

# The VOICE OF LABOUR

IRISH OPINION

INCORPORATING

The Workers' Republic.

Founded by JAMES O'CONNOLLY, 15th August, 1818.

Official Organ of the I.T. & G.W.U.  
In succession to the  
**IRISH WORKER,**  
Suppressed 1914.  
**THE WORKER,**  
Suppressed 1915.  
**WORKERS' REPUBLIC,**  
Suppressed Easter, 1916.  
Edited by CATHALO'SHANNON.

NEW SERIES. No. 96.

Enlarged to]

SEPTEMBER 20, 1919.

[EIGHT PAGES.

ONE PENNY.]

STAND FAST! I AM RETURNING, says JIM LARKIN.

STANDARD OF LIFE RAISED FOR ENTIRE TOWN POPULATION. Jim Larkin's Message On OTHER PAGES

### D.B.U.'s Substantial Achievement in Dungarvan.

Last week we were able to announce the end of the strike that had been going on in Dungarvan for four weeks, and we now present a copy of the agreement reached by the I.T. and G.W.U. and the Employers' Federation.

In this town of 5,000 inhabitants the workers have established—

#### A 50-Hour Week.

Labourers' Minimum Wage of 45s.  
Boys' (18 to 20 Years) Wage, 40s.

Here we have a foundation upon which to build better conditions and better homes, instalments of the progress the future holds for the determined and zealous.

In England, unless it had one big factory as the centre of the town's industrial life, trade unionists would abandon all hope of setting up any effective organisation in such a town.

Why? Because every separate section of workers would want a union of their own. The carpenter would despise the saddler the cooper the carter, and so on.

The Industrial Union, which recognises no distinction of interest between workers, can organise where craft unionism must always fail. The victory at Dungarvan is a victory for

#### The One Big Union.

This success, however, is not only one of machinery, but of men. The Dungarvan men did not rush into the strike. They started to build up the local branch in the beginning of 1918. They bided their time.

That time came when their cool-headed committee knew

That the members were in benefit,  
That there were no non-unionists in the town.

These are two conditions that guarantee success. The branch that ventures a fight when they are not fulfilled risks failure. Sometimes it is necessary to take risks, but generally there is no need.

#### How to Win.

So to all branches that would imitate Dungarvan we say, don't wait for the strike or lock-out. Prepare now. To win in the fight that is coming every member must pay his book up to date.

What the striker needs in the fight is money for the wife and the kiddies. See that the money is got in every week. The day is coming when it will be needed. Rope in the non-unionist. The boss is an enemy, you know that; but the man at the next bench, is he a friend or a foe? If he has no union card he is a more dangerous and treacherous enemy than the most tyrannical employer that ever ruled a workshop. His weakness, his treachery are the factors that will defeat you.

Get busy among the non-unionists, and if arguments and appeals to their enlightened self-interest fail—then leave them alone.

Leave them alone in the workshop.  
Leave them alone in the street.  
Leave them alone in the church.  
Leave them to seek society in the company of the toadies and lickspittles, where they belong.

#### The Compact.

Agreement arrived at between Dungarvan Employers' Federation on the one part, and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union on the other, at a Conference held in the Sacristy, Dungarvan, on September 8th, 1919. Very Rev. Fr. Thomas, O.S.F.C., presided, and was assisted by Rev. L. Egan and Mr. J. F. Moloney.

The Employers' Federation was represented by Mr. Thos. Power (Chairman),

Messrs. J. Christopher, P. J. Moloney, J. Daly, and J. Dwyer, Secretary. The workers' union was represented by Mr. Wm. O'Brien (Dublin), General Treasurer; Messrs. J. Butler, Chairman, Strike Committee; P. Ducey, P. Walsh, Secretary Strike Committee, and E. A. Veale, Organising Secretary, I.T. & G.W. Union.

#### Conditions of Labour:

The working week to consist of 50 (fifty) hours.

Overtime—All work performed after said 50 hours to be paid for at rate of time and a half. Sunday work to be paid for at rate of double time. Church Holidays—All Church holidays to be paid for, and if worked, to be paid for at rate of double time.

Rates of payment—General workers (permanent) to receive 45s per week. Casual workers to receive 10s per day. Boy labour—Boys under 18 years to receive an advance of 6s each on present wages. Boys between 18 and 20 years to receive 40s per week. At the age of 20 complete to be placed on men's rate of wages.

Carmen—To receive 45s per week. When engaged on country work to receive an allowance of 2s 6d per day. To receive an allowance of 4s when engaged feeding horses on Sunday. When engaged driving on Sundays at work unconnected with his ordinary employment to receive 2s per hour.

Hired Carters—To receive 2s per ton when engaged carting coal from railway. Lorry Drivers, Painters, Coopers, and Mineral Water Bottlers—To receive same flat increase as granted to general workers, viz—11s per week.

Dockers—To receive 10s per day.

Loading Steamers—(Oats)—(a) Six men in hold to receive 1s 3d per ton between them. (b) Four men on stages to receive 8d per ton between them. (c) Extra men on stages, truckers, storemen, etc., to receive 2d per ton per man.

Loading Steamers (Timber)—(a) Five men on quay to receive 1s 3d per ton between them. (b) Four men in hold to receive 1s 6d per ton between them. Extra men on quay or in hold to be paid pro rata.

Loading Vessels (Timber)—(a) Two men in hold to receive 1s per ton between them. (b) Three men on quay to receive 1s 1d per ton between them. If timber is further from hatch-way than the stem or stern of the vessel carter to be employed. No question to arise as to whether such carter is a permanent employee or not.

Discharging Vessels (Coal)—(a) Two men in hold to receive 1s per ton between them. (b) Three men trimming in yard to receive 1s per ton between them.

Discharging Steamers (Coal)—(a) Five men in hold to receive 1s per ton between them. (b) Eight men trimming in yard to receive 1s 6d per ton between them. Tripper and Guyman to be paid each same amount as each trimmer. Shore winchman to be employed at all steamers, and to be paid the same amount as each holder. Hatch-man to be employed at all steamers and paid same as trimmers or slingers. Hired carters to receive 3d per ton working coal steamers. Overtime at all steamers to be paid at 1s per hour on top of tonnage.

Discharging Corn (steamers)—(a) Four holders to receive 1s 2d per ton between them. (b) Truckers, guymen, etc., to receive 2d per ton per man.

Discharging Corn (vessels)—Same as coal vessels. Two holders to receive 1s per ton between them. Three truckers to receive 1s per ton between them. Others to receive each same amount as each trimmer.

The message we print below, has been specially and directly sent since last month from America by Jim Larkin for publication in "The Voice of Labour." It shows in his own words what exactly he is thinking. We regret that it did not reach Liberty Hall when the trouble was at its height, for apparently Jim thinks that harm is still being done. He will be glad to hear that the contrary is the case. There have been no very evil results from anything that happened during the trouble, and as we foretold the Union is fighting and winning splendidly against capitalism. This matter has been settled as more serious problems, as he says, have been solved by the Union in the past, and the Union has survived all attacks and is carrying on as successfully as usual. This is not pleasing to the bosses, but it will be welcome news to our General Secretary.—Ed. V. of L.

### To the Old Guard of the I.T.W.U.

Stand fast. I am returning. Take no side in this fratricidal strife going on in the Union. You and I will settle the matter as we solved more serious problems in the past. This quarrel is but the growing pains of the lusty young giant. While the muscle-stretching goes on plan out work for these boys, and you tell them to get it done. Remember what we set out to do in 1908—to organise a class, the Working Class, the Irish Working Class.

### And Save a Nation.

To your task then, and he who will not serve that class has no place in our ranks.

JIM LARKIN.

### LEST WE FORGET.

On Friday, August 22, the coroner's jury at Ennistymon, duly constituted according to British law, after a hearing at which the police were represented, found that Francis Murphy, aged 15, of Ennistymon, was unlawfully and wilfully murdered on the morning of August 14, by a bullet unlawfully and wilfully fired by members of the military unknown to us into the house of his father, John Murphy, when the bullet caused immediate death.

So far no action has been taken by those responsible for the administration of British justice to bring the responsible parties to trial.

True, in this case, the evidence offered did not implicate any specified individual. The result would have been the same, for, in several instances, coroners' juries have brought in verdicts against British officials, but none of them have been placed on trial.

Discharging Salt (vessels)—Same rate as coal vessels.  
Weekly pay day to be Friday.

(Signed)  
REV. FATHER THOMAS,  
O.S.F.C. Chairman.  
THOS. POWER, Chairman, Dungarvan Employers' Federation.  
L. A. VEALE, Organising Secretary, I.T. & G.W.U.

Witnesses:—  
REV. L. EGAN, C.O.  
J. F. MOLONEY.

### EVAGUATE!

SHIPPING OWNERS' SOCIAL SABOTAGE.

THE LUSTY RATION.

ARMED BURGLARY.

BAND COMMITTEE ON "KILLIN' THE GOOSE."

WAR BUSINESS GOOD BUSINESS.

CARPENTERS AND DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

WAGES AND PRICES.

WORK FOR TRADES COUNCILS.

IRELAND AT GLASGOW.  
THE REAL FERMOY OUTRAGE.

EXPOSED BY SOCIALIST DAILY, AMERICAN SPY RECORDS

Carmelite Assistant General and Nora Connolly Share Honours.

The "New York Call" has done a good service by obtaining and publishing the "Check List of Radicals," compiled by the Spy Department of the American Post Office.

The List was compiled and duplicated for the use of the spies in the P.O. who watched the mails of persons suspected of being pro-German.

One of the first names on the list is that of the Rev. Father Peter E. Magennis, Assistant General of the Carmelite Order. Recognising the spy system as un-American and an importation of the English methods of misrule under which this distinguished Irish priest was born, he feels no shame, but rather pride that he is honoured with a place on the record of those feared by the agents of England, who are working to bring back the United States to submission to the Georges.

Charles A. Beard, a noted English historian, a violent anti-German and pro-war man, figures on the list because of the scrupulous accuracy with which he has recorded the development of capitalism.

But the gem of the list is this:

Connolly, Nora; daughter of Mrs. Skeffington; father was executed in recent Irish rebellion; is an Irish agitator and pro-German. See 62841 (lists names) and 95853, in New York "Freedom's Journal."

This is the comment of the New York Call upon that brilliant piece of imaginative fiction:

"What idiocy! Nora Connolly, daughter of the lamented and beloved James Connolly, murdered by the British Junkers, put down as a daughter of Mrs. Skeffington, whose husband was also foully murdered by the British tyrants. And it is agents such as these whose testimony has put noble men and women in this country (U.S.A.) in jail."

Mrs. Skeffington jokingly rejoices in discovering a long-lost daughter and Nora Connolly agrees that for a second choice of mother she would rather have Mrs. Skeffington, her colleague on the American tour, than anybody else.

This exposure of the lying, fraudulent, and reptilian practices of Wilsonism should be the final blow to the greatest imposture of hypocrisy since Mrs. Grundy was invented by the English mind.

CEILIDH & DANCE

Of the cumanna@c na hEimeann

Round Room, Mansion House SATURDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER

PAY AT DOOR

5/-



ALL-IRELAND LABOUR WEEKLY.

WORK FOR THE COUNCILS.

There will be work, and plenty of it, for the Trades, Trade and Labour, and Workers' Councils this autumn and winter.

The Councils will get an opportunity of showing what they are made of and demonstrating whether they really are what many of us think they are and ought to be.

As we have said in these columns again and again, we believe there are tremendous possibilities in the Councils, and not less in the old Councils than in the new. That, indeed, was one of the reasons why the pro-corruption vote of the Dublin Council raised our ire so much.

The Councils, if they are properly organised, efficiently conducted, and intelligently directed and developed, can become most effective instruments in the battle of Labour for the emancipation of the workers. By some of the Councils, and by many of the delegates in other Councils, this is thoroughly realised. Some of these Councils have been trying to make the most of these possibilities, and they are amongst the most progressive, most active, and most promising in the movement.

Now in what directions can the Councils move in order to test the possibilities within them?

There are three things, all of them of great urgency and great importance, which they can, and should, undertake. These are education and propaganda, the forthcoming local elections, and the carrying out of the decisions of the Drogheda Congress on the achievement of greater unity and solidarity in the Labour movement.

In these matters the Councils will not be left to struggle alone, unaided and unguided. The National Executive, we are glad to see, is tackling all three of them, and in a manner which promises very substantial results. In passing we may say that this year's National Executive is shaping well, and the new blood is showing itself as active and as interested in the movement nationally as it has already proven itself locally. The National Executive shares the view that much more can be made of the Councils than has ever been made before, that they can become instruments for solidifying the movement, and that they can play a leading part in the movement as a whole as well as in part.

Let us take the question of propaganda and working-class education first. Certain Councils are already getting into this work and drawing up their programmes, Waterford Workers' Council, for instance. The ideal thing would be, of course, for the Councils to follow Dublin's example and organise classes in working-class education on the lines of the Connolly Labour College. That is hardly possible in many districts just yet. But a series of propaganda lectures of an educational nature, organised as a regular course, is possible nearly everywhere. To do that will require some not by any

means light organising work, but the labour, time, and money spent on it will bring returns of great moral and material value. Let the Councils then get to work on this at once, and if the Councils in some places seem reluctant to get off the beaten track let some of the younger and more active spirits amongst the delegates (this does not necessarily mean the young in years, for some elderly men are youths in spirit and some of the youngsters are as old as the hills) gently but firmly push the Council into doing it.

The preliminary organising of the local electoral campaign is of immediate importance. The elections are due in a few months' time, and all elections are really won or lost before the day of the poll. The coming elections, it should be necessary to point out, will in hard and literal fact be the test whether the people of this country can run and rule their own affairs in their own way. That is Labour's viewpoint and its decision taken at the Drogheda Congress sketches the outline of the method by which the local administrative bodies can take over the real and actual government of the country.

The problem is difficult, but not beyond human power. The Councils must get busy, however, on the choice, number, and what is still more important, the quality of the Labour candidates. They must get their electoral machinery in order. And they must, and immediately, master the new system of proportional representation. To the voter the system presents little difficulty, but the method of counting must be thoroughly mastered. That is work for the Councils and Labour looks to them to do it. In this, as in other matters, the National Executive will give them all the advice and assistance they need.

Indeed, upon this and upon the question of the better organisation and closer unity of the movement, the National Executive has taken one of the best steps yet taken by calling a special conference of representatives of the Councils. This conference will link the Councils together more closely than does even Congress. It is the first step towards tightening up the machinery of the movement.

It is all important, therefore, that the Councils be well and fittingly represented at this conference. Their delegates ought to be chosen not for their personality or popularity, not for their offices, but for their activity and their interest in the problems of trade unionism and Labour, the general and structural problems now facing the movement, and calling insistently for solution through hard work and hard thinking.

Education and propaganda, local elections and proportional representation, and the linking up and closer unity of the movement—these are the questions for the conference, and they are the lines for progressive work in the unions between this and next spring.

Irish Labour is getting its house in order for the great times and battles and victories that are coming.

The Workers' Republic.

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

No Truck with Tricksters.

The National Executive of the Irish Labour Party and Trades Union Congress is making it clear as daylight that the working class in Ireland will have nothing to do with the fake "Labour" conference to be held under the auspices of the Allied and Associated Governments of the dud League of Nations at Washington in October, and that nobody but duly accredited representatives of the Party, and Congress have any right to speak or act in the name of Irish Labour. That's the stuff to give 'em.

British Trades Congress and Ireland.

The resolution moved by J. H. Thomas and seconded by Bob Smillie at the Saturday session at Glasgow calling upon the British Government to substitute self-determination for military rule in Ireland and express profound sympathy with the Irish workers in their hour of repression was not the least significant events in a week big with significant happenings. It was a deliberate and definite expression of opinion by numerically the largest and potentially the greatest, morally, of Labour organisations in the world, and, after the American Federation of Labour the most conservative and cautious, an organisation which indeed has been anything but friendly to the ideas and principles of Irish Labour, not to say cordial to Irish ideas in the political order. I was moved by the new Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, himself one of the most careful and "constitutional" leaders of a very powerful organisation, and, though we differ from him radically, one of the biggest men in British Labour. It was seconded by the most powerful, perhaps the greatest, and certainly one of the most honest leaders on the Left in Great Britain. It was carried, so that Congress should not be "wanting in its duty, particularly after yesterday's events," "Yesterday's events," as all the world knows, were the order suppressing Dail Eireann and the raging, tearing, all-Ireland raids and searches. In short, it was British Labour's answer in words to the British Government's actions in Ireland, and its response to the repeated calls and demands of Irish Labour at our Congresses in Waterford, Dublin, and Drogheda.

Deeds After Words.

As such Irish Labour and the Irish people in general may welcome the Glasgow resolution. At the same time we do not think anyone can any longer deny or belittle the efficacy and the wisdom of the propaganda which Irish Labour has been carrying on in Great Britain. At Glasgow Congress itself the Drogheda call for evacuation was widely circulated, and it has had its share in the reaping of the fruits. Honestly, we are more satisfied with the Glasgow vote than we were with that of the A.F.L. Convention, for Glasgow's was wrung out of the necessities of the situation outside Congress, and the A.F.L.'s was wrung out of the vote-catching necessities of the case inside the Convention. As it stands the Glasgow vote ought to have a high moral value. But it must be given more weight than that. To meet the case its moral value and its verbal sympathy must be translated into acts and deeds. And that translation must be the work of Labour and Trade Unionism themselves. Nothing else will meet the situation, nothing else will satisfy Labour in Ireland; nothing else will discharge the moral obligation which the British Trade Union Congress took upon itself at Glasgow last Saturday. In showing the British workers how to discharge that obligation the Irish workers in Great Britain will, we trust, take the lead. We can assure them they will not want for the moral and material aid of organised Labour here in Ireland.

The Exiles and Henderson.

The Glasgow vote again raises the question: What is the British Labour Party as a Party going to do? When is it going to make the international policy it accepted in principle at Berne and in practice at Amsterdam its national policy, principle and practice at home in Great Britain? When is its Conference going to declare itself so clearly on Ireland as its more conservative Trade Union Congress has done? These are questions which Mr. Arthur Henderson might have put to him now that Ireland and Russia at Widnes have sent him back as Opposition leader to Westminster. Mr. Henderson's declaration on Ireland at Widnes fell far short of the declaration he, as Chairman, accepted at Amsterdam. All of which shows that there is a great deal yet to be done by our workers in Great Britain, and it will be done, we can promise for that.

Moving Slowly at Glasgow.

Apart from the position in Ireland, the Glasgow Congress showed some signs of progress. Some of the worst elements were thrown off the Parliamentary Committee, and if that Committee is still far to the Right it is an improvement on its predecessors on the whole. The turning down of direct action was a foregone conclusion. British Trade Unionism is only a little more revolutionary than it was, but that little is at the worst promising. There is a long run to go yet and as elsewhere, it must be made by bold and courageous fighters and pioneers through

sacrifice and suffering. Some considerable independence was shown when by a big majority Smillie got Congress to rattle back the P.O.'s report on the Special Congress. That was a hopeful sign in itself, although as all who are familiar with the procedure at Labour Conferences know it meant, not a vote for direct action, but a censuring of the P.O. Hence the later votes and debates were not the confusing reversal of previous decisions the capitalist Press has written about. The vote on the nationalisation of the mines was overwhelming, and we believe it meant all it implied. Much as we should wish the contrary, British Labour shows little or no sign of being moved by the higher motives Russia, conscription, and militarism furnish, but it is moving on its stomach and its pocket, and the duty of revolutionists everywhere is to help it to move faster.

Drastic Action and Re-Action.

To the events at home in Ireland last week we cannot say much for quite obvious reasons. As all our readers know, the Press in Ireland now is just as much at the mercy or the whim of any peeler or military officer as are the lives of those Irishmen and Irishwomen who have still to meet the fate of young Murphy of Glan, Co. Clare, and scores of others who were murdered in cold blood. Hence we shall say little, not because "The Voice" is more afraid of suppression or prosecution than any of its contemporaries (it would be untrue to its great predecessors, "The Irish Worker" and "The Workers' Republic," if it were and, it shall never be that), but because we are thinking and saying about last week's events what every worker and every real man and woman of independent mind in Ireland is saying and thinking. To put it all in a sentence: Last week's events from first to last are just exactly what has happened, what is happening, and what will always happen in a country in which a state of war prevails, and that is the state of Ireland to-day. For that state of affairs the British Government alone is responsible. It is in vain, for instance, for "The Irish Statesman" to think that what happens in Ireland is different from what happens in war in other countries. No, it is not, and like all of our class who think with us in other countries it is war that is the atrocity and the mother of atrocity and outrage. War, indeed, may not always be inevitable, but that is only when the two parties to a quarrel agree to settle the quarrel otherwise than by the sword. When the British Government agrees to that course there will no longer be war in Ireland. That, we believe, is the view of the people of Ireland, and it is, we know the view of organised Labour in Ireland. But suppression of Dail Eireann, we who have been its severest critic, and if we had our way would substitute something else for it, say is not the way to bring peace, nor is the wrecking of a town by military under direction of officers, nor the raiding and searching, without even a scrap of paper warrant in many cases, of thousands of people, nor the proclamation of a whole country, nor even the taking of drastic action at the behest of the capitalist imperialists of Belfast.

Painters in Dublin and Liverpool.

To a correspondent who has sent us, as a member of the N.E., a copy of the recent correspondence between the Irish National Painters and Amalgamated Society we may say that this question was before the N.E. at its last meeting, and as the N.E. is taking up the matter at our correspondent's request the whole question will, we hope, be settled satisfactorily.

Our International Service.

Up to the time of going to press "The Voice" has not received the usual fortnightly articles due this week from Alfred Rosmer, Paris, and Sylvia Pankhurst, London. For this our readers may blame the efficiency and sense of urgency of the Anglo-French postal service and mail censorship.

Buy your Pipes, Tobaccos, and Cigarettes

From JOHN PURCELL, LIMITED.

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

WINTER IS HERE! Don't wet the hair. For all Hair treatment, come to Mallon's, 30' Eden Quay, Dublin.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON ENGLISH DETECTIVES.

Scandalous Scene at London Railway Station.

Six men appeared last Monday at Clerkenwell Police Court, charged with being concerned in a savage assault upon two detectives on the previous Saturday at King's Cross Station, London.

Sergeant Wilkins, in the course of the melee, was thrown from the platform on to the line in front of a train, but was rescued by the railway employees. His injuries necessitated his removal to hospital.

"Who Has the Shooter?"

Detective Goodwillie said he was kicked and severely injured by blows from sticks and other missiles. One of the accused shouted: "Who has the shooter? Let them have one." Detective Wilkins, while lying on the line, was struck with umbrellas.

Up to date, neither the Archbishop of Westminster, nor the Anglican Bishop of London have issued any pronouncements on the occurrence. Their silence, in view of this, among many other evidences of the return of the Anglo-Saxons to their primitive Teutonic savagery, is most disquieting to all lovers of law and order.

A leading article in the "Irish Times" might awaken them to a sense of their personal responsibility for these crimes. The Draper's Own Daily's favourite doctrine, so widely accepted by the Irish hierarchy, that episcopal silence on the subject of current crime, implies episcopal approval, appears to be unrecognized in what Mr. Healy sometimes calls the "Sister Isle."

CALLAGHER AND KIRKWOOD IN BELFAST.

Too late for publication last week, we had news of the splendid rally of Belfast workers to greet William Callagher, of Paisley, Chairman of the Clyde Workers' Committee, and David Kirkwood, of Glasgow. The police forbade the letting of halls for the meeting, but Donnegal square accommodated more people, and they came. The hard hitting of the speakers was warmly appreciated. Collections raised over £11. Mr. and Mrs. Callagher spend a few days on holiday in Dublin before returning to Scotland. Willie has promised to come back and relate how the shop steward movement was built up on the Clyde.

A CALL FROM IRELAND.

Resolution passed unanimously at the Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress at Drogheda, August 6th, 1919, representing 270,000 organised Trade Unionists of Ireland—from Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught.

Proposed by Thos. C. Daly (National Union of Railwaymen), seconded by Thomas Johnson (Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, etc.):—

"That this Congress formally enters its protest against the continued occupation of this country by the military forces of the British Empire, despite the clearly expressed will of the Irish people.

We call upon the workers of England, Scotland and Wales to use all the forces at their command to compel their Government to withdraw the Army of Occupation from Ireland immediately."

The above "Call" was distributed to the delegates to the British Trade Union Congress last week at Glasgow.

**THE BAND COMMITTEE ON "KILLING THE GOOSE."**

To the Editor, "Voice of Labour."  
Fellow-workers,—As the daily Press has refused publication of the No. 1 Branch Band Committee's reply to the correspondence ament the order for band instruments, and as the members in the country may be concerned about any apparent departure from fundamental principles of the Union, we ask you to find space for our comments.

The Band Committee has had from its formation the assistance of musicians experienced in wood and brass instruments, and in that respect may well be termed a committee of experts.

Tenders were invited from those firms known to be capable of supplying reliable instruments, and from the quotations obtained the committee selected that given by the firm of Rudall, Carte and Co., who enjoy the support of the leading bands of Dublin.

About a month after the orders were placed, representations were received that a certain firm had not been asked to tender. It was by that time too late to re-open the question, as the order had been given.

The Band Committee is satisfied that no loss to Dublin workers could have resulted from placing the order with Messrs. Rudall, Carte and Co., instead of with other Dublin concerns.

They have consulted the "Buyers' Guide to Irish Industries," issued by the Dublin Industrial Development Association, and have failed to find the name of the firm which has been securing cheap advertisement from the Dublin dailies through an attack, not upon the Band Committee of No. 1 Branch, but upon the I.T. and G.W.U. as a whole.

Further, the only makers of band instruments entitled to use the Irish trade mark are makers of bagpipes. If the "Buyers' Guide" is accurate—and, knowing the thoroughness of all work put through by Miss E. N. Somers, the able Secretary of the Dublin I.D.A., we have no reason to doubt it—there are no "actual manufacturers" of brass instruments in Ireland.

If there are, they belong to the "Dark Brotherhood," and their incapacity deserves no indulgence.

On the other hand, Messrs. Rudall, Carte and Co. have a workshop in the city where, in addition to a skilled staff, there are Dublin boys apprenticed to a trade not practised elsewhere in Ireland. This firm is encouraged in this policy of development by the well-known and established bands of Dublin, who have all their repairs done at this workshop.

As there are no Irish manufacturers, the Band Committee is satisfied that they have placed the order to the best advantage, with the lowest tenderer, a firm which is at least doing a considerable part of its work in Ireland.—Yours faithfully,

JOS. O'NEILL,  
Sec., Band Committee.

**CARPENTERS AND DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.**

**Who Does V. Pres. Farrelly Represent?**

There is no humbug about the carpenters and joiners of Dublin and they don't want any either in the Trades Council.

On September 11th a special general meeting of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners of Dublin dealt drastically—but not more drastically than deserved—with the recent vote of a scratch majority of the Dublin Trades Council in support of corruption on public boards.

This meeting passed the following resolution: "That this meeting of carpenters and joiners approves of the action of the late Executive of the Dublin Trades Council in carrying out the resolution passed by the open Council in December, 1917, viz.:

"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 most undesirable and calculated to bring discredit on the Labour movement."

This is a clean and straight repudiation of the action taken by John Farrelly, the only carpenter delegate who voted on the question on June 16th and who is now Vice-President of the Council.

So disgusted with the action of the Trades Council in swallowing its principles were the carpenters and joiners that Bro. P. Daly even proposed that they withdraw their affiliation from the Dublin Trades Council. It was only on a strong appeal in the interest of working class unity that Bro. Daly withdrew his motion. The resolution as above was then carried by an overwhelming majority.

Bro. Farrelly is now Vice-President of the Trades Council but after his repudiation by his own society who does Farrelly now represent? We shall be glad to give him space in "The Voice" to tell who he speaks for in the Council.

**WAR BUSINESS WAS GOOD BUSINESS.**

By PROFESSOR SCOTT NEARING,  
New York.

War business was good business. The Wall Street Journal finds that 104 corporation "from December 31, 1914, to December 31, 1918, after heavy expenditures for new construction and acquisitions, and record-breaking dividends, added a total of nearly 2,000,000,000 dollars to working capital. Practically all of this increase came from surplus earnings." After meeting all of their obligations, paying all of their bills, rewarding their stockholders with handsome profits, and improving their plant and equipment, these 104 corporations were able to add nearly two billions to the loose change that they carry for the purpose of doing business.

Nor was this the end. The final surplus, in the hands of these corporations, after all dividends had been paid, and all other charges met, was 1,941,498,000 dollars. This surplus consists of funds that may be appropriated by the board of directors for any purpose that they see fit. It is really free cash that is no longer needed in the business.

Besides that, the inventories showed that the properties of these 104 corporations had increased in value, during the four war years, 1,522,000,000 dollars.

Little wonder the Journal writes:—"Although these corporations represent but a small part of the great industrial wealth of the United States, they give one a good idea of the country's tremendous expansion in values from the beginning to the end of the war."

Many industries shared in the gains. The rubber companies, the steel companies, the packers, the mining corporations—but "the powder companies, in proportion to capitalisation, piled up more wealth than any other line of industry. The working capital of the duPont Company on December 31, 1914, stood at 35,132,736 dollars, and at the close of last year 186,991,738 dollars—a gain of 151,859,002 or 429 per cent. Hercules Powder reported a gain of 352 per cent. in working capital in the four years."

War business was good business, and the closer we get to the actual processes of tearing human beings to pieces, the better does the war business pay. Thus the production of armour plates and shells is remunerative, but powder manufacturing is supremely profitable.

The Great War may or may not have been fought for democracy, but the by-products, in the form of financial returns to the great corporations, seem to afford at least one kind of justification for the fearful loss of human health and human life, and the increase in the public debt. Incidentally, these same 104 corporations report that they now have on hand "Cash, liberty bonds, investments, etc.," to the tune of 2,009,417,258 dollars.

**NEW NATION WANTS THE "VOICE."**

This letter has been received by us from a commissary of the new Republic of Czecho-Slovakia:—

1-9-19.

Sir—I request you to send me regularly copies of your paper and to let me know the name of your agent or the bank to which I could pay for them. In case I can choose my own means, I shall pay the amount to the International Bank, "Bohemia," at Prague.—Yours faithfully,

VICTOR HOLY.

**AMERICA INTERESTED.**

New York—"India—A Graveyard"—Under this caption the India Labour Union of America, an organisation of Hindu workers with headquarters at 1400 Broadway, New York, has issued an appeal to the workers of America for "help in our fight against capitalistic autocracy." Among the startling facts set forth are the following:—

"The economic and educational results of British rule in India can be summed up in these facts:

"Education—Neither free, nor compulsory, nor universal.

"Illiteracy—93 per cent.

"Length of Life—23.5 years.

"Death Rate—32 per 1,000.

"Average Income—£1 9s 7d a year per capita.

"Average Taxes—6s 8d a year per capita.

"Average Wages—About 5d. a day for unskilled labour.

"India's contribution to the war:—

"Men—About 1½ million.

"Money—Over £200,000,000 plus all expenses of the Indian contingents.

"Material—Millions of tons of food and fodder. Army equipment and military stores.

"The reward for this loyalty:

"Fresh Coercion Laws—The Rowlatt Act.

"Machine Guns and Bombs—To disperse unarmed crowds.

"Imprisonments, Transportations, and Death Sentences—As punishments."

**COMPLIMENTS FROM AMERICA.**

John Reed and J. W. Fawcett on "The Voice."

Compliments don't go unappreciated even by the modest "Voice" provided only that they are neat and sincere.

Such a neat and sincere compliment has just been paid the Irish Labour organ by John Reed, the famous American journalist and Socialist, whose book of first hand experiences, "Ten Days that Shook the World," is the most vivid picture of the Bolshevik Revolution in November, 1917, yet published. Reed is one of the leaders of the Left in American Socialism, a great friend of Jim Larkin, Edmond MacAlpine, L. Trotsky, Jack Carney, etc., and a regular contributor to "The Liberator" and the foremost American magazines.

**Reed's "Voice of Labour."**

He has now donned the editorial cloak and writes under date of August 18 a long letter to this office. We have space only for a few passages, but later, through arrangement with MacAlpine, Reed will, we expect, contribute a monthly American letter to our columns.

He writes:—

"Dear Comrade,—As you can see by this letter-head, we have adopted for the name of our new labour paper the same name which you have made known everywhere as the title of your excellent paper. I am putting you on my exchange list and I wish you would be so kind as to send me your paper personally.

"You will have heard of me through Edmond MacAlpine. I have the honour to be a good friend and admirer of Jim Larkin who has often spoken with me about your wonderful organisation there in Ireland."

**Wants News from Ireland.**

"Now I want to ask a favour of you. I want you to be our Irish correspondent. . . . I would like an article of about one thousand words from you every month, something of interest to the Irish in America, something that will appeal to the Irish workers here and set them right about revolutionary Irish Labour.

. . . ordinary working Irishmen, comparatively skilled, members of powerful and conservative unions, largely under the domination of 'anti-Bolshevik' propaganda, contemptuous of foreigners, used to the subtleties of 'machine' politics.

"But the war has starved them out and the Irish question is foremost in their minds just now, and we find them open to references to Connolly and Larkin, and ready to be taught. They know nothing of what is really happening in Ireland except what is mostly dressed up for them by cheap politicians here."

**Communism and O.B.U.**

"I haven't space to go into the recent history of American Socialism here. Suffice it to say that our efforts to gather the revolutionary elements in the Socialist Party into a real communist organisation have resulted, so far, in a complete break-up of the movement. Although the movement in which Larkin, MacAlpine, I and others are interested is a very healthy and hopeful one, it will be a long time before Communism is a powerful factor here. In the meanwhile Labour itself is moving toward the break-up of the A.F. of L. and towards the O.B.U., and we feel that we can render our best service by helping the process.

**What I.T. and G.W.U. is Doing.**

"In this work we feel that the best thing we can do is to give the workers news of how the workers in the rest of the world are organising. For this reason it is vitally important for us to have information as to how the I.T. and G.W.U. is organised, how it functions, elects and controls officers, permits trades to affiliate; how the Shop Steward movement comes in if at all; how Shop and Job Committees are elected and function, etc., etc., with particular emphasis upon the political nature of your activities in the industrial field."

Reed's "Voice of Labour" has now reached us and is worthy of its editor and its great mission. It is a lively organ of the O.B.U. movement and we wish it the very best of luck in a fighting career.

**Waldo Fawcett Wants "The Voice."**

Another American intellectual, James Waldo Fawcett, editor of "The Modernist," monthly review of Modern Arts and Letters, writes us as we go to press:—

"Dear Friend and Comrade,—My London representative has sent me No. 85 of "The Voice of Labour" and I have read it with great interest. I happen to have the honour of knowing J. L., Mrs. S.-S., and others of your friends who have been in America and I am greatly concerned about Ireland. . . . Suffice to say that I am hoping to be able to visit Erin personally this coming winter, if I can get leave from my duties here. In the meantime I shall be grateful if you will send me your paper regularly in exchange for "The Modernist." With all good wishes in the world and kind regards to all friends."

**Some Union Problems**

**X.—DISCIPLINE.**

By J. J. HUGHES.

In speeches, in books, and papers, the forces of Labour are commonly said to be an army on the march. The comparison is good. Our sections are like companies, the branches furnish battalions, area groups make regiments, while unions are as divisions of the Labour army. In the same way we have officers, from non-coms. (section stewards) to generals (general officers).

As our numbers grow, the need for greater order and discipline within the ranks makes itself increasingly felt. Discipline and direction make the whole difference between a mob and an army. The numbers can only make their power felt by agreeing to obey orders of a central authority appointed by themselves, and responsible to them.

**EXECUTIVE'S RESPONSIBILITY.**

There is one great disadvantage about this arrangement—it limits the members' freedom of action. When a particular group of workers—farm labourers in Cork, road-workers in Queen's Co., or shop-assistants in Roscommon make up their minds for a little bit of direct action, they may find the Executive of a different mind. The Executive has to think of the Union as a whole, and may have thousands of members involved elsewhere in disputes.

In such a case it is rather irritating to people who can only think of themselves to be told to wait their turn. But if we are to have a Union at all, the Executive must say "No" as well as "Yes," and the members must learn to take the "No" in good part. The whole Union can't go on strike together and draw strike pay. Only an Executive acquainted with the whole position can decide how much the machine can carry at a given time.

**STRIKE PAY, £32,000.**

These matters have been well illustrated during the present year. The bulk of the membership was newly-organised and in need of improvements, but had not had time to make any serious contribution to the Union funds.

The Executive has been faced since February with a tremendous demand for wages movements. It has not been possible to take up all these claims, many of which were ill-considered, and some dissatisfaction has been caused here and there by the Executive's Committee's refusal to support. But nevertheless the number of movements sanctioned has been, if anything, excessive.

The Union, since February, has had "its full load up," and a little over. From the beginning of 1919 to the present week, £32,000 has been paid out in dispute pay. All who want the Union to live and do its work must agree that no more could be done with safety.

Some of the branches have a curious idea of how to do it. They pass occasional resolutions to the effect that they will send no more money till something is done for them. They agree to withhold from the Executive the means to do anything, and then clamour for something to be done. This would be more intelligible if they did not expect dispute pay, but these are the people who are keenest on getting it.

Frequently, too, these branches are remarkably lax in getting in the contributions at the same time that they display such vigour in extracting their rights from H.Q. Nothing is more remarkable in the finances of the Union than the slowness with which the income is increasing, compared with the membership.

It is obvious that members are being allowed to drop into arrears all over the country after using the Union for their immediate needs. This is the vital concern for the branch officials. If they want support and a bold line adopted by E.C. they must put up the money, and they won't get it from the slackers without asking for it.

**REVOLUTIONARY DISCIPLINE.**

All round we want bigger thinking, more generosity, and greater faith in one another. The Union is growing, and we must grow with it. The sort of people whose vision is limited by the parish boundary can do no good in the Union, neither can the other types whose eyes are so fixed on far-off revolution that they cannot see the arrears on their card. Between us all we must ginger up the quiet people who only want the benefits of the Union without the trouble of paying for them.

The job before the Labour Army is a big one, and our forces will need to display all the virtues of a successful army in order to make good. The cardinal virtue that shines from any army that has ever made good is discipline, and even in a democratic body like ours, the only alternative to discipline is chaos.

# The Role of the Labour Unions in the Russian Revolution.

By N. P. AVILOFF (GLEBOFF),

People's Commissioner for Posts and Telegraphs in the  
Government of the Russian Soviet Republic.

Translated by CATHAL O'SHANNON.

(Third and Final Instalment.)

## Workers' Control After Bolshevism.

Before the October Revolution the workers' control had not the necessary strength for increasing the productivity of our industry, as the opportunist Socialist government of that time hindered the introduction of workers' control into our works by every means in its power or else made use of it in its own interest to procure itself raw materials and fuel. But after the October Revolution the law gave the works' committees enough real authority not only to control the manufacturers in actual practice but also to arrange the passage of the factories and workshops into the hands of the working class.

In this connection the role of the unions was of the greatest importance, for it became necessary to give the labour control a regular organisation. It became necessary, too, to fight against the abuse of the very idea of labour control which some works committees interpreted in the sense of the organisation of production by the workers of each factory and of each works separately. As a result of the work of the unions a line of demarcation was drawn, the control of industry and the administration of industry. This latter was transferred to the Soviets of National Economy, on which the representatives of the unions already sat. The representatives of the works committees and of the unions entered into the management of the nationalised undertakings and these were made entirely subordinate to the economic organs. The Commission of Control was charged with verifying all the machinery of the undertakings as well as the distribution of raw materials and manufactured products.

## Workers' Control and Production.

The unions gave a correct interpretation to the control of the whole industrial life of the works and factories and carried it out in a methodical and regular manner. In matters affecting the regularisation and the organisation of industry the unions and works committees joined all the official organs of management and organisation and thus there assured the correct solution of all questions touching the organisation of our industry. The unions, besides participating in the State organs, worked also at increasing our production. It was necessary to take measures for increasing labour production in order to keep the factories and works going. This could be done only by means of the exact determination of the minimum daily production for each worker. When the manufacturers were accused of sabotage and the reduction and even premeditated suspension of labour in their factories, they always justified themselves by saying that the increased wages and the enormous reduction in the production of labour on the part of the workers no longer gave them the possibility of continuing production. **But when the Workers' and Peasants' Government took the factories in hand, production not only no longer diminished, but on the contrary in many concerns it even increased. In increasing the productivity of labour the unions played a decisive part.** Every time a union of production demanded an increase in wages it set out side by side with the exact indication of the wages, the daily output of the worker. For a defined wage the union exacted from the worker a defined quantity of manufactured products.

## Relations with the Soviet Government.

In addition to a large number of economic problems—the organisation and regularisation of economic life, the increasing of production, the regulation of the conditions of labour, the laying down of wages corresponding better to the workers' conditions of existence—which they had to solve, the unions had also to define their reciprocal relations to the Soviet Administration. The first Congress of professional organisations of all Russia declared that: "The unions, after having developed, have to become in the course of the Socialist Revolution, organs of the Socialist Government, working as such in conjunction with the other organs of the Socialist Power for the introduction of the new principles of organisation of economic life into actual being."

How did the Trade Union movement as a whole work in practice with the Workers' and Peasants' Government in the solution of all the problems that arose?

In the last half of the year the problem of the organic transformation of capitalist society into Socialist society came up before the Soviet Government. The Soviet had to apply itself to the organisation of production and provisioning and at the same time create a powerful Socialist army capable of defending the Socialist state and the conquests achieved during a year and a half of battling.

This important account of organised Labour's part in the making of the New Russia will shortly be published in pamphlet form.

## Establishing the Socialist Order of Things.

Whereas in the first half of the October Revolution action was directed from the standpoint of the straight fight for power, the struggle against the counter-revolutionaries inside and outside the country, in the second half when the Soviet Government was already firmly established, it became necessary to think out the work of creating. Here the working class economic organisations, especially the unions, were able to give the Soviets great help in the re-organisation of society.

As soon as nearly all Russian industry was nationalised the professional organisations worked away at the establishment of the new Socialist order. If the unions were not able to take over the immediate organisation and administration of production into their own hands they at least entered all the economic organs of the State from the Supreme Soviet of National Economy down to the innumerable works spread all over Russia and entered these organs as powerful industrial organisations. Through their delegates these organisations gave all their experience and working practice in production to the new organisation and the management of the industrial undertakings.

## Feeding the Towns.

The unions took part, too, in the provisioning of the towns. When the Soviet Government sized up the gravity of the situation, as affecting the re-victualling of the revolutionary centres, Petrograd and Moscow, it demanded their support from the unions for the transportation of grain from the country into the towns. To this call the unions responded by sending workers *en masse* into the country. After two or three months' labour the big working class centres were safe from famine. In addition the workers helped the propertyless wage-earners in the country districts to organise committees and councils of peasants.

## The Creation of the Red Army.

The Soviet Government had still to organise the Red Army, vigorous and strong both in quality and in numbers. In the interior the counter-revolution was not becoming weaker but stronger, and as it grew in strength it threatened the existence of the Soviet State.

The international bourgeoisie's desire to suppress the Soviet Government, the intervention of the "Allies," the despatch of troops to Murmansk and the Caspian Sea area, all these exacted from us the greatest efforts in order to repel the enemy. An army was wanted and it was the workers above all who were in a position to create this army. The unions hastened to help in the making of the army and gave it great numbers not only of private soldiers but also of conscious comrades who were, in many cases, leaders of the labour movement. The result of this was the capture of Kazan, Simbrosk and Samara.

Thus if the Trade Union movement as a whole, and the different labour organisations, had to fight against the capitalists, prior to the October Revolution, for the satisfaction of their economic demands; if they had to spend much of their strength before October in the fight against the Coalition Government which was in agreement with the bourgeoisie on all questions; on the other hand after the October Revolution the Trade Union movement gave up the economic struggle and was able to throw all its weight into the political fight. The unions energetically supported the Soviet Government and took an active part in the organising of economic life upon Socialist foundations.

## The Fate of the Future.

The future of the professional organisations will depend on the maintenance in power of the Government of Workers and Peasants. The fall of this Government would bring with it the defeat of the Trade Union movement. The eight months preceding the October Revolution have not been without profit to the Russian unions. The unions have widened the framework and scope of their struggle, organised themselves, and prepared the working masses for the revolutionary fight for the Workers' and Peasants' State. The next year of battle, the proletarian army's struggle within the Soviet State, will enormously strengthen the forces of the labour organisations and in the future these will be entirely absorbed in the Socialist administration. The unions will then have only one single task before them, that of creating, strengthening and extending the new Socialist State, bringing to it all their experience, their practical knowledge and their revolutionary spirit.

## PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

### SLOPPY ENGLANDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Social Democratic Party of Natal communicates this resolution, adopted at a workers' meeting held in the midst of the peace celebrations on August 3rd at Durban:—"That this mass meeting of workers assembled in the Town Gardens, Durban, August 3rd, 1919, recognising our mutual interest in peace, join with the workers in other lands in rejoicing at the termination of the Great War, and welcomes with them the signing of peace as the last act in that great calamity, which befell the human race in August, 1914.

"Nevertheless, realising that conflicting economic interests still exist between classes and nations, which will assuredly become the source of future strife, we resolve to accept the responsibility, as a working class, to persistently strive for the removal of those conflicting economic interests, thus not only making permanent peace possible, but ensuring it becoming a reality. This resolution to be communicated to the workers of other countries."

There is no pep in that resolution. It might have been adopted by a Y.M.C.A. Convention. Its mildness tells us all we want to know about the Jingo-Social patriots and the rat South African Labour Party.

## THE WASTE OF LIFE.

14th September, 1919.

To the Editor, "Voice of Labour."

Dear Sir,—In a recent issue of "The Voice" you printed an article by Jim Larkin, showing the amount of waste that took place under the capitalist system, taking the case of coal as an example. But the loss of the by-products of coal is small by comparison with the waste that is the effect of the square peg in the round hole, referred to in J. J. Hughes's ninth contribution under the heading, "Some Union Problems" in last week's issue. The unsuitability of the peg to the hole is often, however, more apparent than real; the peg is in an appropriate enough hole, but has not been fitted; it has been loosely placed in, and left at that.

The loss resulting from this cause is simply appalling. How many a boy has finished his apprenticeship knowing next to nothing, or having a knowledge of only a narrow section of the trade to which he had served seven years, through being left to his own resources instead of receiving proper instruction!

The amount of work that remains badly done, or has to be done twice or several times because it was not done properly at the beginning must be enormous. But the work does not matter; it is the effect on the mind of the worker—making labour a burden, and the workshop or factory or other place of employment akin to a prison, from which he is glad of escape at the end of the day.

Ireland is badly in need of a remedy for this state of things if it is not to be left completely behind in the industrial race. One means would be by the establishment at the cost of the community, of schools for the different trades, where instruction would be given in every branch of work done in the shops; where all—not boys only—could go, or be compelled to go, to properly fit themselves for their work; where they would not be ashamed to ask questions, as they are in the places where they labour for a wage; where they would be free from the sneers of others, themselves victims of the cruel system, which has turned them out ignorant of even the principles of the trade to which they had been taken as apprentices, and which is to be the means through which they are to contribute their share to the wealth of the community and to keep themselves for the rest of their lives.

The apprenticeship system might be altered so that the first year, say, might be spent as now, and the remainder of it, spent at the school, where a boy would not be working against time, for private gain, but to acquire the fullest possible knowledge of his business, under fully qualified teachers, for the general good as well as for his own. And would it not be only right and just, under existing conditions, to take measures to punish as offenders against the interests of the community at large such employers as fail in their duty by turning out boys not properly instructed in their respective trades or occupations?

The writer of this letter thinks so, at any rate; for much mental and physical suffering lies at their doors.—Yours faithfully,

A WORKER.

## COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ.

### Denied Workers' Papers.

The "Voice of Labour" and the "Workers' Dreadnought" are now excluded from Cork Jail. Madame Markievicz has always been particular to have these two papers, which are now denied her. The new "Toiler" is allowed in, of course.

# THE WAGES AND PRICES CONTROVERSY.

## Increased Wages Mean a Keener Class Struggle.

To the Editor of the "Voice of Labour."

Sir,—I confess that the "potted Marx" and "T.J.'s" comment in recent issues of "The Voice" do not get me very much nearer a correct understanding of the relation between wages and prices. A general rise in money wages only is certainly useless. The exploitation of a new goldfield or the election of a government with no scruples about inflating the currency would render possible huge increases in money wages which would be quite valueless in purchasing power, serving only to cover a decrease in real wages.

When we concern ourselves with a general rise in real wages, there are two questions to be answered besides the question of what effect the rise might have on prices. They are—"How is the general rise to be secured?" and "How is it to be retained?"

Obviously, a general rise is not one confined to a single industry or group of industries, or even to a single country or group of countries; it must cover the whole industrial world. Employers in the match-making trade can offset a rise in wages by a rise in prices? (They can do it all the more readily in the case of matches, because the price we pay for them is a good deal less than the price we would pay rather than go without.)

If, by reason of competition, say from other countries, they are unable at once to raise the prices, they may proceed to abolish the competition—by tariff, import prohibition, war or trust—and then raise prices; or they may lower the cost of production by some new method so as to get the old or larger rate of profit.

If, which will very rarely be the case, none of these courses is practicable, and the rate of profit permanently falls, the employers will transfer their activities to, say, making walking-sticks instead of matches. The supply of matches will then fall, without a corresponding reduction in demand, and prices will rise.

The net result of the whole affair is that the match-using public has to pay more in order to provide higher wages for the match-makers. (The increase in price may be veiled by a reduction due to changed methods of production, but in that case the price is still higher than it need be.)

Whether the same process would go on with a general rise in wages does not yet greatly concern me. I will wait until someone tells me how such a general rise is to be secured in every industry and every country, without at the same time destroying the capitalist system of industry. But assuming that it has been accomplished, and that the Marxian analysis of the effects is accurate so far as it has been taken, Marx says the result will be a transfer of labour and capital from some industries to others, until the general average of profit is reached in all, but at a lower level than before the wages rose.

A "transfer of labour and capital" is a euphemism for "hell's enjoyment—unemployment." Factories will be closed down in some industries, and new factories opened in others. Workers will be seeking new jobs. Employers will be facing new competition, and, therefore, anxious to keep down expenses. Stimulated by new competition, and encouraged by the mass of unemployment, employers will cut down wages, and there will be a long series of strikes and lock-outs.

The new employers might be inclined to provide employment at the old high rate so as to get workers from the old employers, though, in all probability, as they would be starting anew with new methods of production, they would need less labour than before, and would pay less wages to a smaller number. In the tussle that ensues on such changes, the strength and solidarity are on the side of the employers rather than the workers. No union can fight on indefinitely with a "reserve" of unemployed menacing it.

So I do not think that a general rise in wages, even if it could be secured, could be maintained by purely trade union methods. In the struggle between workers and employers for the contents of the soup-bowl, the workers lose partly because the employers have the giving-out of the spoons, and give none or leaky ones to the workers, and partly because the workers jostle one another away from the bowl. Even if the bowl is made bigger (which is not the case we have been considering), the workers will not necessarily get more soup.

What is required is a complete change in the control and distribution of the spoons. This can be secured by working towards control of production—downwards, through political action and Governmental control of finance and currency; backwards, through consumption organised by consumers' co-operative societies, and upwards, through industrial self-government by shop committees, industrial unions, etc. This breaks

up the capitalist system, but it also replaces it. Purely wages movements can be pressed to a point where they break a capitalist industry, or perhaps the whole capitalist system, but they do not replace it. Breakage without replacement is bad housekeeping.

Where the breaking-point will come I cannot say; probably no one can say, except for particular employers and particular circumstances. For this reason, wages demands must go on, but also for another reason. Connolly says somewhere (the passage is quoted in Ryan's "Labour Movement") that while capitalism can be trusted always to circumvent wages demands, they nevertheless had value as educational forces. They should educate us to see their final futility, and to pay adequate attention to constructive work, to the creation of a system in which profits disappear, and wages and prices have a fundamentally different relationship. Our Trade Unionism must become Socialist.

"P. T."

### Jottings from Ulster.

#### Dockers' Strike.

Up to the time of writing there has been no change in connection with the Dockers' Strike. The employers refuse to advance rates or reduce hours—the men still await a reasonable offer.

The Press, judging from some of the headlines, expected a little of the excitement which the 1907 strike occasioned, but the absence of the blackleg has meant peace for all, and disappointed an eager Press, which was awaiting joyously such developments during the strike as would blacken the Transport Union in the eyes of the Belfast public, and give the editors a chance of saying, "I told you so."

The influx of boats to the Harbour still continues, and signs point to conferences and developments which will lead to a settlement.

#### Drovers.

The North of Ireland Cattle Trade Association, under some misapprehension, banned the Irish Transport Union. A couple of strikes, the shipping of cattle by union officials—who acted as master drovers—cleared the air, and it is now arranged that a deputation from the Union will wait upon this august body. All's well that ends well.

#### Seed Stores.

The employees, after a short membership of the Union, have secured an increase of 10s. per week and a reduction of hours. The fancy names which the bosses applied to the Irish Transport have only convinced the men that they are in the right train for the big journey.

#### Mr. Leo Thomas.

Secretary, British Empire Union, applied for permission to address a meeting of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Federation Committee. Although the business is private, this gentleman was able to circularise the members, who, by their votes, supported him, "thanking them for their support, and hoping for better luck next time," as the Committee rightly turned his application down—this gentleman was one of the party who first introduced the "Bolshevist Gold theory" for the shipyard strike, and acted as "spotter" for the "G" men by denouncing O'Hagan, O'Meagher, and Greenspon.

### SHOW YOUR COLOURS.

Are you a union man?

Then wear your badge. Make it plain to foreman and boss that you are not to be played with. You have the union behind you.

You should be proud to carry the Red Hand, the badge of Shane the Proud, under which the Transport Union fought its greatest battles.

Besides—if you wear a last year's badge everybody will take it for granted you are in arrears with your dues.

You don't want to look like a blackleg or a backslider. Get this year's badge and wear it. Your branch secretary has them, and if his stock has run out he can get them from the Stationery Department, Liberty Hall.

#### To the Third.

The Socialists of Czecho-Slovakia have affiliated to the Third International.

#### Cloneen Branch I.T. & G.W.U. Leads

Cloneen Branch I.T. G.W.U. Leads the Way.

The secretary of the above band wishes to thank the following subscribers to the Band Fund:—

Cloneen Branch, I.T. & G.W.U. 10 0

Frank Lawless, T.D.E. 5 0

James Malinn, Summerhill 10 0

Subscriptions may be sent to Hon. Sec., Frank Robbins, 39 Nth. William street, Dublin.

# Germany has Forty Daily papers working for the profound social change.

"The Independent Socialists have forty daily papers," says A. Cahan, special correspondent in Germany for the N. Y. Daily Forward. "Their main organ Die Freiheit, which is published in Berlin, has a circulation of 200,000. This is the largest a socialist paper has ever had in Germany."

Try to realise, fellow-workers, the immense value of forty daily papers in making clear to the man in the street what Labour wants.

The ordinary daily paper is owned by the employing class. The stuff published is carefully selected so as to shield the interests of that class from attack or criticism.

Anything that tells against the working class is given the widest publicity with all the glory of scare headings.

When any "rat" Labour man like Havlock Wilson, J. R. Clynes or Arthur Henderson talks clap-trap about the Danger of Revolution, Increased Production, or Law and Order, they get the head of the column, as witness the "Evening Herald's" flaming introduction to G. H. Stuart Bunting's presidential speech at the British Trade Union Congress.

Dubliners know how carefully the Metropolitan Press is primed with special articles about the dock and riverside disputes. Dublin Port Boycotted—Another Ship Diverted—Dock Labourers' Strike in Dublin—Ships Diverted to Belfast.

Up North the bosses' daily papers try exactly the same game. Belfast dockers and the Belfast public must be persuaded that the ruinous policy of the Belfast trade unionist is favouring Dublin at the expense of the Northern City.

The Home Rule Press accuses Irish Labour of trying to drag Irish workers at the tail of English Socialism. The Unionist Press accuses Labour of being dominated by Sinn Fein.

All these lies should be met daily by an Irish Labour paper—but they're not.

Better still, the workers should present their own case in their own Press—but they don't.

The Irish Labour daily paper is far ahead yet. The Irish Labour weekly has established itself, but to make the daily paper possible the sales of the "Voice" must be assiduously pushed.

Sell the "Voice." Try a dozen in your street or townland this week. We despatch the paper every Wednesday, so let us have your orders on Tuesday mornings.

### USE THIS FORM:

The Manager of the "Voice."

Liberty Hall, Dublin.

Send me.....copies of the "Voice of Labour" for week ending September 27.

I enclose Postal Order for £ s. d., being payment at the rate of 10d. per dozen.

Name .....

Address .....

Send per.....Railway to .....

Station.....

# Explaining Co-Operation.

## How the Capital is Raised and Used.

There is a notion prevalent that the prime object of distributive co-operation is to lower the price of goods to the customer at the time of purchase.

That would be a real advantage, but its pursuit is very often like dropping the bone to grasp the shadow.

Practical experience over nearly eighty years has proved the Rochdale system of co-operative trading to be the safe way. It does lower prices—in the long run. It provides a margin of safety for the management committee. It enables the society to accumulate a common capital, and gives a well-managed society the means of making new developments without imposing new burdens upon the members.

There is an immediate need for clear, simple explanations of the working of the Rochdale system of co-operation, and here follows an attempt to set out in simple language the methods of raising capital and sharing the savings made on mutual trading.

The savings we usually call profit, but, strictly speaking, there are no "profits" made by a co-operative society, as will appear.

#### THE CAPITAL.

A co-operative society is formed by a number of persons who become members by taking up a share, usually value £1. The total amount of shares subscribed for forms the capital of the society, out of which it secures and equips premises, and purchases goods for sale.

#### HOW THE CAPITAL IS PAID.

It is not usual to ask members to pay down £1 in a lump sum. Payment by instalments is the rule, sums as small as 3d. per week being accepted by some societies. This enables all but the completely down-and-out to become members of a co-operative society without feeling even a temporary strain on their resources.

#### THE LIMIT ON CAPITAL.

To prevent any individual having it in his power to deprive the society of its resources by withdrawing his capital suddenly, most societies fix a sum beyond which they will not accept subscriptions from any person. The legal limit is £200.

Amounts in excess of the limit are frequently accepted as loans for a stipulated period.

#### SUBSCRIBE ALL YOU CAN.

In practice, there are no members who feel this restriction to be a grievance. On the contrary, most of the members

are content to subscribe the least amount of capital that will qualify them for membership.

Poverty may well excuse some, but the smallness of the average capital holding arises most often from sheer ignorance and lack of thought. The larger the capital the better and cheaper the management can buy, and as a society progresses, the easier it will be to add new departments, to set up workshops, and to provide for the future.

#### EQUALITY IN CO-OPERATION.

The owner of a £1 share is a full member of the society, and has equal voting power with the owner of £5, or £200 in shares. Co-operation puts the power in the hands of the member as a member rather than as the owner of shares.

#### CAPITAL CAN BE WITHDRAWN.

In all well-established societies persons who wish to resign membership are allowed to withdraw their capital, on application being made to the committee. As a safeguard against panicky demands it is provided that a member must hold two or more shares, one of which cannot be withdrawn, although it can be transferred from one owner to another; and committees usually set aside a fund that enables them to facilitate transfers.

Thus, the workman who may be compelled to leave his home district to seek work elsewhere, need have no hesitation in giving his money to his co-operative society. It is ready when he needs it.

So much for the capital. Now for the profits.

#### NEXT WEEK—DIVIDING THE PROFITS.

### INTERNATIONAL TAILORS, MACHINISTS, AND PRESSERS' TRADE UNION.

### THE IRISH GARMENT MAKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION,

44 YORK STREET, DUBLIN.

THE AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE have pleasure in announcing that after a thorough renovation of the rooms, the usual Socials will be resumed on **SUNDAY NEXT, 21st of SEPTEMBER.** Admission 3d.

Note nights—Sunday, Monday, Thursday, at 8 p.m.

MUSIC. SINGING. DANCING.

# Touring South Lancashire.

By GHO. SPAIN (Sec. S.P.I.)

Manchester is not an ideal holiday resort at the best of times, but when it rains incessantly for ten days, one feels that the author of "Letters from Hell" must have resided in close proximity to the Irwell.

At the close of a day of glorious sunshine in Dublin, and fresh from the raids on Liberty Hall, I landed in Manchester on a gloomy wet morning, with a suggestion of November fog in the atmosphere.

## A Socialist Social.

An invitation to a Social at Openshaw B.S.P. awaited me, and in the evening I was amongst some of the most earnest workers in the English Socialist movement, who certainly entered equally well for the social side of their activities, in well-equipped premises, with every accommodation. A dance was held in a large hall, where a new Red Banner was prominently displayed in the centre of the room.

Here I met Comrade Crossley, Secretary of the Branch, Miss Moira O'Neill, and many of my old friends in the Irish-Ireland movement. Connolly's songs were in request, and cordially appreciated, as was also a short address, in which I told something of what Irish labour is thinking and doing, and charged the English workers with apathy and indifference to the vile atrocities perpetrated by the British Government in Ireland. An enjoyable evening concluded with the singing of the "Watchword," the "Soldiers' Song," and the "Red Flag."

## At Ashton-under-Lyne.

Luckily the weather was fine on the Sunday following, and in the Market Square at Ashton-under-Lyne a large and attentive gathering listened with interest to the story of Irish labour's progress during the past few years.

Our comrades in Ashton deserve every praise for the able manner in which they conduct their outdoor propaganda. The local B.S.P. branch has many enthusiastic workers, and promises to circulate the "Voice" at all their meetings.

## In Strangeways Jail.

By the courtesy of the Irish Prisoners' Committee (comprised of Sima Fein and Gaelic League members) I obtained access to Austin Stack, Pierce Beasley, and Gaffney, of the Carlow I. T. and G.W.U., who remain, with others, under lock and key in Manchester, so that the world may be made safe for hypocrisy. Three visitors are allowed to see one prisoner for fifteen minutes in a small ante-room, with chairs and a table in the centre, and a warder sitting in the corner.

Stack and Gaffney appeared to be in the best of spirits, but Pierce Beasley looked far from well. They all seemed fully acquainted with the situation in Ireland, but regretted being so far away from their friends and relatives. Cigarettes and newspapers are allowed in to them, and the Irish Prisoners' Committee (which they warmly praised) looks after their clothes and bodily comfort, and also arranges frequent visits. Nevertheless the monotony of life in Strangeways Jail is appalling, and the miserable weather prevented their getting a reasonable amount of outdoor exercise, but I left them a copy of the Connolly Souvenir, and they have been learning the songs.

## "The Home of the Fellowship."

Close to the little Cheshire village of Handforth there is a German internment camp. There is also a Socialist clubhouse, established in connection with the Clarion Fellowship Cycling Club. It is called "The Home of the Fellowship," and is tucked away in the heart of a neat countryside—an ideal spot for the practice of communism, upon which lines the Clarion Clubhouse is carried on.

It has been converted into an ideal Socialist Club, from an old ramshackle farmhouse. In a comfortable sitting-room, with small French windows, a ceiling of oak, and a large open fireplace on a tiled floor, a portrait of "The Bounder" presides, and here I whiled away an enjoyable hour, perusing his articles in the earlier numbers of the "Clarion." The clubhouse contains a billiard-room and dining-hall, with glass roofing; a large dance and concert room, a small cosy parlour, ample kitchen and scullery accommodation, and several large dormitories. About 200 of our English comrades are well provided for week by week, and all the work is done by the members.

The men look after the garden, orchard, tennis-court, bowling-green, and playing-fields, while the women assist the stewardess in the preparation of meals and other household duties. All such work is quite voluntary, and the whole atmosphere of the place amply demonstrates that "Fellowship is Life."

## At Salford.

Miss O'Neill was engaged for a week's lecture campaign in Salford, but her voice gave way owing to a previous week of strenuous propaganda in Openshaw, and I was asked to step into the breach.

A meeting of Salford dockers in the Broadway on Sunday night was keenly interested in the activities of the I. T. and G.W.U. and its ultimate objective of One Big Union. The marked respect of these men for the work of Larkin and Connolly left quite an agreeable impression, which, however, was overshadowed by their own lack of initiative, moral courage, and combination to achieve a similar goal.

In Hyndman Hall, the following Wednesday, and at Peel Park, on Thursday, further meetings were held, and everywhere the people seemed thirsting for real knowledge of what is actually happening in Ireland. The English capitalist press tells them very little, and even that little is not true. They were also inquisitive as to Irish labour's position with regard to the Republican movement, and still harped on "Home Rule," but I told them we were out to establish a Workers' Republic in Ireland, and would be satisfied with nothing less.

## Hands Off Russia.

At a special delegate meeting of the various Hands Off Russia Committees, our old friend, Pat Coates, mapped out a programme of activities which, if worked upon, should have some effect on the policy of intervention in Russia.

On the whole, I could not help coming away with the impression that the average British worker is a slave, with all the instincts of a slave, and, as such, he cares little about either Russia or Ireland. Interested he is, no doubt, but altogether too selfish, too much fooled, and far too badly led to take sympathetic direct action.

We are told that Irish freedom must wait for the British Revolution. If that be so, then, as the Bounder says, "Gord help us!" We might wait till the Greek Kalends. By all means let us co-operate with the Revolutionary Left on the Clyde, and in South Wales, and our socialist comrades throughout the country, bearing in mind all the time that the Workers' Republic of Connolly can only be established by the organised workers of Ireland, and by no one else.

## TRADE UNIONISM UNDER THE RED WHITE AND BLUE TERROR.

British Labour is busy trying to clear its muddled brain, and perhaps it cannot find much time to deal with the problems its jingoism has created in Ireland.

We venture, nevertheless, to bring to its attention the difficulties under which the active trade unionist labours in Ireland.

Ballymore-Eustace branch of the I.T. and G.W.U. has just emerged from a strike against the Irish Farmers' Union, which is another name for the Irish Unionist Alliance, which in its turn is at once the controller of and propagandist agency for the British Government in Ireland.

For the British Government in Ireland the British working-class is responsible. It has tolerated much from the Government itself has created, but it cannot expect us to be so damnably patient.

The Transport branch in Ballymore-Eustace has been evicted from its meeting-place, and under the conditions now brought about by the revival of the Crimes Act it will be almost impossible to hold meetings of any sort except at the risk of a baton or bayonet charge.

The house of the President of the branch has been raided twice recently by the police. What they seek it is difficult to know. Up to date they have not found it—having, perhaps, forgotten to bring it with them.

The peelers certainly don't forget to bring their revolvers. Now we want to ask the comfortable middle-aged Chairmen of English trade union branches, how would they like to have their homes invaded during the night by armed men, to have their wives and daughters forced to rise out of bed, that the police may search for 6-inch Howitzers under the mattress.

Now, comrades (we Irish may call you that, we hope, without derogation to your dignity), you have elected this British Government to power.

You have the means in your industrial organisation to upset it. Are you going to do it?

If not—as they say on the Pudzeoch's grassy banks—to hell with you!

**SUNDAY, SEPT. 21st.**  
**AERIDHEAHT & FETE**  
In aid of ST. ULTAN'S INFANT HOSPITAL, at  
**The Lawn, Peter's Place,**  
From 3 to 10 p.m.  
Admission 6d. (Children Half-price).

## BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.\*

Perhaps the most useful record of British labour during the war is this volume, which comes from America. In part the account of eye-witnesses, and in part a compilation from reports and documents, it details, with accuracy and impartiality the wavering policy of the British labour movement.

The authors are admirers of the centre party that is captained by Henderson, and, we think, make rather too much of his and its achievements. The war aims' statement and the reconstruction policy of the Labour Party are eulogised notwithstanding the complete failure of their originators to make them in the least degree effective.

The volume will have a permanent value as a summary of acts and declarations, and as all the resources of the Labour Research Department have failed to produce a similar work, the book should command a good sale in Britain.

\*"British Labour and the War." By Paul Kellogg and A. Gleason. Price 1.50 cents. By post, 7s. Boni and Liveright, New York City, U.S.A.

## REBEL PRESS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The New York "Soviet Russia" for August 23 just to hand gives notable articles on "Women in Soviet Russia" by Aroid Hansen, "My Journey Through Siberia" by Count Xaver Schaffgotsch, General Denikin's programme of land reform on the old lines of the Tsarist regime, an editorial from the Christiania "Social-Demokraten" on "The Dissemination of Lies" by the anti-Soviet Bureau in Scandinavia, and a facsimile and translation of the Proclamation of the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine.

"The Class Struggle," New York, becomes a monthly with its August issue and is as full of good Bolshevik meat as ever. The August number prints Ludwig Lore's discussion of the position of the Left and Right in American Socialism, Rosa Luxemburg's "What is Bolshevism?" Karl Radek's excellent "Development of Socialism from Science into Action," August Strindberg's dramatic sketch, "Autumn Slush," Max Eastman's note on the S. L. P. in America, an analysis of Socialism in Germany and Russia, Lenin's "On the Unhappy Peace," and amongst its documents the Constitution of the Hungarian Soviet Republic and the Last Appeal of the Hungarian Soviet, as well as a number of Russian propaganda leaflets circulated amongst the allied troops.

In the last number of "La Vie Ouvriere" to reach us, September 10, our comrade Alfred Rosmer reprints the old "Mouvement Socialiste" symposium on "L'Idée de patrie et la classe ouvrière," Pierre Monatte's circular letter explaining his resignation from the Concile Confederal of the C. G. T. in December, 1914, on account of the C. G. T.'s reversal of syndicalist policy and a selection from the works of pioneers and pioneers of French revolutionary syndicalism such as Pellontier, Griffuelles, Pouget, Paul Delesalle, etc.

The first and second numbers of John Reed's "The Voice of Labour," New York, have reached us and both show what Reed can do in making up a propaganda journal. The "Voice's" own cartoonists are as keen class warriors if perhaps not as brilliant as their comrades on "The Liberator," "Good Morning," etc., whose work Reed reproduces beside their own. Read himself writes on "Shop-Committees in Russia," Hungary, Mexico, profiteering, and the events of the day. Eadmonn Mac Alpine (we wish he'd drop the old-fashioned "d") on the actors' strike in New York, Ben Gitlow on the O.B.U. and Shop Committees in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, and George Ellery on the British Shop Stewards. Reed's "Voice" is much interested in Labour in Ireland and seems to have a good sprinkling of rebel Irish-American workers amongst its contributors. May it grow ever stronger.

## WHAT THE COMRADES ARE DOING.

The headquarters of the boss class clique for ex-soldiers called the Comrades of the Great War has issued a report of progress between 1st and 31st July.

In that month the headquarters took up 200 pension claims and settled 58 of them.

445 boys of the bull-dog breed sought the Comrades' aid to get a living in the country they fought to save—and 126 of them were found posts. So much for the bright promises made to them, and so do the golden inducements to join the Comrades turn to ashes.

Comrades in Bray district will be interested to note that one of their patrons, the late Countess of Meath, has left—

£500 to the Jews' Mission, Jerusalem.  
£2000 to African Missions.  
£1000 to A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London ("screw").  
£15,000 a year for East London Missions.

## DUBLIN DOINGS.

### The Mill Carters' Case.

was before Professor Bailie at the Ministry of Labour last week-end. A lengthy discussion took place on the question of the precise ground on which the men's demand was made.

It was argued by the Union's representatives that the claim was based not so much on Clause 11 of the milling award issued in May last, but on the basis of the marked advance in the cost of living. In point of fact, all claims for increased wages have been made in consequence of the abnormal economic conditions prevailing, due in large part to the present wholesale campaign of profiteering.

Not unnaturally the milling side of employers contended that any further increase in rates to the carters on the plea of rising prices was wholly unsustainable, and this attitude was adopted by them at the previous day's hearing of the National Milling case.

On both occasions the arguments of the mill-owners were challenged, and, we think, effectively answered by the Union officials.

The case under notice was, however, adjourned until this week, when both parties will meet again to go into the whole question under the chairmanship of Mr. Bailie.

### Rail Held Up.

The Inchicore railwaymen's claim has been held up pending receipt of certain material particulars to the case from the Inchicore Local.

### Picture Houses.

The new claims of the Film and Renters' Section has been the subject of a conference with the Cinematograph Association.

### Tacking 'Em Down.

Carpet planners and layers will not be camouflaged. The members attached to the carpet section are not likely to wait very much longer for a settlement of their case. The undue delay on the part of the employers to settle matters has given rise to the utmost indignation, dissatisfaction, and discontent among the rank and file of the section.

Knowing all the circumstances of the men's case, there would appear to be strong justification for any action they may decide on taking to force the hands of the employers into giving effect to the revised rates, which have already been agreed to between the Association and ourselves.

### Drapery.

Our claim on Messrs. Arnott had good results. Advances ranging from 8s. to 10s. have been conceded, and, we understand, the settlement has given satisfaction.

### Window Cleaners on the War-path.

Trouble is apprehended among the window-cleaners, who made a demand some considerable time ago, but in response to which the Employers' Association replied in terms not calculated to ease the impending situation.

Should a strike come off in this line, we have a feeling that the employees will be engaged in a righteous cause, because they are undoubtedly the victims of rotten wage conditions.

For present purposes it is not necessary to enumerate their wage woes. Let it suffice, however, to say that the wages (sic) paid do not exceed 35s. per week, excepting in a few rare instances.

The window-cleaners, we have good reason to know, were never paid a decent wage, and the time is now rotten ripe for all employees to make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" in the direction of raising their status something above the mere animal level.

Onwards, therefore, to victory, ye knights of the bucket and ladder.

### Maguire and Gatchell.

In this firm an application was made for an increase in wages, and the employees' case was met by agreeing to advance the wages all round by 5s. per week. The demand covered vanmen, storemen, and packers.

### The Blanchardstown Mills.

The twelve weeks' strike of the men in the Blanchardstown Mills has been settled.

Certain overtures having been made by the Lord Mayor to both parties to the dispute, a conference took place at the Mansion House, at which his Lordship presided.

The matters at difference were amicably adjusted, and with the resumption of work Alderman Corrigan and his co-directors will not lose much time in getting the machinery of the mills again into motion for making more money—for their own sweet selves.

This strike should make very fine and very effective electioneering propaganda for the Alderman's opponent at the next elections. We pass the hint on to the safe keeping of Corrigan's prospective political rival, with the high hope that it will be advantageously utilised by a labour candidate.

### Dockers' Dispute.

A ray of hope percolates through the gloom, but for that the situation is still menacing in Dockdom.

# IRISH NATIONAL LOAN

You can recover Ireland for the Irish.

You can repeople the land.

You can harness the rivers.

You can put her flag on every sea.

You can plant the hillsides and the wastes.

You can set the looms spinning.

You can restore Ireland's Health, her Strength, her Beauty and her Wealth.

**SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY TO IRISH NATIONAL LOAN.**

Send your Subscription to Trustees, Irish National Loan, 76 Harcourt Street, Dublin, or hand it to your local elected Member, or to his representative in your parish.

ΤΑ ΝΑ ΘΑΝΑΤΙ ΛΕ ΗΑΞΑΙΟ ΝΑ ΗΙΑ-  
ΔΕΤΑ ΝΑΙΣΙΝΤΑ ΒΑ ΖΟΥΡ ΑΡ ΟΙΟΙ  
ΑΝΟΙΣ.

Ημῶν:—  
ΑΝ ΟΥΔΕΤΑΙ ΒΟ-ΟΥΡΙΑΜΑΔ, ΜΙΘΕΑΙ Ο  
ΡΟΣΑΡΤΑΙΣ, ΕΑΡΘΟΣ ΕΝΙ ΟΑ ΛΙΑ.  
ΑΡΤ Ο ΣΤΙΟΒΕΤΑ, Τ.Ο.  
(ΑΡ ΓΟΝ ΕΑΜΜΙ ΟΟ ΒΑΛΕΜΑ, Τ.Ο.).  
ΣΕΑΜΙΣ Ο ΜΕΑΘΡΑ, Τ.Ο.

ΑΝ Ε-ΑΡΤΙΣΕΟ Α ΖΕΟΒΡΑΙ ΟΟ ΒΑΡΗ ΝΑ  
ΗΙΑΡΑΕΤΑ ΡΟ, ΥΡΑΡΟΡΕΑΡ Ε ΕΥΝ ΟΥΡ ΝΑ  
ΗΕΙΡΟΑΝΝ Α ΕΡΑΟΒΡΕΑΟΙΕΑΟ ΟΟΝ ΟΟΜΑΝ  
ΜΟΡ; ΕΥΝ ΒΥΝΟΥΖΕ ΟΥΡΥΛ; ΖΟΙΣΕΡΠΟΔΑΙΒ  
ΟΡΟΝ ΤΡΑΕΤΑΙ ΝΑ ΗΕΙΡΟΑΝΝ Α ΜΕΑΟΥ;  
ΕΥΝ ΕΑΒΗΥΖΕΟ ΛΕ ΗΙΑΡΕΑΕ ΡΑΙΡΗΖΕ ΝΑ  
ΗΕΙΡΟΑΝΝ; ΕΥΝ ΕΑΒΗΥΖΕΟ ΛΕ Η-ΔΕΕΥΡ  
ΟΟΙΛΤΕ; ΕΥΝ ΕΑΒΗΥΖΕΟ ΛΕ Η-ΟΒΑΡΗ  
ΤΥΡΕΑΙΛ Μ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ; ΕΥΝ ΒΥΝΟΥΖΕΟ ΣΕΙΡΒΙΡΕ  
ΛΕ Η-ΑΞΑΡΟ ΛΥΕΤ ΤΑΒΗΡΑΡΕΑΙΛ ΝΑ ΜΔΟΡΟ  
ΡΥΒΛΙΟΟ ΕΥΝ ΒΥΝΟΥΖΕΟ ΟΥΗΡΕΑΝΝΑ  
ΗΕΡΟΤΕΑΕΤΑ ΕΥΝ ΒΥΝΟΥΖΕΟ ΘΑΝΝΕ  
ΤΑΛΑΜΥΡΟΕΑΕΤΑ ΟΡΟΝΝ ΟΑΟΙΝΕ ΟΟ ΒΕΙΕ  
ΑΡΗΡ ΜΡ ΝΑ ΡΕΙΜΟΑΕΑΙΒ ΑΤΑ ΟΙΟΜΑΟΙΝ ΡΕ  
ΛΑΕΑΡΗ; ΑΞΥΡ ΛΕ Η-ΑΞΑΡΟ ΡΕ ΟΙΒΡΕ  
ΗΑΙΡΗΝΤΑ ΑΡ Α ΟΥΗΡΠΟ ΤΕΑΕΤΑΙ ΤΟΣΤΑ  
ΖΑΕΥΕΑΙΛ

ΟΙΟΛΡΑΙ ΝΑ ΘΑΝΑΤΙ ΜΡ ΝΑ ΜΕΑΘΝΑΙΒ ΡΕΟ  
Α. £1, £5, £10, £20, £50 ΑΞΥΡ £100 ΑΞΥΡ  
ΖΕΟΒΡΑΙ ΥΡ ΟΡΕΤΑ ΟΡΕΙΡ ΝΑ ΖΕΟΜΖΕΑΙΛ  
ΑΤΑ ΡΑ ΒΡΟΣΥΡΑ ΡΕΑΡΑ.

ΣΕ ΛΥΑΕ ΑΝ ΕΥΡΕΤΑ ΡΟ ΝΑ £100 ΡΕΝ ΖΕΑΕΟ.  
ΙΕΤΑΡ Ε ΑΡ ΑΝ ΖΕΥΜΑ ΡΟ:—

50 % ΛΕ ΛΙΝΗ ΙΑΡΗΑΤΑΙΡ.  
25 % ΑΝ ΕΑΕΟ ΛΑ ΟΕ ΜΗ ΝΑ ΗΟΟΛΑΣ, 1919.  
25 % ΑΝ ΕΑΕΟ ΛΑ ΟΟ ΡΕΑΒΡΑ, 19-0.

ΟΥΗΡΕΑΡ ΙΑΡΗΑΤΑΡΑΙ ΑΝ ΘΑΝΑΤΙΒ ΜΑΡΑΟΝ  
ΛΕΙΡ ΑΝ ΙΟΕΑΡΟΕΑΕΤ ΛΕ ΛΙΝΗ ΙΑΡΗΑΤΑΙΡ ΕΥΝ  
ΣΤΙΗΡΕΟΙΡ ΑΡΗΖΙΟ ΝΑ ΗΙΑΡΑΕΤΑ ΗΑΙΡΗΝΤΑ.  
Ι ΟΥΗΡΟ ΖΟ ΤΕΑΒΑΡΡΑΙ ΟΟΡ ΝΑ ΗΗΡΑΙΒ ΙΑΟ  
ΤΑΒΑΡΡΑΙ ΑΟΜΑΙΛ ΟΟ ΖΑΕ ΙΑΡΗΑΤΟΙΡ ΛΕ  
ΛΙΝΗ ΙΟΕΑΡΟΕΑΕΤΑ ΟΟ. ΗΥΑΡΗ Α ΒΕΙΟ ΝΑ  
ΘΑΝΑΤΙ ΥΙΤΑΙΗ ΤΑΒΑΡΡΑΙ ΙΑΟ ΜΑΡΗ ΜΑΛΑΡΗ  
ΑΡ ΝΑ Η-ΑΟΜΑΙΛΑΙΒ ΡΗ.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LOAN (1919)  
OF £250,000 IS NOW OPEN.

Trustees—Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty,  
Lord Bishop of Killaloe; Arthur Griffith,  
T.D. (for Eamonn de Valera, T.D.);  
James O'Mara, T.D.).

The proceeds of the Loan will be used  
for propagating the Irish case all over  
the world; for establishing in foreign  
countries Consular services to promote  
Irish Trade and Commerce; for develop-  
ing and encouraging Irish Sea Fisheries;  
for developing and encouraging the Re-  
afforestation of the country; for develop-  
ing and encouraging Irish industrial  
effort; for establishing a National Civil  
Service; for establishing National Arbi-  
tration Courts; for the establishment of  
a Land Mortgage Bank with a view to  
the re-occupancy of untenanted lands,  
and generally for National Purposes as  
directed by the elected representatives of  
the Irish people.

The certificates will be issued in de-  
nominations of £1, £5, £10, £20, £50  
and £100, and will bear interest subject  
to the conditions set forth in the Pro-  
spectus. The price of this issue is £100  
per cent., payable as follows:—

50 per cent. on application.  
25 per cent. on 1st December, 1919.  
25 per cent. on 1st February, 1920.

Applications for certificates, together  
with the amount payable on application,  
may be lodged with the Director of  
Finance, Irish National Loan, for deposit  
with the Trustees.

Every applicant will be supplied at the  
time of payment with a receipt. The  
Registered Certificates will, when pre-  
pared, be issued in exchange for this re-  
ceipt.

You can set the hammer ringing on the anvil.

You can abolish the slums.

You can send her ships to every port.

You can garner the harvest of the seas.

You can drain the bogs.

You can save the boys and girls for Ireland.

This Form of Application may be used. 1919 Issue (Internal).

THE IRISH NATIONAL LOAN.

Issue of £250,000 5 Per Cent. Registered Certificates.

Issued at par, and bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July, subject to the reservations contained in the Prospectus, but calculated from the date on which the final payment is made.

To the Director of Finance, Date.....1919.  
In terms of the Prospectus, dated 15th August, 1919, I/we hereby apply for  
.....pounds (£.....) of 5 p.c. Irish National  
Loan Certificates, and tender herewith.....pounds  
(£.....) in payment, being Fifty Per Cent. (50 p.c.) of the amount  
applied for.\*  
And I/we agree to pay the balance due from me/us by the instalments  
specified in the Prospectus, and as set out hereunder:—  
25 p.c. on the 1st December, 1919.  
25 p.c. on the 1st February, 1920.

.....Certificates of £1, £.....  
.....Certificates of £5, £.....  
.....Certificates of £10, £..... } £.....  
.....Certificates of £20, £.....  
.....Certificates of £50, £.....  
.....Certificates of £100, £.....

Ordinary Signature,.....  
Name in full.....  
(State Mr., Mrs., Miss, or other title.)  
Address,.....  
Occupation,.....

\*Cheques, British P.O., and Drafts should be crossed and made payable to the Trustees of the Irish National Loan.

# Transport Union Notes.

## THE HARVEST.

A few gleanings denote the quality of this year's harvest—from the labourer's point of view—throughout the Irish counties. In the County Waterford Branch Secretaries and Organisers met local Farmers' Associations and arranged terms according to local needs, features of which were a £7 bonus at Clonea, with casual rates of £3 per week, no non-union men or imported labour; in Kilmacthomas the £7 bonus was also secured. Lismore settled at 4s increase and £1 bonus; Cappoquin agreed for same rate, 3ds., with 12 o'clock stop on Saturdays. Portlaoighleah provides that no non-union labour or borrowed men be used.

The County Tipperary general settlement (South Riding) of 35s per week with a nine hour day gave satisfaction, the indoor men getting 19s; Cashel district got 36s and 20s respectively, as also a few other localities.

In the Blessington area of Co. Wicklow, where organisation is not so good, 80s per week with £3 harvest bonus was fixed; at Enniskerry threshings only union men were taken on, the few non-unionists of the district joining up.

The County Cork negotiations were very widespread, and entailed an enormous amount of work on the Organisers. Each locality settled separately, advances of 5s being a frequent arrangement. At Kinsale Junction a Conciliation Committee was set up permanently under the presidency of the P.P. Bonus of £4 at Castletownroche, Ballyhooly, etc., are noted.

Harvest bonuses in Counties Kilkenny and Limerick average £1, some enterprising labourers in the latter county securing theirs in advance.

The movement in Leix was very troublesome, as each district had to be attended to separately, and gave Organiser Heron no end of trouble. Settlements in the main ran on similar lines to Carlow. For the 10-hour day 32s is paid and £3 bonus.

The details of Killucan settlement show what Co. Westmeath can do. 30s. per week, with 9-hour day; 3s. for Sunday work; time and a half overtime on week-days.

We shall be very glad to receive particulars of similar movements in the Northern Counties in which the N.A.U.L. and the Workers' Union are operating.

## FACTS WANTED.

The I.T. & G.W.U. wants to have a complete record of wages and conditions of labour in every area it covers. The Headquarters Staff is working out the problem of how to extract the information without having to resort to trepanning the branch secretaries' skulls in order to read the records direct from the convolutions of their brains. There are enthusiastic secretaries who have all details on hand, and it would be a work of mercy if these would set down and send forward a return which would show—

- (1) The classes of work done.
- (2) Number of members employed at each class of work.
- (3) The weekly wages paid.
- (4) The kind, quantity, and value of any allowances or perquisites given in addition to wages.
- (5) The amount of bonuses, distinguishing war, harvest, and any other kind.
- (6) Piece-work rates, stating time basis, if any, and average weekly wage earned.
- (7) Hours worked per day.
- (8) Total hours per week.
- (9) Rates of overtime pay.
- (10) If half-holiday is allowed on Saturday, if so, from what hour.

If branch secretaries cannot accomplish this work unaided the branch should be asked to appoint a special committee to make an investigation. It will be good for most branches to have an opportunity of undertaking such work, and the resulting figures may shock them into more enthusiastic organising. Where there are shop-stewards they could very well compile the information from the men on their own job.

## WHERE THE UNION BITES.

**Mountmellick.**  
Inmates of the Union are sent to bind and stack corn on the Master's farm, while casuals in the district are idle.

**Kilmacthomas.**  
Flabman, Gristmiller, with the help of Kiersey, shopkeeper, is challenging the Union by dismissing his men, and trying to work with scabs. It is not a paying game.

**Bunclody.**  
Organiser O'Donoghue called on town employers and arranged a 50-hour week, with increases varying from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per week.

**Ennisceorthy.**  
The strike notice served on Kavanagh, St. John's Mills, secured the re-instatement of his engine-driver and oiler.

**Settlements in Belfast.**  
Seed Merchants' Association have agreed to give a minimum of 45s. per week for 48 hours; with time and a half overtime. This represents increases of 10s. to 18s. 6d. all round. Master growers agree to £3 per week of 48 hours; spasmens, 12s. 6d. from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., each day; taking bulls on halter for shipment, 2s. 6d. each; sheep for shipment, 4d. per head; overtime, 3s.

per hour; drivings from railways—Mid., 6s.; Co. Down and G.N.; 5s.; only Union men to be employed.

**Waterford.**  
The boot repairers' section has secured an improved piece-rate statement from employers.

**Limerick.**  
The County Council, at their next meeting, will consider a demand on behalf of road repairers and quarrymen for 20s. per week increase; 2s. per yard increase for stone-breakers; a rate of 18s. per day for carters with one horse; 48-hour working week for all with a Saturday half-day; ten days' holidays annually with full pay. The rates paid to those men at present compare very unfavourably with those paid by other Councils, and are about fifty per cent. lower than in Co. Kerry.

**Inchicore.**  
Mr. R. Flood presided at the last meeting of the above. Satisfaction was expressed at the success which had already crowned the negotiations for the application of English rate to Irish workers. The secretary reported that an application on behalf of the brush hands employed in carriage-shops had been also sent.

**Rest of the Weary; Joy of the Sain.**  
It was unanimously decided to grant a week's holidays to the Secretary, M. Kavanagh. Several members spoke at length on the excellent work performed by the secretary during the year, and all emphasised the fact that Kavanagh fully deserved his well-earned holiday.

**Requiescat in Pace.**  
A vote of condolence with the widow and friends of Mr. James Moore, late Secretary of the Lucan Branch, was passed, and a copy of same was ordered to be forwarded to Mrs. Moore.

**A Word in Season.**  
Every member who got an advance in wages recently is expected to do his duty to the Union. Verb sap.

## THE NATIONAL LOAN.

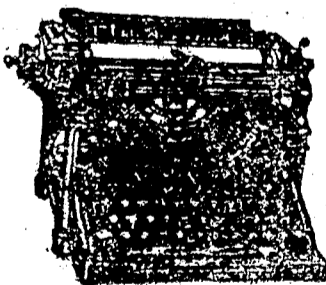
The suppression of Dail Eireann at the moment when the Irish National Loan is being issued in Ireland might be taken as a direct incitement to the lukewarm to give the Loan their heartiest support. The method of raising money for public purposes by obtaining loans is not one which in a normally ordered society we would be prepared to support, but the circumstances are abnormal, and no other effective method of securing the necessary money is open to the elected representatives of the Irish people.

The objects to which the Loan is to be devoted are practical, and capable of yielding the promised return. Up to the moment the plans of industrial development, which the Loan is to finance, are not before the public in detail. It may be that we shall find scope for criticism when they do appear. But in the meantime the Loan puts the old Quaker's test to those who voted for the Irish Republic at last election, "I believe to the extent of £100. How much dost thee believe?"

## FOLEY'S

25 BACHELOR'S WALK

FOR EVERY THING in the



Typewriter & Duplicating Line.

## DEAFNESS

AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.  
Scores of apparently "hopeless" cases have been completely cured by the well-known "French Orleans." NOTHING EQUALS THIS SIMPLE REMEDY. Price 2/8 per Box. Booklet Free.

'ORLENS' 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.

MARY STREET PICTURE HOUSE.  
EVERY ITEM

ON OUR PROGRAMME  
MERITS YOUR APPROVAL.

ELECTRIC THEATRE,  
4 TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.

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

## THE REAL FERMOY OUTRAGE.

### Revealed by an M.R.I.A.

A literary gent blew into this office the other day. Sometimes such people come here, by mistake, to offer us sonnets, translations from the Greek, and disquisitions on "The Inner Light as a Substitute for Coal Gas."

This fellow made no error—he meant to get us.

"Look here," he shouted, "this outrage must be exposed. Ireland cannot lie under the odium of the villainess perpetrated by its own sons. See this copy of the 'Telegraph.'"

We tried to glimpse at the article he indicated, but the hand that thrust the paper under our eyes was withdrawn in an uncontrollable paroxysm of wrath.

"I've been to MacKiltie and he will do nothing. I have tried Gry-ob-thigh (the spelling is an attempt at recording the peculiar phonetics of the speaker), and his steely, gimlet eyes did not waver as he read the fatal passage that murders with foul premeditation the unblemished cultural record of Ireland's pre-eminence in scholarship.

"At this moment of crisis, the press of the nation remains silent. Only the editor of the 'Daily Express' has shown courage, and has resisted this episcopal outrage, and covered up Ireland's shame."

"But what's it all about?" we ventured to inquire.

"Why, this Fermoy outrage. Never has anything happened so micrometrically calculated to destroy respect for our Bishops—and, the horror of it all, is that the guilty person, himself, adorns the Hierarchical Bench!"

"You can't mean—" we gasped.

"I do mean it. There it is in cold print, from the pen of a Bishop, a gross clumsy perversion of that language in which the glowing periods of Grattan were composed; a vulgar locution frequent enough—God wot!—on the lips of politicians and labour leaders, but from a Bish—!"

At this our visitor collapsed in a chair, and while he was recovering command of himself we examined the newspaper he carried.

The numerous pencil marks indicated only too clearly the frightful cause of our literary visitor's fearful indignation. From the criss-cross of pencilling these words stood out in the paper—

"The first is that these desperadoes cannot BE OUT FOR the welfare of Ireland."

While we laved his brow and irrigated his overstrained throat with a pint of Malmsey from the Butt Bar, we endeavoured to calm the angry parist with assurances that while retaining our own privilege to use slang without measure, the "Voice" would lead the van in resisting and denouncing its employment in Episcopal letters.

After a few hours' pacification, and immediately after our stern refusal to have another with him, the dejected member of the Royal Irish Academy, bankrupt of hope for Ireland's future, crawled hence, vowing that since Athena no longer was honoured in the palaces of Christian Bishops, nothing was left for him but to seek death by drinking a fatal draught from the ink-bottles in the reading-room of the British Museum.

PALLADINUS.

## IRELAND AT GLASGOW.

That the question of Ireland received the prominence it did at the British Trade Union Congress is due in great measure to our active fellow-workers of the Springburn Irish Labour Party.

The leaflets sent over by the Headquarters were placed in charge of Ed. Slavin and the branch chairman, Ed. Kerr, who saw that every delegate got a copy, and further persisted in a daily canvass, pressing them to raise the issue of Ireland in the most drastic form by pressing for immediate evacuation.

As the week wore on, and no results were obtained, the secretary, Jos. Roe, wrote Bob Smillie, asking him to father a resolution in satisfactory terms, and to W. C. Bowerman, Secretary of Congress, and Willie Shaw, Secretary of Glasgow T. and L. Council, and recently fraternal delegate to the Drogheda Congress, urging them to smooth the path for the introduction of the subject.

The result of the unflagging labours of our comrades was the committal of the Congress to the principle of self-determination, for Ireland—not within the Empire, but absolutely.

There is much disappointment in the ranks of the Irish Labour Party in Glasgow at the attitude displayed by some of the delegates of Irish birth and associations. Murnin, of the Stirlingshire Miners, was one on whom our comrades placed high hopes, but, bless their youthful innocence, they might as well have besought the aid of the Marquis of Londonderry.

Our advice to them is that any influence they can use among Stirlingshire miners should be employed to secure a pension for the same old Hughie.

## THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE

### Urgent Notice.

Owing to difficulty in having meetings of the Committee during summer months, the Conference is summoned on very short notice.

Invitations are being sent out week to all trades bodies in Dublin those interested are urged to get delegates are appointed and instructed. One thing to watch is the men and women appointed on the committee have time to spare for its last year's Committee had too busy officials on it. Give us a rare file bunch this time.

The Conference will be held on 28th September, at Banba Hall, p.m.

## CUMANNACHT NA HEIREAN

The unanimous decision was taken by the Dublin branch to affiliate to the International. A reasoned statement being prepared for circulation to country branches. We hope to put it soon.

## INDIA AND EMPIRE.

The conclusion most of us came to hearing Sadaymudi on Labour in India was that the best way to help India to push on the social revolution in land. Accustomed as we are to ho of famine and imperialist brutality, tale of British rule in India is infinitely more degrading than anything in experience.

## Ireland Not Loved.

India knows Ireland only through Anglo-Irish official. The best hated in India is Sir Michael O'Dwyer, whose blood-reeking record in the Punjab made "Irishman" synonymous with ture.

## India Will Know Better.

Personal intercourse with Irishmen Ireland of all shades of opinion has convinced our Indian friends that O'Dwyer type is exceptional and as hated in Ireland as in India.

## Socials.

The Saturday dances are fairly un way and are excellently managed skilled officers. Ladies are admitted free, and gents pay 1s.

Good Work	Trade Union Wage
Phone 1848.	
<b>Court Laundry</b> 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

**P. QUINN & CO.**  
CHURCH ST., BELFAST.  
The Only IRISH Makers  
OF  
METAL ENAMEL BADGES  
SPECIAL TERMS TO  
RISH TRADE AND LABOUR UNIONS  
ASK FOR PRICES.

**500 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES, Ladies' and Gents'; 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 gents'; 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 anything.  
**DWYER, 4 (V) ARRAN QUAY, DUBLIN.**

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.

**"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.  
**EDITED BY "Æ."**

**Irish National Assurance Society**  
Offers sound and attractive money proposition to energetic Irishmen who can influence insurance with this purely Irish and First-Class Society.  
Prospectus and Agency forms sent post free on request.  
**HEAD OFFICE 2 St. Andrew St, Dublin.**

Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," Liberty Hall, by Messrs. Cahill and Co., Ltd., Ormond Quay, Dublin. Registered as a Newspaper.