

"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

—James Fintan Lalor.



Edited by Jim Larkin.

Who is it speaks of defeat?
I tell you a cause like ours:
Is greater than defeat can
know—
It is the power of powers.
As surely as the earth rolls
round,
As surely as the 'glorious sun
brings the great world wide
wave
Must our Cause be won!

Vol. 2. No. 11.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1925.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

MOTERMEN

DON'T USE SHELL-MEX PETROL.

Scabs Again Given Transport Cards.

A strike has broken out in the Shell-Mex Petrol Company, North Wall Extension, and some thirty men are out. The strike arose over the refusal of the men to allow the wages of one of their comrades to be cut. This man, McDonald, had worked up a good custom in the South side of the city, and "Napoleon" Jones, the manager, transferred him to a new round in the North side in order to work it up, thus automatically reducing his wages. The men refused to allow this thing to go on, and struck on Friday.

When the men announced their intention, "Nap" Jones jumped up on a heap of rubbish and shouted out: "Any Transport men there? Constant jobs for Transport men who stay in"; and the Transport Union was so well represented that their members were conspicuous by their absence.

The strike closed down the whole plant and tied up the oil tankers pumping oil into the shore tanks. Immediately the men struck, Jones rang up the Transport Union and asked for scabs, but Ole Bill couldn't supply them himself and rang up his good friends who have filled the breach in times past. These would heroes marched down at dinner time in military formation, 300 strong, where Jones selected the brightest specimens and the remainder returned to their headquarters again.

At 6.30, the scabs who were taken on were loaded into a motor lorry driven by one Bolster—who left the Workers' Union—and went to the Transport Union because the Motor Section asked him some question about a load of petrol delivered to a firm where a strike was in progress. This lorry-load of scabs, driven by Bolster, were brought to 42 York Street, office of the Transport Union, and there cards were issued out to these scabs.

Thus the old allies come together again and the trinity of scabs is again formed—the Transport scab suppliers, the boss requiring scabs, and the scabs.

To all motormen who purchase Shell-Mex Spirit we warn them that it is being pumped, being loaded and being distributed by scabs, and no decent man will use it until the strike is settled. Motormen, stop using scab Shell-Mex petrol; there is plenty of other firms to supply petrol, worked by unionmen.

Shell-Mex petrol is scab petrol.

Motormen! don't use it.

BARRY OF THE B. & I. TAKES WATER.

At a meeting of the Dublin Employers' Federation, held last Tuesday week, Mr. Barry, of the B. & I. Shipping Co., called a well-known Dublin master carrier a "free labourer" and told him to get out of the room.

The Chairman of the meeting insisted upon a withdrawal by Mr. Barry and that the carrier should remain in the room.

After some delay, Mr. Barry withdrew his statement.

"So what's the matter with David! He's alright!" When free labourers are wanted to act as blacklegs and scabs at the B. & I. Mr. Barry is quite equal to the occasion; but it is a horse of another colour when David is hoisted with his own petard by one of his fellow-members. How these gentry who live upon the surplus value extracted from the workers, love each other when it is a question of competing for profits.

This little exchange of pleasantries and names should be lesson to all working men and women to get together as a class now that the time is ripe. The rogues are squabbling and honest men will come into their own.

Corporation Workers

ARE YOU MEN OR—WHAT?

On next Sunday there will be a meeting of the Municipal Employees' Trade Union. Thomas Lawlor, washed out candidate in the last election for Dail honours will be there. Why should he be there or remain any longer among decent working men we fail to understand.

This man Lawlor, like the Tailor O'Brien, has foisted himself in the ranks of Labour and on to the backs of Labour with no other object in view than securing a soft job, and to secure that job he is just as willing to sell himself to the highest bidder as his bosom friend, the Tailor.

To give the public at large, and particularly the members of the Municipal Employees Union, an idea of the man it may be well to remind the public and

the men who pay him a little of his past history.

Some years back, when his financial resources were not as plentiful as they are at present, certain friends of his gathered together and invited subscriptions towards a presentation to Mr. Thomas Lawlor, T.C., and among the most active of these friends were all the vicious gang of food adulterators and drink purveyors who frequented the South Dublin Union in those days, and who have poisoned the springs of public life in Ireland by buying such creatures as Lawlor.

But his now bosom friend and colleague, ex-Ald. William O'Brien, who denied the Widow Kennedy a paltry £9 because she was one penny in arrears on his own admission, and who, on the same night, with Kennedy and McCarthy and other self-appointed E.C. members, voted himself £200, finding in those days that

Lawlor was a good target against which to direct his attacks on the Trades' Council, exposed Lawlor and, though not successful in driving him out of the Trades' Council, was successful in destroying any remnants of character remaining. And this same O'Brien has now taken the unblushingly one under his wing and Lawlor has expressed his willingness to act as a political degenerate for William, because William has to deliver the goods. He dare not stand himself as a candidate after his last attempt, when the Dublin workers showed him what they thought of him. Lawlor has sunk so low in public decency that he is only too willing to become a puppet to be used by Johnson and his junta, Johnson, the creature who admitted he took £700 from Sir Malcolm Lyon and whose group includes such creatures as O'Brien, who admits he treated the monies of the Transport

Union illegally; Foran, who held back £7,500 from the women and children of the men who were locked out in 1913. Members of the Municipal Workers' Union, it is not Lawlor who is to blame or the stool-pigeons with whom he associates. No it is not Lawlor—it is you, the members, the rank and file. You pay the piper and you must call the tune. If Lawlor is to remain among you and act for you, then you must be self-accused of aiding and abetting the scab providers, the blood-money takers and the child starvers. If you wish to be men and associate with men, then your duty is plain. Delegate Lawlor to the obscurity from which he should never have been allowed to emerge.

WANTED

SCABS TO ATTEND TIVOLI THEATRE ON EASTER MONDAY.

The Tivoli Theatre is due to re-open on Easter Monday. This is the theatre in which a strike has been in progress for some months, and in which some dozen working men and women have been victimised. During the period of the strike the theatre has been run by scabs, the majority of whom are two-job persons, working elsewhere during the day and attending at the theatre at night.

When the theatre re-opens on Easter Monday it will still be staffed by scabs, whilst the original staff are still walking the streets.

We heartily urge all scabs, blacklegs and stool pigeons to attend this first performance on Easter Monday. The scab theatre will provide fitting entertainment for the scabs who may attend, and the scabs will provide still more fitting entertainment for the thousands of unionmen and women in Dublin who will give the Tivoli a wide berth, lest even from a distance, contamination might be caught.

Truth Will Out

EMMET HALL FILLED UP AS SCAB HEADQUARTERS.

Readers will remember that during the Inchicore Strike blacklegs were engaged to take the place of the men on strike. We charged O'Brien, Foran and Kavanagh with helping the employers to defeat the men by collecting blacklegs for the railway company, and now, after the strike is practically forgotten, we have obtained definite proof that our charges were true in substance and fact.

Last week a view of the inside of Emmet Hall, Inchicore, was obtained by a member of a trades union whose work gave him right of entry. This is the hall, which was bought with the money of the Inchicore workers and which was forcibly taken from them last year by the G.I.D., who handed it over to O'Brien. And in that hall was a complete store of straw mattresses, tin ware and knives and forks, which had been placed there by the railway company for the use of the scabs which the Transport Union had arranged to supply.

Such is the way in which O'Brien and Foran have been using the trades' union movement as a cloak to hide their nefarious schemes, and their sole object in all this trickery and betrayal is the hope of amassing larger and greater sums of money than they could possibly hope to obtain in ordinary ways.

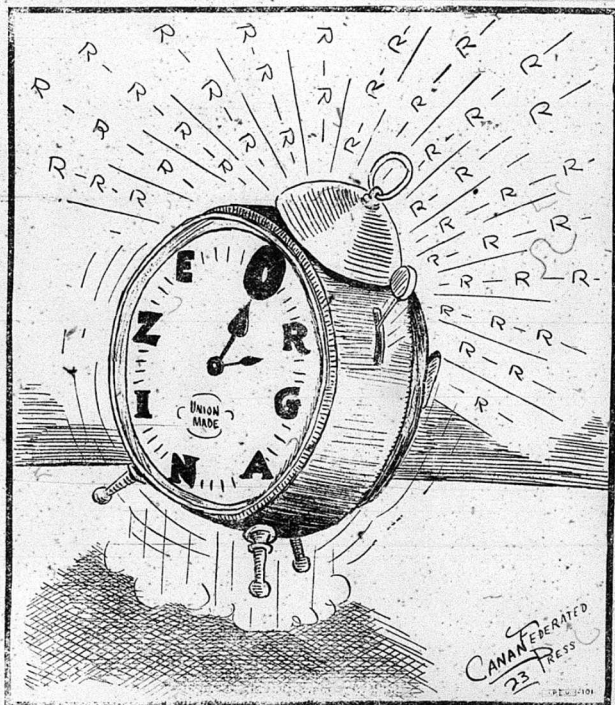
We wonder how long are the unions affiliated to the Trades' Union Congress going to stand for this kind of scab-proving. Are they going to allow unions to be used as machines through which employers can obtain scabs and blacklegs, or are they going to insist upon all unions in this country living up to the ordinary standards of trades union morality and public decency?

NORROVE DEPENDENT'S FUND.

Workshops Department per P. E. S. I.
Carroll ... 1 17 4
Already Acknowledged ... 27 2 9

Total to date ... 29 0 1

The Alarm Clock of Labour.



The alarm clock of the Irish working class is again ringing in loud and strident tones, calling on every man, woman and child who earns his or her daily bread by the sweat of the brow to Organise. "Unity is Strength" must be our slogan in the future, and unity on the industrial field can only be achieved by organisation. If the working class of this land desire to rise out of the mire into which economic conditions have forced them during the past years, they must Organise. Organise by getting into your Union. Be a Unionman. A Unionman is a class soldier; a non-Unionman is a class traitor; and class-treachery is the lowest form of treachery. Don't be a class traitor; get into a Union. If your Union won't fight, then make it fight; but be in a Union and organise—Organise—ORGANISE.

THE ARAB'S STRIKE.

The protest strike called by the Arabs in Palestine against the British Imperial policy in that country—a policy based upon a document known as the Balfour Declaration—was carried out by every section of the people, except those immediately connected with Lord Balfour's visit.

Every shop and business house was closed in Jerusalem as on a day of public mourning, and the working people and members of the middle-class remained in their houses,

Previously to the day fixed for the strike, protest meetings were held in all parts of the country, which were addressed by speakers of every class and creed. The British military, patrolled the streets day and night and extraordinary presentations were taken by them lest any disturbance or public rising might occur.

The British Authorities issued orders to all civil servants and public officials forbidding them to participate in any popular demonstration, but despite this prohibition several civil servants in highly-placed positions addressed

huge meetings, and the Authorities immediately retaliated by dismissing the civil servants who spoke at the meetings.

Lord Balfour paid his visit, and from the first moment he landed in the country he has been under armed guard night and day, and toured the country as an outcast or a pariah; but the reception didn't worry him, because he knew only too well that the British policy outlined by him is being carried out and that the oil wells in the neighbouring territories are being saved for British Imperial capitalists.

NOTICES

A Workers' Party For Ireland

WORKERS' PARTY DISCUSSION

The Editor, "Irish Worker."

Dear Sir, Like your other correspondents, I also think that the time has come to consider what is happening to our class in Ireland.

Have we a Labour Party or a Leadership conscious of our wrongs and prepared to lead us against the class which wrongs us and thrives upon its wrongdoing?

Former National Republicans have made their peace with our ancient enemy—British Imperialism; needless to say at our expense.

Many of us driven, despite our medals for bravery, to leave our own land for foreign shores, or to accept work at sea wages and to help reduce the standard of living of our mates.

Work of real constructive character at Trades Union rates, or Maintenance at Trades Union rates of wages for those unemployed.

Others of your readers will be able, I hope, to supplement these, especially the readers on the farms, labourers and small farmers; for the town workers must make common cause with the landless peasantry in a Party that will fight for both.

Yours truly, SINN FEIN.

WORKERS' PARTY DISCUSSION

The Editor, "Irish Worker"

Yes, let us have a Workers' Party and hold aloft the banner of Connolly, whose importance and teachings have evidently not been grasped by the leaders, teachers, and journalists of what goes by the name of "Republicanism."

Just as the earlier manifestation of Irish "Republicanism" split and broke when the ball (office, power, salaries) was danced before its leaders, it is inevitable that the newer movement will soon follow because of the fact that both the leaders and the led have never gotten down to fundamentals.

Their emotion over cinema films is an apt illustration.

The mass in this country—North and South—need a revolutionary lead. The Trades Union Congress, the Dail Labour Party and the Sinn Fein Party are all cast in the same mould.

Fraternally, 47

SAKIATVALA COMING TO DUBLIN

Shapuji Saklatvala, M.P. for Battersea, is an outstanding figure in the British House of Commons, where he serves to remind the Parliamentary demagogues of Empire what that Empire means to millions of his countrymen in India.

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NO PAY—NO GAS FOR OLE BILL.

Last week the gas supply was cut off from Emet Hall, Inchicore, once the office of No. 2 Branch of the Transport Union, for non-payment of accounts.

FINGLAS BRANCH ELECTION RESULTS.

The election results for Finglas Branch are as follows: Chairman—Patrick Delaney. Secretary—M. Murphy.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

NO. 1 BRANCH.

A Special Meeting of all members of the Municipal Employees' Section will be held in Unity Hall on Sunday, April 5th, 1925, at 12.30 sharp.

By Order, NO. 1 BRANCH COMMITTEE.

Paddy Nolan's Letter

SOME MORE FACTS ABOUT OLE BILL.

HOW CONSCRIPTION WAS STOPPED.

TRADING ON CONNOLLY'S NAME.

The Editor, "Irish Worker." Dear Sir,—I have read in Bill the Liar's book where Jim Larkin is supposed to have made a statement that he trained Foran.

I have been a delegate since 1912 and a Committee man before that, and I know of all that went on in the industrial side of the Union, except, of course, the £7,500.

I attended all conferences with Jim Larkin up to the time he left for America. I was at the conference in 1913 when he won an increase of wages and shorter hours for the Cross-Channel Dockers, and Foran wasn't there.

At the meeting held after the conference every man gave the 3/- increase to help to rebuild Liberty Hall, and yet Bill says that they don't own it.

Foran never had any training, like the rest of us who were well trained by two first-class labour generals—Jim Larkin and Connolly.

Another thing I have heard Foran and O'Brien say and that is—that it was the Labour Party who stopped Conscription in Ireland.

PADDY NOLAN.

Baile Atha Cliath, Maria 30ad, 1925.

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card, in their mouths. Being one of the "swanks" I would like to bring to Paddy Nolan's notice the fact that previous to taking up service with the Transport Union, the occupations of some of the staff were as follows:—Steepjack, farm labourers and shipyard workers, the latter involving the cleaning of bilge water from ships' tanks.

It would also be interesting to remember that early in February, 1922 (not 1925), a dispute arose between some of the "swank" members of the staff and the object of Paddy Nolan's present attack, Bill O'Brien, resulting in a strike in which five "swanks" went out never to return.

Regarding the payment of a 2/6 entrance fee, the Union Rules at that time stated that the entrance fee was 2/6, and if the "swanks" were guilty of conforming to the rules of the Union—well, Verb Sap!

For Paddy Nolan's information I would like to state that at present at least two of the "swanks" are members of the staff of the Workers' Union, one of them being in no small way responsible for the growth and success of the Union.

Is binn leas a east, a Padraig. Is mise i gCuis, EARNAN Ua NUNAIN.

10,000 Involved

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES LOCK OUT WORKERS.

The stoppage of work which has taken place in the English Co-operative Societies reveals a curious position. The stoppage which is caused by lock-out notices being served on 10,000 employees by the societies, is due to customer demands being submitted by the societies and the employees.

A conference was called which broke down over the terms of reference, and following the break down the employees in the Preston Society gave strike notice to the Society and serving a general lock-out notice on the employees, which took effect on Monday and involves hundreds of shops and over ten thousand workers.

The peculiarity of the situation lies in the fact that the fight is between two groups of trade unionists; the members of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, who are on strike, and the members of the Co-operative Societies, the majority of whom are trades unionists.

The reason why this dispute has arisen between trades unionists is due to the fact that the Co-operative Societies, which were formed primarily on the principle of giving service to the community rather than making profits, have gradually drifted away from the "public service" basis of industry and have changed year by year into ordinary profit-earning and dividend-paying concerns.

This change in the societies has taken place by the members relinquishing control in a large degree to business and industrial experts in the hope of getting cheaper and cheaper provisions, and larger and larger dividends.

The necessity for experts, managers and officials is quite apparent, but the members should still retain a voice and use that voice in matters concerning the lives and welfare of fellow trades unionists and until such responsibility is undertaken by the members, the co-ops will not achieve the end they were intended for—Service to the Public—and not dividends to the shareholders.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Last week we advised all seabs to vote for one, Medlar, who was seeking election in the Royal Liver Society, but believing this man was the same person who worked in the Tivoli Theatre as a seab. We, however, made a simple and obvious mistake, not knowing the initials of our seab. The two men are brothers, and our did work in the Tivoli, but the other, whose initials are P. J., has no connection with the Tivoli whatsoever.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

The Members of Dublin No. 1 Branch are notified that a new ballot for the election of Caretaker of Unity Hall will take place on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 10th, 11th, and 12th April, 1925.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Monthly Meeting of the above Committee will be held at the Branch Rooms, Swords, on Sunday, April 5th, at 4 o'clock p.m.

By Order, M. MCCARTHY (Secretary).

PATRICK MACKEN RAFFLE

Owing to the number of outstanding tickets the Raffle on behalf of the widow of the late Patrick Macken is postponed till April 17th, 1925.

Members are requested to return tickets or money on or before April 15th.

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

MOTOR SECTION.

The Motor Section Committee wish to draw the attention of its members to the rule governing rates of wages, overtime and 47-hour week, help on the various makes of lorries, etc.

SECTION COMMITTEE

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

HEAD OFFICE: UNITY HALL, MARLBORO, ST., DUBLIN.

2nd April, 1925.

"IRISH WORKER" LEVY.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The levy of 1d. per week, in support of the "Irish Worker," comes into force on April 27th, 1925.

All members will receive a copy of the "Irish Worker" on May 8th and each week thereafter.

Branch Secretary and Collectors will see that the levy is paid and that each member receives his (or her) copy of the "Irish Worker."

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND

Head Office: Unity Hall, Marlboro' St.

MOTOR SECTION.

Notice to All Drivers, Mechanics, Helpers, Washers and Greasers.

In future, all complaints must be made in writing to the Secretary of the above Section.

SECTION COMMITTEE

WORKERS' UNION OF IRELAND.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS AND PROVIDERS' SECTIONS.

A meeting of the Committee of the above Section will be held in Unity Hall on next Wednesday night, at 8 p.m.

Published by the Proprietors and Printed by The Gaelic Press, 21 Upper Liffey Street, Dublin.

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—James Fintan Lalor.



Edited by Jim Larkin.

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Vol. 2. No. 13.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1925.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

Victory for the Workers' Union.

TRANSPORT UNION DOINGS IN TULLAMORE.

By "Ronnoc."

On November 24th an agreement was signed by Secretary Whelan of the Transport Union and Molloy, quarry owner, Tullamore that the stone cutters would accept whatever the rate of pay was in the majority of the quarries inside a forty-mile radius. This was done by the Transport Union although the three other quarries in Tullamore were paying the full rate of £3 10s. and no question of any reduction had been raised by them. Secretary Whelan was to find out from all the quarries inside this area what was the rate being paid. In the course of a few weeks, Secretary Whelan went down to the quarry and told the men they would have to take a 4s. reduction which would come into operation immediately. The men asked him what was the result of his enquiries with regard to the rate in other quarries. He said he did not get any replies. It has been found out since that the rate prevailing in practically all the quarries, with the exception of a few, was £3 10s. This did not suit Manager Kenny of the Molloy quarries, so Whelan had to obey Manager Kenny and 35 Parnell Square and force the men to accept a reduction. While this farce of the so-called Labour Leader of the Transport Union was going on, Jim Larkin paid a visit to Tullamore and started a branch of the Workers' Union. The men heard and saw the man who would not allow himself or anybody representing him to be the tool of any employer. They immediately transferred to the Workers' Union. A meeting of the Stone Cutters' Section was held and they decided to down tools to get back the 4s. cut. The Branch Committee sanctioned their action and applied to the Executive of the W.U. for advice and sanction if they were of opinion, knowing the circumstances, that the men's action was a just and reasonable one. The reply was sent back: "Go ahead; we are behind you financially and otherwise." The men downed tools; the boss—Molloy—and Manager Kenny refused to discuss any settlement. Kenny was an old hand at the game, being himself a worker and a few days previously boasted that he would break the strike. The first step he takes is to send for Secretary Whelan of the seab union. Secretary Whelan visits the quarry the first day the men were out. He shakes hands with the Manager and Mr. Molloy. The trio parade up and down the empty quarry, and finally Whelan agrees to supply scabs, the same as were supplied to the Shell-Mex Oil Company and to the Inchicore Works. He rides his bicycle back to town, his head high in the air; he is planning his wire to Ole Bill and the arrival of the scabs from Dublin. A week elapses—no response. So, the first episode of Manager Kenny has failed.

Now for the second. A motor car appears on the scene; the foreman is invited to a joy-ride of about forty miles with several villages on the road and a call at every village. They are all T.T.'s—employers and managers—except the foreman. At the end of the journey the lemonade men get out pen and paper and draw up an agreement, the following of which is a copy: "I will take back some of the men on condition that there is no strikes or disputes until the Toome job is finished. I will pay the rate of £3 10s. When there is room for more men, the rest can come and ask for their job." This the foreman signed, not knowing what he was signing; and this production was also put before another of the men who could neither

Loop-the-Loop Duffy SPEAKS AUTHORITYTIVELY ON—SCABS.

Lake Duffy, as reported in the daily Press, says it is just as bad to scab at the ballot box as to scab on a fellow-worker in a strike. We agree, Lake; but isn't it a question of "next scab up"?

How many scabs, members of the Distributive Workers' Union, did you have in 1914 Bros., who carried on their work whilst unionmen were picketing the shop, as the result of the victimisation of one man by the firm for refusing to deliver goods where a strike was on? And further, Lake, what about the man who opened your Congress—Senator Farren? Is he not the same man who acted as Treasurer to the Strike Committee of which ex-Ad. William O'Brien was Secretary in 1913, when Senator Foran and John O'Neill kept back £7,500, part of the huge sums of money which were sent from England to feed the women and children of the victims of the lock-out of that historic year? Farren was Treasurer and Foran took the money, or rather kept back the money. What kind of scabbing would you call that.

Dublin Men & Women THE LEPERS ARE AMONGST YOU.

The Lepers are in your midst. An organisation calling itself the Ex-Officers and Men of the National Army is in residence at the lower end of North Great Georges' Street. This organisation consists of the rakings and scrapings of Great Britain and Ireland. Some of them have Irish names and are alleged to have been in the Free State Army. What they are, from investigation by a real ex-Free State soldier who was sent purposely to investigate, are petty larceny thieves, bludgers and misfits, products of the present system, fit for anything from stealing the pennies out of blind men's tins to scabbing on men fighting for wages and conditions which would enable them to live respectable lives.

Some of these creatures are in Dublin because they dare not go back to the places from whence they came. No employer, no matter how hard pressed for labour, would think of retaining them in his service other than as the vilest creatures the present capitalist system has produced—the scab!

No demobilised soldier, either of the British or the Free State Army or any other army, who has a spark of manhood would be seen within a thousand yards of them. What the men at present in the Free State Army think of these creatures masquerading as late comrades of theirs would be interesting to know and rests with them to say.

The starving unemployed of this city, to give them their due, have never yet volunteered to lower the status of the workers of this city, low and all as it is, by taking the jobs of men who are in dispute.

No country in the world where demobilised soldiers have been left by the various governments to fend for themselves and fight their way back into civil life, have played or are playing the dirty game that these rats are engaged in. Their sole object in life is not to live an honest life as honest men looking for a living, but to live as pimps, scabs and petty thieves, working a day now and again and if possible, as they boast, of getting a few days on the "booro."

It is about time that present Free State soldiers and the clean men and women of Dublin realised what this abominable gang in Georgia Street is doing on the women and child children of this city. They are stooping so low as to steal the bread off the table, from in front of the starving children of the men on strike. Who is supplying them with, or where are they getting the finance from is hard to tell. We do know there have been

Grocers' Strike Almost Won.

CIVIC GUARD SCABS IN HOWTH. It is possible that the strike of grocers' assistants in Dublin may end this week-end. The strike, from the commencement has only involved a minority of the assistants who number approximately 800, and of these 300 are still on strike.

The greater majority of the shops have signed the Union agreement, but 50 shops are still in dispute. The greater portion of this number are small shopkeepers who are in a position to carry on their business with the aid of their relatives, and only three large firms are still fighting.

These large firms have been the most obstinate in their refusal to settle the dispute, but the withdrawal of the members of the Workers' Union has greatly changed the position. The large shop in Henry Street of Messrs. Williams remained open until the vendors, etc., were withdrawn, but this withdrawal closed the premises entirely despite the fact that many girl assistants were willing to carry on. These girls are members of the Transport Union, and this Union has stated that it held a meeting of these girls to consider the strike, but when the girls were questioned regarding this statement they denied that they were ever summoned to meeting, and stated that even if they had been they would not go on strike, which is explained by their membership in the I.T. & G.W.U.

This Union has its members scabbing all over the city. The Grocers' Assistants' Union interviewed them as to their position in the strike and asked them to withdraw any members they had. The only reply they received was that they would be communicated with in due course, which is still the case.

The grocers' assistants believe that this latest act of treachery should awaken all unions affiliated to the Workers' Council as to the value of the class-traits that are sitting on that Council. The present officials of the Transport Union, all through the years since 1913, have been betraying the workers from the first act of treachery in taking the money of the starving men and women and children down to the present week, and the grocers' assistants state that this is now come for all unionmen, with any spark of solidarity, to break away from that Council that is fostering scabs and blacklegs.

The men on strike are fully confident of winning out within the next few days, and the assistants acknowledge that the withdrawal of the Workers' Union men has greatly aided them in the strike, and will tend towards a quick victory.

All men and women still involved are fully determined to continue this struggle on behalf of the female assistants to the bitter end.

Though the police in the city have not interfered so much in this strike as in other ones now in progress, still they have not been idle. In the Howth branch of Messrs. Findlars, the motor driver—a W.U. man—was withdrawn and on Sunday one of the Civic Guards out of the local barracks went into Findlars and drove the motorvan around the village, delivering the provisions, excusing himself on the grounds that he could not see the people starving. We would suggest that this act of scabbery might merit the attention of the responsible authorities. There should be a limit even to police scabbery.



We unfortunately omitted the above photograph from the group of photographs published last week of men who were killed in 1916. This is the photograph of James Fox, who was killed at Stephens' Green during the fighting in Easter Week. He was a son of Pat Fox, Drumree, Co. Meath, and was barely sixteen years of age when he met his death. He was under the command of Michael Mallin and was struck down in the retreat from the Green to the College of Surgeons.

"SOLUS FLATHAS DO."

Lake! Money sent to uphold men in a strike denied them by the men with whom you are now associating.

How long are the members of the Distributive Workers' Union going to allow the likes of you, Senator Farren, and William O'Brien to make scabs of them? How long? We do not know, but this we are sure of that somewhere, some day, sometime, there will come a day of reckoning, then the men and women whom the erstwhile O'Brien, Johnson, Mortimer, Farren clique have betrayed time and again, will make the balance even.

Yes! Lake; it is just as bad to scab at the ballot box as to scab on the industrial field. Open confession is good for the soul, but why not reverse the statement, Lake, and still further better the condition of your soul?

many hold-ups and bank robberies going on, and perhaps the C.I.D. would be better engaged in paying attention to this nest of vipers than in aiding Fitzpatrick by guarding the blacklegs he has got engaged. Anyway, why doesn't Cosgrave and his Government, if they are demobilised Free State soldiers, send them back to where they came from.

Saklatvala to Speak in Dublin

On Sunday next Saklatvala will speak at two meetings in the city of Dublin, one in O'Connell Street in the morning, and the second one in the Mansion House after tea.

Saklatvala is recognised all over the world as the mouthpiece of the people of India; in fact he is often called "The Voice of India." This man has taken the fight for India's emancipation, politically and economically, right into the heart of the enemy's camp, by contesting Battersea at the different general elections held during the last few years, and has won the seat time after time. At all these contests he has openly announced that his sole reason for seeking election was for the purpose of keeping India's demand for freedom continually before the British working class, in the British House of Commons.

At his meetings on Sunday he will draw closer the bonds of brotherhood between the workers of India and Ireland, who are fellow-victims of that world octopus—the British Empire.

QUETLY FORGOTTEN.

Interest in the political prisoners in England, Ireland and Scotland has again died down, to re-awaken in another short burst which, lasting some few days, will slowly and quietly fade away.

If any tangible work is going to be accomplished in the direction of winning release for these men, then steady and persistent work must be undertaken. Pious resolutions, lists of names, and noise shouting and speechifying will never disturb the sleep of the powers that be in England, Ireland and Scotland.

Nothing has occurred during the past week in connection with the Habeas Corpus case being fought in the English Courts on behalf of one of the political prisoners in Maidstone Gaol. This case, apart from its bearing upon the prisoners, will be one of the most interesting law cases ever argued, as it will involve the whole status of the Northern Government and its position within the United Kingdom and the Empire.

AMUSEMENTS AND SCABS.

Matters in general concerning the Twelfth Theatre are more than quiet at present, but many rumours are about, one indicating that Manager Jones is considering the proposition that a change of residence is advisable; however, it is merely a rumour. We wonder is there a blood relationship between this worthy gentleman and the commercial "nap" who is the cause of the trouble in the Shell-Mex Oil Co. The "doings" of these two cast a sad reflection on the name of Jones and are not calculated to enhance the flavour of the leak in Dublin.

Though O'Connell Street on Easter Monday was filled by one enormous queue waiting to enter the different cinemas, it was noticeable that the queue outside the Corinthian might have been considerably increased before it attained a respectable size.

Scabbery doesn't pay, and no clean man or woman will venture near this cinema staffed by scabs.

SAY, PAINTERS—WHAT ABOUT IT?

Information has been laid at this office that the girls employed in the bar of the Queen's Theatre, who are alleged to be members of the O'Brien-Farrah outfit, once the I.T. & G.W.U. have scabbed on the Painters and French Polishers by re-varnishing and polishing the counter in the bar of that theatre.

If it is true, what are the Painters' Union going to do about it? Haven't they members walking the streets looking for work, who might have spent some days on this job in the O.U.'s, have scabbed on a little bit? We repeat—What is the Painters' Union going to do about it.

Labour Party Conference in England.

The annual conference of the Independent Labour Party of England has just finished its session for 1925. Each year this party becomes more divorced from the rank and file of Labour, which it claims to represent in the political field.

They join the I.L.P. but still are in the majority of cases. Liberals at heart, and effect of the Labour Party's policy has already been sufficient to cause a serious rupture within the Parliamentary ranks of the party.

The time of this year's conference is that of any well-ordered middle-class political party. Restraint in thoughts, words and actions was the whole keynote of the conference, and hypocrisy the cloak covering its defects and failings.

One interesting interlude took place when the report of the Finance Inquiry Committee on the problem of taking ownership of industry was presented.

The two ways of obtaining control and ownership were considered—compensation and confiscation. The majority report favoured compensation of owners, based on the following reasons: (a) it would be just as regards different kinds of capital; (b) it would cause a serious economic disturbance; and (c) it would strengthen opposition to Socialism.

Three more childish reasons could hardly have been selected. Surely it is not the work of socialists to see that justice be done to capitalists, and if any socialist who believes that socialism will become a fact without a serious economic disturbance, he is only blinding himself or attempting to blind other people.

The arguments advanced in favour of compensation were equally as bad. Hugh Dalton, who moved the adoption of the report, referred to the four and a half million members of the co-operative societies who are nominally small capitalists, and said that these people, most of whom are tradesmen, would object to confiscation which would involve the loss of their savings.

Teachers' Congress.

The Congress at Belfast strongly evidences the growing discontent among the rank and file of the teaching profession. For many years the status of the teacher has been a burning question in the country and up to the advent of the Free State was one of the steepest arguments against Government by England.

What the future holds for the teachers depends on themselves alone. Like their fellow-workers in other occupations, they will get that measure of justice to which their determination entitles them. It is unfortunate for the teachers that they have been induced to submit to a policy of retreat all along the line.

Complaint has been made by one of the Irish Labour Party that the Government have not received from Labour the support it should. For our part we do not see how the role of ally could be improved on.

PERSONNEL OF DUBLIN COMMITTEE DISPROVES ALLEGATIONS MADE.

"American- Irish must give more plentifully if the intense suffering of people on the West Coast (of Ireland) is to be relieved."

The above is an extract from the speech delivered by Mary MacSwiney on St. Patrick's Day in the Civic Auditorium. Last week Miss MacSwiney said the stories about the famine were part of the British propaganda. We always did think that it was difficult to understand women.

Workers' International Relief.

We received the sum of £80 too late for insertion in our usual weekly list in last issue. However, we were able to get it inserted in stop-press, although it was inadvertently acknowledged above the name of P. Larkin instead of that of the Workers' International Relief, to which it was sent by the Glasgow Committee.

The mail brings us letters of thanks as well as appeals for assistance every day. The W.I.R. continues to be of great value to these suffering victims, but more is needed. We repeat our standing invitation to all trade unions, co-operative and other working-class bodies to come in and help the W.I.R. Relief, acknowledged now in every country as a valuable auxiliary to the workers in their struggles against capitalism and its attendant evil conditions.

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes 'Daily Herald' reader, Miss M. Sheppard, M. S. Sheppard, etc.

Received from Mrs. J. F. Kelly, The McSwiney Club, Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.A., per Mrs. Green, 22 Bundles of Clothing and Boots.

FURTHER LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE IRISH FAMINE BUND.

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes 'FROM APRIL 1st', 'Battersea No. 2 Branch', 'A. E. B. W.', etc.

Total £79 2s 1d. Grand Total £166 15s 7d. Previously Acknowledged 839 9s 4d. Total to date £1,006 4s 11d.

Easter Week 1916—1925!

By ROBERT SEWART.

"Ireland a Nation?" "The land of Ireland, from the centre to the sea, the inalienable right and possession of the people of Ireland."

The fight for the freedom of Ireland must be joined to the fight for the subject class within Ireland, that is, the working class. The freedom of Ireland can only be a shadow of the real thing unless the working class also is made free.

The working class are the incorruptible interior of the fight for Irish freedom.

An Irish culture for Irish men and women within free Ireland, the ancient land of the Gael. Such was the principles and ideas which animated the varying degrees of intensity the participants in the rising of 1916, that ringing challenge to the might of the imperialist rulers who had by one means or another held Ireland in subjection (never without protest) through seven agonising centuries.

This attitude has never been understood by the Philistines within Imperialism, whether of the old bourgeoisie order, the Balfours and Curzons, or the new bourgeoisie order typified by Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald in Britain, and President Cosgrave and Tom Johnson in Ireland.

It is tragic but true that former Republicans are now His Majesty's Ministers of State, or tame T.D.s in an impotent Free State Parliament.

Fraticide all this is the spectacle of an Irish-Labour Party which has condoned executions as villainous as were those of Easter 1916! What James Connolly would think of a party that condoned the deliberate murder of Trade Unionists, while claiming to represent the principles for which he lived and died, need not be laboured.

The Ireland to-day reflects confusion in the ranks. Just as Ireland of 1916 did. The men who fought and died for the Republic in Easter Week had differing views of what that Republic might become, but they fought and died together, glorifying Ireland by their fight, restoring the ancient belief in a free country and teaching above all the salutary lesson, that neither idealism, nor bravery, neither poets, historians, scholars, nor military generals can free Ireland from British Imperialism, unless and until the great mass of the working class are active participants in the struggle.

The years between Easter Week of 1916 and Easter Week, 1925 have all served to further emphasise that fact. The rising in Easter Week, glorious as it was, and glorious as its memory ever will remain, was delayed participation in divisions in the Republican ranks, but none in consequence of the indifference of the masses. There was no party of the working class. There was no disciplined organic leadership, no real policy for the masses.

So Ireland must learn its lesson. If Ireland would be free the working class must be free. To free the working class a party of the working class is needed. Free State, Republic, and Labour—all of these by their actions have proved unable to carry on the struggle of behalf of our country or our class.

There must be a Workers' Party, not merely to carry on tradition of the Republicanism of Easter Week, but to educate, organise and lead the masses in the fight against Imperialism.

A Workers' Party must unite not phrase-mongers nor mere flag-wavers. But the active fighting Ireland elements of the Irish working class over all Ireland. These elements are to be found in the Trade Unions, in the Workers' Union they are especially strong, they are to be found amongst the Republicans. Once again forward for Ireland; emblazon the heroic fight of 1916. Remember the glories past by fighting for the glorious future!

A QUERY RE THE MILLS BOMB.

"What purpose has Senator Foran in sending the Mills' Bomb down the quays? Is it to collect amber necklaces for Parkinson's 'selected,' and did he expect to find them at Murphy's boat, and what does he think of the result, because he should know quite well that no amber necklaces will be obtained by any Mills' Bomb at that boat?"

What Does England Want with India?

SHE WANTS CHEAP LABOUR. 74d. For 15 Hours Per Day.

Many people often wonder why England continues to keep her hold on India, and a little investigation reveals more than sufficient reasons.

A decade ago the English occupation of India was explained on the grounds that the cotton mills of Manchester required raw cotton from India, but that explanation is no longer good. India at present is one of the chief rivals of Manchester in the cotton industry, its capitalists quickly realised that it was cheaper to create mills in India and manufacture the cotton fabrics in the country where the cotton was grown, rather than send it on the long journey to England for manufacture.

But apart from the question of transportation a more vital one has arisen, one much more closely connected with the working class. The difference between the wages and hours of work existing in India and Manchester is so great that no comparison is possible. Indian mill workers receive the same wages for a day's work as Manchester workers receive for an hour's work, and after the war, when the slump came, an immediate start was made to erect mills in India. These mills being right in the heart of the cotton-growing provinces and using probably the cheapest labour in the world, quickly became serious rivals to Manchester. At present they can not only under-sell the Manchester mills in the world market, but they are paying dividends amounting to 50% and 60%, roughly the same as, large as the Manchester mills.

What has taken place in the cotton industry also occurred in the steel industry. After the war the steel industries throughout the whole world were in a perilous condition. Since 1920, the English steel industries have discharged hundreds of thousands of men.

England suffers from over-production and under-consumption. The total capital of Indian iron, ship-building and engineering business is £194,225,532, of which £43,257,186 is situated in India and £151,766,346 elsewhere. These can be classified as Iron, Steel and Shipbuilding—77 factories Engineering—132 Iron concerns.

Practically the whole of these industries are controlled by foreign capitalists. The following is a list of well-known firms who have built factories in India: Bengal Iron and Steel £2,500,000 Matter and Platt £1,606,970 Brunner, Mond and Co. £15,000,000 Corfield Steel Corporation £2,353,533 Cammell Laird and Co. £4,500,000 Stoward and Lloyds £1,100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Co. £29,523,960 Vickers, Ltd. £26,500,000

The Workers. In the steel and iron industries 750,000 persons are employed at present; out of that 94,204 (10,669 women and 8,600 children) are working in iron industries. The working hours in India are frightfully long. The report of Indian factory labour shows that— 17 or 18 hours a day in engineering factories; 14 to 15 hours a day in the textile industry; and 14 to 15 hours a day in the iron and steel industry.

The majority of factories have no Sunday closing. The average weight of the Indian workman is 109.92 lbs., while the average weight of prisoners in jail (except political prisoners) is 115.08 lbs.

The wages in the steel industries of India are from 74d. to 1s. 4d. per day. These are facts which reveal the terrible plight of the Indian working class. More might be given explaining England's occupation, but only a certain amount of knowledge can be assimilated at a time. On Sunday a man who is better fitted to talk of these matters than any other living man will present the case for the Indian-working class and explain the whole history of British Imperialism in India. This man is Shakti Chandra—the Voice of India—representative of Battersea, London, in the Parliament of His Imperial Majesty George V., King-Emperor of India, Defender of the Faith, and last but not least King of Ireland in two episodes.

THE NATIONAL BOXING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE CLUB.

Great progress is being made by the club and the membership is growing rapidly. On Wednesday night Battling Brannigan of Watkford attended the club and was suggested ten or twelve rounds with different members. Brannigan, who has become an honorary member, will complete his training at the gymnasium in preparation for his fight on Saturday night. The matchmaking for the forthcoming tournament is well in hands, and next week full details will be published.

"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

—James Fintan Lalor.



Edited by Jim Larkin.

Who is it speaks of defeat?
I tell you a cause like ours:
Is greater than defeat can
know—
It is the power of powers,
As surely as the earth rolls
round,
As surely as the glorious sun
Brings the great world moon
a wave
Must our Cause be won.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1925.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

SAKLATVALA TIGHTENS THE BONDS OF BROTHERHOOD BETWEEN INDIA AND IRELAND.

Led by the Fintan Lalor Pipers and the No. 1 Pipe and Drum Band of the Workers' Union, the working class of Dublin paraded from Beresford Place in thousands to welcome S. Saklatvala, M.P., "The Voice of India."

O'Connell Street was the venue of a meeting of ten thousand, over which John Lawlor presided. The Chairman made fervent reference to the heroes of Easter Week and called on Bob Stewart, who said only a few words. "1916," he said, "had an immense significance not only for Ireland, but for the international working class. There is not now a country in the world in which working class leaders do not pay particular attention to the lessons of Easter Week; and in fact these lessons are better understood outside than inside of Ireland. The most significant lesson to be learned is not from the sterling heroism and bravery of the men who risked all and gave all in that struggle, but rather the complete lack of preparation on the part of the great mass of the Irish working class, which caused them to act the part of spectators instead of participators. Brave men are always needed, but brave men will be wasted if we have not a clearly defined policy."

Then Saklatvala, who was the principal speaker of the day, addressed the huge assembly. He said that in itself it is a sign of hopefulness to see thousands of workers assembled at a great meeting, but a mere counting of faces is not enough, and until we learn to do things ourselves and not leave the winning of freedom to a few leaders, we will be simply a lot of hopeless "nugs".

It is all very well to pay lip respect and render lip homage to the memory of men who believed in us and for our sake made the supreme sacrifice, but if we say these men were right, we must keep alive the spirit with which they fought; if the principles for which they stood were right, then let us remain true to these principles; if for seven hundred years our people fought and sighed and moaned, it is our duty to do the same and to keep on the path to freedom. We have got to find human freedom, not in the sense that makes for national leaders, but in the sense that makes for freedom of the people in their homes. "You are not free—you are never free when you are in the rent collector coming to your door to demand extortionate rent that you may stay in the miserable shelters provided for you; when you are free all will have homes as commodious and good as human science can make them and as only a few money-bags possess to-day."

The speaker then told his hearers that the only process by which they would come into their own would be by fighting for what should belong to them. "You are supposed to be free," he said. "You have an army and the British Navy and the British Air Force for your protection for your happiness, and when starvation attacks your working class homes you cannot protect the lives of those who starve. It is the same with your work, your food, your clothes, your wages, your medical services, your educational facilities for your children. You have got to work and stop working just as the capitalist class does. These things are not freedom and are caused by your not realising the factors which create the conditions, and not realising them, you do not fight against them."

Referring to the lying propaganda used by capitalists against working class organisations, to the effect that they are against religion, Comrade Saklatvala said that far from being what capitalists describe as "enemies of religion," we demand the true application of religious teaching to working class life. "Religion says 'Thou shalt not kill'—and yet Statesmen and Army Generals kill by the million and that is called supreme virtue. Religion says 'Thou shalt not steal'—and yet if we steal under the Imperialist laws of Limited Liability Companies, we are simply enterprising people. These

things of the working class movement want reversed and we demand that religion be truly applied."

The subject nations of the British Empire had always looked on Ireland as a friend, and had found courage in Ireland's fight against Imperialism, but since the "Treaty" had been made to operate, these subject peoples are entitled to look on the Irish as participators in their subjection, as willing allies of Imperial England in torturing India, Egypt and the others. Long ago, our people may have, through ignorance, helped England in her wars in India, but now it is done willingly as a part of the British Empire, and Indians are entitled to say now that the Irish people have sold them to British Imperialism.

Therefore, let Irish workers combine together and refuse to be any longer willing participators in the subjection of India for the British Empire.

Many workers think that these evils from which we suffer may be remedied

as they have done us, and if we decide, as we must decide, that they have done us no wrong, let us refuse to raise an arm against them. Then let us ask who is responsible for our lack of food and clothing, for our children being without sufficient education and without proper advantage, and when we find an answer, let us go to them and say "Force or no force, Parliament or no Parliament, get out of the way of human happiness."

We began this meeting in memory of the heroes of 1916, and let us take a solemn pledge in our hearts that we will not betray the cause for which they died. We have no right to pretend to be their followers if we adhere to those who will lead us into blind alleys and will teach us to obey the capitalist class. We may be told to act constitutionally, that which suits the capitalist class is known as constitutional, and that which is allied to our interests is revolutionary.

At the meeting held in the Mansion

The Gutter Press of Dublin

On Sunday, O'Connell Street was blocked with the working people of the city of Dublin, who gathered from all quarters of the city in the hope of obtaining a message of hope and inspiration from the speeches of the men announced to speak at the meeting.

It seems that through unforeseen circumstances Jim Larkin was forced to remain in London and speak in Battersea. But other speakers were present, who caused writers on the daily Press of this city to tax their capacity for lying and distortion to the utmost.

Saklatvala, Labour M.P. for Battersea, must certainly have given out much food for thought to the inhabitants of this city and country of

that can find no rival across Channel in the newspapers. The immediate object of the "Independent" in this holding up of the cross-channel papers to the eyes of virtuous people whose native modesty has been outraged (so say the "Independent") is for the purpose of reducing the circulation of these English papers in order that the Sunday edition of the "Independent" (Liar) may acquire more readers.

The general object of this foul propaganda, especially that directed against workmen and their organisations, is to keep the Common People continually divided and their viewpoint distorted. This paper, the "Independent," representing the vested interest of the blood pirates of this country has proven itself on more than one occasion to be one of the most unscrupulous of the gutter Press of the capitalist system.

In 1916, nothing would satisfy it but to have the blood of the men who had attempted to rid this country of the mental and moral hyperis which has been the curse of this country for centuries.

The "Irish Times" pigny edition of "The Bloody Old Times" of England sees nothing in the speech of Saklatvala but devastation, misery and want. Like the "Independent," it is blind to the degradation and misery, premature death and physical degeneracy occurring in the country of which Saklatvala is a native—India. These two rags naturally strive at all possible times and opportunities to kill and smother the anti-Imperialism which Saklatvala voices, knowing that if a basic understanding is once arrived at between the oppressed peoples, black, white and yellow, who are being exploited in the interest of the gang whom the "Independent" and "Times" represent, such an understanding will eventually bring about the downfall of the bloodiest Empire the world has ever known. The fall of this Empire would mean that the brave generals of the Cowan type—the greatest general since Moses—and the officers of the Demistoun type—who have lately given the common people, through the columns of these dirty rags, an inkling of what "Society" is—they would have to go to work, which would not leave them leisure in which to provide scandals for the scandal-loving Press.



Portion of the great crowd assembled in O'Connell Street on Sunday.

by Parliamentary measures, and that by this means working class freedom may be attained, forgetting that the Parliamentary system was started by the capitalist class and that it is used as an instrument for keeping the workers in subjection. We all agree that housing conditions are bad, that working class conditions of life are bad and must be improved, but they cannot be improved by Parliamentarianism, they can only be improved by the working class seizing control of the means of production and distribution and administering them in the interests of the working class.

Then why do we enter Parliament? "Suppose," said the speaker, "that there is a man with a club or a revolver and that he knocks down every unarmed person he meets, is it not the duty of those people who are his victims to combine against him and deprive him of his weapon?" Well, Parliament is that weapon which the capitalists use to keep the workers in subjection, and workers go into that Parliament, not to make peace with their enemy, not to carry on the capitalists game, but to deprive him of that weapon—to destroy the Parliament of the master class. If we didn't do that, we wouldn't be in Parliament and who give an exaggerated view to everything that happens in Parliament, would never learn that it is the instrument of capitalism."

Therefore, let us unite together, in the name of the men and women of all classes, and if we are asked to fight against another people, let us ask ourselves what wrong

there is on the evening of the same day, Comrade Saklatvala, who had to leave for England, spoke very briefly. He had told his hearers in the morning that it is their duty to remain true to that for which the men of Easter Week died, and he now proceeded to show by what means we should best prove our loyalty.

"There is," he said, "hardly any doubt as to what the people want—the people have got to live on food which grows on land, and therefore naturally the people want the land. But the land of Ireland will not be handed over willingly to the people—those who presently possess the land will resist. The people want good homes, but the capitalist in whom, under the present system, lies the power to give good homes, will not build good homes and forego the profits which he presently draws from the slim dwellings of the workers. However," said the speaker, "it is not for us to abuse these capitalists—it is rather for us to imitate them, and as they got what they wanted, let us get what we want. We will be told that they got what they have by their brain work, but it cannot be suggested that those who make articles of furniture, who build houses, who produce all the most useful things in life do not use their brains."

The facts are that society is divided into two classes, one of which uses its brain and muscle to produce food, clothing and shelter, and the other which uses its brain to rob the worker. If we think that by passing pious resolutions we will remedy this, we are living in moonshine.

Even the "Irish Times," prototype of the "Times" of England what Bradlaugh called "The Bloody Old Times," together with the "Irish Independent" (Liar), thought fit to devote some columns to a vilification of Saklatvala and the falsification of his speech.

In its issue for Monday of this week, the "Independent" (Liar) informs all and sundry that the Red Menace is being backed by millions of pounds from Moscow. In another portion of the paper, the credibility of the people is played upon with a story of how the Bolsheviks have ruined Russia and as a consequence the Russian people are starving. How a country and a people who are in the grip of starvation can furnish millions and millions of pounds to carry on international propaganda is for the "Independent" (Liar) to explain.

The same rag is also publishing loud mouthing about the stream of filthy and immoral papers now coming into the country, and in the same issue wherein it degrades this class of literature, it reviews a book entitled "Kept," a story similar to the recent Demistoun-Cowan scandal which was lately tried in the British Courts—the same story but with a wealth of detail added. And the indecent details in the English Press, denounced by the "Independent," are never too indecent for to be used when a story against the Soviet Government is required; when alleged happenings are published

the reports of the Cowan scandal should help to open the eyes of the unfortunate dupes who, at the time of the Great War, went out to Flanders in millions to uphold the honour of the foul growth known as British Imperialism. It may also open the eyes of the starving unemployed—where the wind in whose stomachs whistles "God Save the King"—as to the class of animal they were supposed to recognise as "superior officers." It will also be a revelation to the women who are the mothers of those who died as to the kind of creature they allowed their sons to sacrifice their blood for in an effort to uphold an Empire which is the backbone of a system wherein the degenerate prostitutes, political and otherwise, the senseless duke, the imbecile dukes and generals, brainless princes muddle through a debauched and luxurious life at the expense of the working class.

The daily Press of this and other countries is fearful of national and international solidarity of the working class becoming understood and being put into practice, which would result in the utter degenerate, moiled class having to go to work like the common dukes and duchesses and other parasites were forced to do when the Russian People took charge of that part of the earth known as Russia. But not all the foul and filthy and lying news that a brutal and degenerate capitalist class publish for the sake of profits will be able to keep the mind of the People from the real issue—that issue based upon the right of every human being, man and woman to live and work out their own destiny. SIMON PETER.

Lest We Forget

The International Class War Prisoners' Aid is an organisation of workers which has its sections in all countries. Its Headquarters are in the city of Moscow under the banner of the working class. Its Executive Committees, Nationally and Internationally, are composed of workers and proven fighters in the struggles of subject peoples and of the working class.

Its aim is to succour and protect the fighters for working-class freedom and to assist the dependents of those who are imprisoned in the Bastilles and Dungeons of Capitalism for their working class activity.

Membership is open to all who accept its objects and who pay the minimum contribution of one penny per month.

Its members are expected to be active in the places where they work to enlist sympathy and support for prisoners in all lands.

In the years before the Imperialist war that shook Capitalist Europe to its foundations there was no such organisation as the International Class War Prisoners' Aid, working on an international scale. From time to time, in the midst of fierce industrial struggles when working class leaders and rank and file fighters were put behind prison bars, local, district, and sometimes National appeals were made and funds were raised to assist the defence or succour the dependents of victims, as in Dublin, on the Clyde, at Belfast, Liverpool, and elsewhere.

Valuable as these efforts were, the years following the war when Capitalism became more desperate and inhuman in its treatment of the working class, showed them to be quite inadequate for the needs of the present and the future struggles and revolutionary upheavals facing the working class.

We live in the Imperialist epoch of Capitalism when the social system is tottering and unstable at the best, and when even greater masses of the working class are being bludgeoned into the acceptance of the most terrible conditions of poverty and slavery.

In its terror, Capitalism and the Governments of Capitalism turn with wolfish ferocity on the leading sections of the working class.

In every country in Europe the tale of this increasing savagery is told by the victims of the "White Terror."

For the workers there is no justice in the Capitalist courts, although through the efforts of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid the glaring partiality and iniquity of such courts has been exposed, as in Esthonia, Germany, America, Finland, England, Ireland, and elsewhere.

In the prisons of Europe, sixty thousand men, women and boys are wearing their lives away serving life sentences or terms of many years imprisonment for daring to rebel against the starvation and misery to which their class is being subjected.

Within the British Empire the suppression of Communist and Workers' Parties has become a commonplace. In India it is a crime to organise the working class.

In India even the Nationalist Party has seventy-two of its members imprisoned without trial.

In Britain, Emergency Powers Acts can be utilised to enable the Government to turn legality into conspiracy by a stroke of the pen.

The miners' strike of 1921 exposed the real character of the British Courts when eighty members of the Communist Party were imprisoned for participating on behalf of the miners.

In Ireland, previous to the 1916 Rising, many a hard industrial battle had its accompaniment of prison and hardship for the working class fighters. The savagery of the repression after 1916 taught Irish workers what to expect whenever they seriously challenged Capitalist Imperialism.

The Pogroms in Belfast, deliberately engineered to smash working class organisation and to frighten those who could not be bribed or corrupted, had its counterpart in the terror of the Black and Tans, the British Fascisti, to be followed by the more sinister Irish Fascisti of the Free State itself with its hangings, torturings, burnings, and organised murder.

With the break up of the purely Nationalist opposition to British Imperialism, new tools are being forged by the lackeys of Imperialism, and special legislation like the Treason Act is to be held over the heads of the working class fighting against starvation conditions. Bribes and special conditions are given or promised to selected sections

like Ex-Service men to divide them from their fellow-workers.

Gunmen and hired thugs are to be used when the ordinary process of extraordinary law even is too slow.

In such a situation the pressing need of such an organisation as the International Class War Prisoners' Aid is all too evident.

Already it is known all over the Continent of Europe as the International Red Aid, and many a thousand prisoners are cheered in the knowledge that while they are inside for the workers, that the International working class is not being allowed to forget them in the loneliness of the cells to which the rigour of Capitalism has condemned them.

In Ireland the International Class War Prisoners' Aid has been welcomed and hundreds have already joined our ranks because their experience of the past bids them prepare for troubles in the future.

The Irish Workers know that in British prisons there are still being kept in bondage many soldiers of the Irish Republic, who have been betrayed by their former comrades who are now their gaolers.

What is the attitude of the International Class War Prisoners' Aid to these prisoners?

Does it recognise them as Class War Prisoners, or can it assume any obligation to them?

The answer is plain: that the International Class War Prisoners' Aid has

Workers' International Relief.

Our list of contributors is a lengthy one this week, as it includes those for weeks ending 15th and 22nd April from the British Office. The International and working-class character of our work is indicated by the donations from Russian Soviet employees of £57 8s. 2d. on the 15th and £50 on the 22nd April. Another important and pleasing feature is the number of Trade Union Branches contributing. In an interesting letter Mr. A. T. Murphy, Secretary of Croydun Branch, Electrical Trades Union, informs us that his branch has unanimously decided to levy its members for our relief. Another very pleasing letter containing a cheque for three pounds and good wishes for our humanitarian work has come from the Catholic Working Men's Club and Institut Maesteg, South Wales. Dublin shopkeepers are also contributing, although very slowly, and thanks is very much due to Mrs. Farrelly, Miss Mullah, Miss Kennedy and Mrs. Garvie for devoting their spare time to shop collecting.

Received at 26 Bedford Row, London.

Table listing donors and amounts: King's Cliff W.C.G. £ 8 s. d. 0 11 0; Battersea 2 Branch, A.E.U. 0 10 0; E. Pountney (collecting card) 0 5 0; A. S. Westlake 0 5 0; Glasgow Branch Saddlers and General Leather Workers 0 5 0.

Table listing donors and amounts: Area No. 8 T. & G.W.U. 0 13 6; Cardiff C.P. (collecting card) 2 0 0; All-Russian Union of Soviet Employees 50 0 0; Ashton-Field Branch Lanarkshire and Cheshire Miners' Federation 2 0 0; Hastings Branch N.A.S. of Op. House and Ship Painters and Decorators 0 10 0; Wolverhampton N. C. L. Co. (collection) 1 8 0; N. F. Chandlin 0 3 0; Mrs. E. K. Bellamy 0 10 0; Lordship Lane W.C.G. 0 5 6; Wilton Lodge D.M.A. 5 0 0; N.U.D.A.W. (retiring collection) 6 3 3; Wood Green Branch A.E.U. 0 5 0; Hornsey Branch W.C.G. 0 10 0; Derby 3 Branch A.E.U. 0 7 6; S. Norwood W.C.G. 2 0 0; Brighton S.S.S. 0 10 0; St. Thomas W.C.G. 0 10 0; J. McIntyre 0 10 0; N.A.S. Op. House and Ship Painters and Decorators, per C. S. Taylor 0 10 0; Eccles C.P. (collecting card) 0 15 1; Proceeds of Football Match (Chopwell White Star and Chopwell Rangers) 6 10 0; Tottenham C.P. (col. card) 0 18 0; Rose Trueman (col. card) 1 5 0; Tottenham Branch N.A.F.T.A. 1 0 0; E. Cartex (collecting card) 4 10 0; Castleford Branch N.A.U. Life Assurance Workers 0 3 0; Cadoxton Branch W.C.G. 0 10 0; Nottingham C.P. (col. card) 0 13 6; Rosyth Dockyard Recreation Club 15 0 0.

Not £50—but £5 BUT—STILL BEER, BEER, AND MORE BEER.

The Editor, "Irish Worker". Dear Comrade—I have read in last week's "Irish Worker" an article under the heading "Fifty Pounds for Beer—Ask Cackle". Now, I do not intend to dispute the £50 10s. for beer in the North Louth area—that is a matter for the North Louth workers themselves and for which M. P. Whittle will have to answer for in the right time and in the right place in the very near future. In reference to the Drogheda area and its £50 for beer, I want to say it is a deliberate lie and no one knows better than M. P. Whittle himself. For your information, Mr. Editor, and your readers throughout the country, I would like to state that the expenses for refreshments in the Drogheda area did not exceed £5, as most of the refreshments, consisting of tea and sandwiches, were supplied free by the workers themselves. How long our well given this same publicity in your next issue as you gave M. P. Whittle in your last. Yours fraternally, PARK BYRNE, V. C. Drogheda Workers' Council.

Our correspondent is evidently under the impression that M. P. Whittle was responsible for the publication of the article referred to. Whittle knew absolutely nothing about the publication of the article or the statement of expenses. The latter came into our possession through an outside source, and we, having received it, were in duty bound to make it public in order that the working class of this country might have knowledge of the way in which their money is squandered and wasted.

Mr. Byrne takes issue on the question of £50 for refreshments in the Drogheda area and places the figure at £5. Mr. Byrne is Vice-Chairman of the Drogheda Workers' Council and considers himself competent to decide what money O'Shannon spent on refreshments. If Mr. Byrne is in such a position of knowledge and in view of his position in the labour movement, we are curious as to his reason for not ensuring that the figure £5 was put down in the expenses account, and why he did not correct the figures when he found the wrong figures had been given. If he knew the amount was wrong, why did he not correct it? If he did not know, why does he correct now? He is supposedly guarding the interests of the working class, yet he allows a question which involves the possible misappropriation of £45 belonging to the workers to pass without correction.

As to whether £50 or £5 is correct, we personally favour the latter, knowing "Cackle" and his previous records (£28 bad debt for hotel expenses, for which he was declared bankrupt). But admitting £5 to be correct we notice that Mr. Byrne does not enlighten us as to what it was spent on, in fact he even fails to deny it was spent on beer, beer, and more beer, and for refreshments of such a nature. £5 we agree would be an exceedingly small sum to fight an election on—for "Cackle."—Ed. I.W.



Another view of Sunday's great meeting.

already assisted them to some extent and will continue to do so where circumstances permit and resources are available.

The International Class War Prisoners' Aid recognises that these prisoners were fighters against Imperialism, the common enemy of subject peoples and the working class. It, nevertheless, urges that the first responsibility towards such prisoners and their dependents rests upon the Parties in whose cause and at whose orders they risked their lives and liberty.

The International Class War Prisoners' Aid invites all Irish workers and sympathisers with the working class to enroll in the International Class War Prisoners' Aid.

To-day it is the turn of our brothers in other lands; to-morrow it may be ours.

Rally to the organised defence of the Class War Prisoners victims of Capitalist brutality.

Rally to the fighters for freedom from Imperialist bondage.

Down with Class Justice, Class Murder, and Rapine.

Fight for the women and children of your class.

Join Now. Canvass your mates. Make the Irish Section the strongest Section of the

INTERNATIONAL CLASS WAR PRISONERS' AID.

Join to-day. Full information from: Secretary, Irish Section, I.C.W.P.A., (Room No. 2) 47 Parnell Square, Dublin.

Table listing donors and amounts: Durham W.C.G. 0 9 6; Greenwich 2 Branch, A.E.U. 0 5 0; Stoneymun L.L.P. (col. card) 1 5 0; East-End Carvers Branch, N.A.F.T.A. 0 10 0; Collection—employees of Soviet Institutions 51 8 2; Employees of Centrosjojus 8 1 6; Empoyees Electrical Dept., J. Stone & Co. 3 0 0; Dundee C.P. (collection) 5 8 0; Sympathiser 1 0 0; D. Wightman (collecting card) 0 11 0; T. & G.W.U., Battersea Branch Dundee C.P. (collecting card) 1 6 0; N.A.F.T.A. Pianoforte Workers, Branch 159 4 5 0; R. Lewis 0 1 6; N.U.G.M.W., Canning Town 0 5 0; N.U.D.A.W., Walkden Branch 1 0 0; A.E.U., London South L.E. 127 Ordinance Place W.C.G. 0 2 6; N.A.F.T.A., Birmingham 0 10 0; J. W. Mellor 0 5 0; Charlton Village W.C.G. 0 10 0; Staff at Head Office, N.F.B.T.O. 0 5 0; Tottenham T.C. and C.L.P. 1 5 0; R. W. G. Waters (col. card) 0 10 0; Hugh Adney 4 0 4; A. C. 0 4 0; S.W. London Nat. Soc. Foundry Workers 0 10 0; Lavender Hill W.C.G. 2 0 0; A. Gilles 0 2 0; A. Terry 0 1 0; Children of St. Mary's Church, Traiden 5 0 0; Bournemouth 1 Branch N.A.S. Op. House and Ship Painters and Decorators 0 7 6; Wingate Lodge D.M.A. 1 0 0; Wheatley Hill Lodge D.M.A. 3 3 0.

Collection taken at Nat. Conference of W.I.R. at Battersea Town Hall 13 13 7; Eccles L.P. 0 10 0; West London C.P. (col. card) 3 9 8; Nat. Union-Sheet Metal Wkrs. A.C. 1 0 0; Ladyburn W.C.G. 0 5 0; Lizzie Lodge D.M.A. 0 10 0; Springburn D.L.P. 0 5 0; Southwark 1 N.U.G.M.W. 1 0 8; Crawley and Hild W.C.G. 0 5 0; Rowlands Hill Lodge D.M.A. 1 0 0; Proceeds of Concert, Hackney & Stoke Newington C.P. and Stoke Newington L.P. 5 9 0; Watford W.I.R. (street coll.) 10 1 7; Workers at Western Electric Co. (collecting card per C. Johns) 1 17 1; Dr. Dunstan 1 0 0; David Proudfoot (coll. card) 0 8 0; Work and District Branch, N.U.D.A.W. 1 0 0; Welling Women's Labour Soc. 0 6 3; Maesteg L.L.P. (collection at Soerms Concert) 2 5 0; Slaithwaite Socialist Club and Institute Ltd. 1 0 0; Manchester Polishers Branch 1 12 N.A.F.T.A. 2 0 0; N. Finlaley W.C.G. 0 5 0; Total £119 2 5.

Table listing donors and amounts: Shop Collections: Parnell Street 1 19 10; Sunnyside 0 6 0; Chapel Street 1 0 6; Talbot Street 0 12 0; Earl Street 0 6 0; Hilly Street 0 5 0; R. Dalton, Lr. Buckingham St. 0 11 3; Mr. Williams, Gf. Denmark St. 0 1 0; Mrs. Despard Roebuck House, Clonskea 20 0 0.

Collected by J. Shand, Larnark 0 8 3; Mr. Sheppard, Dublin 0 2 6; Mr. J. Sheppard, Dublin 0 2 6; I. Ingram, Norwich 1 10 6; Catholic Working Men's Club and Institute, Maesteg 3 0 0; Total 308 8 4; Grand Total 1179 10 9; Previously acknowledged 1006 4 11; Total to date £1185 15 8.

THE WORKERS' CRY.

Tremble before thy chattels. Lords of the scheme of things! Fighters of all earth's battles, Ours is the might of kings! Guided by steel and sages, The world's heart-beat for a drum, Snapping the chains of ages, Out of the night—we come! Lend us no car that pities; Offer no almoner's hand, Alms for the builders of cities! When will you understand? Down with your boast of birth, And your golden calves of trade! A man is worth his mother's milk— All that a man has made! We are the workers and maters! We are no longer dumb! Tremble, oh shirkers and takers! Sweeping the earth—we come! Ranked in the world-wide dawn, 'Marching into the day! The night is gone and the sword is drawn, And the seaboard is thrown away! —John C. Necharht.

