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

- Edited by -CATHAL O'SHANNON

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ONE PENNY.

Famine Shadows

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT ZURICH.

or the past four years groups of woiggled to keep alive the spirit of e and internationalism by working a common programme, which was lined at a Congress held at the que in May, 1915. A second Con-is has just been held in Zurich. re were present 147 officers and deites from national sections in 15 atries. Greetings were received also n branches in Bulgaria, Finland and ada. The Women's International gue for Peace and Freedom was in a constitution and a mandate by Congress.

reland was represented by three deites who emphasised the principle of ionality as fundamental to a peaceful ld. But we were the only subject ionality present. The Congress ionality present. nimously accepted our claim for Ire-I's right to self-determination.

h was interesting to trace in this hering the influence of the new reitionary thought of to-day. Obviously are responding to it, but in varying ree. Again and again the Congress erted to the problem of how to meet olution-how to meet the growth of ustrial socialism. It was impossible such a Congress at such a moment do more than stand aloof from this ticular problem, and leave it to each ional section to pursue liberty and ce in the ways best fitted to their ional circumstances. Crystal Fuller, tor of the American paper, "The erator." made a big, almost drama-fight for a resolution, which ran as ows:--

Effice world is facing widespread reutionary changes coming at a time m the habit of violence has been fosed by a world war. We recognise t there is a fundamentally just dend underlying most of these revolunary movements. We declare our mathy with the purpose of the kers who are rising up everywhere to ke an end of exploitation and to claim ir world. Nevertheless we reassert belief in the methods of peace, and feel that it is our special part in this olutionary age to counsel against lence on both sides, and to urge the sessing classes voluntarily to give their special privileges and consent the re-organisation of industry on a nocratic basis, so that a new order v be inaugurated without violence." his resolution led to a debate extendover hours and of intense interest. drew from the German and Austrian ven accounts of their experiences of olution (all, by the way, rejoiced in ir newly-won freedom); it elicited ws on State Socialism and views on ustrial Socialism; we were swept-kwards and forwards from harsh comnsense to pure Utopianism. Finally resolution was carried-with the nination of the phrase touching the organisation of industry. I believe, vever, that the majority in their urts favoured the whole of it, but

sition they seemed to feel quite im-As usual at Congress a large number big subjects were inadequately disssed. Congresses as a rule produce y little practical result: this one may duce even less than most. And yet hink its spiritual effects will prove of

ank from pushing a minority into a

The thought of the European Famine ing over us all the time boding and rible. The delegations from Central rope brought with them an atmohere of dumb suffering, very tragic. ry disturbing. We saw the arrival of dildren from Vienna coming to be I in Zurich for six weeks. The ilwaymen's Union had organised this e act of rescue. It was estimated at the cost amounted to £4 for each ild, and each child was taken to a ilwayman's home for the six weeks' sit. Here was real evidence of the otherhood of the workers.

How is Irish Labour going to prove air sympathy with their fellow-workers these famine-stricken countries? It not alone; in Zurich that the railway orkers have taken the children from arved countries: it has been done in my districts, in spite of the fact that od is none too plentiful in Switzerland.

Murphy Press Story False. A Letter from M'Cartan.

Ireland and Russia in America.

[As we expected; Dr. Pat M'Cartan revolutionary masses. has lost no time in flatly contrahas lost no time in fiatly contra- The letter by dicting the story which William Martin Iows:— Murphy's "Evening Herald" circulated on May 21st, and on which "The Voice" "Allow me to commented on May 31st. We are glad to print in full M Cartan's letter, as published in the "New York Call" of May certain American 10th—ten days before Murphy's New "The unsigne York correspondent sent his story to public. And here we may take the cpurp my knowledge. portunity of acknowledging that almost every message we get from America tells us how strongly our old friend, Liam Mellowes, stands up for the Russian fighters for freedom even when they are assailed from Irish Republican platforms in the States.—Ed. "V. of L."]

Some time ago a dispatch was printed in the American Press stating the Russian Soviet Government had assigned hundreds of millions of roubles for the support of the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland. This information was denied by certain Irish Republicans in Washington, who at the same time took occasion to express their disapproval of the Soviet

L. Martens, since his appointment as the representative of the Russian Soviet Republic to the United States, has received numerous assurances from Irish-Americans of their sympathy toward the struggles of the Russian people. The representatives in the United States of the Labour movement in Ireland are imbued with a profound sympathy toward Soviet Russia. Such sympathy has been evinced also by other Irish people, and for this reason Martens inquired from Patrick M'Cartan whether the sentiments expressed in the above-mentioned regarded as expressing the sentiments of their movement as a whole At the same that movement as a whole. At the same time Martens took the occasion to notify M'Cartan that the story about funds having been assigned by Russia to Ire-

championing the principle and the prac- mon purpose can alone induce. tice of self-determination of nations.

Irish Assure Sympathy. In reply to his inquiry. Martens re- free people of Russia as a concern only ceived from M'Cartan a letter wherein of the Russians."

M'Cartan assures the Russian Soviet Government of the sympathy of the Irish

The letter by M. Cartan reads as fol-

"Allow me to thank you for calling my attention to the dispatch, dated Washington, May 3, which appeared in

certain American newspapers.
"The unsigned dispatch to which you refer was written and published without

"Irish Welcome Aid.

"The 4,000,000 people of the Republic of Ireland, in their struggle to free themselves from military subjugation by an Empire of 400,000,000, want and welcome the aid of all free men, of all free peoples, and, certainly, of the free men of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

After Jim Larkin embarked on his recturn, the same war has prevented his return, the same people who are now providing Mr. William Martin Murphy's papers with spicy paragraphs, littered the steps of Liberty Hall with leaflets assailing the late James Connolly.

Simple women admits recturn and successive to the same people who are now providing Mr. William Martin Murphy's papers with spicy paragraphs, littered the steps of Liberty James Connolly.

"After the campaign of calmuny waged against Sinn Fein, the Irish do not believe the Soviet Government is as represented by the Northcliffe Press and by its kin in this country. The Irish, mindful of the methods used to manufacture outrages in Ireland by their imperial and uniquely rightcous enemy, can form their own conclusions concerning the outrages attributed to the Soviet Government by that same every and its accomplices, who, meanwhile, participate in and condone the butcheries of Kolchak, Denikin, and Mann rheim.

"The Irish who endaced the rigour of ade, now cheaply, safely, quietly, and efficiently murders daily great molti-lands of women and children, of agod and ailing non-combatants. the last great famme induced by Eng-

" Russo-Irish Brotherhood.

"Hence, between the gallant, starving, having been assigned by Russia to Ireland is not true.

The Russian Government is not spending money for revolutionary movements in other countries. It is, of course, in a general way, sympathetic towards all struggles for freedom by subjugated masses, and Soviet Russia is the only country which unequivocably has been championing the principle and the practical response of the property of the principle and the practical response to found securely in Russia as government of the people, by the people, for the people, and the Irich also isolated Russians striving against alien commics to found securely in Russia as government of the people, and the Irich also isolated in their struggle against British armies of occupation to found securely the Republic of Ireland, there can exist only that sense of brotherhood which a common experience endured for a common purpose can alone induce.

"Finally, it is unnecessary for me to state that the Republic of Ireland regards the political system adopted by the

STRIKE-BREAKER AS ENVOY.

The Friends of Irish Freedom in U.S.A. should exercise more care in their selection of delegates to push Ireland's case at Paris. The latest nomination is Major Eugene F. Kincaid, formerly Sheriff at Paterson, N.J., and brutal persecutor of the textile strikers there. Under his of the textile strikers there. Under his tain printed by Mr. Riamond's organ, boss-ship Pat Quinlan and other good the "Catholic Heraid." Mr. Diamon I's Irishmen received sentences ranging from two to ten years for alleged incitement to riot. Quinlan did the two years, with which the same journals, when they although evidence was afterwards adsupported Redmond, assailed Sinn Fein. duced to prove he was not present on the occasion libelled.

Eugene F. Kincaid, strike-breaker, is not wanted in Paris or elsewhere to speak for Irish Labour,

ENGLAND'S FERRY BILL.

England has served on United States a bill for 82,000,000 dollars for transporting America's army to spatch victory out

of Allied disaster. Brigadier-Gen, Hines demanded at first 150 dellars (£30) for each soldier ferried, but even American militarism kicked at this soaking, and had the figure cut down to \$1.75 dellars a head.

CONNOLLY MEMORIAL IN NEW YORK.

The anniversary of James Councily's death was marked by a meeting in New York, at which Jim Larkin and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn speke.

I suggest that Irish Labour help those railwaymen to bring over another batch of children. Will any trade unionist who agrees with this suggestion communicate with me?

LOUIE BENNETT. 29 South Anne St., Dublin.

WILL THE IRISH SELF-DETERMINATION LEAGUE BE ANY GOOD?

The following gems of wisdom appeared in an article boosting the Irich Self-Determination League of Great Bripapers are now supporting Sinn Fein, but the extract reads very like the stuff

There is one way to free Ireland, in which the Irish in England can be help-

Let them join in with and put into the masses of the toilers, of whom they are a part.

The liuns of this country do not fear, they rather court, revolutionary

secret means the Government has tens of thousands! The Vuic.

The vote is the true weapon of the

Meantime the need is of propaganda, of information, of education, of unity, of good sense, among the workers.
To disten to physical force advocates

is to play the part of fools and children. Will the people never be wise in their own interests

The Irish Self-Determination League, if it is to succeed, must disassociate it self from the pacifist policy.

Grumlin. Gerald Begg has dismissed three Union men taken back after recent strike, and has replaced them by nor unionists. An explanation is demanded. Similar Contraction

Shall the Workers Rule

In the Transport Union?

MURPHY'S SPLIT EXPOSED.

Daily the capitalist press regales the public with tales of a 'Big Breach in the Transport Union.' 'Split at Liberty Hall,' and other sawy items that are keenly relished at Kildare Street Cub.

What the gunboats could not do, think the employer, the Union is doing for

There is no split in the Transport

There is no strike at Liberty Hall. What is happening now has happened

After Jim Larkin embarked on his lec-

Simple women adroitly misled, followed Connolly on the streets, shouting the abuse suggested by the venom of small minds.

" Bandy-legged Militiaman "

was the phrase they used that sticks in

the mind. It was a reference to his command in the Irish Citizen Army.

Some of those who are now playing this game of theirs again have no love for the Citizen Army. Even on the morning of Easter Monday, 1916, it was

the subject of their jeers.

Libble as they are, they have nevertheless raised a big issue.

It is a vital question.

THIS IS THE ISSUE:-

SHALL THE RANK AND FILE OF THE IRISH TRANSPORT AND GENE-RAL WORKERS' UNION CONTINUE TO CONTROL THE OFFICIALS OF THE UNION BY COMPELLING THEM TO SUBMIT TO AN ANNUAL OR BIENNIAL ELECTION?

The rules of the Union and the rules of the Insurance section say so.

The practice of the Union since its foundation says so. If the rules are to be abandoned how

shall the members control the Union? It is for those who would deny the members their right to judge the con-

duct of the officials to tell us. The Insurance Meeting.

The official statement which we print below gives the facts, and nothing but the facts. To them nothing need be added except to point the moral of the tale without adorning it.

In the first place our readers will remember that in our issue of May 31st we exposed a Unionist Alliance plot against the Trish Transport and General Workers' Union. Part of that plot, as revealed in the report of the Unionist alliance meeting, was to disrupt the Union.

"There were urgent reasons," said the report, "why this matter should be power, using their rights as citizens, dealt with without delay, and steps the Labour Party of this country taken to inform the workers what the Transport Union means before June 8th (Whit Sunday)."

Now the annual meeting of the Insurance section delegates was to be held on methods, involving secret caths, guns, Whit Sunday, and right on the minute revelvers, hombs, and such weapons. On that day Mr. P. T. Daly and some Why? Because for every such of his friends refused to abide by the weapon that can be got together by majority vote of the Insurance section, and proceeded to enter upon a campaign, not against the Insurance delegate meeting with which they have a grievance, but against the Executive Committee and the whole membership of the Union with whom they have no grievance, since it was not the Executive nor the membership, but the delegate meeting of the Insurance section, which decided not to re-cleet Mr. Daly.

In the second place it is to be noted that every official in the Union vacates his office every year or every second year. It is then open to any other member to stand for election for the

vacant post, If the new candidate is elected and the old displaced, nobody makes any hones about it; it is the accepted order of things; and nobody can point to a single

(Continued on next page).



THE TRADE UNIONISTS OF EAST ANTRIM.

bottom of the poll.

part of the voters who followed blindly nobody else but them. leaders pointed out to them.

something bigger and greater than a mere revolt of the ranks and file of a

Antrim is that the workers in the constituency are at last beginning to awake to their servitude to their employers, whether those employers appear before on the political platform.

The victor in the election was the nominee of the working men and working women in the constituency, and he won his victory by their votes. electoral machine was the East Antrim Trade Unionist Association and the Larne Trades Council. In other words it was the organised workers of East Antrim who put forward Hanna, it was the organised workers who did the fighting for him, it was the organised workers who elected him. It was against organised Trade Unionism the whole weight of the Ulster Unionist Party and its Press and its platform was thrown. And for that reason, and that reason alone we hail the result of the election as a victory for Trade Unionism.

But it is a victory with certain reservations and certain limitations. When the Trade Unionists of East Antrim official Unionism? they did not select a worker or a Trade the election.

In the East Antrim by-election the Unionist from their own ranks. Granted Orange Independent, Mr. Hanna, has that they chose a man whom many of beaten the official Unionists by a ma- them know intimately and who has renjority of nearly 1,200 on a heavy poll dered them some little service. But he with the Liberal Home Ruler at the is a lawyer, and lawyers on the whole are not in the long run the best friends The election, we believe, is a symp- of the working class. After all, who tom of what is happening in the ranks has Mr. Hanna to thank for his posiof the Unionists themselves. It is a tion in the legal calling in Co. Antrim herald of the revolt of the rank and file but the working people of Co. Antrim? of the Unionists against the Party ma- Into his ever opening purse they have chine. It is a sign of returning inde- poured their shillings and pounds and pendence of thought and action on the anything he has he owes to them and to The workers whatever road the official Unionist made Mr. Hanna just as they made any and every employer from Larne to Glen-If it were only that and nothing more gormley. And Mr. Hanna knows it and we should not be very much inclined to profits by it. He is of the lawyer tribe, pay a great deal of attention to the re- and the lawyer tribe is of the great clan sult of the election. But we believe of parasites of one kind or another who that in reality East Antrim signifies live upon the hard work of the workers.

Is Mr. Hanna out to help the workers? To be sure he is, but only so long as by political party against the bossism of its helping them he helps himself. He did indeed refuse a bribe of some thousands We believe the real meaning of East of pounds if he stood down in the election in favour of the official Unionist. But in the same breath as he made that announcement he made the statement that he was going to get a good job in them as bosses in the workshop or bosses London at £1,000 a year if he were returned to Parliament. It's an ill election blows no candidate any good.

The Trade Unionists of East Antrim will have to keep their eyes glued on His Mr. Hanna's actions in Parliament as well as his promises made during the We will wager a good deal election. that he will not keep nor attempt to keep one-tenth of his promises. He has got what he wanted, but not what the workers who elected him wanted. the East Antrim Trade Unionist Association and the Larne Trades Council examine his performances in Parliament at the end of twelve months they will find that Hanna's promises have been like every other politician's promisec. They were made to be broken.

When that day comes will Trade Unionism in East Antrim be wise enough to scrap Hanna as it has scrapped On the answer to selected Mr. Hanna as their candidate that question depends the real worth of

SHALL THE WORKERS RULE In the Transport Union? (From Front Page.)

instance of the supporters of a defeated candidate taking the line Mr. Daly's majority would be the very negation of democracy.

The official declaration issued from

Liberty Hall reads:—
With reference to the statements which have appeared in the Press about changes recently made in the control of the National Health Insurance work of

the Union, the facts are as follow: When the General Secretary, James Larkin, left for America in 1914, he appointed Mr. P. T. Daly to take charge of the Insurance Section as Acting Secretary. According to the rules the officers and committee retire anmually and are eligible for re-election.

At each annual meeting until this year Mr. Daly was re-elected as Acting Secretary. This year he failed to secure re-election. During the years of his responsibility the Insurance Section has lamentably failed to keep pace with the growth of the Union, and the administration fund has grown deeply into debt, the members being faced with the prospect of a levy to make up the defi-

ciency.

Up to the end of 1917, the latest date for which figures are available, this deficiency on the administration side amounted to £1,400, including £500 borrowed from the Trade Union funds. The amount is certainly much greater

The annual meeting of delegates duly appointed by the insured members was held as usual on Whit Sunday, at which, following a statement by Mr. McGrath, manager of the Insurance Section, the delegates, in the exercise of their responsibility, elected a new committee and appointed to the nominal office of Acting-Secretary the General President of the Union, Mr. Thomas Foran. Mr. Foran announced at the meeting that he would not draw any salary for this position.

It is the intention of the new committee to re-organise the Insurance Section and place it on a sound financial basis, and thereby save the section from bankruptey and make of it a worthy adjunct to the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

In respect of the alleged strike the In- likely soon to receive a shock.

surance business is quite distinct from the Trade Union activities, which are in no way affected. In the Insurance department business is proceeding at a candidate taking the line Mr. Daly's perfectly normal fashion, but two of the ballot vote of their membersh friends have taken in this instance, to regular staff, Miss Delia Larkin and Mr. quite true, but we suspect the refuse to abide by the decision of the Michael Mullen, have not resumed work and are picketing the hall as a protest against what they describe as the victimisation of the late Secretary of the Insurance Committee, Mr. P. T. Daly. In this they are joined by one other employee, a temporary clerk named Mr. Norgrove. The remainder of the staff, numbering 12, are at work as usual.
It is intended to lay these facts before

a meeting of the Dublin members, which it is hoped, will be held in the Mansion House on Sunday next, at 12.30 p.m

THOMAS FORAN, General President. JOSEPH McGRATH, T.D.E., Manager, Insurance Dept.

There is a regular method of remedying any grievance under the rules of the Union. The branches have the matter

in their own hands.

To play into the hands of the enemy, to repeat the tactics that harassed James Connolly from the time he accepted the onerous burden of the Transport Union affairs until he began the Great Adventure of 1916, to attempt to bring into contempt the nation-wide movement that has risen out of the ashes of 1916, brands the would-be splitters as enemies of Labour.

THE PENALTY OF PUBLICITY. The private residence of Mr. J. J. Hughes, Assistant Secretary to the Irish Transport Union, was raided by four members of the G Division of the Dublin police on Monday morning. A thorough search of the house was made in the absence of Mr. Hughes. Who is responsible for this? Perhaps Mr. Mac pherson or some of his numerous advisers will explain whether this raid has any reference to the recent visit of the Unionist Alliance delegation to Westminster.

Tallow.

Gross overcharging of the workers for coal is rampant. Local dealers are

The Workers' Republic.

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

we are glad to see, is giving a good deal of attention to Ireland. When the so-called Irish Question comes forth from charge was to be ultimately against the the keen and critical analysis to which Newbold will subject it, both Newbold and his revolutionary colleagues in Great Britain will benefit immensely. Here in Ireland our workers will also stand to gain. We commend to our readers, therefore, the June number of "The Plebs," containing the first part of Newbold's study, "Ireland in Revolution." Only a comparatively few of our readers, we are afraid, read "The Plebs," the monthly organ of the workers' Marxian educational movement in Great Britain. That must not be so any longer. Our readers, and especially the students in the workers' educational classes in Ireland, ought to subscribe to "The Plebs." It costs twopence a month, or 2s. 6d. per annum, and is published at Kemp Hall, High Street, Oxford, and "The Voice" and S.P.I. will be glad to supply copies regularly to readers who may ask

Theobaid Wolfe Tone,
To-morrow (Sunday) is the day of the great annual pilgrimage to the grave of Wolfe Tone at Bodenstown. Tone is the first and greatest of Irish Republicans, and not only that, but one of the first and greatest of the long line of heroic men and women whom Labour claims as

The English Bolshevists. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's paper, "The Workers' Dreadnought," announces that at the Whitsuntide Conference of the Workers' Socialist Federation, the name of the Federation was changed to that of The Communist Party. This brings not only the principles but the name of the Federation into conformity with the Russian Bolsheviki. The new Executive Committee will approach other organisations of a like tendency with a view to the formation of a United Communist Party in Great Britain. We trust this venture will be crowned with success, for if there is anything that is wanted in Great Britain to move the mass of the workers to action it is the organisation of a big united party which will put the practice of principles before every other consideration, and if there is anybody in England who will do this, it is Sylvia Pankhurst and those who think with her.

The Italians and the French are vigorously pushing their proposal for a general strike in the Entente countries against militarism, imperialism, and interference with the Workers' Republics of Russia and Hungary. At the time of writing we do not know to what decision the conference arranged for last week-end has come, but as was to be expected, the British organisations are fighting shy of even a 24 hours' demonstration strike. The British leaders give as their reason for holding back the argument that they would not have enough time to take a quite true, but we suspect that even if THIS 18 it were not true the British leaders would not be very keen upon action of any kind. While French, Italians, Swedes, and Norwegians are fulfilling their pledges to their Russian and Hungarian brothers, the British are continuing to help the militarists to deprive Russia, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Ireland, India, and Egypt of freedom and self-determination, and they will continue to do it until such time as some internal event or series of events in Great Britain forces them bru-

tally into action. Czecho-Slovakia No More.

The Ceneral Strike.

Bela Kun and his Red Hungarian army have made short work of one of the greatest of the shams the Entente foisted upon an ignorant world during the war. They have burst the famous Czecho-Slovak hubble. There is of course a Ozech people, and there is also a Slovak people. The Entente united these peoples in an artificial nationality which they called Czecho-Slovakia for the purpose of breaking up the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The artificial unity has not survived the hard facts of these days of armistices. When the Entente sent the Roumanians and the Czecho-Slovaks to crush the Soviet Republic of Hungary the Slovaks woke up to the trick that had been played upon them, and parted company with Masaryak's Czech legions. Bela Kun and his Reds had little difficulty in defeating the Roumanians, and when that was done the defection of the Slovaks followed. The Slovaks have gone Bolshevik and the Entente are hurrying to make peace with the audacious Hungarian dictator. The yhave even invited him to the Peace Conference at Versailles, but Kun seems in no hurry to sup with Wilson and Lloyd George. Probably he is waiting on Lenin.

Long ago we put our money on Lenin instead of Wilson, and nothing that has happened since has given us any reason to change our choice.

Tears on Tap, Please!

A Congress Committee at Washington has been looking up the accounts, and has discovered a lavish secret expenditure in the sham Czecho-Slovaks.

"The President assisted two of the Czecho-Slovak corps,"

Our conrade, J. T. Walton Newbold, we are glad to see, is giving a good deal of attention to Ireland. When the so-called Irish Question comes fouth from the Czechs could be contained to the Czechs c Czecho-Slovak country, which the Allies proposed to organise in Central Europe. It is a regular debt like any other debt between nations."

This, so far as is known, was the first information Congress had had of advances of money to the Czechs from the President's fund. Now, the cash has

The Majority in Cermany.

In Germany, as in Russia, the iron law of events is driving the masses to recognise what the Bolsheviki have been blamed for recognising, the failure of parliamentary democracy. This is the explanation of the crisis which has come to a head at the first general Congress of the Majority Party at Weimar last week. The bulk of the resolutions before the Congress demanded unity between the Majority and the Independents, even if big personalities like Nosko and Scheidemann must be sacrificed. The root of the discontent which produced these demands are to be found in the failure of the parliamentary majority commanded by Scheidemann to carry out the nationalisation of industries, and indeed to attempt to apply Socialism in any form, as well as its deliberate revival of a new militarism. But unity, Noske says, with his usual militarist brutality, can only be secured by the surrender of the Independents to the National Assembly as the sole scat of authority, and, he adds, with frankness, the Independents will not make that surrender. The Independents accept the principle of the Workers' Councils, though of course they do not go so far in the Bolshevik direction as the Communists, and that principle is antagonistic to the nurely political supremacy of the Assembly. Moreover, the Assembly, like the Constituent in Russia, is not now representative of the currents of political and social thought which have grown strong in Germany as they did in Russia since the elections for the Assembly, and as the masses of the workers who are not of the Communist Party are behind the Independents in this point of view, the sands are fast running out for the leaders of the Majority.

A MESSACE FROM RUSSIA.

Through a direct message to "The Voice of Labour," the workers of Ireland are asked by their Russian comrades to hold meetings and demonstrations on the last Sunday in June in protest against the war now being waged by Capitalism and Imperialism against the first. Workers' Republic.

What is being done in your district to organise these meetings? What are you doing to help? Is your Trades Council, your Trade Union, or your Branch ar-

anging for a meeting? If not, why not? Get your Council to move. Get your Union to move. Get your Branch to move. If none of these moves in time get a few of your fellow-workers together and form a committee to make preparations for a meeting.

Plenty of speakers are available, and a card, a note, or a wire to "The Voice" will bring anybody you want. But—get

a move on. Long live the Workers' Republics in Russia and Hungary! Long live the Werkers' Republic in Ireland!

FREE SPEECH STIFLED AT BELFAST CUSTOM HOUSE STEPS.

A vigorous propaganda of the Soviet idea has been carried on for some time past at the "steps," but the British Empire League got its eye on the gathering, and at a recent meeting of that as-sembly of "Fat Bourgeois," a gentleman who "would-to-God he was young enough to fight," appealed to the mob to smash up the Bolshevist meetings.

The usual Custom House audience is remarkably tolerant, but the result of the incitement was the organisation of a gang to prevent free speech. There was a row at the meeting on Sunday, 15th inst, and now we learn that Charles Maker, John O'Hagan, and S. W. Greenspen have been arrested by warrant on a charge of illegal assembly.

No action has been taken against Mr. D. Turner, of the British Empire League, whose incitement to riot was reported in the daily papers of May 30. The comrades arrested formed the ginger group of the Strike Committee.

THE SIECE OF DUNDALK.

Mr. Matthew Murphy, the commercial traveller shot by the investing force at Dundalk, was a member of the Irish Clerical Workers' Union, which passed a resolution at its annual conference in Waterford condemning the outrage.

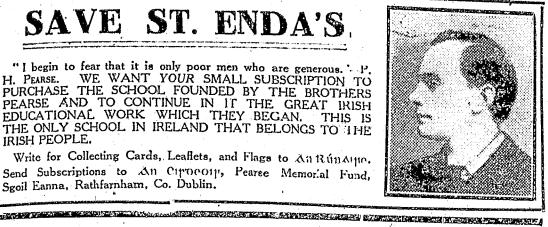
We may ask, are the rank and file of English Trade Unionism going to permit the shooting of Irish Trade Unionists on sight by soldiers recruited from their own ranks, fed, clothed, and equipped by

said General their labours?

SAVE ST. ENDA'S.

"I begin to fear that it is only poor men who are generous." P. H. PEARSE. WE WANT YOUR SMALL SUBSCRIPTION TO PURCHASE THE SCHOOL FOUNDED BY THE BROTHERS PEARSE AND TO CONTINUE IN 17 THE GREAT IRISH EDUCATIONAL WORK WHICH THEY BEGAN. THIS IS THE ONLY SCHOOL IN IRELAND THAT BELONGS TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Write for Collecting Cards, Leaflets, and Flags to An Runaum. Send Subscriptions to An Ciprocoty, Pearse Memorial Fund, Sgoil Eanna, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.



A NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Comrade Editor,—At the half-yearly meeting of the Socialist Party of Ireland several amendments (appended) to the constitution of the Party will be faid before the members for their consideration.

This is done without offering any criticism of the old programme, which has served its purpose well, but the present position of the proletarian masses in Ireland, and in Europe generally, en-courages us to believe that a more outspoken and definite declaration of our position and policy is necessary.

We refuse absolutely to accept the principle laid down by many in Ireland, that the functions of a Socialist Party are purely educational.

We believe it to be the duty of every Socialist to utilise every possible means to propagate the social revolution.

We have examined the declaration, constitution, and programmes of the various organisations at present claiming the support of people, and we find a certain vagueness, which does not reassure us, as to their attitude towards a Workers' Republic.

We will, of course, be told here that it is not always possible or necessary to openly declare aims and objects, but we reply as did Fintan Laler in the "Irish Felon" (June 24th, 1846):

"For wisdom knows that in national action littleness is often more fatal than the wildest rashness; that greatness of object is essential to greatness of effort, strength, and success; that a revolution cught never to take jits stand on low or narrow ground, but seize on the broadest and highest ground it can lay hands on; and that a petty enterprise sel-

dom succeeds." We appeal for the support and co-operation of all the working masses in the country to endeavour to get them to direct their energies towards the emancipation of their own class from industrial and political servitude.

On the working class alone, can we rely for that moral and material support which we must seek in order to accomplish our work, as James Connelly

"With Labour properly organised upon the industrial and political field, each extension of the principle of the public ownership brings us nearer to the re-conquest of Ireland by its people: the common owner-ship of all Ireland by all the Irish—the realisation of Freedom."

Accepting the teachings of Connolly and Lalor, and adapting the ideas of every true propagator of social freedom to our own country's needs and conditions, we face the future high in hope and full of faith. We are well aware of the dangers and difficulties of our position: We will go resolutely onward, not deviating one inch from the path we have chosen. We attack nor criticise mone, but those who are the enemies of human freedom.

We appeal to those of our countrymen who cannot see eye to eye with us, if they cannot help us at least do not retard us.

We are unafraid of criticism or attack; we are young, and we are determined to see things through to the end, no matter what that end may be. We know if

end the truth will prevail. It is a real truth "that somewhere and somehow and by somebody a beginning must be made. We make that beginning We make that beginning.

If we are wrong we will be brushed aside, but at least we have attempted something, and its achievement depends not on individuals, but upon what amount of force and truth is contained in the idea. We believe, with Mitchell, that the revolutionary leveller is our only architect.

"Therefore, take courage and stand upon your rights, and do your appointed work with all your strength. Let the canting fed classes rave and shriek as slogan they will. Where you see a respectable lion." fair spoken lie setting in high places, feeding itself fat on human sacrificesdown with it; strip it naked and pitch it to the demons. Wherever you see a greedy tyranny (constitutional or otherwise) grinding the faces of the poor, join battle with it on the spot-conspire, confederate, and combine against it, resting never till the huge mischief comes down, though the whole 'structure of society' come down along with it."

Meantime, let our modest proposal speak for itself. If the members of the Socialist Party are with us in propagating it by speech, Press, and deed, we Kindred Trades have now secured the shall seek your space to develop and apply the principles outlined.—Yours fraternally,

SEAN MacLOUGHLIN.

THE NEW PROPOSALS. Name-Workers' Republican Party.

Workers' Republic based upon the common ownership and control by the workers of the land and the instruments of production, distribu-tion and exchange for the benefit of the workers who, through their economic organisation will secure industrial freedom, and consequently will attain complete social, political and religious freedom.

Means. The utilisation of the sum of all the forces of economic, social and political discontent in the country, guiding them towards common co-ordinated action to achieve our object

(a) Educational.—By lectures, study classes, etc., and the immediate establishment of a Press owned and controlled by the workers to propagate the ideas and principles of revolutionary action.

(b) Industrial. The furtherance by o-operation with industrial unions. of the organisation of the workers along known in Ireland. the lines of industrial unionism in order to prepare the foundation of the economic life of the Workers' Republic and to conquer industrial and economic power in the Capitalist system as the basis for Tanks and armoured cars remain in their the conquest of political power, the garages. Five policemen have been asnecessary preliminary to the overthrow of the Capitalist State and the attainment of Freedom.

(c) Political. The organisation in this Party of the workers in order to secure control of the political institutions and governing bodies of the Capitalist State, and the rise of the Workers' Republic, before finally abolishing them in we speak and propagate the truth, in the favour of the Workers' Councils.

boys have been told all this by the Boiler-

On the question of apprenticeship and wages, the delegation explains that the the moral advantages of political unrest, apprentices, but not the rivet boys, are eligible for membership of the Society, and have been organised and had their status raised by the Society after a great deal of trouble; that out of 60 apprentices in the yard, not one is related to any journeyman member of the Society; that when the journeyman got 60 per cent. on the piece list last June the apprentices got nothing until the Boilermakers' Society took their case up with the Committee on Production and got them the 60 per cent., leaving only the 30 per cent. less wages than the journeyman for the apprentices, the standing Military Occupations of Towns, Vidifference in wages; that as soon as a rivet boy becomes an apprentice he is eligible for membership of the Society; and that at no time did the Boilermakers make any threat to bar any apprentice

story, and we wish other societies would use "The Voice" when they want to We understand from the delegation that Mason, Republican, of Illinois, has intro-

FOUGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY-GETS EJECTMENT NOTICE.

At Ballybot Sessions, a receiver of stolen land called Earl of Kilmorey processed eleven heads of families for possession of their farms. In the proceedings the following exchanges occurred:-David Thompson said he was an ex-sol-

dier, and was at present at home after being four years at the Front, "out fight-ing to save the laud for the people."

Mr. Fisher-And you got this eject-ment when you came home?—Yes. You have been fighting for these fel-

Mr. Moore-Perhaps you know "these fellows," Lord Kilmorey and his brother, were fighting too, and were wounded.
Witness-I suppose he was guarding

Buckingham Palace.

BELFAST DRAPERS' FIGHT.

The big drapery wholesale houses in the North have been reluctant to part with increases to their employees during the war, and they have known how to conceal the excess profits liable to tax.

The proprietors of these houses are exclusively Unionist, but most of their trade is with the Nationalists of the South and West. No sconer did the under-paid assistants go on strike than

It is not true. The Union which called the strike, and which has organised ninetenths of the staffs concerned is the Strop Assistants' Union, which has its headquarters in London. Among the strikers is a demobilised soldier physically and mentally fit, 27 years of age, who has been offered a job by his pre-enlistment employer at ONE POUND A WEEK.

IRISH WOMEN'S WORKERS' UNION.

The women in the Printing and raising of the minimum wage to £1 1s. per week for time workers, and an allround increase in piece rates.

The girls in the Dublin Bead Works are locked-out, because the I.W.W.U. asked for an increase for them on piece rates, which enabled them to earn from 2s. 6d. to 11s. per week-by working in their own homes in the evenings after a day in the factory.

The Domestic Workers' section are organising an important public meeting in the Mansion House for next Wednesday evening.

T.L.—The subject matter of your letter was not mentioned in the communication published. Your point should be discussed by the elected representatives of the men and women concerned before being aired in the Press.

THE HUNNISHNESS OF THE ANGLO-HUNS.

The organ of the culture of England clept, "The News of the World," unfolds a record of crime beside which Sodom and Gomorrah are virtuous.

The use of arms exceeds anything Liverpool, Cardiff and Barry have for a week been in the hands of mobs armed with guns, revolvers, razors, knives and crowbars. The military have not been turned out. saulted in other parts of England.

Nine murders and four robberies under arms are reported. 41 persons have been wounded. Ten persons committed suicide. Seventeen women were found in a gambling hell.

The Divorce courts are unusually busy. Two duchesses, a marchioness and a viscountess, a duke, a marquis and a viscount are among those concerned. 3,480 applications for legal assistance to prosecute such cases have been received.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

Recent statistics are eloquent proof of etc., as for example:—

Convicted persons in custody in Ireland. March 1919. March, 1913. 1.687686

Penal servitude prisoners in Ireland. March, 1919. March, 1913.

THE "FRENCH" TERROR. From June 6 to June 12 the daily papers report incidents of the military occupation of Ireland, which we sum-

marise as follows:-Raids and Scarches lages and Halls 8 Fixtures Proclaimed

(Mostly held elsewhere.) Arrests *** Prosecutions 40 ... 1 year 5 months Sentences £7 15s. Fines Deaths by Shooting

ASKS ENVOYS TO "IRISH REPUBLIC."

Washington, May 28.—Representative

THE PEOPLES' MINSTREL VISITS HOMELAND.

Casey and Dolly's Engagements. Limerick, June 13; Listowel, 15th; Newcastle West, 17th; Killarney, 18th; Maryborough 20th; Kilkenny, Carlow, 21th; Newbridge, Newbridge, Monaghan, 28th.

LABOUR MEETINGS SUPPRESSED. The ordinary weekly Committee meeting of the I.T. & G. W.U. at Golden was violated by the intrusion of a R.I.C. sergeant, who, backed by military, ordered the room to be cleared. When a similar incident on a minor scale occurred at Glasgow the English Labour members ob-

tained an apology from the War Office. As they profess (vide Sexton's speech at Galway) to be Internationalists rising above the petty parochialism of racialism, it will be interesting to watch their procedure in this case of interference with the industrial organisation of the workers.

I.T. & G.W.U. BAND COMMITTEE. (Number One Branch.) LIST OF SUBSORIPTIONS

Tedcastles, £8 121.; Tally mon, £1 1s.; Shipyard, £1 6s.; Thwaites, £1 1s. 6d.; the bosses raised Matt M'Cusker's old Furniture Section, 18s.; Leasks, 15s.; slogan, "Sinn Fein workers in rebel-Morgan Mooneys, £7; Joo Kelly, £1 lion."

10s.; Manchester, £1 7s.; City Dublin Co., £2 18s.; William Stone, 7s.; The Markets, 14s. 6d.; Paddy Brady, 5s.; Ballybough Chemical Company, £2 9s.; S. N. Robinson, 18s.; Joseph Reilly, 1s.; M. Coakley, 1s.; Fleichers, £1 1s. 6d.; Suttons, 10s. 6d.; Graneries, £1 1s. 6d.; Heiton's Drivers, £2 5s.; Furniture Movers, £3; Gray's Carriers, 16s.; Wordies, £1 4s.; McBrides, 5s.; Cullen Allens, 16s.; Carroll's Bankmon, £1 3s.; J. J. Carroll's Drivers, 19s.; S. N. Robinson, 6s; Ross and Walpole, £1 14s. 9d.; John Wallis, £3 1s. Gouldings, £3 9s.; A. Donnelly, 1s.; Jos. Leahy. 5s.; Paul and Vincent, 5s.; Brown, of Church St., 14s.; Hugh Moores, £1.

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tances in halfpenny stamps.

THE RIVET BOYS' STRIKE. Boilermakers' Official Contradiction.

An official delegation from the Boiler-makers' Society has visited "The Voice" office and contradicted the statements made in our columns last week on the strike of the rivet boys at the Dublin dockyard.

The Boilermakers deny categorically

that (1) their Society has organised scab labour for the employers' benefit; (2) the Society threatened to bar from future employment any apprentices who struck in sympathy with the rivet boys; (3) the apprentices possess no weight in their own Trade Union; (4) in wages claims the interests of the apprentices have been neglected by the Society; and (5) the attitude of the Society in Dublin is such

as to compel the boys to take their affairs into their own hands.

The delegation claims that when a firm is taking on boys as apprentices the Boilermakers should have a say as to who should be an apprentice; that the rivet hoys claim that nobody but the rivet have come forward with their side of the boys should have a say in the appoint- story, and we wish other societies would ment of apprentices; that this claim of the rivet boys is the actual cause of the give publicity to their news and views. stoppage; that if the rivet boys had informed the Boilermakers' Society about it is in a position to bring forward both duced a Bill directing the expenditure of

makers.

from future employment for his part in the strike.

a dispute over any boy, including the boy rivet boys and apprentices to give eviment this specific case, the Boilermakers dence in support of the statements made would have recognised the rivet boys and to discuss the whole question taken up the case; and that the rivet with both rivet boys and apprentices.

| It is in a position to oring forward both duced a Bin directing the expenditure of the "Irish Labour Press," |
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Irish Society

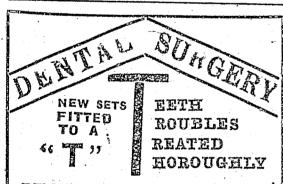
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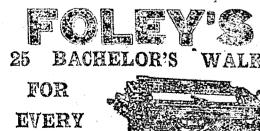


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You cannot enjoy good health if you have a mouthful of Bad Teeth, because you cannot masticate your food properly, and because stomach trouble and indigestion are sure to follow. Then you do not know the minute when they will start to ache and rob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

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Some Union Problems.

Rule II. states that the object of the Voion is the "Building up of an organisation for the purpose of securing democratic control of industry."

This is the most important rule in the hook. It describes in a few words our whole programme. The central idea, the whole pivot of our pasition, is this pro-inct of Building Up. We are not merely anxious to improve our conditions, we want to change the factors that determine those conditions, and by becoming our own masters, make bad conditions impossible.

To bring about such a change we propose to organise scientifically in our Union all the forces at our command, our labour and consuming and political forces, and direct them towards one end the conquest of power. Our people want certain things-life, dignity, ease, culture. These things are withheld from them by well-marshalled forces grown old in the exercise of power. The individual boss is only the agent of these forces. Touch him and you will find yourself in contact with something much bigger and more powerful, the organisation of so-ciety itself, with wage-slavery as its very hase. Competition, they say, is the life of trade, but competition means the death of the worker, because it means low wages. Therefore, for a permanent improvement of our working conditions, we need forces equal to the forces that believe in competition, because only such forces can abolish wage-slavery.

That is why we must rub our eyes and extend our vision beyond that 10s, a week to a better order of things where war, hatred, and strife will not be compulsory. Let no one fool you longer with the confidence trick: telling you to trust your betters, to respectful urge your claims to justice and all will be well. The trouble is that your betters know no thing about justice, and believe only in fraud backed by force. After 1900 years Christian Ireland freminds one of acthing so forcibly as the saying of Christ, "Many honour Me with their lips, but their hearts are far from Me." The ethics of the market are still the ethics of Babylon. You cannot rectify your grievances by an appeal to justice. Society is founded on force, and respects nothing else.

A Building Policy is therefore the only possible course. Let us build up the Union. The evils of the day must be faced as they arise; we must still pursue that will of the wife. that will-o'-the-wisp, the living wage; but until we learn to look ahead for something bigger and better than so much a week, we do not know our business. Let us prefer life and our freedom to the fleshpots of Egypt or the pint-pots of Ireland. Get your eye on the distant objective and go for it. If your branch is drifting along from week to week and month to month without policy or aim, if every quarter sees you where you were before, then you have people working for you who have eyes but do not see.

The thing, therefore, to compete about is, not how much you can get out of the Union, but how much you can put into Provided its resources are wisely managed, it is true to say that what you put into it is what pays you best. The Labour movement is not a fragile mushroom; it will be here after you, as it was here before you. If you want your share of the good things of life, don't rush it. The thing to do with the Union

To Build it up, not to Exploit it. J. J. HUGHES, Assist. Sec.

THE RED ARMY AT NEWCASTLE WEST.

Local tradition will preserve the tale of the Battle of Clouncagh, fought on the fifth of June. Twenty-seven carts manned by local farmers murderously Twenty-seven carts armed were formed into a cavalcade and driven like Jehu's chariots to the coal siding at Newcastle West, there to load coal for a local co-operative creamery which was idle because co-operation in that part of the country does not give a square deal to the workers.

Warnings to abstain from scabbing were ignored by the hefty farmers. When they sought to unload the coal the entire body of workers in the town was mobilised, and under the command of an ex-Sergeant Major, the attack began. Victory wreathed the Red Banner, and as the carts containing the roal were

somewhat damaged, the deserving poor of the town got theirs cheap.
"We had no difficulty in routing them," said one of the Red Guard, "owing to our knowledge of military tactics."

Next day word came that some coal for the creamery had arrived at Rath-

A free train trip was taken by the Red Army and Rathkeale invested. The Co.-op. manager, on seeing the strikers, abandoned his horse and trap to seek the shelter of a solicitors' office. Later, pieces of the trap were seen in the River Deel.

The original dispute lasted nine weeks. After two days' battle, the farmers caved

Terms of settlement were arranged by Maurice Neligan thus:-Full recognition of the I.T. and G.W.U.: 15s on 25s to indoor staff; apprentice, who struck in sympathy, to resume; legal proceedings against men withdrawn; £20 to be paid Hall on Wednesday, 11th inst. In the to strikers' families; 3d. for butter absence of T. Foran on Unique business, boxes, and 5d. for cheese crates, to be Wm. O'Brien was called to the chair. paid coopers; seven days' notice of any dispute to be given by either side.

Transport Union Notes.

DUBLIN DOINGS

The difference existing between the Dublin Shipping Association and the the claim for an increase of wages to the men engaged in the cross-Channel trade, having been referred to the Interim Court of Arbitration for determination under the Conciliation Act, 1896, the hearing of the case took place last week at the Irish Ministry of Labour, Lord Edward St., and the result will be promulgated in due course.

A CONFERENCE.

took place at the Port Board between representatives of the Union and a Committee of the Custom House Docks Dept. of the Board in reference to the wages application of the labourers in the Docks Dept. After a lengthy discussion of the matter in all its bearings a satisfactory settlement was reached, of which the following are the salient points:-A'll employes to receive a minimum of 49s. per week, the advance to be retrospective to the 14th April, and overtime in future to be payable at the rate of timeand-a-quarter.

Concerning the wage aspect of this case it is to be borne in mind that every employe who did any work in the Docks Dept. since the 14th April, although he may have since left the job, is entitled to receive the back money covering the period of his employment.

In the case of the Dock gate men an advance of 6s. 6d. per week has also been granted, to be payable from the 3rd April, and a similar increase has been conceded to the scavengers in the Harbour Master's dept. from the same date. THAT ONE BIG UNION.

The O.B.U. idea is still developing. The week before last witnessed the absorption of the Dublin Operative Farriers and the Dublin Carpet Planners Trades Unions. The progress, however, should be more marked, but nevertheless, these are significant straws indicating how the wind is blowing. We stand "four square" on the statement that the "old spot by the River" is manifestly the workers "one bright spot." The multiplicity of unions at present clearly impedes class progress, and with Hamlet we.say "O. reform it altogether."

· HUGE PROFITS having been realised by the Junior Army & Navy Stores on the year's trading, the union men in that important dry and wet store are now demanding that a slice of the profits be apportioned to them, as well as to the already well-paid higher officials and directors.

The men are only asking for a 50 per cent. advance in their present wages and bonus, and we hear that they are fully determined to hold out for the whole "pound of flesh." Good luck to them,

THE FRIGID AND CALCULATED CANARD

in currency anent the Union's motor was disposed of admirably by the G.P. at a recent meeting of the lately launched Shop Stewards' movement. The risible faculties of all present were tickled as Tom the terrible truth did tell about the auto affair. Only the other day at the English Commission Comrade Williams, of the Transport Only the Federation, was almost annihilated by some air-starred noble Lord, because, according to the veracity of Dame Rumour, poor Williams had dared to joy-ride in a limousine, hid behind a fat cigar. Oh it's a funny world, my masters.

The Wholesale Provision Merchants Association as a result of negotiations with the Union, has effered an all round advance of 8s. per week to the employes in the trade, whilst fresh demands have been served on the music depots and drug houses in the city for better conditions.

With a pre-war wage of 20s. and a 54-hour working week, the Smith's helpers to-day have 50s, and a 47-hour week, as the result of a recent arbitration. The revised rate, fixed by the arbitrators, comes into operation from the 2nd April, 1919.

Messrs. Lalor, Ltd., church candle manufacturers, have consented to increase the employes' wages by 5s. and 2s. 6d. to the boys, on a 44-hour week. Theatreland threatens trouble shortly.

The claim of Messrs. Arnott's emplayes has been referred to the Merchant Drapers' Association, and a reply is now awaited.

The ss. "Thelma" has been the subject of much correspondence recently. More, however, will be heard in the matter shortly, but, for the moment, the unitiated must rest content with the assurance from us that the "Thelma" is not a mystery ship. is not a mystery ship.

THE SHOP STEWARDS COUNCIL. The second meeting of the Shop Stewards Council of No. 1 Branch I.T. and G.W.U. was held in Liberty

Shop Stewards movement, which was the direct outcome of the Industrial Unionism preached and practised by James I.T. and G.W. Union in connection with Larkin and James Connolly. The shop the claim for an increase of wages to the steward chosen in the workshop by the rank and file was the direct link between the workman and his annually elected committee and officials,

The growth of No. 1 Branch made it impossible for the branch committee to tackle the wider problems that face the union without sacrificing the essential routine business. It would devolve on the shop stewards to look ahead, to plan policy in industrial affairs to formulate the municipal programme of the union and to become the exponents of the Union's political action.

Nothing in the Union was beyond their criticism. They would check officialism and advise on administration. They would assume a direct responsibility for the policy of the Union. That responsibility would be a preparation in revolutionary discipline against the day when workers would cease quibbling over questions of wages and hours, and go for control of industry.

Examples were quoted of the work of the provincial branches in which the branch committee was chosen on this plan of direct workshop representation. Everywhere the system was working it had succeeded.

Numerous questions were asked, and an interesting discussion took place. A committee of six members was appointed to draw up rules to regulate future meetings and to define the duties of the Council's office-bearers.

Chapelized Distillery Award.

The award gives 6s. advance to men, 4s. to women, boys 3s., bringing the minimum to 48s. for a 47-hour week. Monaghan.

Co. Council men advanced 4s. to 30s. and got hours reduced by 10, to 50. Mowbliss Branch has been set going, and promises well. Pallasgroon.

The Compulsory Tillage Regulations require 15 per cent. of arable land to be tilled. Some of the alleged farmers here are observing the regulations in this wise: One with 150 acres tills 4, four others from 100 to 260 acres till between 7 and 10, two others with 60 acres don't till enough to sod a lark. Meanwhile "the Department" keeps the telescope to the blind eve. Mewbridge.

What is the game on the Curragh? Seven stable lads have been dismissed from one of the stables and replaced by seven imported English lads (nonunion). This trainer recently signed an agreement to employ only Union members! A stremuous kick has been registered. finoite.

Universal disgust is rising among the people of the district at the obstinacy of the group of farmers who persist in the lock-out, and it is now being translated into a sterner action. Even the chairman of the A.W. Board was rebuffed.

Fownes Bros. and Co., in a letter refusing the demand of the Gloving School, display interesting British mentality. They say "We should welcome the opportunity of closing this branch which any hostile action on the part of the Union would afford us. The difficulties and expenses of management, the uncertainty of transport, and the general unrest in Ireland are themselves quite sufficient to render the Tipperary school a most unprofitable feature of our organisation. . ." The last objection comes ill from people who were heavily fined for trading during the war with Germany, thus adding to the "unrest" caused by their enemies. Kanturk.

Most of the employers of shop assistants have now settled. Ten men still out.

Arigna.

The victimised men have now been given work. The Coal Commission visited the mines last week and steps have been taken to make the powers that he wise to the hard conditions under which the men have to toil.

Co-operative Creamery men won increase of 7s. 6d.; 12s. 6d. for dairy maid and increase of 4s per trip for carter. Dundrum, Co. Tipp.

Suir Valley Creamery Co. employees received good advances-15s, to sawyers, 12s: to labourers; reduction of hours from 60 to 50 to the Carlow.

Governey's mineral water factory operatives got 7s. 6d. increase. Cerk.

Tramwaymen agreed to defer demand for 50s. and 44-hour week until the company are empowered by Board of Trade to give increase. Fr. Thomas presided at a Conciliation Board meet-J. MacDonnell, of the "Voice of ing, and arranged a temporary increase Labour," sketched briefly the rise of the of 4s, with reduction of h