INCORPORATING THE WORKER'S REPUBLIC

FOUNDED BY JAMES CONNOLLY 15тн Дисизт, 1898. SUPPRESSED 1916.



: Official Organ: OF THE Irish Transport & General Workers. Union.

- EDITED BY -CATHAL O'SHANNON

NEW SERIES. No. 84.

JUNE 28, 1919.

ONE PENNY.

Dublin Trades Council Votes for Graft. The Spoils System Approved by 46 to 35 Votes.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RANK AND

Is Dublin Labour Corrupt?

We answer "NO!"—but the decision of the Trades Council delegates on Monday, 16th inst., gives us the lie.

By a majority of the delegates present and voting, Dublin Trades Council ac-cepted the resignation of their Executive

Why did the Executive resign? Because the Council at a previous meeting had refused to take the deliberated advice of the Executive on a matter involving the integrity and honesty of Labour as an organised force in municipal life.

The history of Labour Representation everywhere—not more and not less than in Dublin-has its records of defeat following victory and victory involving de-feat, on the one issue of the personal integrity of the men chosen as Labour's standard bearers.

We cannot risk compromise on this

We have to ask poor men to do our work. We expose them to fierce tempta-

Charity may demand a merciful judg-ment of their failures—but the honour of the entire working-class and the future of democracy is at stake, when the personal disinterestedness of Labour representatives is called in question.

Let Us Look Back.
In 1898 one-fifth of Dublin Corporation consisted of men pledged to sit, act and vote as an independent Labour Party.

That party was sent to Cork Hill to abolish favouritism and nepotism, to fight for fair conditions for Corporation employees, and to wage an unrelenting struggle with the land-owning, houseowning, commercial and financial interests, which then, is now, were strangling the health and well-being of Dublin.

The Spoils System.

The Labour Party of that day fell a victim to the curse of Irish public life the spoils system.

Their personal friends outside begged

them for Corporation jobs. Their relatives had to be provided for.

A minority in the Council, the Labour

Party could only obtain these favours by

They could not expose the graft and intrigues of their opponents when the latter had it in their power to prove that Labour was up to the neck in every piece of job-hunting and contract graft.

Bribed to Duty. The saddest feature of it all was that for performing their simple duty these

men expected to be paid.

If any section of Corporation employees received an increase in wages by their efforts, a day's pay, or the first week's increase, went into a testimonial to the Labour member concerned.

The state of the s A Case in Point,

Mr. W. G. Webb, J.P., at Derry Asylum Committee, called attention to a paragraph in the "Derry Journal" alleging that members had received a gratuity from attendants for service to their union. If the statement were true the person concerned should not in future sit at that board. Several members said the name should be given. An order was made that the clerk inrom the 'Irish Independent,' Monday, June 23.

And our opponents in the Press and on the platform were not slow to say that these representatives of Labour were

. · living on blackmail.

Where is the Dublin Municipal Labour Party to-day? Without them the Corporation is no cleaner, no less corrupt. Big business dominates at Cork Hill

unchecked; because at every election the spokesman of Labour, however well esteemed personally, is still handicapped by the unsavoury record of his predecessors.

To End This Evil

the then Executive of Dublin Trades Council brought forward, in December, 1917, a fescilution condemning the practice of Labour members receiving testimonials from the employees of the Boards lowed. The case was fully stated in a on which they served.

A short time before, Mr. P. T. Daly had been the recipient of a testimonial all affiliated Unions. (See the "Voice," subscribed largely, by employees of the May 31.)

Corporation, and while the Council was debating the subject a scheme was afoot to raise a subscription among the employees of Richmond Lunatic Asylum for the benefit of the Labour members on the governing body of that institution.

The Richmond scheme was dropped,

and to avoid censure of past actions, the words "in future" were inserted in the resolution, which, as adopted, read:

"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 calculated to bring discredit on the Labour movement."

Be it noted that the resolution was adopted unanimously.

It was not only adopted at one meeting of the Trades Council, but it was accepted in the minutes at the next.

It became binding on the soul and conscience of every delegate and every Labour Representative to honour and support the resolution.

The Affaire Lawlor.

Early in the present year the following circular went the rounds:—

(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 record their high esteem and appreciation of his sterling qualities and kindly acts since he entered public life, and in response to their wishes the following committee has been formed to give them practical effect.

The Committee have no desire to culogise 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 acknowledged 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 McCormick, 169 H. Block, Iveagh

Buildings. Michael Ryan, 12 Camden Street. P. J. Tormey, 23 Parliament Street. Thomas McKeown, 22 Curzon Street.

DR. O'DONNELL, Castle Street, Chairman. W. C. CRIMMINS, 27 James's

Street, Treasurer.
JAMES MORRISSY, 22 South Circular Rd., Rialto, Sec.

Messrs. Dobson, Cole, Coyne, P.L.G., Ryan, Tormey and Crimmins are pub-Mr. Flynn manages a public licans. house. Dr. Daly and Dr. O'Donnell are Poor Law officials and Mr. McCormick is also on the Guardians' staff. Mr. Morrisey is a master butcher. Mr. McKeown is another important public official, being keeper-in-ordinary of the Nelson Pillar gate.

Mr. Lawlor disowned the circular, and promised to stop the movement. At the Executive meeting on April 10 it was reported that Mr. Lawlor had received the presentation, but before further considering the matter the Executive invited Mr. Lawlor to attend their meeting on April 24, and explain the circumstances.

At the latter meeting Mr. Lawlor said he had taken steps to have the presenta-tion stopped, and believed he had suc-

Some time afterwards, however, he learned that his wife had received a sum of money without his knowledge or consent, which he regretted, but he held that he was in no way responsible, as he had done all he could do to stop it.

The Executive resolved to ask Mr. Lawlor to resign from the Board of Guardians and Richmond Asylum Board, as they considered the resolution of December, 1917, had been infringed and the

Labour movement compromised.

By 36 votes to 20 Dublin Trades

Council rejected the Executive's recom-

An appeal to the affiliated societies folcircular sent to each union in Dublin, addressed to "the officers and members of

Here is where the failure of Dublin Labour is exposed. Very few affiliated Unions took the ad-

vice of the Executive and called special meetings of the members to consider this

vital issue. The ultimate decision was therefore

not made by the voice of the rank and

The officers, not the members, decided to reject the resolution of 1917 and ac-cept the resignations of the Executive. The Test.

"We ask," said the Executive, "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 circumstances will we undertake any responsibility for the work of the Council unless our recommendation is adopted, and the action of Council on May 19th rescinded."

The "acid test" could not be bette: expressed. The Executive asked for a clear mandate for or against the resolution to prevent

Blackmail and Corruption.

The mandate, so far as the delegates who compose the Dublin Trades Council are concerned, is "clear and unequivocal."

Forty-six delegates voted for corrup-

Thirty-five delegates voted against corruption.

By a majority of eleven, Dublin Trades Council acclaimed the right of Labour representatives on public bodies to exploit the people's trust to their own advantage.

The matter is ended so far as the Trades Council is concerned. It is now the business of the rank and file in every Union to see that in each this vital issue of principle is faced.

Particularly the duty devolves on the members of those unions whose delegates either voted with the majority or shirked the plain issue by abstaining.

Not a few perhaps were deterred from

voting by the mob that howled to the orders of Delia Larkin and Ml. Mullen. If so they are good for nothing, "neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring."

Is the rank and file of Dublin labour to lie under the disgrace of that rowdy meeting and base vote?

What Does Logue Mean?

Mr. D. Logue has seen fit to become Chairman of a Council which endorses the Testimonial system, and he is accompanied on the new Executive by another member of the Irish Clerical Workers' Union, Mr. Blackburne of the "South Dublin Union" Branch.

Does the I.C.W.U. stand for this new approval of the spoils system?

The Grocers.

Mr. Edward Flynn, President of the Grocers' and Vintners' Assistants' Union was one of the signatories to the Lawfor Testimonial, and Mr. J. Stapleton, Vice-President of the same Union, appears on the list of the new Executive.

Does the National Union of Grocers' and Vintners' Assistants agree?

Anti-Larkin.

It will be seen that the new Executive, besides being handicapped by its adherence to the Testimonial method of paying for the services of the Labour representatives, includes some of Jim Larkin's fiercest opponents, the people who falsely denounced him as an alien importation, an agent of Continental freemasonry and an atheist.

Transport Union Barred.

Not one representative of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union has a seat on the new Executive. From the Firemen's Union of Thirty-Five members, including the famous Minority and Majority, upward, the new Executive represents only the old narrow craft unions and the still narrower and more completely obsolete local sectional unions.

Such is the new Trades Councill. All that Larkin and Connolly fought for in their cleansing work in the old house in Capel Street is surrendered.

Dublin Trades Council stands now for the pre-Larkin corruption, for sectionalism against unity, for craft against the Industrial Union.

Trades Councils Obsolete.

This is a serious blow to the progress of Labour, industrially and politically. Formerly the Trades Council spoke for a clean, self-respecting and uncompromis-I wait in its ranks.

An Independent View.

Under the heading, "Trades Council Split," the "Dublin Saturday Post" comments editorially upon the unfortunate vote of the Dublin Trades Trades' Council on the Testimonial question.

As the "Post" has always displayed a friendly interest in the work of the Trades Council, its considered opinion is of more than a little value. If the friends

of more than a little value. If the friends of Labour find it necessary to be so outspoken, we can imagine to what uses the decision of the delegates will lend itself in the hands of Labour's ever-vigilant foes. The "Post" says:—

"It is to be greatly regretted that at a time when unity in the Labour Party is a matter of essentially national importance, the Dublin Trades Council have indulged themselves in the luxury of a split. We do not know enough about the facts of the matter which have given rise to the dispute to give any opinion on it. We are not at all sure that the matter was as tactfully handled in the beginning as it might have been.

"We can very well believe that Mr. Lawlor, as has been stated, was the innocent victim of the kindness of overzealous friends, and that something much less drastic than a decree of expulsion from public life would have met the case.

"But at the same time on the matter of principle we are bound to say that we think the officials were absolutely right. If there is one plank in the policy of the Labour Party which they have emphasised again and again, it is the necessity of raising the standard of honesty in public life.

"It is not enough for a representative of Labour to conform to the old loose standards. He must be not only incorruptible, but like Cæsar's wife, he must be above suspicion.

"Moreover, the whole business of giv-

ing testimonials is a rotten thing. They may be justifiable on very rare and special cccasions, but even on those occasions they place a man in a position in which both his dignity and his self-respect are bound to suffer; but to give or to offer a reward by the employees of a public Board to any man for doing his duty on that Board, obviously opens the way to the gravest abuses, and should not be tolerated in any party, much less in a party who are avowedly out to end core ruption.'

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL EXECUTIVE.

The following members of the new Executive of the Dublin Trades Council voted in favour of the acceptance of testimonials before their election to their present positions:-Miss Kelly (Women Workers'), John Walsh (Brassfounders), John Bowes (Corporation Workers), John Stapleton (Grocers' Assistants), W. Blackburn (Irish Clerical Workers), T. Nolan (Bookbiyders), Miss Orme (Amalgamated Tailors), W. J. Muldowney (Stationary Engine Drivers), M. McCloskey (Butchers), H. Dale (Boot and Shoe Operatives).

Messrs. H. McDermott (Engineers) and H. Slevin (N.U.R.) were elected on the Executive, but voted against the acceptance of testimonials. What are they doing amongst the pro-testimonialists. now?

What have the rank and file of their Unions to say to those members of the new Executive who voted in favour of testimonials, and then voted themselves into office?

CUMANNACHT NA hEIREANN.

The half-yearly meeting of the S.P.I. will be held at 42 Nth. Gt. George's St. on Friday, July 4th, at 8 p.m. The usual monthly meeting will not take place Friday, June 27th, but members are invited to attend the rooms on Thursday, June 26th, at 8.30 p.m. to take literature for sale at the Hotel Workers' Concert in the Mansion House on Friday night.

If it was not loved by the master-class. it was at least respected and feared.

Since 1913 it.had enjoyed the unquestioned prestige of leadership in Irish

Broken down now on a moral issue. speaking only for fragmentary organisations, its position is parlous.

The question arises whether such a form of organisation has not outlived its day. Effective local action by the labour forces is no longer possible through a federation of trade union branches. Direct workshop representation on workingly independent movement. It had be ers' committees for each industry is what hind it the force of the Irish Transport the present circumstances call for, and a and General Workers! Union the largest reactionary Trades Council is but an ob-I stacle to their formation.



Saturday Twentyfirst JUNE, 1919.

ALL-IRELAND LABOUR WEEKLY. ::

THE DISHONOUR OF DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

At no time in the recent history of and smiles of contractors and politicians Labour in Ireland has Labour in Dublin and the blackmailing of unfortunate dishonoured itself as the majority vote devils of employees.
at the Dublin Trades Council did on Because under the gang that has held of the working class, the leaders in Dublin stood loyally together and fought bravely and cleanly for the men and

there indeed there were men who stained

That was true of the great fight of 1913—14. It was true of the great trial testimenials to Labour members of pubof the war from 1914 till 1918. It was lie bodies, and elected a new Executive. That vote is a stain on the honour of And it was true both of the early and the late months of 1918, when Dublin led all Ireland to victory against Conscription Ireland to victory against Conscription and against Imperialism. Well might Connolly call Dublin magnificent, for the workers of Dublin were always to the fore for the noble deed and the noble sacri-

But on Monday week forty-six delegates broke with the whole history, traditions, and principles of Labour when they voted acceptance of the resigna-tion of the Executive of the Dublin Trades Council.

Let us recall the circumstances and

In December, 1917, the Dublin Trades Council, the delegates of the various Unions in Dublin, came to a unanimous decision on the question of the receipt of testimonials by Labour members of public boards. This unanimous decision was

cil, the acceptance in future by a the shape of financial testimonials: Labour member of a testimonial from

OTE THE conjection on told the

the report was rejected by the Council. Cosgrove (?) (Shop Assistants). By that vote the Council scrapped its own We invite any of these to explain anti-testimonial decision of December.

in the gutters.

As a consequence, the Executive at its invitation. Some of them we are sorry meeting on May 22, two members being to see in that galley. absent, decided to resign in a body. They did the honourable thing, the decent lowing to explain in our columns why thing, the clean thing. They stuck by they did not vote, although they were the anti-testimonial principle. They re- present when the vote was taken: John

molly had rescued it. And why?
Because in the old days of fifteen and twenty years ago the name of Labour of themselves, and that their Unions are members on the public boards was a re-proach and a bye-word through their rot-But it's not the kind of pride the workers tenness, their corruption, their cadging of Dublin have been able to boast of these for jobs and testimonials, and the bribes last ten years.

Monday night week. When Labour in sway on the public boards in Ireland for other parts of Ireland was weak and twenty years jobbery and corruption are wobbling, Dublin was strong and firm. rampant. Because the next elections When the workers in other cities went will be the real test whether Irishmen wrong, Dublin went straight. When and women are capable of administering those who were the chosen leaders of their own-affairs, and if they fail, it must Labour in other places betrayed the trust not be through their corruption and rotated the property of the proper tenness.

Because if there are to be Labour representatives on the public boards they must not sully or soil the record of these women who choose them as guides.

Dublin was always straight. Dublin later years, and they must be straight was always loyal. Dublin was always and clean and incorrupt if they are to glorious. Through weal and through week serve the people.

Dublin was all these things. Here and On Monday week, June 16, by a

On Monday week, June 16, by a majority of 46 against 35, the Dublin Trades Council accepted the resignation

Labour members, many of whom are officials in receipt of wages from the workers, to accept, ay and to initiate testimonials to themselves. It is a vote calling for a cash consideration to whet the interest of elected representatives of the people in public duties for which they have no need of salaries. In short, it is a vote for corruption in public life.

Some of the men and women who voted against the old Executive may not understand the vote in that sense. We shall give them the opportunity of explaining themselves, and we shall be glad if they will come forward and disavow their vote.

In the meanwhile, we declare that until they have proven that a vote in favour of money gifts from officials and employees of public boards to Labour members of those boards is not corruption, "That, in the opinion of this coun- the following have voted for corruption:

H. Dale (Boot and Shoe Operatives); the employees of any public body of R. Meates, J. Nolan (Bookbinders); C. which he is a member, is a most undesirable practice, and calculated to founders); J. M'Cann, — M'Closkey bring discredit on the Labour movement."

(Builders' Labourers); J. Farrelly (Amal.) That decision was not carried out. In the opinion of the dismissed Executive, it was broken by Mr. Thomas Lawlor. Mr. Lawlor denied that he had any knowledge that a committee of Poor Law Guardians, Poor Law Officials, and publicans was cellecting subscriptions for a testimonial to him. It was a fact all the same, and we published the testimonial circular on May 31. The collection was made. (Gold and Silver Workers): T. Fitzgerald was made, (Gold and Silver Workers); T. Fitzgerald fr. Lawlor (Litho Printers); E. Ryder (Loco Engine April 24 Mr. Lawlor (Litho Printers); E. Ryder (Loco Engine Executive of the Trades Drivers); E. Hart (Paviors); P. Birming-Council that his wife had received the ham (Plumbers); P. W. Nally, J. J. money, but without his consent. At that Hogan (Post Office Clerks); W. J. Mulmeeting the Executive decided that they downey, J. Perle (Stationery Engine had no option but to ask for Mr. Law- Drivers); Miss Orme, Miss Flynn (Amal. lor's resignation, and the Vice-President Tailors); T. Masterson (Toolmakers); W. was asked to convey their view on the J. Murphy (Whitesmiths); Miss B. Kelly, was asked to convey their view on the matter to Mr. Lawlor.

On May 19 the Executive reported on the matter to the Trades Council, and Murray (Wood-cutting Machinists); P. Miss R. Barrington, Miss M. Cullen (Irish

We invite any of these to explain in our columns why he or she voted in favour 1917. It vomited its honour and flung it of testimonials, and we hope the workers in their Unions will give them the same

At the same time, we invite the folfused to drag Labour back into the dirt from which the honesty of Jim Larkin and the incorruptibility of James Connolly had rescued it. And why?

Interpretation of the new vote, although they were present when the vote was taken. John Lawlor (Asylum Workers); J. Brennan, Liam Slattery (Automobile Drivers); M. Culliton (General Carpenters). ford (Hairdressers).

We hope all these delegates are proud

IRISHMEN IN BARROW.

In the Labour Party Rooms, Barrowin-Furness, on June 15 a big meeting of Irishmen and women residents formed a branch of the Irish Self-Determination League of Great Britain. The meeting was convened by Sean D. Kearns, Constructional Operatives' organiser, and addressed by him, Messrs. R. Bettinson, Arthur Burden, J. W. Meagher (Boiler-makers), and others. "The Voice of makers), and others. Labour" was sold out.

SPRINGBURN SPRINGS AHEAD.

The Irish Labour Party in the locomo-tive suburb of Glasgow has been doing useful work since it began its open-air campaign. (There are no proclamations in Sootland).

Paisley, Duntocher, Winshaw, Craig- hardly necessary.

neuk, Blantyre, and Jellyhill have been visited, and it is expected that branches will be formed in each district before summer ends.

Up to date literature sales total £6 8s. 4d., and collections £4 17s. 2d. About seven dozen copies of the "Voice" are sold each week.

The speakers' corps includes Comrades Corr, Walker, MacDermott, and Carlin. There's a lesson here for Irish Labour at home and elsewhere in Great Britain.

INVOLUNTARY OMISSIONS.

Dr. Patrick M'Cartan and the "New York Call " will observe that some short passages were omitted from the letter by the doctor which we printed last week.

We are not permitted to tell the people

The Workers' Republic.

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

The American Report.

American Commission when it was issued the time there were in the house only a few weeks ago. Last week, however, four small children, the eldest of whom the Censor withdrew the prohibition, and is not quite seven years of age, and the at the same time Mr. Macpherson's at- maid in charge of them, a young girl tempted reply was published in the daily Press. That reply has been analysed in the daily Press, and scores of witnesses have come forward to prove the Americans right and expose the tissue of falsehoods for which the Chief Secretary has been responsible. Macpherson's reply itself admits the greater number of the charges made against his Government in Ireland, and is a most valuable argument against the rule of that Government in this country.

Attacks on Trade Univnism.

Mr. Macpherson lies brazenly when he says that the Labour movement in Ireland is not "being thwarted or suppressed or at all interfered with by the Army and Constabulary." In proof of that we need only mention a few concrete instances of interference and suppression of quite recent date. The week before last the regular weekly meeting of the committee of the Irish Transport and General Workers' in Golden, Tipperary, was broke up by a sergeant of the R.I.C and a large body of military. The same week the Dublin Metropolitan Police forcibly suppressed a Labour concert in the Mansion House, Dublin. Last week a Transport Union concert in Waterford was proclaimed by a Brigadier-General, and a Transport Union meeting at Thurles was dispersed by police flourishing revolvers and threatening to shoot up the whole town. On May 14 at Rhode, King's Co., Transport Union strike pickets were taken out of their beds by military and sentenced for "illegal ascembly" under the special Crimes Act by a court from which the public were excluded.

May Day Meetings. At the time "The Voice" was prevented by the censorship from announcing that the police all over Ireland had ordered that red flags were not to be carried or displayed on Labour Day. All speeches were prohibited at the Dublin gathering on May Day. At Castlerea the printer of the Labour Day posters was prosecuted. At Killarney a number of girls were arrested for selling Labour flags on May 1st. They were discharged on May 20, and then re-arrested and finally sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment in Cork Jail. On Tuesday of last week at Mallow, Co. Cork, two members of the Transport Union were charged Gold and Silver Workers); T. Fitzgerald been committed at a Transport Union gathering on May Day. In Dublin a boy named Michael Douglas and Tom Farren, Vice-Chairman of the Irish Labour Party, were fined for the sale of Labour flags on Labour Day. A meeting called for the Mansion House to protest against the continued imprisonment of Pete Larkin and other industrial workers in Australia was proclaimed on May 3; two speakers from the Socialist Party of Ireland were arrested and fined £5 each for taking part in a Socialist

meeting. Trade Union Officials.

Mr. Macpherson says trade union officials in Ireland have not been victims of military or police atrocities in Ireland. He lies. Every second official of a trade union in the greater part of Ireland has been a victim of militarism in one shape or another. James Connolly, a wounded prisoner, was executed by a British firing party. Councillor W. P. Partridge was sent home from jail to die of illtreatment during his imprisonment. Thomas Foran, William O'Brien, Jack Dowling and scores of others have been interned, and all these are trade union officials. J. J. Hughes was sent to penal servitude, and others less prominent have been sent to prison again and again. Organisers and secretaries of trades union branches are still in prison. On married men and 3s. for single men from Monday of this week the house of Ernest local funds (i.e., 20s. and 18s. a week re-Noonan, a clerk in the head office of the Transport Union, was raided by the D.M.P. and a Scotland Yard man. And these instances could be multiplied ad infinitum.

The Kindly Peelers.

Perhaps Mr. Macpherson will explain away the raid on the house of Mr. Seumas O'Doherty last week. We give the facts as they appeared in "The Freeman's Journal":

Mr. Seumas O'Doherty was arrested at his residence in Phibsborough on Saturday under painful circumstances.

Mr. O'Doherty is a commercial traveller, and resided with his wife and young of Ireland that M'Cartan is doing the family at 32 Connaught street. While work they sent him to do. After all, it's he was absent on business and while

private nursing home in the city, a The censorship prevented us from number of policemen in plain clothes commenting on the report of the raided the house on Friday evening. At aged about seventeen. The police visitors searched every room in the house, turning everything down "; they dug in the garden.

Mrs. O'Doherty, having heard of the raid on her house, insisted, though she was still confined to bed, on going home; and she was driven to her residence in a taxi, accompanied by a nurse. Arrived home, she went to bed.

On Saturday morning another raid was made by five policemen in plain clothes. One of them forced an entrance through a window, and then admitted the other four by the front door. Mr. O'Doherty, who in the interval that had elapsed since the raid the previous evening had returned home, came downstairs partially dressed and was immediately arrested.

The A.F. of Hell.
The old and "respectable"—we use the quotes advisedly-American Federation of Labour sitting in Congress at Atlantic City has declared in favour of the recognition of the Irish Republic. Lest there should be any misapprehension as to the worth of that declaration, let it be said that the American Federation of Labour is the most conservative organisation of any kind in the United States. Its leader, who swings its votes from the Republican to the Democratic parties at will, and who is resolutely opposed to the political independence of Labour, is an Englishman, Samuel Gompers. Industrially, the A.F. of L. (of Hell, say the Radicals) stands for the narrow sectional grouping of the worker's according to craft. The assembly at Atlantic City has not only repudiated the Soviet, but has also voted down the One Big Union. The proposal to take part in the July 4th General Strike for the release of Tom Mooney was also turned down, although nine hundred and sixty unions have already voted in favour of down tools on July

We can thank the A.F. of L. for its vote in favour of independence, but it is to the I.W.W. and the fevolutionary Socialists we must look for action. Like the Republican and Democratic Friends of Irish Freedom the American Federation is great on words.

One for the Lamp-Post.

Lord Powerscourt, who has victimised with unlawful assembly, and the illegal act of carrying a Red Flag, and found guilty by a special court sitting under the Crimes Act. Their "offence" had National Children's Hospital. He said: "The war now mercifully drawing to a close was very crushing for those who sought to set their heel on the freedom of the universe. The horizon, however, was not clearing, and it might be many months before there was peace at home.

There can be no peace, my Lord, until your 'neel is removed from the freedom of Enniskerry.

THE BISHOPSCOURT STRIKE.

A campaign of innuendo against the Transport Union in connection with the strikes in this place has been carried on in the pages of a Glasgow paper. As the dispute has now been settled, a few facts will put the case in its true light.

Without disparagement of any other branch or section, the Kill men are the best spirited group in the county, as they are also, despite the insidious propaganda of Lord Cloucurry's protegee, the most solid in their support of the Union.

It might have been inferred from the "Socialist" that no support had been forthcoming for the strikers. The strike cost the central funds of the Union £230, and Naas branch, of which Kill is a sec-tion, struck a 2d. levy. The strike pay was 15s. per man from head office, 5s. for spectively.)

In addition, several men awaiting trial for alleged offences have been defended at the expense of the Union. Their cases are still subjudice, and comment is not possible.

All the men have obtained work elsewhere, and declare they will not return to Kennedy's employment. Mr. Kennedy has lost about £7,000, and is not likely to repeat the trouble.

MAN VERSUS THE BULL.

A bull recently exhibited in Dublin was valued at £10,100. Under the Workmen's Compensation

Act a man is only worth £300. Therefore under Capitalism, one bull Mrs. O'Doherty was a patient in a equals thirty-three and two-thirds men.

SAVE ST. ENDA'S

"I begin to fear that it is only poor men who are generous.'-P.
H. PEARSE, WE WANT YOUR SMALL SUBSCRIPTION TO
PURCHASE THE SCHOOL FOUNDED BY THE BROTHERS
PEARSE AND TO CONTINUE IN IT THE GREAT IRISH
EDUCATIONAL WORK WHICH THEY BEGAN. THIS IS
THE ONLY SCHOOL IN IRELAND THAT BELONGS TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Write for Collecting Cards, Leaslets, and Flags to An Runaup. Send Subscriptions to An Cirocoip, Pearse Memorial Fund. Sgoil Eanna, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.



POTTED WISDOM FROM CAPTAIN WHITE

The second secon

"IT IS NO LONGER WITH ENG-LAND ALONE THAT IRELAND HAS TO RECKON, BUT WITH A LEAGUE OF ALLIED NATIONS, BANDED TO DEFEND AND CON-TINUE THE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM."

At a meeting'in New York a well-known Irish Socialist speaker used with annoying frequency that much abused word "psychology" and its variants, thereby drawing down upon him the wrath of Jim Larkin, who followed him with a plain talk on the folly of high-brow talking over the heads of the workers.

Capt. J. R. White is not a high-brow. but we could have wished that he had omitted the chapter entitled "Psychological" from his new and valuable pamphlet on "The Significances of Sinn Fein," if only for the fear that some readers may be repelled by its many syllabled explanation of the "subliminal up rush" and kindred matters.

SINN FEIN.

The words "Sinn Fein" in the title is used in a wider sense than that understood by stood by the man in the street. For Capt. White "Sinn Fein" stands for the "inborn race-aspiration," the revolt of a subject race against alien oppression without making at the same time a revolt against class oppression. Sinn Fein to him is not 6 Harcourt Street or any political association of clubs, but the soul of Ireland.

Labour is concerned with the things of the body. It seeks to improve its surroundings, for it knows that it is marred and injured by slavish toil and worse than dogs' kennels to live in, and by its continual anxiety for daily bread. Thus Labour is in revolt against the Social system.

REBELLION IN TWO KINDS.

"two main kinds of collective revolt." that of subject races and subject classes. They may be (indeed, generally are) quite distinct. ..

"A class may revolt against the pressure of a social system, although the race of which it forms part has evolved that system as part of its character and

"Or, a race may revolt without formulating any distinct class protest . where the two revolts unite in one the whole National Being is engaged."

Race revolt which ignores the class struggle will become a mere hysterical outburst of emotion. The class revolt waged in a subject nation will lack the intensity of genius if its rebels refuse the inspiration of Nationality. And to he without the intuitive foresight of genius will compel the revolters to fume hopelessly against the evils they suffer from, while waiting idly until the mechanical progress of civilisation brings an "inevitable" revolution.

BOURGEOIS BETRAYALS OF IRE-LAND.

In Ireland since the rise of a Socialist movement, since indeed, Lalor perceived the precedence of economic factors in the making of national freedom, the constant aim of the Socialist has been to link these two struggles to-

From Connolly, Capt. White draws the lesson that the possessing classes, the men of property, in a subject nation become the props of their own nation's subjection. The owning and employing classes are forced by their business relations, their investments, and their personal and class interests to make terms with their oppressors, as for example, when staunch and true nationalists pay their income tax, call the police and military to their aid in strikes, and ultimately slough their nationalist skin and grow in its place the parti-coloured

snake skin of the full blown imperialist. Thus we have seen the Colonial Protestant rebel, manufacturer and land-lords of 1734 become the Unionists of 1800, and in the main that class is lost to Ireland. Catholic Emancipation lost of itself, it will be adopted as the creed to Ireland. Catholic Emancipation lost us the legion of landlords, middlemen, of masses even yet marticulate. We merchants, manufacturers, and fed cannot fully agree that all the intended in a manufacturers, and fed cannot fully agree that all the intended growing up in every nation or take the growing up in every nation or take

IN THE MARKET OF EXPERIENCE.

Sinn Fein (and here Capt. White seems to use the word in the narrower sense of the political party) has adopted the principle of no compromise with the oppressor. "Sinn Fein," says White, "must buy its Socialistic experience," for Wilson will fail oven granting him the best intentions. His League of Nations, any league of capitalist governments "can only be a league of cxploiting rulers against exploited peoples, from which Ireland can expect nothing but reinforced coercion."

Dail Eireann if it should choose to imitate Westmister and sit in Dublin surrounded by the army of England will be impotent. It must, in Wolfe Tone's words, fall back on that respectable class, the men of no property. To that end the pretence of democracy and parliamentary palaver must be abandoned "Nothing but concrete democracy can possess the attractive or resisting power to realise Sinn Fein's undoubted aim of an Independent Ireland."

LABOUR'S AIM.

Concrete democracy is the abolition of wage slavery—the aim of the Irish Labour Party. As Sinn Fein proposes to deny the substance of English rule by refusing taxes, "so must the workers deny the substance of capitalist rule by refusing to pay profits." On the firm basis of the common interest of all wage-carners Capt. White would build the union of Irish Workers, north and south. The Protestant spirit of freedom will express itself in revolt against wage slavery and fulfil itself in conquering the control of industry by its creators.

With this large purpose looming up before all the workers of Ireland we can join heartily with Capt. White in saying, "We thank, therefore, both Sinn Fein for separating Ireland from the form of Parliamentarianism which has hitherto blessed us, and the British Government for its determination to prevent as saddling ourselves with a native regulation. version of the same blessing."

The new constitution of the Irish Republic must be the outcome of a new social organisation. The industrial life of Ireland is already so much in the hands of the workers that they can make the factories and shippards and fields their own when they will to do so. The drawing together of the clerical and professional workers and the craftsmen and labourers in the one Trade Union Congress and often in the one union ensures the mobilisation in the workers' ranks of the technical skill required in remaking the Commonwealth.

NATION AND INTER-NATION.

Such are the main lines of J. R. White's essay. He has found that none but the explanations of the two Socialists, Connolly and Karl Marx, fit the past and present facts or provide for the conquest of future obstacles, and that it is the instructed International should bring about—
Socialist who is the best and the only La Feuille (Geneva) says, The result of Socialist who is the best and the only practical Nationalist. The Karl Marx to study in this relation is not the Marx of "Capital" so much, as Marx in his essays in the practice of revolution. "Revolution and Counter Revolution," "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon" and "The Civil War in France," books which are now obtainable from the S.P.I. at one and eightpence each, post free.

This notice does little justice to the terse vigour of Capt. White's epigrammatic style, of which these are characteristic examples:

."Democracy was the watchword by which the bourgeoisie obtained power. By the same watchword they seek to hold it.

"They mean by democracy that the people should vote and work and pay for them."

They "prepare to throw machinethrow dust in the people's eyes.'

This slim pamphlet is a book for study. us the legion of landlords, middlemen. of masses even yet inarticulate. We with the opposition to capitalism that is

COUNTY DONEGAL.

By " A Man From Dunglee,"

Fourteen hours a day for six days a week, and a few additional hours on Sanday. That is what shop assistants work in many a country place in Ireland still—in this year of grace, 1919. The shops they work in make hage surplus profits, so that staffs two or three times as large could still be profitably employed. Hence it is obvious that these slaves are also blacklegs. They are driving their brothers to America while they stodge and labour and stultify themselves. They have only to enter a Trades Union to end this in a week. But there is enother inventor week. But there is another important feature in the situation. It is this:-

In large areas of the country, the legal half-holiday is not observed at all. English law is bad enough, as we are never weary of saying to one another, but here a law that offers the worker some safeguard is simply not availed of at all. Look at such towns as Falcarragh, Co. Donegal (and its neighbouring villages) to which I lately paid a visit. No one ever dreams of a half-day holiday there. The shops are open for about 14 hours a day all the week round. Thus are the workers sweated. But why is the halfday regulation never enforced in places like this? Why, the employers are J.P.'s and County Councillors. As such they can defy British law. Moreover, they have gone over to Sinn Fein states Sinn Fein became the majority party, and it would be disturbing the peace of Irish-Iroland, to rectivit the ampleyore, profits Ireland to restrict the employers' profits in the interests of the workers who make the employers rich.

But what is the good of complaining? The workers in the case apparently haven't the guts to become Trade Unionists—to join the I.T.W.U.—and so sweating and emigration continue, thanks to men who whistle the "Soldier's Song" after their 14 hours' work. All this could be changed in a week if the men wanted to change it. If the assistants in any of these small towns joined the I.T.W.U. in a body they could instantly reduce their working hours by about one-third and provide employment for men they are at present scabbing. And they could screw up their wages at once.

In these country towns the employers are at the mercy of organised Labour if Labour would but recognise the fact. For the masses of the purchasers are heartily in sympathy with the workers and have their own quarrel with the gombeenish employers, so that if a dispute arose, the workers would have the support of the whole body of the employers' customers. If the workers would but make the resolve they could better their position in a month, and ultimately—by means of co-operative stores—take the whole huge profitable husiness out of the gombeen employers' hands. The immediate point that they should concentrate on is a big reduction of working hours and a universal enforcement of the half-day closing

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR'S FOREIGN POLICY,

Maurice Blackburn, editor of the "Labour Call," has outlined a policy which opposes Imperial Federation and the Governor-General's veto in legislation. He would abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council and make the Australian High Court the Final interpreter of law.

The internationalism of the Australian Labour Party meant this: that no nation should be subject to the control of another nation, and that there should be no imperialism. They put one thing, however, above national interests, namely. the interests of the human race. He did not think that a close legal union of all nations was possible; at all events it was very far off, and internationalists must concern themselves with presentday problems, and wait till the growth of the idea of solidarity and brotherhood

the Entente policy-Bolshevism attacks Austria. The result of fighting it in Russia is to provoke it elsewhere.

TO TURF BUYERS.

A number of turf-cutters in prosperous Co. Kildare joined the I.T. & G.W.U. and became possessors of badges. They have since dropped out of the Union, but they are trading upon the badge when selling turf in the district and in Dublin.

Don't buy turf from an alleged Union man unless he can show a card clear to

The Last Night Out .- Hotel Workers' Concert, Friday, 27th, at 8 p.m.

League of Nations the case of Ireland must be re-stated not only as against England, but also as against the League, gun bullets when they can no longer that is, international money power. It is to Dail Eireann that the majority of the Irish people have entrusted for a

SWEATED SHOP ASSISTANTS IN IRISH AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS' AND AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS UNION.

Head Office: 22 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

ALL IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD, whethner Private or Commercial Chauffeurs or Garage Mechanics, SHOULD JOIN IN THE BIG PUSH to consolidate our forces. ARE YOU A MEMBER?

Then your duty is to bring in ONE more recruit at least.

with Auto Drivers and Mechanics? See that they hold a clear Union Card, ALL INFORMATION FROM LIAM SLATTERY, Acting General Secretary.

VICTORY BENEFIT CONCERT

OF THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS' BRANCH I.T. and G.W.U.

in the

Round Room, Mansion House, FRIDAY, 27th JUNE, at 8 p.m.

Admission 1s. All one price.

Dublin's Foremost Artistes will Appear.

coisoe comainte at-cliat.

LOUTH V. KILDARE,

SUNDAY NEXT, 29th JUNE,

CROKE PARK (JONES'S ROAD),

Commencing 5.30 p.m. (sharp) FOR SET OF GOLD MEDALS.

St. James's Brass and Reed Band will be in attendance.

Admission, 1s. Side Line Seats, 1s. extra.

Good Work

Trade Union Wages

'Phone 1848.

Court Laundry HARCOURT ST., DUBLIN.

Specialists in Linen Washing. Pioneers of Profit-Sharing in Ireland. Van Collections and Deliveries every week in City and Suburbs

Irish Materials

Prompt Despatch

DEAFNESS

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

P.QUINN & CO. CHURCH ST., BELFAST.

The Only IRISH Makers OF

METAL ENAMEL BADGES

SPECIAL TERMS TO

IRISH TRADE AND LABOUR UNIONS

ASK FOR PRICES.

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

" THE VOICE OF LABOUR."

EUBSCRIPTION MATES Ireland & Britain. Abroad. 13 Weeks Post Free. 1 8 25 28 23 ··· d d

-52 Communications should be addressed to Editor or Manager, Liberty Hall, Dublin. Cheques and P.O.'s crossed and made pay-

DUBLIN DOINGS.

Merchants' Association have been concluded, and the provisional agreement reached has been ratified by the men inthe purpose.

The settlement provides for an advance of 2d, per ton to draymen, 11d, per ton to lorrymen, Id. per ton to hanksmen, 11d. per ton to fillers, and an advance of 3s. to weekly men.

These rates operate in the case of the banksmen, drivers, and weekly men on and from the 2nd June, and in the case of the fillers on and from the 16th June.

Sim-Necked Millers.

It has been found necessary to serve notice of strike on the Blanchardstown Mills owing to the persistent refusal of the Company to meet the employes' reasonable request for improved conditions.

History is simply repeating itself here. On the last occasion, as far back as last December, the men had to do precisely what they are doing to-day. The strike at that time however, did not materialise, for at half-past the eleventh hour the firm caved in by suggesting arbitration, which was accepted.

The Lord Mayor kindly consented to act as arbitrator in the matter, and the result brought a little more grist to the men's mill. How things will pan out this time is at the moment a matter for conjecture, but this much is certain, that if the Directors remain obdurate the employees are fully bent on taking the drastic step.

By the way, Alderman Corrigan is the

High Priest of the show, but then the alderman is an anachronism.

How Are You Off for Sugar? The sugar boiler men in the City confectionery line are on the war-path. Un-less the apathetic attitude of the merchants undergoes a change, a declaration of war is imminent, and when the "fat is in the fire," the proprietors will then, perhaps, only realise how bitter indeed are the sweets of defeat. The metaphors are somewhat mixed, but critics need not mind.

Film Friendship. As the outcome of a series of conference between the Dublin and South of Ireland Cinematograph Association and representatives of the Theatrical section of the Union, a supplementary agreement has been come to, whereby the relations existing between the employers and the employees in the "silent drama" line have been more firmly cemented.

Cammon Cause, Common Action. The next step in the case of the emis executor, agod by the Innior Army and Navy Stores has been under consideration, since the firm has seen fit to turn down the claim in toto. It is now on the tapis that the I.T. and G.W.U., together with the other organisations by whom similar demands have been served, will take future action on joint lines. Towards this end a conference of the Union's interested was arranged to take place this week. Because it is a common cause, we negotiate. say common action is the stuff to give Castlebar.

to effect a settlement in the case of the workers employed by Messrs. Smyth and Sons, sack merchants, Hawkins Street. and the present position bristles with difficulties. These involved are members of the "fair sex."

Will They Sack the Bosses?

The original demand is under date the 19th March. Before service of the claim the classers and menders earned equal pay. Now the firm say that they are willing to advance the wages of the classers by 5s. Nothing practically. however, is proposed to be done in the case of the menders.

Hence the Crux. Both grades of workers say there has been wage equality existing at the time of the application, and consequently they are not prepared to countenance any departure from precedent, a procedure new in contemplation by the firm.

Equal Pay is therefore the "acid test," and it is understood in Union circles that there would appear to be no other way out of the present impasse, except by the application of the strike weapon.

Rare and Refreshing Fruit. Impecunious importunities having been made by the boys in the Fruit Market to genial Joe O'Neill, the V.P. has promised to do the needful for them, and Joe's word is his bond.

A Move in Checkers.

The checkers along the beach have endorsed a claim for better conditions, and the application has been forwarded to the Shipping Association. Moving Onward.

In the matter of Messrs. Pim's furniture men on the question of overtime, their strong point is that at the present time there is hardly any body of vehicular workers for whom overtime rates have not been struck, and consequently they contend that they are clearly entitled to receive overtime in keeping with everybody else in the carrier line.

The firm have since met the men's claim in accordance with the overtime rates fixed by the Furniture Removers' Asso-

Shell Out! The men in the Shell Marketing Oil Co. have not "struck oil" to date with their claim. The firm's original offer was re-

The various conferences with the Coal manager, an answer is now anxiously lerchants' Association have been con-awaited by them.

If At First, Etc.
That 121 per cent. is again being looked volved at a mass meeting convened for for by the labourers in the engineering department of the Port and Docks Board. The situation in the theatres is still

menacing. Grimley Gets Going.

The Printers' recent "Big Push" has been a signal success. With characteristic clan Grimley led the attack. Grimley deserves the guerdon.

Migratory Labourers,

One should imagine that the hardships imposed on the unfortunate migrants from the West of Ireland should start in time enough when they reach the Scottish and English harvest fields or even on board ship, en route, where they are huddled together like cattle. Of late they have been tasting of the inhospitality of the Dublin Quays, scores being left behind at the cross-Channel boats each night to make room for more aristocratic voyageurs. Pending an endeavour now being made to get the co-operation of Scottish trades unions towards bettering the conditions of the migrants in Britain, an attempt has been made to localise their miseries by demanding of the Ministry of Labour that the local Exchanges should arrange that only those for whom accommodation could be found on the boats should be sent along. Ballymore-Eustace.

Woollen mill employees secured allround increases and reduction of hours to 49. Fry and Co. are to effect big improvements in the mill.

Bunclody. The olive branch was borne by Organiser O'Donoghue, who joined up all non-union men, and secured reinstatemet for the branch secretary; recently sacked for his union activities.

Consequent on the employers breaking an agreement by reducing from £3 to £2, forty men at Valencia Harbour ceased work to uphold the sanctity of treaties.

Cappawhire. A branch meeting fixed a minimum for casual workers (harvesting) of 30s. per week with board for any term exceeding a month; 36s. and board for any less term; a nine hour day, finishing before 6 p.m., time and half overtime, Sunday work double time.

The 12-weeks' old furm strike has been fixed up, all the strikers returning save a few who are to get first vacancies. Kanturk.

All shop assistants' demands now settled. £40 per year and bonus of £10 to drapery men; grocers, etc., about £26. A grand procession caused employers to

General farm hand at Convent of Mercy, who worked 68 hours per week Negotiations, it is stated, have failed for 15s, and board, now gets £2 for 48 hour week. Cork.

> New rates in butter trade: -Under 16 years, 12s.; 17 years, 14s., 18 years, 16s.; 19 years, 22s. 6d.; 21 years, 25s.; 21 years and over. 27s. 6d. Wages of Penny Bazaar employees need attention: some girls get 7s. per week! Limerick.

> 65 to 53 hours per week are worked in big drapery houses. Employers so far refuse a shorter working week.

> Some 60 farm workers, men and women, are out for Co. Dublin rates, which they secured last year owing to the district being within the Dublin Market area, and the farmers consequently being in as good a position to pay up as their Co. Dublin confreres. Stradbally, Leix.

> Agreement signed for new rates as follows:-Quarrymen and poolers, 42s. per week; labourers, 32s. Sir Hunt Walsh's effort to recruit "scabs" at Labour Exchange failed. Men refused to go. Skerries.

Forecast for July: Dark and stormy! Strike notice served on Electric Power House. The "movies," too, will be off unless Boss Flanagan comes to terms. Trafee.

Grocers' Assistants secured £2 per week for first and second year after apprenticeship; 50s. for third and fourth years; and £3 for subsequent years. Tarbert.

Donovan's employees at Sallowglen settled for 30s., an advance of 5s. Charleville.

7s. 6d and 6s. increases secured for vārious town workers. Drogheda,

Bakers' demands are referred to Interim Court of Arbitration. Application is for 20s. advance to ovenmen and bread van drivers; 15s, advance to table hands. Jobbing men claim 11s. per day, Time and half overtime; double time Sunday work.

Some Union Problems.

The Verb "To Do" and the Verb "To

Most of us are somewhat rusty on verbs and grammar in general, but we are keenly alive to the things that affect our everyday welfare. Some workers will carry on a hot debate about words and things that have no importance, but the vast majority nowadays want to deal in realities, and won't stop to wrangle about trifles. For generations the Irish people have hung breathless on the words of great men and only filled their lungs with air to give vent to great shouts when some good thing was said, some word bravely spoken that seemed to them to pillory the wrong, or some exhortation to action that too often never came, or if it came, was stillborn.

Terrible is this tragedy of hright hopes and brave words, so often clouded over by bitter disappointment and black despair; this long drawn-out travail of the humble ones of earth alternately threatening their tyrants and pleading with them for the right to live. The present generation registers a change of atti-tude. A little of the lesson of history has found acceptance among us. We are less boyishly hopeful but more steadfast in our determination, less impressed by platform display, and more coldly critical of those who dazzle us and feed us on promises. This scepticism is the hope of the future. Our salvation begins from the day we depend on ourselves, and look for facts instead of moonshine.

The Responsibilities of the Labour Movement are Great.

Everyone now admits that all power is coming the way of the workers. chance has come. Can we grasp it and use it wisely and well? Just look a moment at the job before us and think earnestly what we must be doing to reap the reward of all the generations of work and sacrifice that have gone before us. For us the future holds ease, comfort, culture, freedom, if we know how to win them from the stony hand of destiny. In our numbers, in the essential nature of the services we render, we hold immense power. On moral grounds, our claims are irresistible. Can we cr-ganise these powers and learn to use them effectively? The "Have's" are in possession of all the machinery of government and industry. They rely on force much more than right. What machinery can the "have-nots" place against their opponents? Words, loud cheers, brave phrases or scientific organisation of their forces with full modern equipment the same as is in use on the side of the opponents.

What do the Workers Want?

They are not in this business for fun. What they want is results, permanent results; the destruction of wage slavery and their social emancipation. are not to be got by any other means but steady constructive work, the organisation of the workers on industrial lines, the employment of all the means at our disposal and the utilisation of all the talents of all the workers in a common effort to raise our whole movement to the level of the great task that lies before us, the reconstruction of society. Gur branch halls and meeting places are inadequate for this work, unless the effect of our work there is to enlighten and uplift all who frequent them. If we are not going forward, we are going back, and the road forward has an upward lift.

J. J. HUGHES. . Assistant Secretary.

THE CRISIS IN THE TRANSPORT UNION.

Dublin Meeting's Decision.

The official meeting of the Dublin membership of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union called to deal with the recent changes in the Health Insurance section of the Union filled the Mansion House on Sunday last, and in many ways was the best conducted of many splendid meetings of the Union.

Mr. Thomas Foran, General President, presided.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of giving the members full information as to recent changes in the control of the National Health Insurance work of the Union, and La gave a detailed account of what had taken place at the annual delegate meeting and the necessity for the change.

Mr. Joseph M'Grath, T.D.E., manager of the insurance department, having read a report on the work of the department, the chairman invited Mr. P. T. Daly, T.C., to make a statement of his

Mr. Daly having done so at length, a question was asked regarding charges in circulation against Mr. Daly's char acter.

The chairman pointed out that these charges were of a political character, and that they should be dealt with out-

nolly, and Miss Delia Larkin having spoken, it was unanimously decided (with Mr. Daly's consent) that Dail Eireann be requested to appoint a tribunal to investigate these charges.

Mr. Foran's Suggestion.

The Chairman said that, in the interest of the Union, he was most anxious to remove anything likely to cause dissension. He believed the Union was more important that any individual, and, with that object in view, if Messrs. Daly and Mullen and Miss Larkin were prepared to cease their campaign, he was willing to withdraw temporarily from the exercise of his official functions for a period of four weeks to enable these charges to be tried. The other matters could stand over in the meantime. John O'Neill would act for him in his ab-

Messrs. Daly, Mullen and Miss Larkin agreed to this course.

In view of this arrangement, and in order that the G.P.'s wishes may be carried out both in the spirit and the letter "The Voice of Labour" will refrain for four weeks from comment upon the matters in dispute within the Union.

MARY STREET PICTURE

EVERY ITEM

ON OUR PROGRAMME

MERITS YOUR APPROVAL.

ELECTRIC THEATRE, 45 TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.

We Have Always a "FIRST TIME TO DUBLIN" Film on Show Here.

Telegrams: "Watt, Dublin." Telephone 4268 Dublin.

GEORGE WATT, Ltd., ENGINEERS AND MILLWRIGHTS,

SOHO WORKS, BRIDGEFOOT STREET, DUBLIN.

Estimates given for Repair and Supply for all classes of Machinery.

POTATOES

Best Table Potatoes in large or small quantities delivered City or Suburbs, or Free on Rails, Dublin, 8/- per cwt.

Apply-

Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, Ltd., 151 THOMAS STREET, DUBLIN.

"THE IRISH HOMESTEAD.

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

EDITED BY "Æ."

Irish Society

- Offers sound and attractive money Mational Proposition to energetic Irishmen who can influence Iusurance with this purely Irish and First-Class Society.

Prospectus and Agency terms sent post free on request.

HEAD OFFICE 2 St. Andrew St, Dublin.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES, Ladies' and Gent's; Price £4 10s. 0d., £5 10s. 0d., £6 10s. 0d., £7 10s.0d. to £8 10s. 0d.; carriage paid. Also 500 stove-enamelled frames, all sizes, ladies' and gent's; Trade supplied. New Covers from 5/-, 6/6, 9/-, 12/-, 15/-. Tubes from 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/-, carriage paid. New Machines from 11 to 15 gns.; Dunlop Tyres and Brooks' Saddles. No shortage of any-

DWYER, 4 (V) ARRAN QUAY, DUBLIN.

BACHELOR'S WALK

FOR EVERY THING



Typewriter & Duplicating Line.

CARTOONS BY ERNEST KAVANAGH.-20 claim. The firm's original offer was refeoted and the employees: alternative procert at Mansion House, Friday, 8 p.m.

and that they should be dealt with outmaking pictorial record of years 1912-1914, in
Quarto Volume. 1s. post free.—Write "Move."