-day.

The policy of General Smuts carried him further away from the ideals of his own race than that of the late General Botha, who kept nearer home and adopted mild methods of government.

Rand capitalism crushed the recent strike in blood and executions, reminiscent of the dark and evil days which Ireland has recently gone through.

Prior to the Union of the Cape, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal, the premier Cape Colony had progressed considerably towards national and racial unity.

Enlightened statesmen, such as Hofmeyr, Schreiner, Merriman and Sauer, had evolved a broad and democratic nationality which aimed at uniting Boer and Settler, while paternally fostering the native black on lines sympathetic to his primitive instincts and natural simplicity.

The World War added two huge areas, German South West and East Africa are now incorporated, with the Union, while Rhodesia has achieved responsible government. This provides new problems for statesmen which can only be met with by the careful evolution of a practical democratic policy.

The Smuts Government has fallen, what of the alternative?

A recent official visitor with 26 years experience all over the New Union stated that the consensus of opinion was that General Smuts would not succeed at the Polls. Boer Nationalists, Rand Labour Men, Civil Servants, Railwaymen and the general European shop-keeping population have many grievances against the present administration.

Feelings are accentuated by the economic depression and the universal desire for a more South African spirit in the future development of the country. It was the outward sign of the governing class hitherto to regard Britain as "Home," but both the Dutch and South African English press have, with a few Imperialistic exceptions, carried on an extensive campaign of ridicule to create a spirit of South Africanism in the mind of the Settler and his children.

A venerable statesman, John Xavier Merriman (of English descent), happily still lives to see the possible fruition of the noble and broadminded ideals which impelled him to side with the South African Dutch during the Boer War, and the consequent tyrannical operations against a gallant race.

The present leader of the Republican Party, General Hertzog, has consistently

followed an enlightened policy aiming at amalgamation between Boer and Settler in the common cause of building up a glorious South Africa.

He has led his party through the "wilderness" with natural Dutch political acumen, and in all probability will receive his political reward at the coming Poll.

Whatever the result of the General Election may be all persons who sojourned any considerable time in Sunny South Africa retain a very warm regard for that rugged land of veldt, kloof and glorious vistas.

A distinguished clergyman, Rev. Mgr. Kilbe, D.D., at a St. Patrick's Day gathering at Capetown enunciated a truism that as every Irishman loved Ireland for her beauty, the Afriander loved South Africa for her "ugliness."

Mighty mountains, happy, smiling valleys, vineyards, cultured farms, illimitable veldt, and glorious climate evoke a sincere hope from all who know the land that ever calls, that after her chequered history she will soon enter into the glorious heritage destined for her generous children—both black and white.

IN THE U.S.A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK: June 7th.

Millionaire Murderers.

Two twenty year old University graduates, sons of leading Chicago millionaires, have been caught red-handed in one of a series of murders, which they planned and committed, in search of new thrills and emotions. They fortunately killed another millionaire's son on the occasion of their capture. Enticed the boy into one of the seven motor-cars they owned, killed him within a few minutes by breaking his skull with a small iron bar, removed all clothes, and stuffed the body into a ditch in a swamp, cleaned up all blood stains from the motor car and returned home to gloat over the newspaper headings, and the excitement that would follow the disappearance of their newer victim.

To jazz up the editors and police they later sent a messenger to the distressed father stating his son was held for ten thousand dollars ransom, instructing the parent to board a certain train and throw out the bundle of bank notes when it speeded over a road in a nearby township.

Every possible clue or shred of evidence that might have connected them with the murder, they scrupulously destroyed according to plan, even to throwing into the river the typewriter machine on which the ransom letter had been written.

One of them, however, dropped his spectacles in the swamp, and this clue led to their capture and confessions.

Millions have already been put up and the best lawyers engaged, to save their necks from the noose, and obtain release on the grounds of insanity.

They confessed they had exhausted every emotion and were merely seeking to study murder in action—to crowd a little excitement into their workless lives.

Judging by the public outcry, it seems fairly certain the millions and the lawyers, will not prevent them from studying the thrill of dangling at the end of a rope.

Puppets.

The Republican convention is in session choosing nominees for President and Vice-President, and a new grouping called the Farmer-Labour Party will later meet and select two "reds" or "pinks" to sound out the electorate on the matter of smashing the present corrupt system of government of the people, by the rich and for the rich. A convention of either of the big parties can be compared to one of "Wee Joe's" conventions in the old hid'our days. The

delegates are instructed who to yell for, the orators propose various candidates, but the selection is made by wirepullers behind the scenes. Wall Street millionaires select the U. S. Presidents under the present arrangements and it is understood, Coolidge who broke the police strike in Boston a few years ago will again go over the top, with Dawes who conceived the abominable scheme of enslaving the workers of Germany, as his running mate. They are the type that Capitalists choose to run "free" Republics.

To give a real class setting or background, Cleveland, the city where the Democratic convention is sitting, is preparing for a street car employees walk out. The tramway company refuses to pay a twelve cent rise embodied in a written agreement made one year ago, and have so notified the men. They are also covering the trams with steel mesh, such as protected the Black and Tans in Dublin, and are importing and training strike-breakers. A heavy consignment of rifles has also arrived for the tramway officials, which will be turned on the striking workers on the slightest pretext.

Justice.

The pleasure cars of the rich last year killed one thousand and seventy three persons in this city, mostly of the working class, a big percentage being children who have no playgrounds but the streets. Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and forty were injured in same period, in this one city. Last month sixty were killed and two thousand one hundred injured.

Miss Abby Rockefeller daughter of John D. one of the four richest men in the world was arrested for excessive speed within the city limits. The magistrate dismissed the case as being a first offence, although the traffic policeman pointed out in his summons it was the second offence. The Court records had been altered to save the "lady" from a jail sentence. The "cop" was demoted and sent to a beat eight miles from his home, for not having more sense than to arrest a Rockefeller twice. An investigation followed and a police captain resigned, but it transpired it was the judge himself who ordered the charges altered so that he could keep one of his own class out of the cells.

The three killed per day and eighty five injured by "joy riders" did not worry the judge. But his heart was too tender to administer the law impartially in the case of one of the richest women in the world. Its on a par with the Dublin judge who recently dismissed an Irish "Lord" as being only "eccentric" when a gross crime had been proven, a crime that carries penal servitude.

Fingerprinting.

Another outrage is to be attempted against the person and dignity of workers who come under the classification of "aliens." The millionaire Secretary of Labour Davis wants legislation compelling the registration and fingerprinting of "aliens," with a yearly report system. He said the immigration laws are being evaded, and that fingerprinting would be a remedy.

There are many here, workers from all lands, who, like your Republicans, will not take the oath of loyalty to the "bag of tricks" called the Government. They see nothing in the American Flag only a rag that will lead the naval forces, or the army into battle to protect the property of the oil companies, or of sugar planters or fruit growers, who may seize, or grab, or steal land belonging to others.

This Government, like the Free State, always protects the employers' side in labour disputes. If it is a serious affair involving large numbers of men this American Flag is sent down flanked by soldiers with machine guns. Consequently many workers who come here merely to get bread and butter or a job have no desire to swear allegiance or to kiss a flag that can be used by the master class.

a lash or whip against them in time of labour dispute.

The finger-printing is a device to round-up those who are loyal to one flag that will fly in all countries when the workers of the world unite, and seize the power of government from the hands of the rich, or the flunkys of the rich—an Brat Dearg—the Red Flag. This innovation is another sign of the uneasiness of the small minority which has seized control of this slice of the world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—continued

19th June, 1924.

The Editor, "Irish Worker."

My attention having been drawn to an article, published in your last Saturday's issue of "Irish Worker," attacking me of having reported to Oriel House that Mrs. P. Monks had arms in her house. I wish to state you have been entirely misinformed as I have never put any charge against her whatever, as she does not concern me as my case is based entirely on a tenant in the house I reside, and if you made it your business to hear both sides of a case before publishing it in your paper a lot of trouble would be avoided, as Mrs. Monks' case is entirely a matter for the landlord. So I will ask you to insert an apology in your next issue for having made a false accusation, otherwise I will put my case in the hands of a solicitor at once.

HENRY HINKSMAN.

The above letter refers to an appeal published in our columns two weeks ago. The appeal was made on behalf of a widow and her children by one of her (and our) friends. We published it in good faith, and apparently we have made a mistake. Mr. Hinksmann denies that he gave such information and we accept his denial. We apologise to him for our inaccurate statement, but in the meantime we will fully investigate the statements contained in the article in question, and should we find them true, we will state so in our columns.—Ed. I.W.

Dublin, 23/6/24.

The Editor, "Irish Worker."

A Chara.—A letter appeared in your last week's issue signed by a lady named Margaret Heffernan, in which she gives the reasons why she was one of the people who refused to hear me at the meeting held in the Mansion House on Friday, 6th June, to protest against the action of the Government in suppressing the Dublin Corporation. This condescension on the lady's part touched me deeply. While the lady's judgment in refusing to hear me may be perfectly sound, the reasons as stated by her are, to put it mildly, inaccurate. In the first place she states that I represent the Dublin Workers' Council, which body helped to jail 45 men. The Dublin Workers' Council had as much to do with the jailing of those men as the lady herself. Another reason is that I voted against a motion in the Dublin Corporation demanding the release of all political prisoners. Seeing that I am not, and never was a member of the Dublin Corporation, perhaps the lady can explain how I managed to vote, or perhaps she can give the names of any labour members who voted against a resolution of that kind. It might happen that if Margaret Heffernan consulted those really in touch with the prisoners' question, she would be convinced that I, if I had a vote, would not use it in the way she alleges.

The meeting was called to protest against the action of the Government in suppressing the Dublin Corporation. The suppression of the Dublin Corporation is a serious matter for the citizens of Dublin, or for that matter, for all citizens of the world. But might I suggest to the writer and those who supported her, that it is not as serious or as important as the suppression of Free Speech.

Yours sincerely,

T. IRWIN.

CONDOLENCES

Port Committee, Workers' Union of Ireland.

At the usual weekly meeting of the above on Monday, 23rd inst., following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That we, the members of above Committee, tender our condolence to Comrade Hanratty on the death of his wife."

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

DUBLIN BRANCH.

The weekly meeting of the above to be held on Monday night (30th inst.), has been postponed, owing to concert being held in Mansion House for the dependents of the "45." All members urged to attend there. The next meeting of the League will be held on Monday, 7th July, in the Trades' Hall, Capel Street.

THE WORKERS UNION OF IRELAND.

Head Office:—Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

MARINO BUILDING DISPUTE.

To all Tradesmen engaged in the Building Industry.

A Lock-out is imminent in England. Attend at Unity Hall on Friday night at 8 p.m. and hear mysterious and vital news as to the queer manoeuvres of the alleged labour leaders.

Tradesmen, this is of concern to you and you only. Don't fail to attend.

THE WORKERS UNION OF IRELAND

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Head Office:—Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

A MEETING

of all members of the

Cinema and Theatrical Section, I.T.G.W.U.

will be held in

UNITY HALL.

On Sunday Morning Next, 29th June, 1924

At 11.30 a.m. PETER LARKIN.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

A MEETING

of all members of the Corporation Section

will be held on

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 27th

AT

17 HIGH STREET

at 8 p.m.

All Corporation Workers invited to attend.

A Monster Concert

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Mansion House

ON

MONDAY, 30th JUNE, at 8 p.m.

To Help the Women and Children
of the 45 Men Imprisoned

The best talent will perform.
Watch out for further announcements.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

LONDON READERS PLEASE NOTE.

A London Group of the Irish Worker League has been formed. Open meetings, Sunday, 7.30 p.m. at Central Southwark Labour Centre, 124 Walworth Road, London.

"Irish Worker" is On Sale:—

NEWSAGENTS

Battersea—A. Toleman, 54 Battersea Rise.
W.C.—Communist Party, 16 King Street
E.C.—Workers' Dreadnought, 152 Fleet Street.
Plumstead—O'Sullivan, 154 Plumstead Road.
East Greenwich—Johannes, 11 Blackwell Lane
Deptford—Latter; Catholic Church.
Lewisham—Catholic Church.
Bermundsey—A Mallandain, 19 Parker Row, Dockhead.

Voluntary sellers wanted. Also members.

Write:—Hon. Sec., Irish Worker League, above address.

"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH."

We are helping to fill the stomach of the Irish working class, so that they also may march forward.

We offer all members of the Irish Worker League the following bargains:—

PRICE LIST.

Sardines	.....	3d. per tin
Oatmeal (Fine Scotch)	.....	3d. per lb.
Tinned Milk (Sweetened)	.....	10d. per tin
Rice	.....	4d. per lb.
Tinned Peaches (1lb. tins)	.....	8d. per tin
Linoleum, 2 yards wide	.... 5/-	per linear yd.
Soap (3 lb. bars)	....	1s. per bar
Soap (1 lb. tablet)	....	4d per tablet
Herrings in Tomato Sauce (tinned)	.....	6d. per tin
Kipper Herrings (tinned)	.....	8d. per tin
Kipper Snacks (tinned)	.....	2½d. per tin

To be had any time, any day, at—

THE IRISH WORKER LEAGUE
17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

All Kinds of Irish Manufactured Goods including Donegal and Connemara Tweeds and any and every other article manufactured in Ireland can be obtained from

THE MACMORROUGH

Room D., 143—4 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4



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