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THE

IRISH WORKER

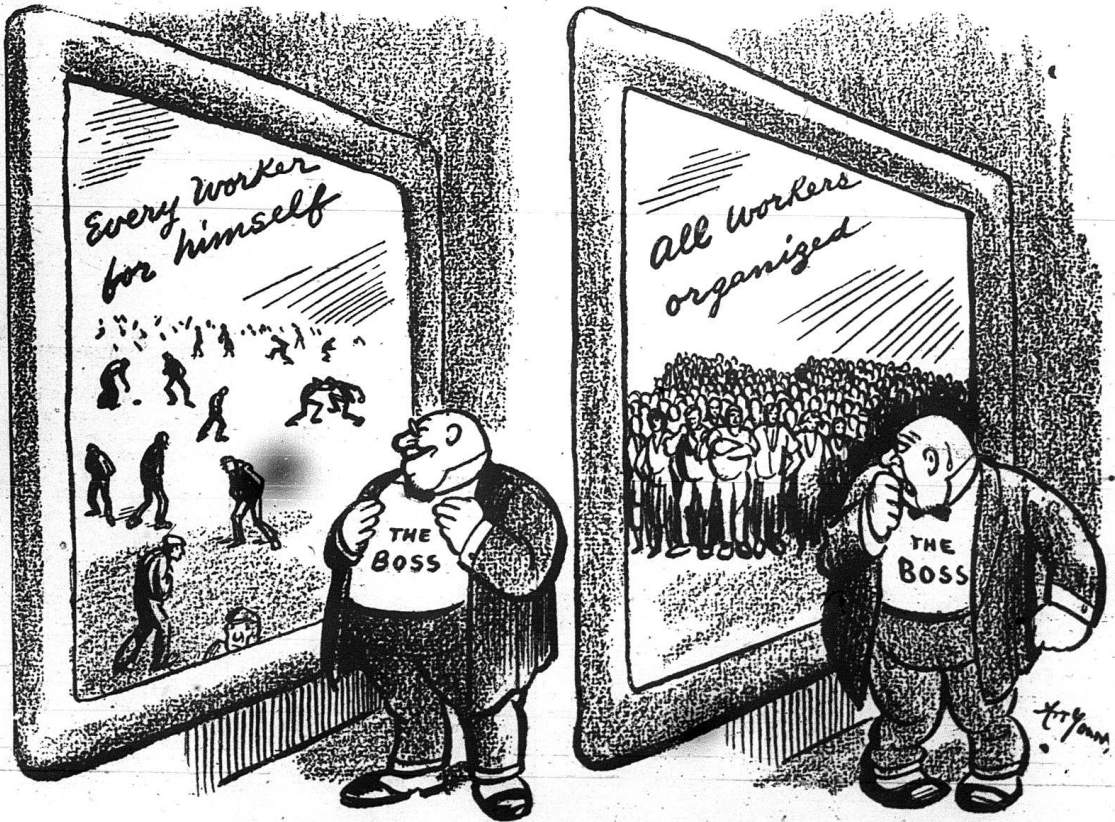
(An t-oibhiré saoiúlaí)

Edited by JIM LARKIN

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DUBLIN, AUGUST 4, 1923.

ONE PENNY.



The condition the employer would like to see—scabbery, disorganisation, every man's hand against each other, unemployment, semi-starvation and abject submission.

Our hope—an organised, educated, purposeful army of Labour. An army with banners, solidarity, service to each other, loyalty to each other, and life in its fulness.

The Conference.

We publish a brief statement, for record, of the efforts made by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Joseph McGrath, to attempt to bring industrial peace within the Twenty-Six County Area. The parties to the industrial dispute, which affects the very life of this country and which has more importance for its future welfare and development than the sittings of the Dáil or even the active

military operations, that is interfering with the liberties and lives of our people. The representatives of the workers and the federated employers were invited to meet at the offices of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Merrion Square, on Friday, July 27th.

The writer of this report had for some time past decided not to take any active official part in the work of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union pending the legal investigation of the internal economy of the Union. On Friday morning July

27th, at about 12 o'clock, a numerous deputation waited upon us and insisted that we should go forward to act on their behalf as a member of the Conference; that if we refused they would not attend such Conference. At their earnest solicitations and feeling that a breakdown of the Conference was of such a serious matter that we would have to forego our disinclination we acquiesced in the request made by the members of the Union. The Conference which had been delayed, awaiting our decision, convened at 1.30. There were

some thirty-five representatives, representing the employers, and twelve representing the workers.

After the proceedings opened, Mr. Campbell, son of Lord Glenavy, and Mr. Ferguson, permanent officials of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, made a brief statement as to the purposes of the Conference and what they hoped would result therefrom. Mr. Foran, Mr. Hickey, and the writer, on behalf of the workers, reiterated the hope expressed by Messrs. Campbell and Ferguson. Mr. Hewat and Mr. Barry, on behalf

of the employers, also expressed the hope that the result of the Conference would resolve itself into an agreed understanding and a resumption of work. Mr. Hewat, in a reasoned statement, and in a spirit that promised to help towards the desired end, opened for the employers.

Mr. Barry entered into a detailed statement of the employers' position, presented the case and quoted from a public statement which had appeared previous to the Conference in the Press of the City and throughout the country. He quoted some very pathetic statements as to the financial condition of the employers, and stated in one of his lurid passages that the British and Irish Steamship Co. had made no profit during the past six months; that they were unable to continue to pay what he so generously called "the exorbitant wages" which the company were paying. He quoted wages paid in the British Isles and the conditions existing there as the reason why the workers in this island should submit to the demands of the employers. He said his principal purpose in demanding a reduction of wages was to develop industry and commerce in this country; that his sole concern was the enrichment of this country, and the urge behind the employers' demand was pure, high souled patriotism; that all that he was anxious for was that the worker should look upon this action of the employers as based upon patriotic reasons plus economic needs—the needs of the employers, of course. His primary concern was to provide work for the citizens of this country; the secondary consideration, of course, being the interests of the shipping company that he was speaking for. He made the claim that the British and Irish Steamship Co. was an Irish company; that it had 1,500 Irish shareholders. Of course he did not tell us whether the 1,500 Irish shareholders lived in Ireland or whether they paid income tax in the Free State. He further stated that they had done everything as a shipping company to assist Irish manufacturers and produce merchants by reduction in freights, etc., etc. He went on to say that he had done everything to improve the conditions of the workers in the firm and has always taken a deep interest in their welfare. At this point one of the workers' representatives interjected the following remark: "That is the reason why you employed Chinamen and negroes on your boats."

Mr. Foran and Mr. Hickey very ably combatted the arguments of Mr. Barry, supported by other members of the deputation, and the following submission was made to the employers, that the workers' case was that conditions as to wages and the system of carrying on industry in this country was not of their making; that they were not consulted and that considering the cost of living the employers could not justly ask, at this time that the workers should submit to a reduction in wages; that this was Free State and we were supposed to enjoy political and economic liberty. We recognised we were independent of other nations; that the fallacious argument that low wages meant good trade and a diminution of unemployment was not true, it was unsound. It was proven in the case of England, Scotland and Wales, where the men had submitted, at the direction of their leaders, to recurring reductions in wages and the result had been an increase in the number of unemployed men and women, almost a stagnation in industry and further demands for reduced wages.

The patriotic argument of Mr. Barry was false, both in its premises

and its application. We had this paradoxical position, that during the war wages were increased and though the cost of commodities was abnormally high there were no unemployed; that while the workers were giving sacrifices, in blood and tears, the employers like Mr. Barry, representing large aggregations of capital, were making enormous profits; that they were sitting back helping their Government, of course, to carry on the means of transit and the productive machinery of the several countries, at the same time reaping enormous profits. If they did pay high wages in this country, the wages were not increased in ratio to the cost of living and above and beyond that the British Government paid a war bonus to the employers plus that which the employers paid in wages. Though the workers realised that there had to be a revision in wages and conditions, such revision could only be arrived at after a reasoned study of the factors which made the revision necessary, cost of living and all the concomitants that enter into the life of the worker as part of the machinery of production and distribution should be considered. That the workers were willing to sit down and discuss these matters in a proper atmosphere, but the present time was not such that it would be conducive to such a reasoned consideration of their responsibility of either parties to the dispute. That we suggest to the employers they are taking advantage of the disturbed conditions of the country; that their action in locking out the workers and putting forward demands for abnormal reductions they were making was not in the interest of the country, nor in the interest of peace, that they were deliberately precipitating an industrial conflict, regardless of the outcome and with a brutal selfish reason. We pointed out that we were on the eve of a political struggle, almost revolutionary in its aspect; that fires that were now mouldering in the body politic would be fanned into flame by their action, and we appealed to them on the grounds that in the best interests of the community as a whole they should postpone their demands to a later date and suggested January 1, 1924.

That in the interim between the result of the elections and January 1, 1924, we should be willing to meet them, sit down and sympathetically approach the whole economic division of our country and the needs for a revision of wages and conditions. Having arrived at a definite conclusion and (if proved) an acceptance of the employers' position that we were prepared to go back to the workers in every section of industry and commerce and recommend the acceptance of the finding of such a conference of employers and employees. We appealed to them to give us this breathing time. The employers replied to the position that we put forward with a direct negative. Mr. O'Shea, of Cork, representing Sutton & Co., coal importers; Mr. Young, of Cork, representing a Scottish shipping company and an English coal importing company, also took part in the discussion. The chairman, Mr. Joseph McGrath, at the close of the sitting on Friday, in a reasoned appeal to the employers, pointing out the conditions of the country, also asked that we might consider, both sides, the need for a truce. We adjourned until Saturday morning.

Upon re-convening Saturday morning we felt compelled to call attention to the erroneous statements appearing in the Dublin Press and it was agreed, after statements on both sides repudiating that reports in the Press

were official or that any member of the Conference had given information to the Press, it was decided that a joint official statement should be supplied to the Press at the close of the session. Such official report was published on Saturday, so we need not repeat it here.

Before we adjourned on Saturday, it was agreed at the suggestion of the Minister of Labour to select four representatives from each side to meet on Monday and try and draw up an agreement which might be issued as a manifesto and appeal, embodying the views of both sides. The following were selected: Messrs. Hewat, Barry, O'Shea and Young, representing the employer; Messrs. Foran, Hickey, Horrigan and Larkin, representing the workers. We met on Monday, as arranged, and after two sessions we adjourned late in the evening, on this understanding, which was not in writing, but it was conveyed to us by Mr. Campbell, that certain of the employers, which we concluded embraced the shipping company, were willing to throw the gates open and let the men resume at the old rates of wages, and the four employers' representatives were going back to report to the Associated Employers, and that we would meet again on call of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

We were re-summoned to meet on Wednesday at 3 p.m. Upon entering the Conference room we were asked by the officials of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to go apart into another room; that the employers were to have a consultation with the representatives of the Government. We understand they were Professor Whelan (Assistant Minister), Mr. Campbell and Mr. Ferguson, and some thirty employers. We were placed apart in another room, and after close on three hours we were called down. Professor Whelan, F.D., Mr. Campbell and Mr. Ferguson being present, we were informed the employers had left; that there was no result from the Conference. There were suggestions made by Mr. Campbell, which for obvious reasons we cannot publish.

The result of our effort and prolonged discussion for the better part of four days can be summed up in a few words: The employers have decided to throw this country into the vortex of industrial strife. They are careless of what may happen throughout the country. They are concerned, as we said last week, of getting their pound of flesh. They have conspired together and under the direction of foreign influences have determined that they will, in the words of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Sir John Irwin, tarve the workers into submission. It is for the workers now to decide their own fate. We have handed back the mandate entrusted to us. All members of the Conference representing the workers acted together, and spoke as if with one voice. We earnestly hope that apart from the differences, which are vital, between individuals in the Union, that the members of the Union and the members of all other Unions throughout the country, will realise the importance to themselves, their wives and children, of what this action of the employers means. It is a determination to lower their standard of life; to drive them back to the conditions of 1907; to bring with it all the concomitants of low wages, change in the working conditions, increased unemployment, and practical starvation for many who are now getting but a subsistence wage.

Loyalty to each other, solidarity in action, and the determination to

win through will defeat the purpose of the employers. If this struggle does no more than prove the oneness of identity of purpose, aim and need of the workers in this country, as expressed in the magnificent action taken by our brothers and countrymen in Belfast, this lockout will be historic. The boundaries have gone. We know no more the Six Counties and the Twenty-Six Counties. We are workers all Fellow-Irishmen. It is the most glorious and hopeful thing that has happened in this country since 1907. From Belfast to Cork, from Derry to Waterford, Galway to Dublin, the old spirit of solidarity has been reborn. It is our task to broaden and strengthen that understanding and comradeship. Unity, such as this, is worth making great sacrifices for. As we said in the long dead past, the only hope of Ireland's future lies with the workers of Ireland. Not political chicanery, not brutal militarism, but economic laws, their understanding and application will weld together the people of this country; the workers of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught enrolled in the Great Army of Organised Labour, understanding and appreciating the little difficulties of mind-thought and temperamental disturbances, but accepting and living up to this gospel of hope, THE INTERESTS OF ONE ARE THE INTERESTS OF ALL. The action of the Belfast dockers of the Donegal Quay, our old comrades of 1907-8, is worthy of them and of their country. Mutual understanding of each others' needs. Mutual sacrifice in the interests of each other and of all. Mutual determination to march shoulder to shoulder in the only battle wherein there can be no death, no destruction of life, but on the contrary a great unfolding of the beauty of life and the results of the effort, peace in the body politic, content in the mind of the nation, and physical development of the nation's children; the obliteration of the slum, poverty and all the concomitants of this depraved system of society. Peace be with you, brothers, in Belfast. We give you thanks for the service rendered to us, and if the occasion demands it service in return. Your action will not only be spoken of in this country, but will be a message and an instruction for the workers in all countries. There are no boundaries, political or economic, in this country. Let there be no misunderstandings. Let the mistakes of the past be forgotten. Let us to our purpose: to bring into being a happy and contented nation, a people one in purpose and spirit, proud of our past and facing the future in confidence and with a set determination that this land of ours contains within it all that we need and that goes to the making of a nation worthy of our name, our traditions and our race.

Demand Release of Prisoners.

Youghal No. 2 Rural District Council at their meeting passed a resolution demanding the release of the prisoners. The chairman characterised the keeping of the men and women in prison as scandalous; also the statement of Blythe, President of the Local Government Board, in which he said that some of them would be kept in "until they rot."

Transport Union Greet Mrs. MacSwiney

The members and friends of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union turned out last Friday evening and packed the Mansion House to render a welcome back to Mrs Terence MacSwiney upon her return from America. Despite the fact that the meeting was an impromptu one the attendance was a record one, larger than that of any other meeting held within recent times. The band of No. 1 Branch rendered suitable music for the occasion, as they are always ready to do when appealed to.

The suggestion of Jim Larkin that Mrs. Padraic Pearse preside over the meeting, was received with unanimous approval. The following is a report of the meeting:—

Jim Larkin, opening the meeting, said that it was called for the purpose of giving a welcome to she who was the life partner of Terence MacSwiney (applause). Terence MacSwiney is dead, he continued, dead in the flesh, but lives in the flesh as well as in the spirit with us to-night. It has been suggested that a woman should be requested to take the chair. I move that Mrs. Pearse be the chairwoman of this meeting. The motion was received with the greatest enthusiasm and carried, Mrs. Pearse taking the chair. Mrs. Pearse, on ascending the platform to take the chair, was greeted with tremendous applause.

I am glad to say, said Mrs. Pearse, that there is always very little work for the chairman. Therefore there is very little work for me here to-night. Unexpectedly I have been asked by my friends to take the chair here to-night. I have never taken the chair before, although I was made chairman of the Union (North Dublin Union). I gave my place on election to one who was equal to that responsibility. I am, as you know, not a public speaker, but I know that the hearts of Ireland, all the hearts of Ireland, go out to Padraic and William Pearse's mother (hear, hear). I could not refuse you this request to-night, on account of what this meeting is for. It is to give a welcome to Mrs. Terence MacSwiney—that wife of one of the greatest martyrs of Ireland (loud applause). Therefore, it is a great pleasure for me to come to this chair to-night, and I have now great pleasure in introducing to you Mrs. Terence MacSwiney.

Mrs. Terence MacSwiney received a rousing reception. Speaking in Gaelic she said:—

A cáineo dílse, 'Se seo an céad uair go dbrúim as labhairt go pubhlíche ós comhair mo mhuintir féin.' Is fíor gur mnic a d'eimeas óráit i n-Améiricá; ac mar sin féin, tá eagla orm anocht, mar gheall ar éisteacht orm ó óg-shádeal, is dócas. Da máit liom a réo i dtosac gur ab é an rúo is mó is mian liom ná beirt ós curúil le tuéat oibre lemh saotar agus lem' focail, agus o'á, brí sin, cuiréam sí doimeas tar bána orm gur ab é céad d'eam ac ós éisteacht liom i n-Éirinn ná tuéat oibre na n-Éireann. Mar sé an tuéat oibre an taca nár teip óráim ríat i rít na t'roba ró-aois ar son saoirse na tíre. Is mó d'ime saibris a teip óráim, cun a tuille saibris o'fagat ó'n námaro; is mó d'ime teigeanta go teip óráim, cun suaim

THE MEASURE OF OUR FAITH.

BY TERENCE MACSWINEY.

one will look out on the grim things of the hour, and hypnotised by the hour will cry: "See the strength of the British Empire, see our wasted state; your hope is vain." Let him consider this clear: peoples endure; empires perish.

Where now the empires of antiquity? And the empires of to-day have the seed of dissolution in them. But the peoples that saw the old empires rise and hold sway are represented now in their posterity; the tyrannies they knew are dead and done with. The peoples endured; the empires perished; and the nations of the earth of this day will survive in posterity when the empires that now contend for mastery are gathered into the dust, with all dead, bad things.

We shall endure; and the measure of our faith will be the measure of our achievement and of the greatness of our future pleasure.

neas nó clá o'fagat ó'n námaro céarona. Ac an tuéat oibre, b'féoir tinn munim a beir agam asca i sionmunúre; b'íao san go buat na béimeanna ba déine, b'íao san o'fuitams na píanta ba mó.

She went on to say in English: I have never spoken in my life in Ireland, and, in fact, I am not a speaker at all. I had to do it in America, but I am more afraid of you, because I know that they are very nice over there and splendid people, but I think that you are much more critical in Ireland. I want to tell you why I originally came into the Irish movement, in order that everyone would be free and everyone would be equal. We are not free; you all know that, but even if we had a Republic, and our Government was not an entirely democratic one I would oppose it (applause). Because I entered the movement in order to work that the people in Ireland should enjoy equal rights.

I want to tell you a little about America, she continued. We all had a splendid reception there. The people are fine, but they do not understand enough about Ireland. The papers are really not bad. You see no news is allowed except what England wants. There are people in America who would do anything to set Ireland free, and many not of Irish birth. Some of the Americans are just as good friends as the Irish. They would come over here and do anything for Ireland. I want to say that the people in America who are really interested in Ireland and who are also interested in Liberty are entirely for an Irish Republic, complete separation (hear, hear). It is because they know that so long as England is in Ireland, in any shape or form, even with the so-called Free State, that the Irish people will never be able to be masters in their own country.

The American people understand. They have a great deal of sympathy with the demand for a Republic. For instance, a year ago the Free Staters visited America and they only tried to hold one meeting, and that was in Boston. Admission was by ticket, and so on, but five women managed to gain access to the meeting. They were Union women and friends of Jim Larkin (applause). The meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, a place with a gallery around. The women got in and carried banners under their coats, which they let down when they got in. There was no meeting (loud applause). They travelled over a good part of the country, but they did not try to

hold public meetings anywhere else. They simply could not hold meetings, in spite of all the English money at their back. They had dinners and small meetings behind closed doors, with 20 or 30 people in attendance, that was all.

A rather significant thing happened in New York last spring. You know the late lamented Mr. Laurence Ginnell, who was the envoy of the Irish Republic, did not want the Free Staters to obtain control of the consulate in New York, and we helped him out. Many friends in New York turned out to help us, although we did not ask them to do it. It was quite spontaneous.

Just immediately before I left America the Free State tried to get a loan, but none of the big banks would touch it, too shaky an investment. I think that is most significant. Of course the bankers do not love Ireland or anyone, except their business. Anyway, I can truly say that America is with you (applause), and the labour people that I met were very good. I think they are going to reform their own Government. You know they really do not take a great deal of interest in their Government, though they are supposed to be very democratic. We must not have anything like that if we are really to be free. I think they are soon going to set that right. They sent you all a message of greeting and goodwill, and they will do anything they can to help you.

As I told you, I am not a speaker, and I know someone much more able to talk to you. One thing I would like him to add, though I hardly think it is really necessary, and that is, unless England is absolutely out of Ireland in every possible way, the Irish people will not be able to live here under any kind of decent conditions. Nor will they be able to advance in a spiritual or material way. I am not going to say any more, because I am sure I have kept you long enough. I assure you that I will always do everything I can to bring about a Workers' Republic (loud and continued applause).

Mrs. Pearse—There is no need for me to introduce the next speaker. Tremendous applause greeted Jim Larkin as he rose to address the audience.

Jim Larkin—Mother chairwoman, men, women and little children, and our guest—Mrs. Terence MacSwiney, this vast gathering, as I told you, is an impromptu meeting of the workers of Ireland, that section



MRS. TERENCE MACSWINEY.

that have their living and their being in the City of Dublin. I think the workers of this town are honoured by being associated with the name of one who though he has passed away is still a worker with us in the spiritual sense. It was a very happy thing to have Mrs. Terence MacSwiney in the city, and we of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, on the eve of a great struggle to retain a certain measure of liberty, have the honour, joy, and the great happiness to invite her to help us, even by her presence to-night (applause).

It is a workers' meeting, a meeting of working women, men and good friends. Her presence should give to you great heart and great hope in the work that has to be accomplished in the near future. To-night we are laying down the Principles of Freedom (hear, hear). We have a mother with us who brought into the world two great men, two great teachers (loud applause). Many people place peculiar values upon the sacrifice and death of Padraic Pearse, William Pearse, and Terence MacSwiney—men who died for freedom. I think that despite all their suffering it was a beautiful way of passing out. I think they were honoured by being chosen to die for Irish liberty. We appreciate in some measure the sweet sorrow that lives in the heart of this mother of two sons and our honoured guest. How much do we appreciate the loss this nation sustained in the passing of these three great educationalists?

The peculiar value of Terence MacSwiney in life lay in the fact that he was so humble and willing to give service in a field of activity that so few have the mental application for. Like his contemporary and associate martyr, Padraic Pearse, he realised that the hope of the future lay in the youth of the nation, and he spent every hour of his own youth in fitting himself to the task of constructing and developing the minds of those on whom he placed his hope to realise the purpose of his life, the bringing into being of a free and Gaelic nation. What more glorious objective for a man or people to strive for?

It is not too easy to go apart from one's fellows and seek out the strength that comes by education. It is easy to shout with the mob and to cheer the utterer of platitudes. Any average man can go (Continued on Page 6).

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

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

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DUBLIN, AUGUST 4, 1923.

JUSTICE ?

Owing to the further illegalities entered by the self-elected Executive of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, we were compelled to move for an injunction to restrain the creatures, who function as an Executive, from using the money of the members of the above Union for the purpose of financing a group of bogus delegates, summoned to attend what is called the Irish Trade Union and Labour Party Congress, to be held in this city, August 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Mansion House.

The expressed purpose of this Congress is to endorse candidates humorously called "Labour" candidates, who have been selected in most cases by a handpicked clique for instance, twenty-one of a committee of No. 1 Branch I.T.G.W.U., comprising some 11,000 members, on the instruction of William O'Brien and Co., and against the rules of the Union, appointed twelve of the twenty-one to go to his so-called Trade Union and Labour Party Congress, in defiance of the expressed wish and unanimous vote of over 4,000 members of No. 1 Branch, recorded at the Mansion House, June 10th, 1923, when this meeting of members publicly repudiated the committee of No. 1 and passed a vote of NO CONFIDENCE in the officials and committee of the said branch. The officials and committee have defied the members, usurped the functions of the various offices, and have associated themselves with other non-elected persons in nominating and endorsing the selection of certain individuals as candidates for various constituencies of the City and County of Dublin. The persons so nominated, Thomas Johnson and William O'Brien, have not the confidence of the members of the unions they are supposed to represent, nor of the electorate, which will be proven within the month. The same applies to one O'Carroll and a Bernard Kavanagh, who are not the nominees of the workers, but the nominees of this little clique.

Our duty was clear. Our reputation, as one who believes in labour representation, can NOT be challenged. We had the honour to move the resolution which broadened out the Irish Trade Union Congress into a political party. We were a member of the original Irish Labour Party. We paid trade union levies for labour representation since 1901. We worked without fee or reward to bring into being a Labour Party. We believe now, as we always have done in the past, in

THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

The present conflict, which may develop into a nationwide struggle within the next few days, has been forced on the workers. The men locked out have done all that was humanly possible to avert such a crisis. They submitted, in writing and in word, through their representatives, the following suggestion as a basis of compromise:—

That lock-out notices be withdrawn. That all demands for reductions be withdrawn. That a truce be entered into until January 1st, 1924. That in the interim period between the close of the Elections and January 1st, 1924, a full and frank discussion of the demands of the employers take place; and if such demands are found reasonable, and in the interests of the welfare of the people and necessary development of this country, the men's representatives pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to persuade the workers affected to accept such needed reductions as will assist the employers to meet the changed conditions of industry and commerce. The employers refused arbitrarily to discuss such a suggestion, and stated their determination to enforce at once their demands.

We desire to point out that according to bank returns and annual reports and statements of such firms that have issued statements of accounts, that the employing class and masters of industry are in a position to pay the present rate of wages. Profits are above the average; trade has increased this last year, despite the political and militarist disturbance the people have passed through. We say the workers and the country should enjoy a rest period—the employers say no—on them lies the responsibility for the prolongation and widening of the area of conflict. Solidarity, determination and the will to win—will defeat the employers' machinations, and beat off their attack and conserve the standard of life we at present exist under.

paying for a Labour Party. But, false set of rules, fraudulently we do not believe, and never will obtained.

And as these three matters were an issue, we moved to enjoin them from further issue of these rule and from the use of the monies of the members of this Union for their own purpose and against the best interests of the members of the Union. To prove our contention that these creatures are working in the interests of those opposed to the organised working-class we have this extraordinary judgment: the Master of the Rolls, Mr. John O'Connor, decided that they could so use these funds, which are a matter of legal investigation, in their own interest against the rule of the Union and in defiance of the law—a law that has been tested and confirmed on numerous occasions. The Master of the Rolls, Mr. John O'Connor, went out of his way, and, to show his personal prejudice, challenged our motives in pleading for the injunction; he stated that we had delayed in bringing the action, when he had before him the recorded fact, that the summons to convene this Trade Union Congress was only issued on the Ninth of July this year; that it was impossible to bring the action sooner. He also had the fact before him, known to every person in the city, that these matters were at issue and before the Court, yet he dared to say, taking advantage of his position, that we had an ulterior motive in moving for the injunction, well knowing that we are bound by the office we were elected to—General Secretary of the above Union—to use every means to protect the interests of the members. We wonder what are the ulterior motives he would suggest that inspired us

to proceed with the injunction. It is the first time, to our knowledge, that a judge in a court of law has refused to enjoin those who are charged with maladministration and malfeasance in office. May we suggest that the Government still want these creatures to masquerade in the Dail as a Labour Party? We have no desire to prevent these creatures from standing as candidates, Free State, or as members of any other political party, but they should do it on their own money or on the money of those who use them as their tools. We have an exhibition of one of these so-called labour men, Deputy Lyons, whose expenses were paid by the Transport Union, publicly repudiating the labour movement. In less than a year, he has been discovered and rejected by those who speak for labour in the division for which he sits. We have the great Cathal O'Shannon repudiated in the County Meath and will be rejected in Louth. Why, this so-called Labour Party is a disgrace to the name of Labour. They have brought the labour movement into shame and contempt, and all the work of the past to educate the workers to the need of a Labour Party has been undone in the space of one year. Some of these individuals, three years ago, ran for administrative offices in this town, as Republican Labour candidates. They were not satisfied with calling themselves LABOUR candidates. Then when elected to the Dail they all declared themselves Republicans. They took the Oath of Allegiance—under duress. It is said, upon the authority of a Mick Somerville, another of these so-called labour men, that it cost a THOUSAND POUNDS to elect Johnson to the Dail. We ask our fellow trade unionists, in all sincerity, was it worth it? If that is the best you can do for a thousand pounds it is time to give the game up. We do not know how much it cost to elect O'Brien, but, knowing that he controlled the finances of the Union, we feel sure that he was not as keen in refusing to spend money on the cheap hirelings who acted for him in the elections, as he was in refusing to pay the legitimate claims of the widows of the men who founded this Union, and who in life struggled and fought to hold this Union together. We repeat—we are for Labour representation, but we want representatives of labour and not apologists for wrongdoing, time-servers and ambitious self-seekers. As we go to press, we are informed that our counsel made application to the Lord Chief Justice for permission to appeal against the finding of the Master of the Rolls, and in submitting the motion he pointed out that the present Lord Glenavy, then sitting as Lord Chief Justice, had granted such an appeal, but the present Lord Chief Justice in reply said that he would not be bound by such a precedent and would not recognise the action of Lord Chief Justice Campbell as guiding his court. The matter now is in the hands of the members. If they are going to be flouted, their funds misapplied, the machinery of the Union to be used in the interest of a few individuals, upon the members lies the responsibility.

TRANSPORT UNION GREETSS MRS. MacSWINEY.

(Continued from Page 3.)

out and take a gun in support of a supposedly patriotic idea. Sometimes we find that this patriotic fervour is well paid for (applause). It requires no great amount of physical courage to go forward at the orders of another to what may mean death. It takes little effort to prove one's opinion in that way and bears no recommendation to any man, more particularly those in a town like Dublin, that has been giving soldiers to the British Army for generations. One could go down any street in Dublin and bring out a company of soldiers at an hour's notice if you paid them the price (hear, hear). Any number of women in Dublin would make the sacrifice of giving up their men if the commensurate remittance was forthcoming. We know that there are even women to-night who they, themselves, are giving their country service for money. They have not defined the country they work for. But the man or woman who works during the heat of the day, then sits down in the quietude of the night and slowly and laboriously seeks out knowledge that he may pass it on to strengthen others for the task ahead, truly they are gracious servants of their people. And to charge themselves with the responsibility of awakening the life of a nation that is a great devotional effort and gives value even to the world outside the nation (applause).

I have the compilation of the considered thought and determination of Terence MacSwiney in this book before me. I have approached the matter contained therein with sympathy and I hope with some understanding of his purpose. I had read with interest some of the articles, published in the days, all too brief, when he was with us. The last occasion that I stood in his presence in life was in October, 1914, in the city of Cork. There were few men in Ireland in those days, and still fewer women, who stood for and dared to speak for the Ireland that Terence MacSwiney dreamed of and worked for. Many of the few who were Republicans in those days have passed on, and many who are Republicans to-day were unconscious of their responsibility and too apathetic, if conscious, to stand up and be counted. There was a mute and inglorious silence from many who are now loud in their protestations of fidelity to Republican principles. Some who were numbered and sworn Republicans then are now, if not officials of the Free State Government, giving lip service and support to that government. The word Republic at that time was anathema. I remember that October, 1914, meeting in Cork. I had been invited by a few to go to that city and speak. On the following night, after William O'Brien, of Mallow, flanked on either side by Barrymore and Dunraven, and supported in the rear of the City Hall platform by the massed battalions of the ascendancy class and Empire supporters of Cork and the surrounding counties. Wm. O'Brien vociferously howling for recruits, calling for the sacrifice of Irish blood on the altar of militarism and in the interests of the British Empire. There were few that stood for Ire-



COMMANDANT H. BOLAND, T.D.
Killed in the Grand Hotel, Skerries,
July 30th, 1922. R.I.P.

land in Ireland in those days. But among the few and faithful, no matter what befell, was Terence MacSwiney.

The following night, after O'Brien's meeting, I arrived in Cork. It was not a pleasant mission that I was on, the streets of that rebel city were overrun with the uniformed hired mercenaries of England, the citizens intimidated, and the City Fathers, faithful to their masters, locked the gates of the City Hall against the servant of his people. The faithful few, who had invited me down to speak the necessary word, were disturbed in spirit and knew not what to do. When I arrived and was informed of the action of the City Fathers, I said, "Come and we will go to the Parade and speak with our people." Many gathered around us, and among the few, who required no appeal from me, but was better fitted to deliver the appeal, was a man—Terence MacSwiney. He gave good earnest of his faith and determination, and proved in himself that an educated rebel can live for his principles and if needs be die to prove that those principles shall live. And the message, which Terence MacSwiney's life should convey to us, is that a disciplined mind is able to live for and fulfil its own determination. He was sufficient in himself, sure of himself, because of the knowledge he had absorbed. Logical in himself, he desired that others should possess some portion of what he had gained by acquired knowledge. He had that which few possessed, moral courage, the strength to stand alone, and he died as he lived, unconquered. As he truly said himself, "The true antithesis is not between moral force and physical force, but between moral force and moral weakness." He never weakened because of the moral courage he possessed, and in defeat he conquered. Let us take some note of his systemised method and copy it to ourselves, and thus fortified emulate him in life and take great joy if the opportunity is given you to emulate him in the purgatorial passage that he went through to death. His life is a message and an inspiration to the members of this Union at this hour.

(To be continued.)

John Dennan, Docker v. Denis O'Leary, Stevedore

John Dennan, while employed on the coal boat "Marguerite," in 1913, fractured his head and shoulders, leaving him disabled for life. O'Leary paid him 12/6 per week, per Clippards, Lloyd's Insurance Co., until 1917, when he stopped payment.

Acting on the advice of Dr. Byrne, Grand Canal Street dispensary, Dennan placed his case in the hands of Gerrard and Dixon, solicitors, who brought the matter before the Recorder. O'Leary then offered a lump sum of £90, as a full settlement of all claims made by Dennan. The Recorder refused to sanction such an offer, and stated that he would consider £150, reducing it to £110, including all costs. O'Leary would not agree to this and it was decided to pay Dennan 12/6 per week. (I understand that O'Leary accepted the Insurance Company offer of £90). The Clippard, Lloyd Insurance Company advanced benefit to Dennan pending a settlement of the case, to be refunded by Dennan, which he did, paying £2 and one shilling per week. Dennan was paid 12/6 per week and war bonus until 1920, and then £1 until Dec. 17, 1921, when O'Leary stopped payment.

Mr. Gerrard sent Dennan to Mr. J. J. Scanlan, solicitor, who took up the case. Dennan again applied for benefits which were paid to him on condition that he refunded same when a settlement was reached. Dennan's case came up again before the Recorder in the December, 1921, Sessions, when the Recorder made an order against O'Leary, but agreed to a stay of execution on condition that O'Leary's representative came into court with a fixed sum at the next sessions. The case came up again in December, 1922. The Recorder made an order for £41. back money due, and when the sheriff was instructed to collect he was informed that all the property, etc., was in the name of O'Leary's wife.

Dennan's case came up again last week, and the Recorder decided on terms contained in the last issue of the IRISH WORKER. According to the books of Betson, shipbroker, O'Leary has received since last January £1,600.

The committee of the Federated Friendly Health Insurance Society, who are members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, have paid Dennan 83 weeks' benefits and they have decided to continue to pay him until his case is heard.

JOSEPH COLGAN, Secretary.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN DENNAN.

In July, 1922, I was examined by Dr. Storey, Fitzwilliam Square, on behalf of O'Leary, and the doctor stated in court that I was suffering from a fractured head, drum of ears broken, right shoulder broken, injury to right kidneys and lightness in the head. He further stated that I would never be able to work again. When asked by the Recorder whether I would be able to do light work again, the doctor replied that it would have to be very light work. The Recorder asked O'Leary if he had a light job for me and O'Leary answered that he only had one standing over the hold of the ship. The Recorder declared that it would be instant death as I was suffering from lightness in the head.

The Recorder then made an order that I should be paid 22/6 per week for life and all back money, including costs. O'Leary has not obeyed this order.

Signed (his mark)

JOHN DENNAN.

First Come, First Served.

Those who desire to obtain sets of the "IRISH WORKER," consisting of the first six numbers of the new series, may obtain same by forwarding ninepence in stamps. Sit down NOW and send in your order. To-morrow will be too late.

Name Them!

During a discussion in the Seanad of the Public Safety Bill, Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Internal Affairs, in reply to an amendment, stated:—

It was a scandal to see persons, who were what was known as men of straw a few years ago, recently paying £3,500 or £4,000 for farms and setting down in them. Proof of theft was impossible, because no one except those concerned knew of it.

Who are these men? Ministers occupying responsible positions are duty bound to disclose the names of persons such as are referred to in the above statement, especially when they are utilised for the purpose of passing into law such an infamous Bill as the Public Safety Bill. We again ask, who are these men?

Military Intelligence.

He was a lieutenant, while his opponent was a captain. During a hot discussion, in which many angry words were passed, the lieutenant insinuated that the reason why his opponent was a captain was one that would be better left unsaid.

"What do you mean" asked the captain.

"If the tailor had not got drunk and used the blue ribbons rather too freely you would not be captain," replied the lieutenant.

This story was not issued by the Government Publicity Department. Neither did the rumour that a private had been discovered in Kerry emanate from the same department. But they do say that there are privates in the Army.

"All Legal Rights Are Gone."

During the hearing of the appeal on behalf of Nora Connolly O'Brien, daughter of the late lamented James Connolly, now interned in the North Dublin Union, some scathing comments were made by Lord Justice Ronan.

"The maintenance of army to enforce civil power," declared Lord Justice Ronan, "is one of its proper functions. But it is a terrific thing to think that we all live under an absolutely despotic Government. The Executive of the country—the King—is at the head of it; he acts by the advice of his Ministers who are not chosen by him; they occupy a quasi independent position, but, still, like the old Council of Ten, they can do what they like with everybody, and all legal rights are gone. THIS IS THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."

In substantiation of what Lord Justice Ronan said regarding legal rights we need only to refer to the statement of Kevin O'Higgins, in the Seanad, the day following (Wednesday), where he stated that there were no statutory powers to hold the prisoners, and that in the event of the decision going against the Government that legislation would be required to retain the prisoners.

Mass for Harry Boland.

A few sympathisers from Lower Mavor street and adjoining cottages had a Mass offered up last Tuesday in St. Laurence O'Toole's for the repose of the soul of the late lamented Harry Boland.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

We publish herewith a further list of subscriptions to the und being raised to provide sustenance, no matter how small, for the wives, children and dependents of those members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union now interned in the various internment camps and prisons. It is to be noticed that among the lists published from week to week that the Old Guard is still to the fore. We trust that the collections that are being made will be continued, for the gaunt spectre of hunger is ever on the job, working overtime, we regret to state. It will be of tremendous value to the men inside to know that the boys on the outside are doing what they can to look after those they have been taken away from.

There are a few jobs that have not yet reported. Perhaps it is due to everybody on the job thinking that everybody else will make a move. It only requires some one man or woman to take the lead, and the rest will respond. We leave the case of the dependents in their hands, knowing they will respond to the old call of the Union: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Previously acknowledged, £135 1s. 6d.

Miss Lynch, Boston, Mass., £1.
Cork Boat, per P. Brady, £1 3s. 6d.

S.S. Coelleda, per John Mallon, 11s.

Collected by Pat Lennon, 5s.
No. 2 Job, Tenter's Field, per Chris. Carroll, £1 3s.

Cement Boat, s.s. Industria Breasters, 12s.; Holdmen, 8s.; Cement Boat, s.s. Dinovic Breasters, 11s.; Holdmen, 11s.; Salt Boat, s.s. Stanley Breasters, 10s.; Holdmen, 6s.; Cement Boat, s.s. Carnduff, 8s.; Sugar Boat, s.s. Cameo, 14s.; Cement Boat, 6s.; Jack Doyle, 1s.

Total, 24 7s. 6d., Collected by T. O'Leary.

Dublin Corporation, Clontarf, collected by D. McDermott—C. Francis, 1s.; J. Keating, 1s.; J. Murphy, 1s.; J. Masterson, 1s.; D. Blaney, 1s.; J. O'Brien, 1s.; B. Callan, 1s.; D. McDermott, 1s.; J. Sheridan, 2s. Total, 10s.

Omitted from last issue, s.s. Finola, 6s.

Messrs. Carrick Coalmen, £1 2s. 6d., per J. Mooney; Brooks, Thomas, Abbey St. Dept., collected by A. Baker—N. Harvey, 1s.; C. Keogh, 1s.; P. Cottingham, 1s.; A. Baker, 1s.; J. Dunne, 1s.; J. King, 1s.; C. McGowan, 1s.; R. Laird, 1s.; J. McDonnell, 1s.; M. Kiely, 1s.; H. Mullen, 1s.; H. Flynn, 6d. Total, 11s. 6d. A. Donnelly, 2s.; J. Towers, 1s.; W. Pugh, 6d.; J. Mooney, 6d.

Collected at meeting Sunday at Liberty Hall, £11 1s. 9d.

Total ... £20 14 3

Previously acknowledged 135 1 6

Total, £155 15 9

CASES RELIEVED.

Mrs. K. and 3 children, £1; Mrs. C. and 3 children, £1; Mrs. B. and 2 children, £1; Mrs. M. and 3 children, £1; Mrs. C. and 5 children, £1; Mrs. D. and 4 children,

£1; Mrs. S. and 3 children, £1; Mrs. C. and 1 child £1; Mrs. E. and 7 children, £1; Mrs. C. and 7 children, £1; Mrs. F. and 5 children, £1; Mrs. G. and 9 children, £1; Mrs. R. and 1 child, £1; Mrs. W. and 3 children, £1; Mrs. R. and 2 children, £1; Mrs. K. and 10 children, £1; Mrs. B. and 2 children, £1; Mrs. McG. and 3 children, £1; Mrs. B. and 5 children, £1; Mrs. B. and 3 children, £1; Mrs. C. and 2 children, £1; Mrs. G. and 2 children, £1; Mrs. E. and 4 children, £1.

Total ... £23 0 0
Previously distributed 125 0 0

Total to date ... £148 0 0

"Progress"

Starting from the top down we find that:—

Some people think if they scab on their fellowman that they are doing untold good for themselves.

Some business men think that by driving their fellow business man to the wall they are doing good for themselves.

Some large merchants think by organising a combine and crushing their competitors that they also are doing good for themselves.

Some statesmen think that the more brutal laws their more brutal natures can conceive that they are doing good for the nation.

On the other hand, let some man or woman come along and suggest that the time has arrived when such things as the above, the basis of the vast majority of crimes that are daily perpetrated, should be eliminated from our midst; that the primary object of a decent system of society should be to organise those responsible for its maintenance, a responsibility which falls upon the shoulders of every person physically capable of rendering service to society, and that such organisation shall be for the benefit of all, instead of a few, that he or she is termed a wild agitator, etc., etc. They are called . . . We will not repeat the language used, those acquainted with the mental outpourings of the Dublin Press are thoroughly familiar with it.

Who DID Win the War?

The complete trade returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, issued by the United States Government, show that there was a decrease of over one billion dollars (£200,000,000, approximately) on the previous year. The trade balance for the fiscal year just ended was 176,965,346 dollars.

In 1914 the exports were \$2,364,579,148 and the imports \$1,893,925,657, showing a favourable balance of \$470,653,491.

In 1920 exports jumped to the record figure of \$8,108,988,663 and imports were \$5,238,352,114, a favourable balance of \$2,870,636,549 being shown.

In 1921 the exports were \$6,516,510,033 and the imports \$3,654,459,346, a favourable trade balance of \$2,862,050,687 being shown.

Despite its tremendous wealth the United States is learning that in

the onward march of things the world is an economic unit that allows no such "trifles" as national boundaries to interfere. U.S. politicians may speak in the language of 1776, but American manufacturers are learning that while "isolation" may suit the politicians it does not suit the industrial life of America. The world war shifted the economic centre of the world from London to New York, and America, in order to survive, must go out and obtain the world's trade. Men, whose ears are to the ground, realise this. Speaking recently in Ohio, Newton D. Baker, Secretary for War under the Wilson regime, declared that a continental war will break out within the next three or four years in Europe, with the United States as one of the participants.

It is a glorious system we live under that the continued toil of the masses ends with countries fighting to secure markets to dispose of the product of the masses' toil, the fight first being waged on the economic field and then transferred to the battleground. Then comes peace with its aftermath of misery, starvation, unemployment, etc. Then comes the period when again war is declared, and so the workers are again thrown into the bloody cockpits of international brigandage. Of course, a few more elections and we, in Ireland, will, by the grace of the "Irish" Labour Party, have the right to work. In the meantime we have two chances—either we starve to death at home or we die on the battlefield—for somebody else.

Life is one grim jest—for the workers.

That Partition

Editor "Irish Worker."

A Chara,—Could you throw any light upon a rumour gaining currency in connection with the Boundaries Commission question that (1) instead of the Counties Tyrone and Fermanagh being ceded to the Free State, it is intended to place the Counties Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan under the rule of Sir James Craig and Co. of the Northern Parliament "in the interests of the Catholics of Ulster." (2) That this settlement is intended immediately after the next General Election, if the present combine get back into power, and (3) that the gentleman selected by the Free State Government as their representative leanings in the direction above indicated?

This may be a rumour originating as a result of political animus, or it may not be, but at least we, the common people of Ireland, are entitled to a more definite statement on the Boundary question than we have been vouchsafed so far.

The common herd have not been given a Governmental declaration of policy to be pursued by them if they again attain power. Individual expressions of opinion are valueless. They don't bind the Government to anything. We must have a clear and unmistakable declaration as regards the intentions of the Government—not the individuals of that Government—on this Boundary

question in particular. If this declaration be not forthcoming, then it is the bounden duty of every voter in the constituencies represented at present by these men—one and all—to turn them down at the coming General Election as the opportunity presents itself. In constituencies where no other candidate is nominated, the voters can also register an emphatic protest by entering the booths, writing the word "Ulster" across their ballot papers, and dropping them into ballot box. Were 10,000 "Ulster" ballot papers recorded in any constituency, the significance would not be lost.—Yours, etc.,

UNITED IRELAND.

July 30th, 1923.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is quite true what our peripatetic correspondent says that there is a danger of more counties going into the Northern Government. If the action of the Belfast dockers can be taken for a sign and a symbol, the whole Twenty-Six Counties will go into the Six Counties—or, if you like, the Six Counties into the Twenty-Six Counties. Let others talk of boundaries, the Irish working class knows no boundaries within the confines of this land of Ireland.

Industrial Insurance Act.

The Industrial Insurance Act, which was recently passed, will finally dispose, as far as life assurance is concerned, of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, and its successor, the Expiring Laws Act, 1922. These Acts limited, since August, 1914, the lapsing by companies of industrial policies effected before August, 1912, and which carried a sum assured of less than £25.

NOTIFICATION OF ARREARS.

Under the new Act before February 1, 1924, companies must notify all lapsed policy-holders affected by the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act of the amount of their arrears, and the policy-holders then have the right either to pay these arrears and maintain the policy or to claim a modified policy. The terms of modification are to be made in accordance with regulations which will be made by the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

In order to save undue correspondence, we would point out that this last fact acts as a guarantee that any offer which will be made to a lapsed policy-holder under this section of the Industrial Assurance Act must be a reasonable one, due regard being paid to the condition and nature of the original policy and the amount of arrears of premiums. Anyone who has lapsed within the last nine years should write us.

R. F. D.

At a meeting of the Strike Committee of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"We, the members of the Strike Committee, tender to the wife, family and relatives of the late Patrick Byrne and P. Martin our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement."

Members of the Strike Committee stood in silence as a token of esteem of their departed brothers.

Signed,

THE STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Ask Hogan: He Knows!

He wanted to settle this matter by give-and-take. In the Dail he had not trimmed his sails to any wind, and he did not intend to trim them to any wind there.

He had to deal with two classes of irreconcilables.

One of them wanted to take all they could, and the other party wanted to do the other thing, and THERE WAS NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM (laughter). He had often stated, specially in the Dail, that they could take land only to relieve congestion.

Thus spoke Mr. Hogan, a graduate of Galway University, in a discussion in the Seanad on the Land Bill. He would not trim his sails; just a little give-and-take, so to speak. A straight line is the shortest distance between two points, said old man Euclid. But Minister Hogan can square a circle, for in the classic phrase, "one of them wanted to take all they could, and the other party wanted to do the other thing." The other party must have wanted to take all he couldn't. No, my dear Minister, there was not much difference between them—merely poles apart, doncherknow. Or Minister Hogan must be up the pole—one of the two. Yet we are called upon to subsidise universities, to turn out this kind of educated illiterate.

We will now leave Minister Hogan to the tender mercies of our tame poet:—

Did you hear of Hogan's Land Bill
That with joy should strike you
dumb?

Their income net, the Lords will get
While the Tenant sucks his thumb.
Hogan is all pure elegance
From hat, to boots that creak,
A pretty little Connachtman
With dimples in his cheek.

He's admired by Lords and Ladies
gay

Of the very highest rank,
Who say a title he shall get
And a balance in the Bank.
They insist he's fit for any job,
Even monarch of the Greeks,
This pretty Saxon Connachtman
With dimples in his cheeks.

The People in his native place
Are asking how the deuce
They never heard of him until
On the Tenants he broke loose.
Henceforward they will know him,
As notoriety he seeks,
This pretty Shoneen Connachtman
With dimples in his cheeks.

The women and men of Galway
Do anxiously await
To show this smirking Statesman
How they value all his prate.
For when their votes are gathered
in,
And the Ballot-box it squeaks,
There will be nothing left to Hogan
But the dimples in his cheeks.

Putting Over Agreements.

The miners of Toluca, Illinois, U.S.A., are on strike. Their leaders, somewhat similar to some of the Dublin labour leaders, signed an agreement without first submitting it to the rank and file. The rank and file are on strike and will remain out until a new agreement is drawn up and approved by the rank and file.

BRUTALITARIANISM IN EXCELSIS.

Senator McLaughlin reminded the House that there had been several burnings during the past few days. (May we remind the Senator that we were taught in our early youth there will be several burnings after death, and in a place which you are not nominated for, but which you are appointed to. We think that Senator McLaughlin, if nominated for such a place, would be elected with acclamation by all the people in this country, and there will not be a full quorum until he is there.)

This Christian Senator, McLaughlin by name, went on to say, "If Senator O'Farrell brought in an amendment for THE WHIPPING OF WOMEN he would support it." He did not understand the indignation over the whipping of people. One does not expect a type like the Senator to understand. No, Senator, it was not patriotic men you proposed to flog, why you would be all too willing to flog women. But why stop at the men and women, why not the little children?

The children of this nation are going to remember Senator McLaughlin's intention and purpose. They are going to learn by such statements as yours, Senator, what kind of a Government functioned here in the year '23. You are making history, Sir. When the young children of to-day grow up and the children of to-morrow come into being and grow up what are they to think of a nation in the year 1923 that permitted creatures like you, Senator, nominated to an office, which you abuse and wherein you have the audacity to suggest that Irish women ought to be whipped, and you would be willing to whip them. Why Castlereagh was a gentleman, a scholar and a humanitarian in comparison to you. We congratulate the Government on your appointment as Senator, the country that was honoured by your birth and the women of your nation because of your presence among them. This is what a military despotism means—a suggestion in the Upper House of a legislative chamber in the 20th century, an amendment to a Flogging Bill authorising the WHIPPING OF WOMEN.

Well, the world does move. Maybe it will move round to the sun again and a light may break into the mind and hearts of the men and women in this country. And they may return to a sane condition of thought and feeling, and the flogging post and Senator McLaughlin in those days will be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. In the meantime we nominate Senator McLaughlin to the post of Chief Whipper in Ordinary to His Majesty's Governor, His Excellency, Governor-General Timothy Healy.

Sunday, Aug. 5th 1923
JIM LARKIN
will speak at
Beresford Place
8 p.m.

Wisdom of the Talking

Fish
By ART YOUNG.



THE TALKING FISH SAYS:—
Deputy Johnson says it would be a fearful thing if this Indemnity Bill should cover such cases as the breaking up of the furniture in a house.

Of course the execution of sixty-seven men is a minor matter to be considered by Deputy Johnson. We must protect the furniture in the house. Preserve us from the wisdom of such a fish as Deputy Johnson. Property rights and vested interests seem to trouble his soul (we cannot in our most generous mood speak of his mind) as against the denial of human rights and the destruction of human life.

The leader of the Labour Party seems to be worthy of Deputy-Leader John Lyons, Westmeath. Or as some person named O'Malley said, Deputy Johnson in himself is a formidable opposition. "Take care of the furniture and the lives will take care of themselves."

Release Prisoners

RESOLUTION adopted at a meeting held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Sunday, the 29th July, 1923.—

"That this General Meeting of members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (No. 3 Branch) call upon the Governments of Northern and Southern Ireland to release all untried political prisoners; and also call upon all Trades Union Organisations throughout Ireland to endorse this resolution."

Proposed by P. Carroll; seconded by J. Mahony. Carried unanimously.

IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION No. 3 BRANCH.

Prisoners' Dependents' Fund.

Hackers' Subscriptions, per J. Bohan, T.C.

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Jim Caffrey	...	2	0	0
Mrs. Rothwell	...	2	0	0
M. Cullen	...	2	0	0
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The wives and children of the interned members of No. 3 Branch, I.T.G.W.U., should apply to the above branch, 74 Thomas Street, for immediate assistance. We thank our comrade Bohan and all the other generous subscribers for their recognition of the claim of the women and children of their old comrades for assistance. This is the old spirit of the Transport Union coming into life again: EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH.

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THE IRISH WORKER

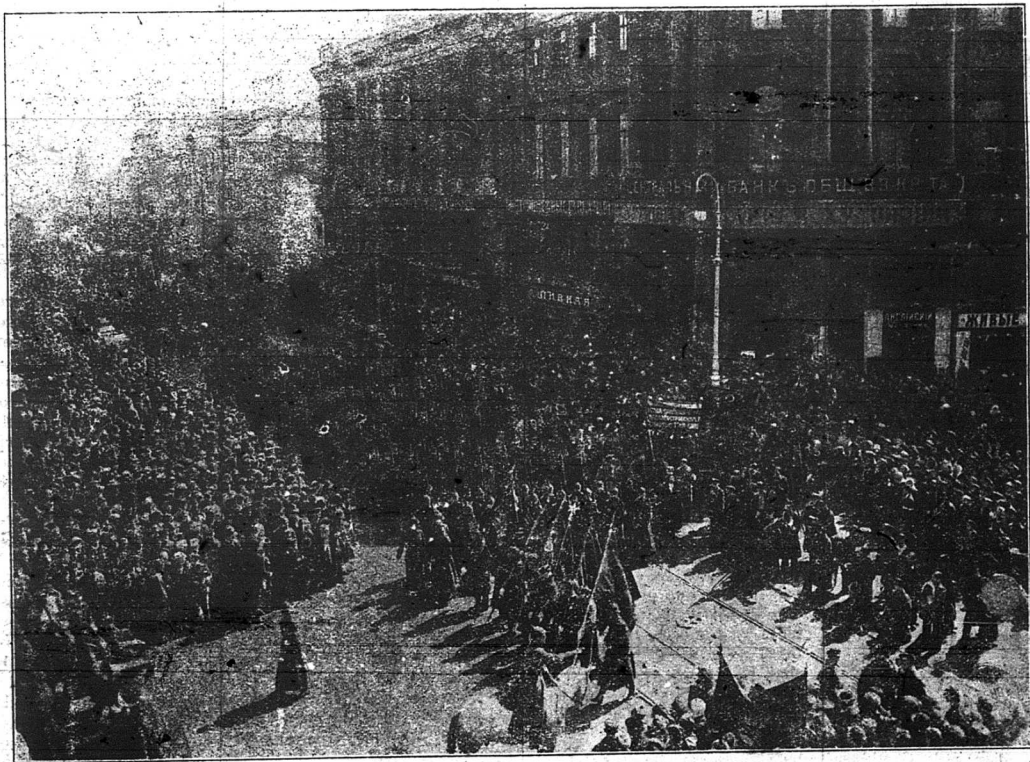
(AN T-OIBNIÖE ZAOÜLAC)

Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 9. New Series.
(Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper).

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1923.

ONE PENNY.



THE RED ARMY ON PARADE.

These men, composing the Red Army of Soviet Russia, fought for Land and Liberty and got it. Our men fought and they got the scaffold, the gaol and the Flogging Bill—not to speak of the oath of allegiance.

How little reck's it where man lie,
When once the moment's past
In which the dim and glazing eye
Has looked on earth its last.
Whether beneath the sculptured urn
The confined form shall rest,
O: in its nakedness return
Back to its mother's breast!

Death is a common friend or foe,
As different men may hold,
And at its summons each must go,
The timid and the bold.
But when the spirit, free and warm,
Deserts it, as it must,
What matter where the lifeless form
Dissolves again to dust?

The soldier falls 'mid corpses piled
Upon the battle plain
Where reinless war steeds gallop
wild
Above the mangled slain;
But though his corpse be grin' to see
Hoof trampled on the sod,
What reck's it, when the spirit free
Has soared aloft to God!

'Twere sweet indeed to close our
eyes
With those we cherish near,
And, wafted upward by their sighs
Soar to some calmer sphere;
But whether on the waters high,
Or in the battle's van
The fittest place where man can die,
IS WHERE HE DIES FOR
MAN.

Oh, You, Sean!

We see by the papers that the deputy LEADER of the Irish Labour Party, Mr. Sean Lyons, now the independent labour candidate for Westmeath, is spreading himself all over the political atmosphere, through the medium of the Press.

We wonder what department of the Government is paying for the following characteristically modest appeal to the electors:—

To

THE ELECTORS OF LONGFORD AND WESTMEATH.

Fellow-Workers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am again contesting the Constituency, on this occasion as an Independent Labour and Town Tenants' Candidate.

In asking for your support, I wish to refer you to my record in the Dail for the past 11 months, where I have worked in the interests of our Country for all Classes and Creeds. Whenever a good cause deserved, I was only too glad to make my humble effort; and my first speech was made with reference to Unemployment.

I am specially interested in the following:—

- (1) Sound Finance. (To enable rates and taxes to be reduced).
- (2) Irish Manufactures.
- (3) Labour.
- (4) Housing.
- (5) Town Tenants.
- (6) Uneconomic Holdings.
- (7) Unpurchased Tenants.
- (8) Land Bank Tenants.
- (9) Evicted Tenants.
- (10) Land Settlement.
- (11) Small Farmers.
- (12) The Division of Ranches.
- (13) Education, with facilities for the worker's child of ability to reach the highest Degree.
- (14) Revival of the Native Language.
- (15) Women Workers.

These subjects, amongst others, will always receive my earnest attention, and I might also mention that Legislation affecting local conditions will be given that support from me which stands for improvement and equality of right.

It is my intention when returned to obtain State Aid for Town Tenants to enable them to purchase their own homes.

I cannot promise impossibilities. However, in asking for your confidence, I will fight for the cause of an United Ireland, with Peace, Industry, Employment, etc.; in fact, for all things for the betterment and uplifting of our Nation.

I have stood by you during the trouble of the last 11 months, and in my appeal I ask you to again return me to carry on the good work with Honour and Justice.

I am,
Fellow-workers, Ladies and
Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
SEAN LYONS.

Newtown, Moate,

8th August, 1923.

Thus Sean: Fellow workers, LADIES and GENTLEMEN, note the democratic opening, no pride about the Johnson rival for the leadership, and then mark his good breeding, Ladies and Gentlemen. Shows the lad knows his place. Twig the first clause in the indictment (sound finance). Oh, you, Sean! The last clause but one pleases us greatly. "I cannot promise impossibilities." To Sean, all things are possible and then the dauntless courage of the man: I will fight, says he, for etc., etc., add in all the other etc. you want, yourselves.

Did not Sean stand by us during the past eleven months? You did, Sean, you did; you were one of the independent LABOUR T.D.'s who stood the Transport Union up for £250, thanks to your good friend, the GENERAL Treasurer, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, and you got £30 per month for eleven months, just for standing

(Continued on page 8.)

Educating Farming Elements.

One of the interesting exhibits at the forthcoming Agricultural Exhibit to be held in Moscow, commencing August 15, is the contrast of the two life-size Russian villages, one built on the old style and the other on new.

The replica of the old-time homes contains copies of dwellings in every section of Russia from the log cabins of the North to the mud huts of the Don Cossacks. In the modern village there will be electric lights, running water, and trim buildings designed for the maximum health and comfort by Russia's best architects.

VISUAL EDUCATION.

There is also a great map of Russia as big as a city block, with rivers, seas, lakes, mountains and forests depicted. In each section it portrays the growing products—wheat in the Ukraine, cotton in Turkestan, timber in the North, etc. Everything is planned to give the visiting peasants the utmost possible visual education. They will come, 20,000 a day, from all over Russia.

The leader of each peasant group will be given literature on plans for buildings, etc., to be studied round the stove during the long winter nights.

Contrast this method of educating the farming elements and developing the agricultural life of Russia with the intellectual (?) hogwash of Mr. Hogan.

Lightning New York Shipping Strike.

Eight Transatlantic liners are held up in New York harbours due to a lightning rank and file strike, in which members of American Federation of Labour and the I.W.W. are involved.

The strikers have presented the following demands:—

"Five shillings per hour for straight time; seven and sixpence per hour for overtime; meal times and all hours after if worked right through ten shillings per hour; bulk cargo to be paid at the rate of 10 per cent. over ordinary time; fish and wet hides 25 per cent. over ordinary time. The basic working day shall be eight hours, from 8 to 1 and 1 to 5. Saturday afternoons and Sundays shall be paid at overtime rates."

The men were being paid 3/6 per hour and 5/- per hour for overtime. The men have issued the following statement:—

"We ask the co-operation of all longshoremen, regardless of their past or present affiliations, whether union or non-union at present, on all docks, to get together and elect your committee men and

make this strike your strike. One strike—all strike. An injury to one is the concern of all.

The officials of the International Longshoremen's Association are attempting to break the strike, but judging by the ships tied up their efforts are unavailing.

Impressions of an American.

To the Editor "Irish Worker."
Dear Sir,—As a visitor to Ireland I am taking the liberty of writing to you with the hope that my impressions of the Irish Trade Union and Labour Party Congress may find space in your valuable paper.

Coming from the United States, and being considered somewhat liberal in views, I felt that the Congress of Irish Labour was the best place to visit. Upon arriving at the Congress I was rather surprised to find myself surrounded by several women, who informed me that I would not be allowed in the Congress. Naturally enough I represented the idea that I would be refused admittance, until one aged lady informed me as to the reasons for my not being allowed to attend the Congress.

It is distressing, to say the least of it, that the aftermath of one of the greatest struggles ever fought in any country for human liberty should find women and children suffering from hunger, simply because their breadwinners insisted that the fight for Irish liberty had not yet been completed. Those of us who are comfortably situated protest against the unconventional manner in which these women brought the attention of the public to the case of their husbands and relatives now lying in internment camps and prisons. But I ventured to say that if we had passed through the long nights of waiting, the moments of dread uncertainty, that these women have endured, we, too, might resort to unconventional methods in order to bring attention to the things that plague our hearts.

It is said by those I have spoken with, I refer to the members of the Irish Labour Party, that you were responsible for the demonstration of protest. If you were it is to your credit, but I am thinking it was not necessary to encourage these women. I spoke with one woman and she told me how she fought for these Labour men. She felt that they would be the men who would stand boldly forth in the Irish Parliament and demand the release of those in prison. She was not the only one to express this opinion. It seemed that a few of the women felt aggrieved because of the callous manner in which they had been ignored, as one woman said, "We were without a crust of bread until Jim Larkin came home." I learnt the astounding fact that there are over five hundred members of your own Union in prison, and that with the exception of what you had caused to be done for them that the Union had entirely ignored their very existence. It seems that the motto of your Union, "An injury to one is the concern of all," is hypocrisy of the rankest kind. . . .

I was more than surprised to find Union men attending a Labour Congress, protected by police. We in America are credited with a lot of reactionary traits, but when in the City of Detroit Union officials attempted to hold a Congress under the guidance and protection of the police, delegates whose self-respect was of the utmost importance to them rose and demanded that the police be withdrawn or else they would leave the Congress. It is a

First Come, First Served.

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sad commentary on the present situation that after all the blood and tears that have been shed in Ireland the men and women who are expected to be the pioneers in the fight for human liberty should stand for such an outrageous proposition as that of conducting a Labour Congress under the protection of the police. . . .

I came to Ireland, full of hope, feeling that my holidays here would give one that inspiration that makes us feel that the struggle is worthwhile. I never thought for one moment that the social evils and the reactionary traits so prevalent in a brutalised, commercialised country like America would find shelter in this land where so much heroism and courage has been displayed. I left the Mansion House feeling that not even the situation in the Ruhr would have any effect on me.

On Tuesday I visited Glasnevin Cemetery, here to gaze upon the graves of the brave men who made Ireland the wonderful inspiration to those who read of the glorious deeds of her great dead. Standing in the shadow of these great men, I felt there was hope for Ireland. Then came the funeral procession of a young man who had been taken out and shot. I was visibly affected by the sight of his young widow, pledging anew her faith in the Republic and then fainting over the grave of her husband. It is all sad. The incidents are sad in themselves. But the saddest thing of all is the disillusionment of those who will be needed if ever Ireland is to gain her independence. . . .

I trust you will excuse this lengthy letter, but I feel that the impressions of an American, whose parents played their part in the struggle for Irish freedom, may prove of interest to those who think they can play with people's lives and feel that the human factor is not of much consideration. It is all well and good to speak in terms of prosperity, when you mean pounds, shillings and pence, or, as we say in America, dollars and cents; but if you build up a nation at the expense of the moral and material welfare of its men, women and children, that nation is destined to be swept away like the proverbial house built on sand.

I enclose my card.

Yours,

E. P. SHEEHAN.

Amsterdam Avenue,
Manhattan, N.Y.

Johnson was Right.

Viewing the frantic attempts of the editor "The Voice of Labour" to attract the attention of the delegates, who refused to enter a Labour Congress that had to be protected by the police, we think that Dr. Johnson was right when he said that a heron is a long-legged wading bird.

American Association Reorganised.

BOSTON.—The American Association for the recognition of the Irish Republic was placed under the direction and control of Donal O'Callaghan. Envoy of the Irish Republican Cabinet and the Lord Mayor of Cork, by the unanimous vote of about 440 delegates assembled at the organisation's third National Convention here. The envoy is to exercise control for from three to six months, and longer if he deems it necessary to strengthen the body's power and influence.

O'Callaghan and the Advisory and Executive Committee that he appointed have plenary powers in making such reorganisation of the association as they believe needful. It was learned that the envoy wishes to invest the Advisory Committee with the main direction of affairs, subject to advice from him. It is understood that he and his committee-men will now bend their efforts towards placing actual conditions in Ireland before the American public, bringing back to the association something of its former prestige.

The purpose of placing the association under the envoy and his committee, it is stated, is to keep it directly in touch with affairs in Ireland. The decision of the delegates came after a discussion which lasted all Sunday evening, and through today's session until to-night's adjournment.

The Advisory and Executive Committee is as follows: President, John F. Finerty, of Washington, D.C.; Vice-President, Dr. Edward J. Carroll of Providence; national treasurer, John J. Hearn of Westfield, Mass.; executive committee: Peter Murray, of San Francisco; Monsignor O'Connor of New York; John Scott of Denver; J. J. Castellini of Cincinnati and Captain Dennis Malloy of Chicago.

O'Callaghan's belief, he said, is that "Every lover of freedom and every sympathiser with the cause of an Irish Republic is welcomed to the ranks of the association." His taking the reins, it was learned, came through a request to that effect made to Eamon de Valera by President Finerty when the latter was in Ireland last Spring.

In a statement to the Press, O'Callaghan declared that the coming elections in Ireland meant practically nothing to the Irish republicans. That they would not be free and open to all Ireland, and that the republican Government would take no cognisance of them, except that a few seats might be contested. In the convention he made an appeal for funds for the coming elections in Ireland on the ground that he had just heard that elections might be forced about the end of August or the beginning of September.

Port-Glasgow Labour Party.

3 John Wood St., Port Glasgow.
Dear Comrade,—Many congratulations on your return to your native land, and may you enjoy good health and long life to enable you to carry out the work which lies before you, on behalf of democracy. We have always recognised in you a fighter and worker for the Labour cause in Ireland, and we desire to express our sincere satisfaction and congratulate the Irish workers in having so able an organiser back once more to lead them through the troublesome times

THE TRIUMPH OF THE PASSION.

The Great are dead, and the Brave forgotten;
The huckster mounts on their deeds to Place;
Malice and greed, by the Lie begotten,
The noble tale of the past efface.

The traitor rules, and the spy is crawling
Through the wrecked streets where Brughra was slain,
The anguished kin of the murdered calling
On God to punish the deeds of Cain.

The True are dead—but their words are ringing
A knell of doom in the guilty ears;
In the womb of Time a freed race singing
The triumph brave of the Passion Years.

MAEVE CAVANAGH MACDOWELL.

which they are at present passing through.

My Executive . . . are anxious to secure your services for a visit to Port-Glasgow under the auspices of the above party. . . .

Yours fraternally,
R. G. MONTGOMERY.

Dungloe Co-op.

To the Editor "Irish Worker."

A Chara,—I would like to draw the attention of your readers to the conditions under which the factory workers of Dungloe Co-operative are forced to labour.

The enter the factory to work at 8 a.m. and work until 6 p.m. The majority of the workers have to travel a distance of from two to three miles, going and same returning from their work each day. Their weekly wage does not allow them to board in the village. Frequently they set out from their homes in the morning in a down-pour of rain, being drenched to the skin when they arrive at their work. All day long they have to stand on the concrete floor, working in that drenched condition, seating accommodation being altogether inadequate for the number of girls employed. This must certainly be very detrimental to the health of the girls.

Mr. Patrick Gallagher, the Co-operative Manager, makes a boast that the girls in his factory earn £2 per week. I beg to state that this wage is not earned by 10 girls out of 200 factory workers. The workers are paid for the gloves they knit by the dozen. The gloves are uncompleted during working hours, and brought home to be finished. All through the night, and into the small hours of the morning, the factory worker and her two sisters, or three as the case may be, work at the mending of the gloves, in order to have them completed for the morning. So it can be seen that this much boasted £2 per week is earned not by "one girl working 10 hours per day," but earned instead by one girl working 16 hours per day plus her two sisters working at home 6 hours per day each. Besides it is not unusual for the manageress of the factory to retain a certain amount out of the worker's weekly wage.

Two pounds is apparently too large a sum to be earned under

stated conditions by the poor slave girls of the Rosses. But then there is the excuse that a certain sum is retained as a result of the gloves being light in weight. If this is so, how, I ask, can the workers be responsible for this?

The workers are unorganised and have no union. Three years ago some few intelligent girls who realised the workers had rights and meant to get them to enforce them began to organise the girls and to get them into a union. This, of course, did not suit Mr. Gallagher's taste. He strenuously objected to any union being formed, on the grounds that the workers were well enough provided for. He threatened the girls that if they introduced such a move into the factory they would be turned out. The rest of the girls had not the spirit or the courage to stand behind the few intelligent ones who raised the cause of the oppressed workers. They were utterly cowed by the threat of dismissal.

This self-same P. Gallagher might be seen some ten or eleven years ago standing on a ditch or a wall, broadcasting his democratic principles to the small farmers and workers of the Rosses. He heaped ridicule and scorn on the gambenism of the Rosses, and rightly so. Few of his hearers expected that the new form of gambenism was going to prove equally as notorious as the old.

Mise le mor mheas,
A WORKER.

July 26th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Larkin,—Your numerous friends in New York and Brooklyn are anxious to know how you are getting on. We are getting very little news from this side.

There is not much news here only that Judge Gary of the Steel Trust thinks that the Poles should work fourteen hours per day. "Poor slaves," it is too bad they have no leader like yourself.

Colonel Moynihan, of the old 69th, felt sorry that he did not meet you before you left. You would be surprised at the thousands of friends who have asked for you since you left.

With best wishes to you and all.
Yours,
JOHN P. KEATING.
Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, U.S.A.

They Laughed!

Outside the palace gates of Versailles surged an angry mob. They were hungry, and in their gaunt eyes flashed their resentment of the callous manner of those who, living in idle luxury and leading a life of debauchery, taunted them for daring to make a protest while they were wining and dining. In but a few short weeks those palace gates were burst open and an angry mob surged through. Gone were the laughing taunts of the aristocrats, and in the passing of a night the mob ruled. And when it issued forth its decrees it did not forget the past.

Outside the gates of the Mansion House angry women, who had grown weary of appealing for aid to secure the release of their husbands and relatives, sent forth their protest. Upon the walls were T.D.'s, prospective T.D.'s, and the lackeys of O'Brien, Johnson and Co. They taunted the women. They laughed at them because these women had, at last, threw off all restraint and let their pent-up emotions have full play.

Nagle, Irwin, Robbins, Heron and others laughed at what they thought was the helplessness of women. Behind thick walls, too high to be climbed, behind rows of policemen, behind the gunmen who guarded the door, THEY LAUGHED. Just a little more laughing, just a little more organising, just a few more taunts, and then. . . .

Why Did Cathal Leave the Chair?

Because of ill-health and family reasons, so we are informed, Cathal O'Shannon resigned as Chairman of the Labour Party. On the day the Congress attempted to convene, Cathal was seen in Lower O'Connell Street in the best of health, with a countenance that showed very little signs of the ravages of sickness. Family reasons is such an ambiguous statement that until we know what it really means we will withhold comment.

Sad Picture.

Mr. O'Brien and Thos. Johnson looked a sad picture. "They reminded one of that famous advertisement, "Every picture tells a story."

Thomas Johnson is sure of his seat, because when the crowd rather rudely, doncherknow, renewed their acquaintance with Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. Johnson refused a seat—in the motor car—and ducked below it, until his friend had received all the attentions of the populace. Rather modest of Mr. Johnson!

LANGUAGE OF STATESMEN.

"I am not going to allow any toe-rag to interrupt my meetings."

—PRESIDENT COSGRAVE.
The above is not a quotation from Dante.

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

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

The Irish Worker will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent or newsboy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

Subscription, 8s. 8d. per year; 4s. 4d. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or waste time on anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 11, 1923.

That Bogus Congress.

Some 175 individuals assembled in the Mansion House of this city, calling themselves the Irish Trades Union and Labour Party Congress. Out of that 175, or thereabouts, there were 83 individuals, calling themselves delegates from IRISH TRANSPORT & GENERAL WORKERS' UNION, claiming to represent the Executive and the branches of that Union, throughout this country. These 83 individuals sat in that Congress without authority, but with a purpose. In addition to these delegates, there were other delegates from different unions, who we believe were duly elected to represent those unions. According to the report on membership and affiliation fees paid, the bona-fide delegates, elected by their several unions; represented some 90,000 union members, and they paid in affiliation fees some £704 15s. 4d. The bogus delegates, hand-picked and sent forward by the usurpers, acting as an Executive in the IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION, paid in affiliation fees alone, £833 6s. 8d. (The 6s. 8d. we opine being paid to a lawyer for instructions as to how to get behind the rules of the Union).

As the elected general secretary of the above union, we say now and will prove, in the action now pending against this so-called Executive, that not one of these eighty-three delegates were elected according to the rules of the Union, and the majority of them are in this city without the knowledge and the authority of the members. Let us take the case of the alleged delegates from No. 1 Branch. A committee of twenty-one, who have been removed by resolution of No. 1 Branch, elected twelve of the twenty-one to sit as delegates in this bogus Congress. This was done without the knowledge and sanction of the 11,000 members of No. 1 Branch. Furthermore, the members of No. 3 Branch, 7,000 strong, decided by unanimous vote, not to send delegates such a Congress. Yet we find in that Congress six creatures elected by themselves from a so-called Workers' Council in this city and sitting there presumably as delegates from No. 3 Branch. We publish a letter from a secretary in the Limerick area, proving that one, Lynch, claiming to be a delegate was also there without the knowledge of his members. This system of sending forward delegates by a few individuals, claiming to be committees, applies to practically all the delegates, who masqueraded as delegates from the IRISH TRANSPORT & GENERAL WORKERS' UNION. Practically all of these delegates, with few exceptions, are either paid officials of the Union or are the creatures of some so-called Labour Deputy. They are not interested in the industrial side of the Union. Their sole and paid purpose

for being present being to support the machine that supports them.

To our surprise we found our name down on the list of delegates and we were honoured by a credential card, from Thomas Johnson, Esquire, T.D., the said Thomas Johnson knowing full well that we would not sit, nor associate with him or the junta, unscrupulous and intriguing job-seekers. Yet we have this farce played, that without our knowledge or permission, our name was put up in opposition to a creature known as Luke Duffy, for chairmanship of this bogus assembly. Of course this is another of the clever tactics of these unscrupulous creatures, that they might publish the results of the voting, well knowing that everything had been arranged before hand. Yet in that Congress we have persons claiming to be union men and women, who knowingly sat and voted with his machine and their tools. The price for the support of Luke Duffy and his voting machine was that he should be elected president for the coming year. The honour is worthy of him and he worthy of the honour.

On Monday morning there was a protest made by union men and women, who were excluded from attending that which ought to have been and always has been previously, a Congress open to the public. The managers of this burlesque were afraid that the public would see the strings that pulled the puppets or marionettes, and so they had four of their so-called gunmen to keep out union men and women. Two of these would-be gunmen, Gurra Byrne and Mick Donnelly, were paid £3 10s. per week as a hired bodyguard for William O'Brien during the year 1922, without the knowledge of the members of this Union. Shortly after the opening of the Congress, we are informed, a number of women, wives and daughters of the members of the IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION, "legally detained in prison, attended the Mansion House, expecting to be permitted to send in a deputation to ask these so-called labour legislators to demand the release of their husbands and fathers and they found their way was barred and all approaches guarded by would-be gunmen and a body of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. The women, no doubt incensed by the refusal to permit them to enter, by the presence of the police and the outrageous insults and taunts shouted at them by these paid tools of the machine, headed by one, Nagle, an alleged bricklayer, who has found a nest in the Transport Union, and a seat in North Cork as a T.D., carried their protest much further than they intended. The fault was not theirs and if condemnation is to be expressed then it shall fall upon the right shoulders. The responsibility for the scene in Dawson Street, on Monday last, must be placed upon those two creatures, Johnson and O'Brien and their tools. Duffy et al, who for the first time in the history of the Irish Trades Union Congress denied the public the right to attend the proceedings and placed "red guards" and engaged the police to exclude the union men and women.

We are charged by the Press with having knowledge of and responsibility for the action of these women. We also read Luke J. Duffy, this coxcomb, who intrigued his way into his job and who does not know the alphabet of trade unionism, made certain observations as to our responsibility. Time and place will be found where Luke J. Duffy will make good those statements and

he will not have sixty-two policemen to guard him.

We also had a creature called Senator Thomas Farren, taking advantage of his impregnable fortress to spit out his venom. He is a good authority on what a scab is. He is receiving £350 per year, blood-money, for being a scab and a renegade to all labour principles, a creature who has swallowed his own vomit. We wonder what constituency he is going to contest? He took good care to take a nominative job. The price we pay for such creatures as Farren is far too high. The high cost of senatorship is a curse to this country, but he is in the right atmosphere among the bloodsuckers, parasites and strikebreakers who infest that chamber. Judas took his thirty pieces of silver. Farren took his thirty pound a month. Judas took a piece of rope and went out and hung himself. But Farren bought a house with his thirty pound per month.

We have been too considerate of the other delegates. We realised that they did not know how the machine was working and what type of creatures were masquerading as delegates from the Transport Union, that is up to Wednesday. But we ask those delegates now, who claim to be union men and women, for what reason did they sit with creatures who were proven to have been illegally and fraudulently representing men who publicly repudiated them? Mr. Johnson's statement, in reply to the deputation from No. 1 Branch, is worthy of him, but he is so perfect in himself in the art of lying that the truth is not in him. The credentials committee could not pass those delegates as qualified to sit. Their credentials were not in order. To his knowledge, and the creatures who were appointed as a credentials committee, he and they knew that No. 1 Branch had not sent delegates; that No. 3 Branch had not sent delegates, and that he sits in the position of secretary by fraud; that he is a party to the fraud, knowing that the men who elected him to the position were not legally entitled to sit as delegates and that he sits there as secretary because he is a subservient tool of O'Brien and his faction; that he knowingly published a statement as to so-called resignation of another moral tool, Cathal O'Shannon, who was jobbed in as president last year. Will they dare tell the truth why O'Shannon did not sit as chairman? Let this corrupt junta endorse Cathal O'Shannon for Louth and we will promise Johnson a few further revelations. They may pack a Congress, they may elect their willing tools, but they have got to face the electorate, when Johnson, O'Brien, O'Shannon and all the other thirty pound per month renegades will be unmasked as well as those who sat in that Congress, knowing the creatures they were sitting with.

We close by calling attention to the fact that it was not until the women had made their protest that the political shopwindow dressers, Farren and (God Save the King) O'Farrell, shed a few sympathetic tears and sobbed aloud about the prisoners and Irwin plastered the atmosphere with his sympathetic moanings. And the rat—Heron—talked about something he is a good authority on—The "Argenta" is overrun with rats, eh, Archie? There are a lot of rats have got aboard the old ship, Transport Union. We will attend to them. We used to be pretty good at rat-catching. But why does not the shop-walker, Luke Duffy, and the bagman, John, of the Distributive Workers, do

a little of the window arranging? £833 to pay the affiliation fees for eighty-three bogus delegates so that the hungry cockney, Mortished, might be provided with a piccad. He must miss that £20 per month from the Irish White Cross. R. J. P. Mortished, sometimes called Patrick Thompson and other aliases, cannot exist on resolutions of thanks. Why was he missed for a Senatorship? But the poor dockers and carters, locked out throughout this country, have got to provide the £833 plus another £1,000 for expenses, for scabs like Peter Osborne and his like. The trade union movement in this country has got into a woeful condition when an alleged trade union congress dared to sit for three days in the capital city of this country and deliberately and with intent cowardly ignore an industrial crisis affecting every home in this country.

They could discuss the censorship of films (we suppose there must be a job behind it), but the interests of the men, women and children affected by this prolonged lock-out in no way interests Johnson, Mortished, O'Brien and Co.

Hark the rolling of the thunder, Lo, the sun and, lo, there under Riseth wrath and hope and wonder, And the Transport Army marches on.

No Time for Strikes.

We note the following strikes are in progress—

Standard Hotel, Harcourt Street. Kellest's, South Great George's Street.

Dockers, sailors and firemen, carters, druggists, packers, labourers and porters.

They are locked out by the Dublin employers, in addition to all the ports within the Free State. The bogus Irish Trade Union and Labour Party Congress have no time to discuss strikes.

Still They Come.

A general meeting of Gouldings, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, who locked their men out last Saturday, the Right Honourable Sir William J. Goulding, Bart., D.L., presiding. We wonder what D.L. means. (William is a Mason.) Other directors present were Captain Goulding (Mason), Mr. Theo. Richardson, another D.L. (Mason), Major Hugh Henry (Mason), Joseph Milne, Esq. (Mason), the Right Honourable Sir Stanley Harrington, F. Morgan Mooney. Lord Wargrave, another Mason, sent a note of apology for non-attendance, but saw to it that he got his dividends and his fees.

Statement made by the chairman that he paid about £170,000 in wages, this includes all charges for staff, etc. But it was not set out what the actual workers received. The non-workers, directors and shareholders, got £35,000 profit dividends. Mr. Goulding explained that their profits had gone down £15,000 this year, still they were able to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. clear of income tax, in addition to placing in the reserve fund nearly nine thousand pounds.

This is what the workers get in this Free State, liberty to starve, submission to the lock-out, and denunciation from a group of parasites.

The poem on page one is by Michael J. Barry, entitled "Where Men Die."

More Prisoners Back LARKIN.

Hare Park Dist. Camp,
Curragh, Co. Kildare,
August 5th, 1923.

To Jas. Larkin.

Gen. Sec., I.T.G.W. Union.
A chara.—A meeting of all trade-unionists was held here to-day. The meeting was convened by the following:—Jas. Ralph, Dublin (who acted as sec. to the meeting); Robert Wylie, Waterford; Patrick Norton, Glanworth; M. Sutton, Dublin; Phil O'Neill, Cobh.

The meeting was ably presided over by R. Wylie, Waterford, who outlined the work of Connolly and Larkin.

J. Ralph, Dublin, followed with a short account of Larkin's work since 1907.

Patk. Norton, Glanworth, Co. Cork, and Phil O'Neill, Cobh, also spoke.

At the conclusion of the meeting the enclosed resolution was put and passed unanimously by all Transport workers present, and was further endorsed by all other trade-unions represented.

The following were the branches represented:—Butterstown, Gorey, Riverstown (Co. Cork), Galway, Cork Builders' Labourers, Waterford, Skibbereen, Tralee, Dunmanway, Limerick, Fermoy, Cashel, Kilrush, Conna, Rathfarnham, Golden, Watergrasshill, Castletomer, Kilmallock, Cork No. 1, Cobh, Bruree, Kildare, Carlow, Athy, Knocklong, Bruff.

The following were the other trades represented: Sailors and Firemen, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Drapers, Grocers Assts., N.U.—Woodworkers, N.U. Vehicle Builders, N.U. Vintners and Allied Trades, N.U.R., A.S.L.E. & F., Irish Eng. Union, Bakers, Irish Clerical Union, Carpenters (Mitchelstown), Sheet Metal Workers, and the "National Amalgamated Engine Drivers, Firemen, Mechanics, and Elec. Engineers," Rogerstown, S. Wales.

JAS. RALPH, Hon. Sec.

RESOLUTION.

That this meeting of the I.T.G.W. Union, composed of members of branches (per list) having discussed the recent actions of O'Brien & Co., the present leaders of the Union, unanimously pledge ourselves to support the General Secretary in his fight against them.

Proposed by J. O'Loughlin, Cashel Branch.

Seconded by Phil O'Neill, Cobh Branch.

An Appreciation.

Sir,—Having a friend in prison for principle (a docker by the way) and watching how his comrades of the Docks readily give their few coppers every Sunday afternoon, this poor attempt at verse comes to my mind:—

*Shaun and I were friends, sir; to me
he was all in all;
His work was very heavy and his
wages were very small.
None better on the beach as dockers,
I'll go bail,
'Tis now I'm feeling lonely for, to-
day, he lies in jail.
He was not what some call pious;
seldom at church or prayer;
For the greatest scoundrels I know,
he goes every Sunday there.
Fond of his pint, well, rather, but
hated the boss by creed,
But never refused a copper to comfort
a pal in need.*

TOMAS UA BUACALLA.

"Irish Worker" League.

At the request of a number of readers of the IRISH WORKER we have decided to call a meeting of the readers and supporters of the IRISH WORKER in the

TRADES HALL,

Sunday Evening, August 12, at 8 p.m.

The purpose of the meeting is to organise an IRISH WORKER LEAGUE, with a view of carrying into effect the message and purpose of the paper. All men and women who desire that the paper should live are heartily invited to attend. Any suggestions as to the improvement and development of the paper, or for the general advancement of the ideas expressed in its columns will be welcomed.

JIM LARKIN WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.

TIME: Sunday, August 12, 8 p.m.

PLACE: Trades Hall.

Luke Before You Leap.

Senator Michael O'Duffy, member of the Executive Committee of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, at a recent meeting of the shop stewards of Dublin, held behind closed doors, referred to the Larkin supporters as the scruff of Dublin. In protest many shop stewards left the meeting.

As a sequel to the above, Senator Michael O'Duffy, he of the flowing mane, received a reminder that he will not forget, and that in future, we have very good reasons to believe, that he will choose his words well, also the time and place. Walking along the streets of Dublin to the Trades Union and Labour Party Congress, he was heard to remark, "We will have to use our fists to get in (referring to entering the Congress)." Immediately those near to him heard these words they suddenly realised that they were in the presence of Senator Michael O'Duffy.

The Senator suddenly changed his tune. Pulling out a copy of the "Irish Worker," thinking that it would serve as a passport to the Congress, he declared that he had not said a word to anybody about Larkin, neither had he made any derogatory remarks regarding his supporters. The Senator, at this time deserted by his friends who were going "to use their fists," was an object of pitying contempt. He was as meek as a lamb. Of course, he had not said anything, but said he, "I'll apologise." Below is his apology, written in the streets of Dublin, at the kind request of the men who make it possible for Senator Michael O'Duffy to draw from the treasury of the IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION the sum of FIFTY-ONE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS AND A PENNY for period commencing Jan. 4th, 1923, to May 31, 1923. In addition, the Senator has a free travelling pass, also £30 per month as Senator.

APOLOGY FROM SENATOR MICHAEL O'DUFFY.

I, MICHAEL DUFFY, deny that I at any time called any section of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union SCRUFF, those who were following Jim Larkin and others.

Presiding at the Trades Union and Labour Party Congress, Luke J. Duffy referred to the crowd outside as the rabble. We now ask Mr. Luke O'Duffy to read the story of the fall from grace of the O'Duffy, and we further suggest to him that he also prepare his apology. We trust that he will also read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the truth of the old proverb, "Luke before you leap."

(Until we are definitely assured as to real Christian name of Mr. Duffy we will be compelled to call him Luke.—Ed.)

Wind Is Changing.

SAMUEL MORRIS, Ltd.,
Coal and Native Timber Merchants,
WATERFORD.

August 7th, 1923.

Dear Sir (or Madam),

We regret, owing to recent labour troubles, we were unable to supply Coals for the past few weeks, as in company with many other Employers in the Free State Ports, we have been seeking a Reduction in Wages, which, in our opinion, is now due, consequent upon the reduced cost of living.

The Workers, however, are resisting any change on the grounds that the cost of living has NOT decreased.

The result is a deadlock between Employers and Men.

Conferences have been held between both parties, together with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, but no settlement has been arrived at so far.

The Ministry suggests that the Men should be allowed to return to work for about three months on the old wage basis, pending a Commission being set up in the meantime to inquire into the whole matter with a view to an amicable arrangement.

We are in agreement with this suggestion, and are, therefore, arranging to import Coals and Supply our Customers regularly as hitherto, the same as is being done by the Dublin Coal Merchants.

We shall be glad to be favoured with your Orders, which will receive our best attention.

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL MORRIS, Ltd.

"Irish Independent," Aug. 9, 1923

The above is an indication of how the wind is changing.

Literary Competition.

Many of our readers must have had some interesting life experiences during their pilgrimage on this earth. To encourage the art of expression we invite them to send in a written record, limited to five hundred words. To the most realistic records, worthy of publication, our judgment being final, we offer three prizes, namely, £1, 10/-, and 5/-.

This offer will hold good until the last week of August. The winners' names and the matter sub-

mitted will be published in our columns, September 8th. Write naturally. The briefer the article the better. Of course we always welcome contributions from our readers that expresses life in any of its activities. Anyone who has stories, plays, poems, etc., swimming around in their cerebellum and desire to float them out on a receptive world we present a chance to launch them.

We invite questions, affecting the lives of common people. And as far as our knowledge will assist we will do our utmost to answer them.

The "Elected" Delegates.

The Editor "Irish Worker."

A Chara,—In reference to a statement questioning the bonafides of delegates to the recent Transport Union Conference, when the now "famous" (or infamous?) rules were adopted, and in view of recent occurrences at the Mansion House on the holding of the "Irish Labour Party" Congress, the following facts may be interesting to your readers:—

There is supposed to be a "Big Branch" operating in, or covering, the Croom Rural District. This has only lately come into being, and comprises about seven branches, or branch areas. A gentleman named Lynch is Branch Chairman. He attended the Transport Union Conference (above), and of course "adopted" the rules. He did not enquire (as far as I can learn) what the opinion of the branches he was supposed to represent was regarding these rules.

He has now gone to Dublin to "represent" these branches at the Congress again. But who sent him? The branch to which I belong don't even know he has gone, and I only learned it by accident. Ask these branches did they send Paddy Lynch to represent them, and the members will tell you that they too were ignorant of the fact that he has even gone to Dublin.

In these branches, and in nearly all country branches, no meeting of members is ever called to appoint a delegate to attend anywhere. If a letter arrives asking to send a delegate to any place, the Committee usually send one of their own number, and the members rarely know, or are told anything about it.

The same has happened in appointing candidates for the present General Election (Dail Eireann), and as far as the branch to which I belong is concerned, it was not even asked to send a delegate to the Conference which chose the candidates.

It is time the ordinary members "took a hand in the game." Isn't it?

There are also hirelings going about telling the members that "Larkin is trying to smash the Union!" etc., etc.

And the majority of country members—God help them—know nothing but what these place-hunters tell them; but, thanks to the "Irish Worker" and the staunch men and girls of Dublin, they are beginning to see a glimmer of light already.

Yours,

RED HAND.

The Finglas Murder.

Henry McIntee, Lennox Street, Dublin, lifelong member of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Union, son of a man who is also a lifelong member of his Union, and a nephew of Valentine McIntee, Labour Member of Parliament for Walthamstow division, was found murdered in a field near Finglas.

We do not know what his fault was or why he should have been murdered, but we do ask why this silence on the part of Senator Thomas McPartlin and Mr. Delaney, district delegate of the Carpenters' Union. Why is there no demand from the Union that this man, McIntee, belonged to, for an investigation as to who is guilty of this bloody cold assassination? Why the silence in the press, that was so eloquent, and righteously so, in demanding investigations into the killing of other individuals in this city? Why does not the Government offer the same reward in this case for the discovery of the murderers that they offered in other cases? Why is there is no condemnation by the ecclesiastical authorities in this district such as we had on the occasion of other "accidents" of this sort? Why was there no protest made by this alleged Irish Trades Union and Labour Party Congress? Why was not the Carpenters' Union represented at the inquest on the body?

What of this man's wife and three little children? Will those who took his life away and cast his body into the field near Finglas in the quiet hours of the night, when the conscience speaks loud, that is, if they have got a conscience, ask themselves this question, "What of this woman and her three children?" Whatever quarrel they may have had with the dead man, Henry McIntee, and if they believed they were justified in taking away his life on the grounds of political necessity, or, as Mr. Thomas Johnson would say, of military necessity, what of Henry McIntee's wife and three children? Did this woman do injury to any man, woman or child? Did these three innocent children commit any crime? It may be that those who murdered Henry McIntee have neither conscience or sense of responsibility. Maybe, like some of the victims of the fratricidal strike, still persisting in this country, that is to say, the widows and orphans of the men who died fighting, for what they thought was land and liberty, or those women and children, whose husbands and fathers are held incommunicado in the prisons and internment camps of this country, and who when they asked for bread from those charged with responsibility were told to apply for poor law relief or admission to the workhouse. Is Henry McIntee's widow and his three children to be denied consideration? Is there nobody in this Christian city of Dublin concerned about this woman and her three children? Is the moral conscience of this nation so blunted that neither pulpit, press or public are concerned?

We note that it always seems to be the common people who are the blood victims, and there is not a word of sympathy extended to them. But what loud howlings is there



HENRY MCINTEE.

throughout the land when property is injured or destroyed. How quick the legislative bodies are given to voting compensation and how eloquent the Church and the press is in denouncing the injury or destruction of private property. But the injury and destruction to one or many, who we are told are built in the image of God and His likeness, is simply passed on as a matter of no moment. A Christian land forsooth. A land of saints and scholars. A land of loud-mouthed phrases, platitudes and hypocritical pretence. A land of moral cowardice, moral and physical assassination. A land where the few dominate and control the lives of the many, and yet a land that has some few amongst its citizens, who have a sense of dignity and courage, such a one we would name, the father of Henry McIntee. We quote McIntee's father:—

"The evidence I have given may cause me to be brought out to Finglas or somewhere else, and then again there was a smile on my son's face when he was found, and there would be one on mine also."

Captain Moynihan righteously said:—IT WAS A HORRIBLE MURDER. McIntee's father said: "It was an official murder."

We may forgive McIntee for this statement considering the mental pressure he was suffering from, but those in official authority in this country have a duty thrust upon them, and all equivocation and evasion will not excuse these continued brutal outrages. This system of raiding people's houses at night and the taking away of men without authority lends itself to abuse and private vengeance, and brutal murder is the outcome. Someone took the living body of Henry McIntee from the vicinity of Capel Street Bridge, according to the sworn statement of John Brophy, secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Carpenters. Someone murdered and mutilated Henry McIntee. Someone took his dead and mutilated body and deposited it in a field in Finglas. That person or persons is living within this territory. The Government and citizens of this Free State are bound in law and morals to investigate this kidnapping and murder for two reasons, in the interest of justice and to bring to an immediate ending this private vendetta and campaign of vengeance.

Henry McIntee is dead. His widow and three children have to

(Continued at bottom of Col. 3.)

A. LANE JOYNT,
SOLICITOR,
COMM. FOR OATHS.

Telegraphic Address,
"JOIN, DUBLIN."

Telephone,
No. 1287.

4 St. Stephen's Green,
Dublin N.,

30th July, 1923.

L.B.

Mr. Philip McNevin,
14 Lr. Erne Street, Dublin.

W.C.C.

McNevin v. O'Leary.

Dear Sir,

I received from Sheriff £18 19 0
and deducting Costs of Award herein £6 16 6
Costs of execution 2 2 0
Costs Inter-Pleader C. Bill 4 4 0
£13 2 6

There is a Balance of £5 16 6, Cheque for which I enclose you.

Faithfully yours,

A. LANE JOYNT.

Price of Man's Life.

No^c 596302 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

The National Bank Limited

Pay Philip McNevin

the sum of five pounds 16/6

£ 5-16-6

OR ORDER

THIS CHEQUE MUST BE SIGNED ON THE BACK BY THE PERSON TO WHOM IT IS PAYABLE.

Philip McNevin v. O'Leary.

Injured September 3rd, 1910, while wheeling at a coal boat, S.S. "Lard," at the Bottle House, Irish Glass Bottle Works, Ringsend Road. The plank broke while McNevin was wheeling a barrow of coal. He fell with the barrow of coal, falling on his head, injuring the left side of his skull and fracturing both drums of his ears. He was taken to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, lying unconscious for a week, he was finally discharged after being in the

face a hard, bitter world. We await the action of those equipped with the world's goods; the action of the press and the Church, upon this matter. We feel that there are enough human beings in this city who will feel charged with the responsibility of sustaining the widow and her three children. Let us hope that this blood-bath in Ireland has ceased to flow. If it was a Czar of Russia or some other bloody tyrant that had passed the columns of the Dublin press would have been filled with sympathy for the tyrant and execration of those guilty. But the answer of the Dublin press and the Church, and the citizens of this town, is in the words of Cain,

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?"

hospital for three weeks, as incurable.

As compensation for injuries received he was awarded 12/6 per week, receiving same from Sept. 18th, 1910, to May, 1916. From May, 1916, to June, 1919, he received 15/7½ per week. He then received £1 per week up to Dec. 17, 1921. His pay was then stopped.

The matter was brought before the Recorder in June, 1922. O'Leary was ordered to pay all back pay and £1 per week for life. Dr. Stokes, Fitzwilliam Square, stated that McNevin was disabled for life and a hopeless case.

A decree was issued and executed. We print on this page a copy of the account submitted by the lawyer in the case; together with check for £5 16s. 6d., which means that this man, who has been lying at the border of eternity for thirteen years, receives £5 16s. 6d. in full compensation for the remainder of his life. Now the ratepayers will have to take care of him and his family for the remainder of his days.

This man, McNevin, was working directly for the Irish Glass Bottle Works, Ringsend Road, Dennis O'Leary, acting stevedore. The insurance company, which takes premiums from the labour values of these men, has escaped its liability. This matter calls for serious investigation.

(Continued on page 8 col. 4.)

Ó'n scláid.

Ceal Oibre.

Is mór an leas doime i m'Ua Ceal faoi láthair is gan a fios aca...

Cualláct Oibre.

Tá beagán beas mhíre ar an Sasannaic seo—Tomás Mac Eoin, mar tógann sé air féin nó, d'áil tinn a rád, mar tógann a cáirde...

MAR TOGÁR Ceactairí.

Tá os cionn 11,000 comálta i gCumann Iomluicta i Halla na Saoirse...

Is iongnáid tinn go seasann comálta an Cumann seo, na hEabairtseoirí a curó eacarraíde...

Má tá an oiread sin measa ag an coirciantaict ar Labacáí O'Dubairt, Tomás Mac Eoin agus Liam O'Driam agus dá mar leo...

Lúbarnaighit.

Tá lúbarnaighit agus camiléireadé go soilleir mion os comhair an tsaogail. Le bliantaib, ní raib...

don nór á bain le luict oibre, romhe sin. Agus sin iad na daoime mion faoi áro-glór. Sin iad cáirde Labacáis Uí Dhubairt, agus a coméaisigh. Sin iad treoiríde na tíre—i gcead tuit. Cé an fáé ná níocfaide go maré iad? Nac bfuil...

Sasannaic eite Tomás Mac Comnuair a cosuig an cogad roir Sasanna agus an Feadánán ní raib...

Tá cratamair is fuadé anois air, ac béro plúcaid is fuadé air féis an togtá. Luict-Oibre Coimroac U'Le Cluic a cunreap an iad. Ní glacpar leis an oream acá...

Sgeitín.

Cualamar sgeitín, an lá faoi veiread, agus sé ar u-tuairim gur fearn a nochtúad os comhair an t-saogail. Níl a fios agam cáirde...

Tá Jaedéal i mDaite Léa Cluic faoi láthair, a bfuil Jaedóige aige, a beaga ba mian leis go mbéad an teanga sin agá na élam. Uime gín cuarcúigead an Jaedéaltaict agus pitead cáilín as sin a tíoipad...

D'féoirí nac dtuigsead an cáilín go gceitpíde gac cáilín 'ioc, Jaedóige aici, nó dá uireasbad, as uict na hoibre céatona. Ac ar aon nós tugad an cáilín seo as an Jaedéaltaict go Daite Léa Cluic go tead an uime-uasail seo. Ní raib aon tuisge ag an uime-uasail seo...

Sunday, Aug. 12th

1923

JIM LARKIN

will speak at

Beresford Place

ONE O'CLOCK.

Sá tír seo ar gac uile bealac, agus ó gac oream.

An t-óclacán.

Leigeamar aiste seactamh ó son i bpáipéar áitirí faoi óclacán, an sgríos a ghuíos sé agus an méid a d'féadfaide a déanam le na cur ar gceit. Don tuigim go pomhmar leis an gcomhairle a tugad san aiste seo, ac seo: Cav mar gceit mar véarfaid munnéad—ar an aigeard acá ag doimib agus comluictá áitirí istig i gCruicéad-cann Mhic Dongusa? Nac hm cabruagad le óclacán. Agus cav mar gceit ar ól a ceannuigeard ó na Siopaib móra, buisém buroéad nó dá buisém buroéad cav mar gceit air sin? Dá mbéad gan na cuistiméirí saróine ag cabruagad leis na Tigibí Móra, ní béad leat an oiread teac tart timéall ag díol óil. Dá mbéad gan a beic aca ac luict Oibre le na gcomneáil postáitce ba suarac an cúl-báico—a beic aca. Dá noéanam na Ceactáí Dáite pré éitce vult suas ag Sráid an Teampail i Mhór-Shuibal Lá éicint agus gceit séanta an óil a cur ort a féin ansin os comhair an tsaogail, ba mór an sompla do'n coirciantaict é, leanpa na mílte míle sa tír an sompla tír-guadac sin. Is mar acá a fios agam nac dtuigseam an gceit sin ó uime ar bit aca beag ná mór, ac an sompla a bead ann, bfuil go gcomproad Séan Mac Fiolta an Ríog ar an obair seo a cur i gceit. Sé is fearn cuige.

Ar gceit an tseactamh seo cáitce.

Don uime a bhí an amreacs faoi an méid a ghuíosamur ingeall ar "an vult ar agard" níl aige ac cuarasgobáit áro Rúnaróe Comarac na Jaedóige i gceit na bliána seo a léigam, a "b'fáinne an Lae" na seactamhe seo cáitce: An cruinnuag ar vult ar agard, ac ag vult ar gceit ó uime go uime 'sa gceitín síuas, mar véarfaid tá puasaoir 'sa tuairisg faoi mhórán gac ceist agus an faillige a rinnead imreic ac na díaró sin ag vult ar agard acáimúro.

Cuirpead an cáitce sin gaisge Liam Lúbáig Uí Driam i gceitme do uime, gur eisean ceamporé Luict Oibre Táile Léa Cluic, agus é ag gheavod uata com héasgaróie is v'féarópá an rotar é iomcar. An rotar féin, is níl sé sáicé éasgaróie do anois, ghuaisceán a bios aige faoi láthair, agus is fearn nac polar do eiceallán. Is aic an éacóí ag ceamporé é.

An firmine is fearn i gceitme ar gac uile bealac. Si is creise do Conrad na Jaedóige, agus si is seirde do Liam O'Driam. Ac tráén nó searó bíod si agam, mar bíod si agam gan míle burde-acas: Buicéann si amac, is cuma cé an mbéacán a cuirpear na mílte. Eán áitile.

The Oath.

We note the creature, who has been prostituting Connolly's name and work to his own interest, fifteen pound per week up to Sept. 22nd, 1922, £30 per month since then PLUS £77 per year pension, PLUS three guineas per day on Commissions, PLUS all the extra moneys for car fares, investigation committees, PLUS other things which we will drag out of him on examination, is again taking advantage of the Dead.

We wonder when sweet William is going to publish those letters. We are awaiting them for some time. We wonder how long the Connolly family are going to permit this ghoul to dig up the Sacred Dead and re-open the wounds and blaspheme his memory? To suggest that "Jim" Connolly, the MAN that we knew, would breathe the air of that carnal chamber where the ghoul—O'Brien—earned his £30 per month, is surely the height of unmitigated gall.

Definitions Wanted.

Is it not full time that we had some definitions offered by the political apologists for each party? Phrases are used, terms abused, words thrown round recklessly. Is there no one capable of submitting a reasoned position? Can we not have in plain, simple terms the policy, the platform and the purpose of each party?

We turn to the columns of the press and read long dissertations touching upon what this party stands for and what that party stands for, what I believe and what you believe. Ambiguity in words, complexity of phrase, long drawn-out and involved sentences. You read of Free State propagandists talk about being Republicans. You read of Republican speakers stating a position, and you cannot see the difference between their policy and that of the Free State propagandist. You read of Farmers' Party candidates, and within their programme we find embodied every plank they can purloin from the other political raft. We read of Independent candidates. They never express who they are independent of or who they are depending on. Business men's candidates, such an heterogeneous conglomeration of political showmen never confused the electorate of any country such as we have passing across the political stage of this long-suffering politically debauched nation.

It is full time that some official interpretation should be given of the policy, programme and future purposes of the several parties. We are able to say this because we take a detached view of the situation, at present. For our only hope is that this election will result in the complete obliteration of this thing that masquerades as a Labour Party. That every individual endorsed by the official Labour Party will be smothered under a vote of contempt and condemnation, due to their proved recreancy to all labour principles. One of the delegates said, on the closing day of the bogus Trades Union and Labour Party Congress, "You are becoming a laughing matter in the eyes of everybody." This alleged Labour

Party is a menace to the workers. It's a byword and a reproach to all men. It is a contemptuous and evil thing. It was born in time and out of the needs of the workers. It was organised in all honesty and purpose, and it had a great mission to perform. But circumstances permitted a group of sycophants and place-hunters to gain control of the machinery of the Party and to use it to their own ends. "Death is the only hope" that the resurrection may take place soon.

The principles of the Labour Party are inherent in the present social system. The purpose of a Labour Party grows out of such social conditions. The programme of such a Labour Party, although ameliorative, must have a definite revolutionary aim. A Labour Party is a class party. It must of necessity be a class party. A Labour Party must deal with fundamentals. It must have a definite objective. A Labour Party cannot compromise. Weak or strong it must struggle to the light. It must state its principles in clear and definite terms. Its policy must be one and the same under all conditions and in all places. Its programme, though diverse in application, must lead at all times towards the objective. It must be always militant in action, courageous in speech and writing, and always and ever expressing itself in action. It must possess initiative. Co-ordinated effort. It must be the strongest weapon both in attack and defence. It dare not, if true to its principles, palliate wrong-doing, suffer injustice without protesting. It must also be suffused with the spirit of self-sacrifice, and, above all, gifted with imagination and holding the vision beautiful. Comprehensive in its scope, yet attuned to the heart throbs, the needs and desires of every worker within the nation. Its motto, which must be an outward expression of the spirit within, can be expressed in the phrase, "AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL."

So we get back to our opening statement. Let us have definitions and plenty of them. What is meant by the word, Republic and the term, Republican? What are the principles embodied in the word, in the word, Republic and Republican? What form of social structure do we mean to convey when we use the word, Republic? What do the men and women, who label themselves Republicans, mean to convey by that term? What do they mean when they speak of the ownership of Ireland, from the centre to the sun? Who are to be the owners? What do they mean by a social policy for Ireland? Let us have definite terms. Words should be used in relation to things and ideas. Much misery and bloodshed has come upon this land because of ambiguity of phrase. What do we mean by a Free State Government and a Free State Party? What is the policy of such a Government Party? What are its principles and purpose? What is the difference between them, a Republican Party and a Free State Party, or, as the former call themselves now, a Sinn Fein Party? Is the word, Republican, something to be ashamed of? If not, why not de-

DEPENDENT'S FUND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS LEFT OVER UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

finitely declare their principles and assume the name-title of Republican Party? Then you could have a clear line of demarcation. Then the Free State Party, if they have any principles or any purpose, except office-holding, why not call themselves a Free State Party, instead of masquerading under the term, Cumann na nGaedheal?

What a weird company they are! Then we have a Business Party. That is not a class party or a selfish party; no, simply a Business Party. What is their purpose, programme and policy? Then those philanthropic, generous-hearted nation-builders, the Farmers' Party. Of course they do not believe in any class warfare, they just believe in the selfish interest of the farmer, and the rest of the nation may subsist by permission of the Farmers' Party. Then that nebulous thing called an Independent, who has neither body nor soul. Who is, at all times, a trimmer and a sycophant, a camp follower.

We invite any of the official propagandists of any of these parties, nay, we challenge them, to state their position. First come, first served. We have read the first numbers of daily "Sinn Fein," and we wonder what it is all about. We are compelled to read all the Free State papers, which might also be said to be the official papers for the Business Men's Party, the Farmers' Party and the Independent Party; and, under the rose, the official Labour Party's papers. Now if the daily "Sinn Fein" wants to make itself felt, it should immediately turn and answer our questions. Definitions, comrades, they are in order.

A "Brave" T.D.

Mr. Nagle, T.D., is a brave man. Below him stood women whose pent-up emotions were released as they witnessed those who had capitalised their sufferings walk by. Nagle showed his true nature when he taunted these women, laughed at them... but he only taunted them and laughed at them because he was behind the protection of the police, a gang of O'Brienites and a thick wall. Some day, Mr. Nagle, you will have to come out from behind that wall and there will be no police between you and the women. In the meantime take a good laugh while the laughing is good. For remember that he who laughs last laughs best.

OH, YOU, SEANI

(Continued from page 2 col. 1.)

by, while 80 good honest courageous IRISHMEN were executed. You stood by with the other independent labour T.D.'s and made no effective protest. Listen, Sean, for the honour of the Irish working class and to the end that justice may abide in this land, we intend to return you and the other labour renegades to that obscurity from whence you and such creatures like you should never have emerged.

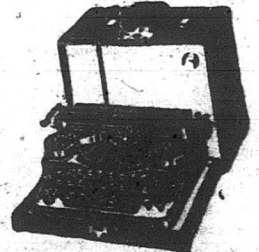
PHILIP O'NEVIN V. O'LEARY.
(Continued from page 6 col. 3)

Was O'Leary insured? If not, why was he permitted to undertake the discharging of vessels?

Why did the shipbroker permit him to undertake the discharging of the vessel, if he was not insured? If he was insured, in what company was he insured? By what chicanery were they permitted to evade their responsibility? Why was such a settlement accepted on behalf of this man, and what are his former fellow-workers going to do about this case and other cases such as Dennan's? The law gives these men protection. The courts are supposed to extend that protection, upon application. The Union these men belong to is supposed to enforce the law. And if there are two such bitter cases and such wilful abuse of the Workmen's Compensation Act, again we ask, what is the Union going to do about them and what of the employer, in the first instance, what has he got to say? Two men, practically physically destroyed, their wives and children denied that assistance to sustain them which they have the right to enjoy, and the burden of their maintenance cast upon the rates.

We await action in this matter. Surely the exposure of these cases is a complete justification for the existence of this paper.

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