

INCORPORATING THE
**WORKER'S
REPUBLIC**
FOUNDED BY
JAMES CONNOLLY
15TH AUGUST, 1898.
SUPPRESSED 1916.

IRISH OPINION.

The VOICE OF LABOUR

: Official Organ:
OF THE
Irish Transport &
General Workers.
Union.
— EDITED BY —
CATHAL O'SHANNON

NEW SERIES. No. 80. MAY 31, 1919. ONE PENNY.

SEXTON AND CONSCRIPTION.

DOCKERS, PLEASE NOTE!

What Might Have Been.

Speaking in the House of Commons, in the debate on the British Labour Party's motion on Ireland, James Sexton, M.P. for St Helens, said:—
"I want to say that nobody regrets more than myself that the general policy of Conscription was not applied to Ireland as well as to England."

Hansard, 14th May.

Later, Macpherson challenged Sexton thus:—

My hon. friend who seconded the resolution (Mr. Sexton) has, I know, done magnificent work during the war. I am perfectly certain that he would not ask us at the present moment to give Home Rule to those who claim to be in a position to determine the future of Ireland.

Mr. Sexton—I would not!

Mr. James Sexton, M.P., is General Secretary of the National Union of Dock Labourers. Nuff sed.

POISONING THE WELLS.

In the "Irish Independent" of May 14 the following statement was attributed to Mr. J. Sexton, M.P.:—

"The Irish Labour Party was entirely opposed to separation from England."

A diligent search of other daily papers failed to yield any confirmation of this yarn. We have searched Hansard, and find that Mr. Sexton was speaking of the British Labour Party. What was the "Independent's" motive for corrupting the report, and interpolating the word "Irish" before Labour Party?

Another Instance.

Relying upon a statement in the news columns of the Murphy Press, we inserted the paragraph which is the subject of the following letter:—

Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club, Arklow, 14th May, 1919.

A Cara.—Please give me space to contradict the following, which appeared in your new paper (the "Voice of Labour") last week:—

"Up, Murphy."

"The Arklow Sinn Fein Club has banished all foreign Sunday papers, and will take its Billie Carleton dope only from the "Sunday Independent" in future. So Democracy is made safe from Maxwellism."

I did not send the above report, as there was no such thing passed at our meeting as to pledge our support to any paper.

Here is the correct report of our meeting:—"The Arklow Sinn Fein Club has received the support or promise from several newsagents in town to stop the import of the immoral weekly newspapers."

You can see by that, that we did not promise our support to any newspaper.

Trusting you will give this the publication it deserves, and oblige,—Mise le meas mor,

LIAM O CLEIRIG (Sec.)

P.S.—This report has been delayed owing to the arrest of our Secretary (Wm. Cleary).—Is mise,

T. O. FURLONGE, Temp. Sec.

NAPOLÉON THE LITTLE'S KEPT ORGAN SLANDERS LABOUR.

The "Morning Post" Irish correspondents never lose an opportunity of slandering Irish labour. A recent question in the House of Commons, about the alleged dismissal of discharged soldiers from an aerodrome, gave it a peg last week.

The facts are these. Among a large batch of demobilised soldiers engaged for the work in question were several who refused to join the trade union catering for their class of work. The shop stewards on the job took up the matter with the officer commanding, who undertook to enforce the conditions of employment, which, by the way, are in accordance with the Munitions Acts.

The non-unionists were re-engaged on becoming members of their respective unions, of which the "Morning Post's" villain of the piece, the Transport Union, is only one of several.

The great majority of the discharged soldiers are willing and zealous members of their trade unions—they want that country fit for heroes to live in.

Ample Funds to Split Labour

Irish Unionist Alliance Plot Revealed.

The Plan.

The outlines of the new secret campaign, as revealed in the report we publish, are:—

1. A split in the Transport Union.
2. Financial support for wreckers.
3. Disruption of the Labour Party and Trade Union Congress.
4. Tampering with workers' wives.
5. Foreign Propaganda.

We are presenting this week a report of a recent meeting of the Men's and Women's Committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance.

It is but one of a series of nightly meetings now going on in the Headquarters of Freemasonry and Toryism in Dublin.

The leading figures in the group are:—

Mrs. Fane Vernon, whose husband is a Governor of the Bank of Ireland, Chairman of the Great Northern and Director of other railway companies, and agent for the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, landlord of Pembroke, etc., townships.

Mrs. Craig Davidson, daughter of Norris Goddard, ex-Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and present Solicitor for the Shipping Federation, Ltd.

C. A. Stanuall, J.P., ex-President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland.

Cecil Ffiorde, Barrister, Secretary of the Irish Unionist Alliance.

The power and influence of this group is derived from its high financial and political associations. Landlordism, Banking, Law, the Railways, Public Companies, the Shipping Federation, the Castle groups are directly and personally represented.

"The Women's Party" is the organisation formed during the war by Mrs. Emmeline and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and "General", Flora Drummond. It received a grant from the Ministry of Munitions to organise a procession of women to implore the Minister of Munitions (David Lloyd George) to save the Empire.

Every movement of the British workers for better conditions has been met by a counter-propaganda by the Women's Party, which, by virtue of its founders' past associations with the Independent Labour Party, is particularly well fitted to split a working-class movement.

"The Morning Post," which in the days of the Third Empire was in receipt of a regular subsidy from Emperor Napoleon III., is the daily press organ of the group. The principal Irish correspondent is, or was until lately, Thomas Moles, M.P., of the "Belfast Evening Telegraph." The most aristocratic of British dailies, the "Morning Post," is also the best informed about the personnel, policy, and day-to-day activities of British Socialist organisations.

The extension of this group's activities to Ireland, and its despatch of special organisers to work here, indicates that Big Capital in England recognises now, what Marx pointed out in 1870:—"Ireland is the English Government's only excuse for maintaining a large standing army which, in case of need, is thrown, as is seen, against the English workers after it has completed its military training and rehearsal in Ireland"—(quoted in the "Voice," March 29). They fear the truth of Marx's prophecy:—"If England is the bulwark of landlordism and European capitalism, the only place where the great blow against official England can be struck is Ireland."

Rebellion, riot, and disorder must be fomented in Ireland to justify the retention of the conscript army (as Mr. Erskine Childers showed in the "Daily Herald" last Monday), and to effect that, the organisation of Labour which over-rides all racial and creed prejudices, must be split into religious and political, of merely personal sects, which will war with one another, to the great profit of Irish Capital and the security of the British Empire.

The Wrecker's Meeting

THE REPORT

"A Special Joint Conference of the Men's and Women's Committees of the Irish Unionist Alliance was held in the Molesworth Hall, Molesworth Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, 21st May, 1919. The speakers included Mr. Jellett, K.C., who occupied the chair, and Miss Grace Roe, who attended on behalf of the 'Women's Party' of England. In addition to the speeches, the guests were entertained with music and tea.

"The present state of Ireland was a source of serious concern to the British Government. The campaign in favour of an Irish Republic had two wings: Sinn Fein and the Labour Movement. The Sinn Fein movement was widespread and fanatical, but it lacked the power to achieve its aims.

"The Irish Labour movement, on the other hand, had recently shown its strength in the two days of general stoppage throughout Ireland, and, in addition, it had a certain influence in Britain and abroad, through its international relationships. Irish Labour was the force to be feared. They saw from the recent report of the Irish Trades Union Congress that it was frankly Bolshevik in tendency and aim. In England the Bolsheviks were a mere handful, but in Ireland, through the influence of the Irish Transport Union, these revolutionaries were supreme.

"The growth of this Union was remarkable, as evidenced by the remarkable fact that whereas its membership in 1916 was about 8,000, it now had 80,000 adherents. Throughout Ireland Bolshevik propaganda was being vigorously pushed, and its chief agent was William O'Brien, Secretary of the Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress, who was also a leading official of the Transport Union. He was liberally supplied with Bolshevik gold, and only the other day a roll-top desk was delivered to his private residence, which was evidently needed for his nefarious propaganda.

"The Transport Union was not a genuine Trade Union. Like the Shop-Stewards' movement in England, and the unofficial committees on the Clyde, its activities were based on political motives, and used as a cloak for disloyal and sinister designs. There were urgent reasons why this matter

should be dealt with without delay, and steps taken to inform the workers what the Transport Union means

Before June 8th (Whit Sunday).

"The people in the North must be shown that it is the strongest lever of Sinn Fein, and loyal Trade Unions urged to break with the Trade Union Congress. In the South, the workers should be persuaded not to join an illegitimate Trade Union, inspired by political motives, which was prepared to strike when it suits the book of Sinn Fein.

"Sinn Fein was afraid to come out in the open and attack Labour, but Labour was asked to do the dirty work of Sinn Fein. Sensible and loyal working-men could thus be got to withdraw from the Union, or oppose its present policy. Working women, and wives and daughters of trade unionists, must be adroitly approached and warned of the dangers to which their menfolk are exposed by connection with it.

The Transport Union Would be Split.

"Despite the fact that the subscription to the Irish Unionist Alliance was small, the funds stood well, and ample money would be available for these purposes.

"The claims of Labour for shorter hours must be met by intensive production and the wholesale introduction of new machinery. Unionist employers must hold out against the Transport Union. If they stand firm they cannot lose.

"Those present who could write even a letter, should write, and get their people in every townland in Ireland to write to papers and friends in America describing the regime of crime and terror now prevailing in Ireland. Ireland must not be handed over to the allies and friends of Germany.

"Democracy was all right, but Sinn Fein and Bolshevism would bring this country to the state of chaos and ruin that prevailed in Russia. Germany was now trying to organise parties in all the Entente Countries, in the hope of preventing the British Government from making a satisfactory peace."

"He that hath an eye to see, let him see; he that hath an ear to hear, let him hear."

IS IT TRUE?

An "Evening Herald" Story.
The Dublin "Evening Herald" published on Wednesday, 21st inst., a message from its New York correspondent, which included the following apparently official declaration:—

Headquarters at Washington of the new Irish Republic have branded as false the cabled report from London to the effect that the Russian Bolshevik Council had sent 250,000,000 rubles to the Sinn Fein Republican Party in Ireland. The following statement was made:—

The Republican Government of Ireland neither wants nor asks any immediate financial aid from outside. The voluntary contributions it takes from its own people are supporting it now, as they provided it with a campaign fund last year.

Moreover, there is nothing in common between the political system of Bolshevism if it is as represented in the Press of America, and which means the domination of the proletariat—and the Sinn Fein Republican system, which has fused all classes in an amity that is not known either in America or in Russia.

The alternative to the domination of the proletariat is the domination of the capitalist class. So now we know.

The old Party regularly told one tale to the wealthy party fund subscribers and political bosses in U.S., and another to the people in Ireland. We are not taking anything that appears in Murphy's "Herald" as Gospel, but the story we have quoted wants denial—or confirmation.

AGAINST IRELAND'S SOVEREIGNTY.

During the week, from May 16 to 22, the Irish Press reported the following acts by the British Government in Ireland. It must not be assumed that there have been no other instances in the period. Ordinary criminal cases are excluded from this review:—

Raid and searches by military and police—33.

Military Occupation of villages, halls, houses, etc., 4.

Arrests, mostly without warrants, in several cases without charges being made, and including strike pickets and political prisoners, 43.

Prosecutions in ordinary and "special" courts and courts-martial, 44.

Sentences totalling 8 years 11 months and 7 days' imprisonment, were imposed, including 8 years' hard labour. Nine sentences by court-martial have not yet been promulgated.

Bail.—Several prisoners committed to jail for refusing to give bail.

Fines amounting to £4 have been levied. The small amount is due to the practice of imposing the choice of paying heavy bail money or going to prison for three months or more, on prisoners who refuse to recognise the jurisdiction of the court.

The raids mentioned above include one carried out by military and police at Balbriggan, where a bicycle and sewing machine, belonging to Miss Mary Adrien, Rural District Councillor were seized to pay a surcharge by the L.G.B.—a purely civil debt.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

If the American Bishops, whose declaration is embodied under that title in the latest "Messenger" pamphlet, have not become Socialists, they have at least become State Socialists.

Their programme of after-war reconstruction calls for

State employment of discharged soldiers.

State labour bureaux,
State regulation of wages,
State housing of the people,
State insurance,
State competition with monopolies.

After all that, they tell us that "Socialism would mean bureaucracy, political tyranny, the helplessness of the individual as a factor in the ordering of his own life, and in general, social inefficiency and decadence."

With our war-time and pre-war experience of the State interference recommended by their Lordships we unhesitatingly reject it, because it has proven to lead to "bureaucracy, political tyranny, the helplessness of the individual," etc.

The most valuable thing about the booklet is that it shows the extent of betterment possible under capitalism and advocated by men of good will like the Bishop-authors of this booklet, but never brought into operation by the masters of the modern world. It is published by the "Irish Messenger," 5 Great Denmark St., Dublin. Price 2½d. post free.



WORKERS' COUNCILS FOR IRISH LABOUR.

As the August Congress approaches, the questions raised in the "Voice" last week must be considered and debated seriously in trade union branches and trades councils. And first among them, most urgent perhaps, of those upon which we would invite the movement to consider its attitude is the new development in industrial organisation which the Continental revolutions have brought in their train, namely, the Workers' Councils. We raise this issue first for two reasons. One of them is that if Irish Labour is going to play any part in the International movement it must be prepared to support or oppose the principle of Workers' Councils. The other is that we are firmly convinced the most fruitful work the Drogheda Congress could do for Irish Labour would be to encourage the organisation of the Workers' Councils in Ireland. To that we shall return later, but at the moment it is not the most pressing although the most important aspect of the question for Labour in this country.

We are asking for discussion of the general principle now because we want to insist that in the big questions of international policy the attitude of Irish Labour shall be clear and well-defined, and because we would urge that that be done in time to permit Irish Labour to have its say in the re-building of the International. For weal or for woe the main lines of the International will be laid down within the next eight or nine months, and in the laying down of those lines the big battle will be fought around this principle. Whether or not there will be two Internationals in embryo as at present, the Moscow or Third International and the Berne or Second International, it is not easy to say very definitely just now, but it is certain that upon the attitude of the Labour and Socialist Parties in the different countries will depend the answer to that question.

We repeat again that it is the business of the movement in Ireland and the organisations within the movement, and not of the leaders, to define the policy of Irish Labour in this respect. It is the business of the leaders to help by counsel and action in this as in all matters, but if our movement is to be an effective instrument in the hands of the working class, then it is to the mass of the organised workers and their Unions, and not to the leaders, the International movement must look for the decision of Irish Labour. We are all for the rank and file because we have always recognised that the whole strength of Labour is in the rank and file. But if we are, it is for a rank and file which itself will shoulder its share of responsibility for the future. There has always been, and there is still, too much delegation of responsibility in Ireland to other people's shoulders. That

was true of movements in the past, it is still too true of Labour in the present. We believe we know the mind of most of the leading men and women in the movement upon this issue, and we believe that it is, on the whole, in favour of the Councils. But that is not enough. Are the organisations prepared to instruct their representatives at international conferences to vote for the Councils? Or to put the question as it ought, for action's sake, to be put, are the affiliated organisations prepared to carry out the decision of the Drogheda Congress if that decision should be favourable to the Councils? Are they giving any thought to the matter at all? If they are, is that thought anything more real and practical than the thought they gave to, say, the recommendations upon elections which reached the Waterford Congress from several bodies? Or is it all just pious resolution-making? These questions are pertinent because we do not want to see important issues raised and passed unthinkingly without any serious discussion at Drogheda as the Control of Industry resolution was passed at Waterford.

Above all, we want to see Irish Labour in such a position in the international movement that it will carry out to the letter, as it did on the question of Labour Day, any international decision to which it signifies its agreement. As our readers know, we have no very high opinion of some of the elements composing the present Second International. We think these elements are too slow, too timid, too much bound up with their parliamentary past. They are too far away from actuality, too remote from the new industrial life that is stirring all round them, too blind to the tremendous changes the war has brought about in the outlook and the aspirations of the working masses, too much divorced from the real and active and functioning organs of the working class. It is just because we believe that Irish Labour is free from these defects that we want to see it avoid the weakness in spirit and the blindness in vision of these elements and that we urge the movement to discussion and decision upon the principle and the practice of the Councils, the biggest question that has come before Labour in Europe since August, 1914.

To criticism of the International we shall return again. But now immediately it is imperative, both from the national and the international points of view, that the Irish workers should make up their minds upon the Councils. There are still eight weeks to go until Congress assembles; they are not too many for discussion on changes which would revolutionise the machinery of the whole movement, but they are enough. For ourselves, we stand for all power to the Councils.

IRISH LABOUR PARTY AND TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Drogheda Congress, August.

Will you please allow me to remind Secretaries and members of trade unions that resolutions for the Agenda of the Drogheda Congress, signed by the authorised officials of the organisations submitting them, must be received by the undersigned before Monday, June 9. —WM. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

GET THE CONGRESS REPORTS.

Copies of the combined report of the Waterford Congress and the Dublin Special Congress, held in November, are still to be obtained, price sixpence, post free. The report is a volume of 176 pages, and contains a verbatim report of the President's (Wm. O'Brien's) address at Waterford, also a full report of the discussion on General Election policy, international relations and the new constitution which took place at the Special Congress. It is a record that should be in the hands of every Irish trade unionist for future reference.

OUR PLACE IN THE SUN.

The Dublin Watch Committee has failed to persuade the Irish Railway Executive to allow cheap fares on the D.S.E.R., that Dublin children might enjoy the summer sunshine on Merrion sands. "Coal shortage" is the reason for refusal alleged by the Railway Executive.

That does not prevent them giving special trains on the same line to serve West British concerts. On 22nd May the "Daily Herald" reported that English railways were giving half present fares for children's excursions.

WRINKLES REMOVED by the skilled hands of Mallon's Masseurs, at 30 Eden Quay, Dublin.

LET THE CONGRESS SEE TO THIS.

Carrig School, Birr, 22nd May, 1919.

A Cara.—You ought to take some means of circulating the Manifesto enclosed in last week's "Voice." The employer will not see it in its present restricted circulation. I'd like to see a copy of it in the hands of every employer, every preacher, every publicist, and every man and woman who desires with voice and pen to help the worker. It shows them better than volumes the ideal towards which the worker is climbing, and which philanthropists ought help his efforts to attain, if they are sincere.—Yours very sincerely, le meas mor,

CATHERINE M. MAHON.

A LINGERING CURSE.

There is many a tale told of the curses called down by the dispossessed clansmen upon the planters and undertakers who seized the soil of Ireland, and drove the people out to starve.

One of the stories authenticated by history relates to the Powerscourt family. It is said that until the late Lord Powerscourt gave a site for a church, none of his family had ever lived to see their heirs come of age. The present Viscount is the first to attain manhood while his father lived.

With such a history, his Lordship should be chary of challenging fate. The nine men dismissed in revenge for a successful application for wages are to be followed by two more. Several evictions are expected—and that in spite of the fact that the Hon. Mervyn is only fourteen years of age.

Lord Powerscourt may be too enlightened to believe old stories, but others think he is risking the wrath of occult powers by driving women and children out on the road.

The Workers' Republic.

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

Congress.

Organisations affiliated to the Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress are again reminded that resolutions for the Drogheda Congress must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than June 8. All communications should be sent to the Secretary, William O'Brien, Trades Hall, Dublin. If your branch, union, or council has any proposal to make, see to it that it makes it now, and don't blame your officials if your organisation doesn't figure on the agenda, blame yourselves.

Militarism in Belfast.

It is becoming more and more difficult to define the exact position of Belfast. Whether it is an Irish city, an English or Scottish burgh—a great imperial asset, or just simply the chief town of Carsonia nobody can rightly say nowadays. That liberty had fled beyond its boundaries, however, is not in any doubt, as in other parts of Ireland the police prohibited the carrying of the Red Flag in Labour Day processions. But the Royal Irish Cossacks under the command of District Inspector Atteridge have gone further. To their prohibition of dances they have now added the prohibition of gatherings of parents who proposed to discuss what their children ought to be taught. And they have issued an absolute prohibition against the sale of Gaelic League flags. Until recently these flags were sold in the so-called Nationalist quarters. Now Atteridge's ukase forbids them to be sold anywhere. Is Atteridge qualifying for a job under the League of Nations? —**Orange and Green.**

We referred last week to the alleged differences between the various sections of the parliamentary Unionists in North-East Ulster. The alleged difference between the Home Rulers (we have always denied their nationalism) and the Unionists is no more real. Home Rulers and Unionists sink their differences when it is a question of opposing the progress of a militant workers' organisation which threatens to scrap all the old party cries and party policies. It was so in 1913 when the "Irish Times" joined with the "Independent" and the "Freeman" in supporting the Dublin employers against the workers, and the Belfast "Irish News" joined the Belfast "Telegraph" in libelling Larkin and Connolly.

Divide and Conquer.

The "Irish News" is the organ of Mr. Joseph Devlin, and the Belfast "Telegraph" is the evening organ of Belfast Unionism. They have united now and again in the all-Ireland cam-

paign of calumny against the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The "Telegraph" has been attacking us for some months past, and it is the vehicle through which Mr. Wm. Coots, M.P., delivers himself of very dirty lies on the Caledon strike. Both "Telegraph" and "News" are lying about the miners' strike in Co. Antrim. The "Irish News" is even beating the "Telegraph" at the game. It is spreading the abominable lie that the Transport Union betrayed the Caledon workers. Its calumny is made palatable for Catholic workers just as the "Telegraph" is for Protestant workers, but it is all the time calumny. And what is uniting the Hibernian "Irish News" with the Orange "Telegraph" against the Transport Union? Simply this, that the Transport Union, in laying in Ulster the solid foundation of a workers' organisation which refuses to be the tool of any capitalist political party, orange, green, or tricolour, is a menace to capitalism in Ulster. Our friends, Houston and Ridgeway, in the North, have their work cut out for them by these political slanderers, but they will win through, provided they deal with these organs firmly and not gently. The day is coming when the workers in Ulster will refuse to be gulled by the profiteers, and capitalism in the North is not going to be saved by democratic Home Rulers or democratic Tories either. —**No Humbug.**

In another column we publish the circular in reference to the resignation of all the members of the Executive of the Dublin Trades Council present at the meeting at which the Executive's report on the testimonials question was rejected by a majority of the Council. We have no hesitation in saying that in the circumstances these members have done the right thing, and it is to their credit that they have had the courage to do it. The Dublin Trades Council has made a long and, on the whole, successful fight against anything and everything that would bring discredit upon the Labour movement, and, indeed, in large measure it is men and women of the type of the signatories to the Executive's circular who have created the clean and straight Labour movement we know to-day. In their fight for purity and against humbug they will have the support of the best elements in Labour, and wherever there is a blow to be struck for this policy, be it inside or outside the Labour movement, the Irish workers will be in the van as Larkin and Connolly taught them to be.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

FORGING AHEAD. Army Pay Office Crux.

Owing to the writer being away in the South on business no notes have appeared for the past fortnight, but the Government clerks of Ireland may rest assured their interests will be quoted in the "Voice of Labour" as often as possible.

Army Pay Office.

Owing to a claim of wrongful dismissal by one of our members employed in Rutland Square things are far from satisfactory to the Union officials, who waited on the Regt. Paymaster last week. In Cork, the clerks in the Army Pay Office are forging ahead and new members are constantly enrolled under the banner of the I.C.W.U.

Record Office.

Our new Chairman, Comrade T. Finnegan, is at present ill in hospital and absent from the Island Bridge Department, but it is the wish of all comrades to see him back in the chair fit and well at an early date.

Ministry of Labour.

Some of our members here will do well to pay a little more attention to their interests by becoming real live trade unionists and attending to their duties as such.

Department of Agriculture.

When is the war bonus coming? When you organise and become members of the I.C.W.U., who are daily completing the

ranks of Temporary Government Clerks in Ireland. Some interesting news is in store for our members in this Department next week.

General.

The members of the Cork branch have sent their fraternal greetings to their comrades in Dublin, and full details will be forthcoming at the branch meeting, 1 College Street, Friday next, at 8 p.m. All members must attend as business is of an important nature and involves all our members' interests.

P. J. M'GUINNESS, Sec., Govt. Clerks' Branch.

IRISH AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS' AND Automobile Mechanics' Union.

Mr. Liam Slatery, Organiser, has been appointed General Secretary, pro tem.

Adams.

You write on both sides of the paper, and you give no address. You are therefore not entitled to an answer. The rewards of labour in a rationally organised community will be controlled by the community itself, and not by private greed, as at present. "To each according to his needs," however, is a method of sharing the rewards of industry which has very high sanctions. Read S. Matthew's Gospel, chapter 20. You are mentioned in verses 11 and 12.

No. 4. LIBERTY HALL LIBRARY

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NORA CONNOLLY, writing in the "Voice of Labour" about her father, said, "Always he studied revolution. Every book dealing with revolution, social or otherwise, was read and studied by him in the hope of glean- ing some plan or method that would assist him in his preparation for the Social Revolution."

RODERIC CONNOLLY in the same issue of the "Voice" said, "To become competent to achieve and maintain their Revolution, the Irish workers will be assisted almost wholly in their task by an earnest study of the second part of 'Socialism Made Easy,' by James Connolly, where the broad principles of the Dictatorship may be gleaned; and by learning how Con- nolly's friends applied these prin- ciples in a country so like Ireland as Russia, as detailed in Trotsky's 'His- tory of the Russian Revolution.'"

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DUBLIN TRADES' SPORTS.
 (Under G.A.A. Laws),
 Will be held at CROKE PARK on
SUNDAY, JULY 6th, 1919,
 at 12 noon.

- PROGRAMME.** 1—220 Yds. Boys' Handicap, age limit 16 years. 2—100 Yds. Handicap (Open) for the Cochrane Cup. 3—220 Yds. Handicap (Open). 4—Half-mile Handicap (Open), for the Sexton Cup. 5—1 Mile Bicycle Handicap (Open). 6—3 Mile Bicycle Handicap, for the Taylor Cup. 7—5 Mile Bicycle Handicap, for the Du Cros Cup. 8—3 Mile Bicycle Championship of Ireland. 9—High Jump Handicap (Open). 10—Weight-throwing Handicap (Open). 11—440 Yds. Handicap (Confined to affiliated trades). 12—220 Yds. Handicap (Confined to affiliated trades). 13—100 Yds. Handicap (ladies over 16 years). 14—1 Mile Donkey Race.
- Entry forms can be had from the Hon. Secretaries, Trades Hall, Capel Street, Dublin; or the Handicapper, Mr. J. Boylan, Dunboyne. Last date for receiving entries—Friday, 27th June.
S. BYRNE and T. MASON,
 Hon. Secs.

The Testimonial Crisis in Dublin.

We have been forwarded the following circular to the trades bodies of Dublin for publication:—

Dublin Trades Council.
 Trades Hall, Dublin,
 May 24th, 1919.

To the Officers and Members of all affiliated Unions.

Fellow-workers,—We desire to lay before you the facts concerning a grave crisis which has arisen in the movement in Dublin, and to ask from you specific instructions on a vital matter of principle which must be determined without delay if our cause is to escape serious and, perhaps, permanent injury. It concerns the principle underlying the presentation of testimonials from the employees of public bodies to labour members.

To grasp fully the importance of the issue involved, it is necessary to recall the fate of the Labour Party elected in Dublin under the auspices of the Labour Electoral Association following the passing of the Local Government Act in 1898. On that occasion, thanks to the awaken- ing intelligence of the Irish workers, Labour candidates were elected in large numbers in many parts of Ireland, and in Dublin no less than one-fifth of the Dublin Corporation was returned on the Labour programme, pledged to sit, act, and vote as an independent party.

It soon became evident, however, that these men were utterly unfitted to main- tain an independent, incorruptible party. They became involved in the intrigues and jobbery of the dominant political fac- tions, and vied with the men they were elected to fight in getting jobs for their friends and relations, promoting testimonials to themselves,

and feathering their nests generally. As a result, the workers became thoroughly disgusted with Labour representation, the desire for an independent Party of Labour was killed, and the movement, as a whole, suffered through the dis- credit and dishonour of those it had elected. And so ended the first Dublin Labour Party, "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung," and for almost a genera- tion the Dublin workers lost faith in Labour representation.

In the above record it is admitted that the promotion of testimonials to Labour members from the employees of public bodies formed one of the strongest in- dictments against the then Labour Party, because it lowered the Labour men to the level of those public representa- tives who levied what cannot be other- wise described than as blackmail on un- fortunate employees, who felt that it was incumbent on them to subscribe to any fund promoted in the interest of a member of the governing body by which they were employed.

In 1911 a fresh start was made to se- cure direct labour representation, and the effort met with gratifying success. Care was taken by those actively en- gaged in the task of organisation to build on sounder lines, and to avoid the pitfalls that had proved fatal to the old party. From the outset the necessity was insisted on of having a party organ- ised on

sound, clean lines, every member of which was pledged to loyally carry out the instructions of the Labour Party Executive, to strictly pre- serve their independence, and to refuse to use their positions to secure any bene- fit for themselves, their relatives, or their friends. This policy secured the adhesion of the entire movement, and, as a result of a strenuous campaign, a con- siderable number of candidates were elected on this programme to the various local bodies in Dublin.

On the whole, these men remained true to their pledges, and so the work- er's faith in labour representation was revived. Lately, however, the Council has had to discuss certain incidents which, it was held, were an infringe- ment of the policy laid down in 1911, and acted upon for a considerable period. In December, 1917, a motion was brought forward dealing with testimonials. It was pointed out that a short time previously a Labour member of the Cor- poration had received a testimonial largely subscribed by employees of the Corporation, and that at that time the employees of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum were subscribing to a testimonial for the Labour members of that Board.* As a result of the discussion which en- sued a resolution was unanimously adop- ted in these terms:—

"That, in the opinion of this Council, the acceptance in future by a Labour member of a testimonial from the employees of any public body of which he is a member, is a most undesirable practice, and calcu- lated to bring discredit on the La- bour movement."

The resolution, as proposed, was amended by the insertion of the words "in future," so that its adoption at that time should not be taken as a cen- sure on the Labour member of the Cor- poration referred to.

At the meeting of Executive on April 10th, Mr. T. Foran stated that the La- bour colleagues of Mr. Thomas Lawlor on the Dublin Union Board of Guardians were desirous of knowing if Mr. Lawlor

*It should be understood that this tes- timonial was abandoned as a result of the decision of the Council on December, 1917.

had received a testimonial. Mr. Foran stated that some time previously he had drawn Mr. Lawlor's attention to a printed circular to which was attached the names of Poor Law guardians, publicans, and Poor Law officials

appealing for subscriptions for a testimonial to Mr. Lawlor. Mr. Lawlor denied all knowledge of the cir- cular, and undertook to have the thing stopped. Mr. Foran further stated that having since heard it rumoured that Mr. Lawlor had received this testimonial, he had discussed it with his labour col- leagues (Messrs. J. Farrell and J. Doyle) and they had agreed with him that it should be brought to the notice of the Trades Council, with a view to Mr. Lawlor being asked for an explanation. Accordingly, Mr. Lawlor attended Exe- cutive meeting on April 24th by invita- tion, and stated that when Mr. Foran drew his attention to the circular he im- mediately took steps to have the matter dropped, and believed he had succeeded. Some time afterwards, however, he learned that his wife had received a sum of money without his knowledge or con- sent, which he regretted, but he held that he was in no way responsible, as he had done all he could do to stop it. Hav- ing given the matter very full considera- tion, the Executive were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Lawlor had offended against the principle of the resolution of December, 1917, and, therefore, that they had no option but to call for his resignation.

As the Executive had no desire to in- flict unnecessary humiliation on Mr. Lawlor, it was suggested that possibly he might voluntarily resign if he was aware of the view which the Executive took of his conduct, and with that object in view the Executive re- frained from recording its decision in the Minutes, so that Mr. Lawlor might have an opportunity of considering his position, the Vice-President of the Coun- cil undertaking to inform Mr. Lawlor of the decision arrived at.

On the Vice-President reporting that Mr. Lawlor required a guarantee that his candidature would not be opposed on a future occasion, because of this affair, if he agreed to resign now, it was decided to report the whole circumstances to the Council, which was done at its meeting on May 19th.

The Report of the Executive having been submitted, Mr. Lawlor made a statement alleging that it was a per- sonal attack on him, and after a num- ber of other delegates had spoken, the adoption of the Report was defeated by 36 votes to 20.

In these circumstances the Executive decided at its meeting on May 22nd (two members being absent) that

the only honourable course open to them was to resign and place all the facts before the affiliated Unions, so that the views of the entire movement in Dublin might be ascertained in this vital question. Accordingly we propose for- mally laying our resignations before next Council meeting on June 2nd, and an- nouncing that the whole question will be again considered at the meeting of the Council on June 17th, and in the mean- time asking all Unions to make arrange- ments to have this question thoroughly discussed, and their delegates definitely instructed how to vote at the Council meeting on June 16th, so that we may know once and for all what the con- sidered opinion of the rank and file is on this question.

So far as the undersigned are con- cerned, this matter is absolutely vital, and we ask for a clear and unequivocal mandate for or against the resolution of December, 1917, and we desire to make it quite clear that under no circumstan- ces will we undertake any responsibility for the work of the Council unless our recommendation is adopted, and the ac- tion of Council on May 19th rescinded.

We ask that this matter should be fully and calmly discussed in the various Unions (if at all possible special meetings should be summoned for the purpose), and that it should be stripped of all per- sonalities, and considered as a vital ques- tion of principle, which goes to the very root of the policy to be adopted in secur- ing Labour representation, and in the building up of the Labour movement.

We annex copy of the circular referred to, and it will be seen that almost all the names attached to it are those of pub- licans, Poor Law Guardians, or Poor Law officials.

We ask that all delegates should be in attendance on June 16th.

We are, fraternally yours,
E. O. CARROLL, President.
OWEN HYNES, Vice-President.
JOHN FARREN, Treasurer.
THOMAS FARREN, Secretary.
Rose Timon, J. P. Dunne, Thomas Boyle, Wm. O'Brien, S. Byrne, E. J. Hayes, T. Irwin, T. Foran, D. Cullen.

THE CIRCULAR.

(Copy.)

Testimonial to Thomas Lawlor, Esq., P.L.G.

For some years past the numerous friends and admirers of Mr. Thomas Lawlor have been wishful to place on re- cord their high esteem and appreciation of his sterling qualities and kindly acts since he entered public life, and in re- sponse to their wishes the following com- mittee has been formed to give them practical effect.

The Committee have no desire to eulo- gise Mr. Lawlor, as they consider same would be superfluous, his name being a household word amongst the poor and working classes.

All Subscriptions to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, which will be duly acknow- ledged by Hon. Secretary.

- Committee:**
Thomas Dobson, 20 Capel Street.
Francis Cole, 33 Bride Street.
Thomas Coyne, P.L.G., 34 Wexford St.
Edward Flynn, 174 James's Street.
Dr. Daly, 23 Lower Mount Street.
Michael M'Cormick, 169 H. Block, Iveagh Buildings.
Michael Ryan, 12 Camden Street.
P. J. Tormey, 23 Parliament Street.
Thomas M'Keown, 22 Curzon Street.
DR. O'DONNELL, Castle Street, Chairman.
W. C. CRIMMINS, 27 James's Street, Treasurer.
JAMES MORRISSEY, 22 South Cir- cular Road, Rialto, Secretary.

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THE IRISH DRAPERS' AND OTHER TRADE ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION now caters for all Shop Assistants and Clerks. Every person of either sex in every Wholesale or Retail Shop or Office is eligible for membership of this Organisation. Ours is the oldest Irish Union catering for Shop Assistants and Clerks. Assistants and Clerks in unorganised towns should communicate with us at once. Benefits—Sick- ness, Unemployment, Death, Benevolent Grants, Free Legal Aid, and full Trade Union Benefits. The time to get into your Trade Union is NOW!!! Alone you cannot improve your wages, shorten hours or protect your interests. This is the most powerful Trade Union in money and organisation in Ireland catering for Shop Workers and Clerks. When the wave of working-class solidarity is consuming the wide world the Shop Workers and Clerks in Ireland cannot remain isolated. Get into your Union at once.

Forms of Application and full particulars may be had from **M. J. O'LEHANE**, General Secretary, Cavendish House, DUBLIN; or from any Branch Secretary.

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AND NOISES IN THE HEAD. Scores of apparently "hopeless" cases have been completely cured by the well-known "French Orlene." NOTHING EQUALS THIS SIMPLE REMEDY. Price 2/9 per Box. Booklet Free.

'ORLENE' CO., Station Rd., Croydon, ENG. Any good class Druggist can obtain this remedy to your order, or it can be obtained direct from us upon receipt of cost.

MALLON, 30 EDEN QUAY. The all-Union Barber Shop in Liberty Hall block.

SOME UNION PROBLEMS

2

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT OF THE BRANCHES.

Last week the notes were devoted to the question of democracy versus autocracy in the branches, and it was made clear that we must have committees or we can have no Union. The "one man show" means no supervision and frequently corruption. During the week three of these "one man shows" have collapsed, and as usual in such cases, the books are in a mess. H.O. is called on to save the situation when the situation is lost. The doctor is called in when the patient is dying. This means that Trades Unionism in these three good towns has got a big set back and the people responsible are the committee men, particularly the Chairman.

These three branches had each a "strong" secretary and a weak committee. Far better they had a weak secretary and a strong committee. Much better still to have a strong secretary and a strong committee, but a committee you must have or you cannot have a Union.

Many of our branches are so new to Trades Unionism that they are quite in a fog about elementary matters such as the authority of the secretary. There is no authority in the Union but what is derived from its members and can be taken away by its members. A secretary has authority to do the work he is elected for as defined by the rules under the regular supervision and control of his committee. He is the agent of his committee, the working unit. He has no personal authority; no influence but what his services bring him. An election is not a sacrament; it is a procedure. A secretary once elected remains a man, with all a man's nature, good and bad. He should not be treated as a demigod, but as an ordinary human being, and as such called to account, with all charity for every shortcoming, and loyally helped to do his work. That is democracy—reason, order, equality put into practice, and it pays.

What would you think of a committee who allow a secretary to boss them and to withhold the books from them? Yet in some of our own branches we have such committees and such bosses, and worse still, some of the branches seem to like it. They are so long accustomed to being kicked about that they cannot imagine life without a master. So they hand over the Union to some one and leave it all to the secretary, with the result aforementioned.

Who would be free, himself must strike the blow!

J. J. HUGHES, Assist. Sec.

I. T. & G.W.U. BAND COMMITTEE.

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

Shop Stewards' Subscriptions.

P. Byrne (Tedcastle & Co.), £8 12s.; John Fitzsimons (Tally Men), £1 1s.; James Byrne (Ship Yard), £1 6s.; A. Nolan (Thwaites & Co.), £1 1s. 6d.; Dan Buggy (Furniture Section), 18s.; J. Higginsbottom (Leask), 15s.; John McCabe (Morgan, Mooney & Co.), £7; Joe Kelly, £1 10s.; C. Leaney (Manchester), £1 7s.; J. McDermott (City of Dublin), £2 18s.; W. Stone, 7s.; Joe O'Neill (Markets), 14s. 6d.; Paddy Brady, 5s.; Jack Gannon (Chemicals), £2 9s.; S. N. Robinson (Men), 18s.; Joe Reilly, 1s.; M. Coakley, 1s.; E. MacFarlane (Fletcher's), £1 1s. 6d.; Wm. Purcell (Sutton's), 10s. 6d.; Simon Kelch (Granary), £1 6s.; Jack White (Heiton's Drivers), £2 4s.; S. N. Robinson, 6s.; Peter Spain (Furniture Removing Section), £3; Pat Cassidy (Carriers, Gray's), 16s.; P. Cullen (Wordie), £1 4s.; Joe Leahey (M'Baide's), 5s.; Moylan (Cullen & Allen), 16s.; Murphy (J. J. Carroll's Bank Men), £1 3s.; Barling (J. J. Carroll's Drivers), 10s.

EUROPE AND RUSSIA.

Mr. Philips Price is a noted English war correspondent, who represented the "Manchester Guardian" in Russia during the war. As a spectator of the revolution he was able to make up his mind about its qualities, its purpose and results, and did so on the spot.

He became a Bolshevik and supervised the literary propaganda among the British soldiers. The B.S.P. has just issued a booklet from his pen entitled, "Capitalist Europe and Socialist Russia."

He has written it to show that what is going on in Russia to-day is not the work of a gang of robbers or a mob of madmen. Of special interest is his account of the land settlement and the place of the half wage-earner half peasant in the new rural commune.

The pamphlet may be ordered from the S.P.L., 42 N. Great George's Street, Dublin, price 4d. post free.

How the Big Lads Do It.

The market quotation for candles fell on 14th inst. from 12s. per dozen to 8s. 4d. per dozen. The wholesale merchants decline to make any reduction to the small shopkeepers. The Big Fellow pockets 3s. 8d. extra profit.

Transport Union Notes.

THE HOTEL STRIKE.

The Hundred Hour Week.

The failure of the Lord Mayor's effort to make a settlement in this case is due to the employers' steadfast refusal to concede anything less than a working week of 72 hours.

Mr. Thomas F. Stodart, of the St. Andrew's Hotel, says there are no hotel servants working 100 hours. That is quite untrue. A very considerable proportion of the hotel slaves work even longer, drudges who can call no minute their own. In St. Andrew's Hotel only one man has a 63 hour week. Other employees work from 70 to 77 hours.

THE SUBSCRIPTION.

We have only received two subscriptions at the moment of writing, but we hear of collections being made, and trust all moneys will be sent at once to the

General Treasurer,
Liberty Hall, Dublin.

Com. Greenwood (Wood-Cutting Machinist) ... £5 0 0
Thomas Foran ... 1 0 0

More to Follow

INCLUDING YOURS—EH?

Literature (Official.)

Mr. J. Crowley, B.L., has written for the Union a plain account of the law of agricultural wages. Branches should see that every member buys a copy.

The circular offering copies of W. P. Ryan's book, "The Irish Labour Movement," at a special price, are now in the hands of branch secretaries. Orders will be promptly despatched on receipt of form.

Castlebar.

The bakery dispute has provided the men with a chance to open a co-operative bakery for themselves, and they are well away with the preliminary steps. That's the business! A few good ideas, and energy to carry them out. An example to those stodgy branches that grind along like a burial society.

Tubbercurry.

Carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, etc., have in demands, and are hopeful of a good settlement.

Piltown.

The agent of a "blue-blood," at Bessborough farm, claims that the allowances the labourers receive bring their wages of 20s. 3d. up to the new Co. Dublin rate. The men deny this, and challenge the nobleman to put the latter rate into force and let them pay for all "perqs."

Cloghroe.

The secretary's shoe-leather was worn out making the settlements after the farm labourers' strike, but as he was fixing advances of 8/6 to men, down to 3s. for boys, it was a labour of love, and gave him satisfaction.

Wexford.

After being locked out for a month the employees of the Wexford engineering firms have won out with an all-round increase of 4s. to time workers, and corresponding advances to piece workers; a reduction of hours from 53½ to 47 hours; and further, that all awards of the Interim Court of Arbitration in connection with the industry come automatically into force in these works. These terms were agreed to at a conference in Wexford last Friday, attended by Tom Farren and Dick Corish on behalf of the men.

Dean's Grange.

The grave-diggers resumed spring planting on Friday, the Burial Board having conceded Glasnevin rates, and also undertaken to give all further increases that Glasnevin staff may get. Hall's carters have accepted the offer made.

Kingstown.

The eleven weeks' strike has ended at Dixon's Nurseries, the men gaining 34s. per week, a 50 hour week, and a Saturday half-day. This represents a 7s. increase for twenty-two men. Boys get a 2s. advance. Similar rates and conditions have been put into force at Watson's Nurseries. Vanmen at Lee's, grocers, Dalkey, have secured 35s. per week.

Bray.

The individual who refuses his farm labourers the prevailing rates of the district, and clings to the A.W.B. dole, is usually of the class that hang toady tags to their names. Sir R. Hudson, Bart., refused his men 30s. per week. Workers deserve no better treatment if they fail to vote the syuphant classes out of power at every opportunity.

Ballynahill.

The members of the Union are canvassing personally all the non-Unionists of the district. Meetings will be held on Sundays, at 1 p.m., to enrol new members.

Shackleton Bunkered.

No cads amongst the Lucan golf cad-dies. When Shackleton, who locked out his mill men for observing Labour Day, appears on the links, the boys refuse to tote and the crestfallen "Johnno" can't even have a "onesome."

Newry.

D. Houston reports on amicable agreement with the manager of Bolton's clothing factory. The girls obtain an immediate increase of 10 per cent. on present rates, and after July 1 an advance of 6d. per dozen on all work except knickers. Laundry workers in the frontier town are doing better, too.

Coal Mining.

A forward step is being taken at the Arigna mines, where a local committee is being set up to inquire into the general working conditions, supply of labour, and ways and means of increasing output. Two representatives each of the miners and of the owners will compose the committee, and the findings are to be placed before the Irish Coal Commission, shortly to sit. This is the result of a conference held on Friday, 23rd May, at the Coal Controller's office, representatives of the I.T. & G.W.U., the Arigna Mining Co., and Mr. Layden, of Layden & Co., being present. Some of the members of the Irish Coal Commission will be nominated by the I.T. & G.W.U.

Tralee.

The Arbitrator's ruling on the points in dispute with the employers regarding the first Milling Award was very favourable to the men and work has been resumed at Kelleher's and Donovan's.

Tullow.

Town demand to be fixed up, all-round increases of from 3s. to 8s. being conceded.

Co. Limerick.

The Creamery demand has had excellent success. Ballinvarra Co-op. has put firemen up to 45s., general men 43s., and casuals 50s. Similar rates now obtain in Kilmallock district. Ballynelty Co-op. almost doubled wages—to 50s. and 55s., and Solohead, Oola and Toher are also paying top rates.

Boyle.

Hopes are entertained of an early settlement of the long-standing and bitterly fought dispute.

Rhode.

The farmers are displaying a more reasonable spirit and there are prospects of a settlement of the prolonged land strike.

Any Excuse for Meanness.

In a certain district the parish clerk is also secretary of the local I.T. & G.W.U. The farmers are refusing to pay church subscriptions on that account.

Charleville.

Dromina and Newtownshandrum joint parish has formed a section. The Charleville tailors have obtained piecework advances yielding 16s. to 18s. a week extra.

CONTROL THE ONLY REAL OWNERSHIP.

We hear much of the rights of private property, the necessity and morality of private ownership, but it is seldom realised that capitalism is the complete negation of private ownership. The owners of small blocks of shares in a limited liability company place their property at the disposal of the few persons who own the larger part of the capital.

The pretty capitalist's ownership of his wealth is just, as nominal as the wage-worker's ownership of his labour power. He can exercise no authority over the industrial plant from which he draws his income and he can discharge no responsibility which, according to Christian precept, is owed by a master to his servant.

"Who owns the railroads in this country?" asks Laurence Todd in the "Seamens' Journal" of San Francisco. "The Interstate Commerce Commission has been looking that point up, and it reports, this week, that a mere handful of people own the majority of the stock. The total number of persons and firms that own any railroad stock is 627,930, but only 8,301 persons, estates, etc., hold a controlling majority of all stock in the railroads of the United States. That is, 1.3 per cent. of the stockholders are the controlling factor."

The immensely rich Philadelpia and Reading company is owned by thirteen stockholders.

"There are just seventeen shareholders in the Pennsylvania Company, and only sixteen in the Oregon Short Line."

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has 326 stockholders, but 99.5 per cent. of the stock is owned by twenty of them.

"As for the bondholders, life insurance companies and savings banks have over two billion dollars in railroad bonds."

"These figures give an indication of how few are the real dictators of the policy of private management of the railroads as compared with the railway workers. They are 8,300 compared with 2,000,000, or something like 1 big stockholder to 240 railroad workers."

The railways of Ireland and Great Britain are owned, according to the estimate of Sir Leo Money, by about 800,000 persons. The control is exercised solely by a very small group.

The actual masters of Dublin's bigger industries can be accommodated with ease in a room in Laurence A. Waldron's office in Anglesey street—even when he is present.

No, under Capitalism the Belloc-Chesterton ideal of every man a property owner is impossible. The teaching of Leo XIII. cannot be applied. It matters not who "owns" property. The essence of ownership is control, and if there is no control, as in the cause of the workers' labour power and the small capitalists investments the ownership is a sham.

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AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE,

By HENRIK IBSEN.

Produced by Paul Farrell.

In aid of New Infant Hospital, Charlemont street.

Prices:—Stalls, 3/-; Balcony, 2/- (no extra charge for booking); Front Pit, 1/- (booking 6d. extra); Back Pit, 6d.

No Tax.

ST. ULTAN'S WEEK.

CONNOLLY'S BIRTHDAY.

A GREAT FESTIVAL OF MUSIC

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June Fifth, 8 p.m. Tickets 1/-.

Unique Souvenir Programme.

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF IRELAND.

42 N. Great George's Street.

Members' Monthly Meeting, Friday, May 30, at 8 p.m. prompt. Full attendance requested for report on Connolly Birthday Celebration.

"THE IRISH HOMESTEAD."

A Weekly Journal founded by Sir Horace Plunkett, keeps you in touch with Modern Agricultural Economics. It is obtainable only by Subscription, 10s. a year, 5s. half year (post free), from the Manager, 18 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

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PEACE & GOOD HEALTH

You cannot enjoy good health if you have a mouthful of Bad Teeth, because you cannot masticate your food properly, and because stomach trouble and indigestion are sure to follow. Then you do not know the minute when they will start to ache and rob you of your sleep, giving you no peace.

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For Treatment and Advice.
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M. MALAMED, 16 HENRY ST. DUBLIN.

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