NEW SERIES. No. 92.

ATING

Enlarged to

AUGUST 23, 1919.

[SIX PAGES.

ONE PENNY.

How The Land War Goes.

CONFERENCE AT NAAS.

August Fifteenth saw an attempt ade by Mr. D. Buckley, T.D., to secure settlement of the trouble in North Kilare. The farmers who attended filled to gallery of the Old Courthouse, Naas, to 1.T. and G.W.U. representatives took the place at the solicitors table, while reddy de Vere quite properly occupied

Thomas Foran, Wm. O'Brien and homas Farren accompanied the deleates from the local branches in the area.

long discussion brought the parties ithin a few shillings of agreement.

The Union delegates were willing to ccept 34s. a week for those men who had is formerly and 32s. for those under 30s. he farmers' best offers, which were very arefully weighed before rejection, were 2s. and 30s. respectively. Farmer Retires.

'Che attitude of the farmers so thorughly disgusted a very prominent local armer that when his colleagues angrily ejected his proposal of a flat rate of 32s. or all labourers he left the meeting coninced that reason and commonsense were

asted on the mean money grabbers.

It is expected that most of the farmers ill make individual bargains on the 'nion's terms.

Meanwhile the labourers, accompanied y the excellent flute band of Newbridge T. and G.W.U. demonstrated at the larket House. The feature of the meetig was the vigorous speech of Mr. ravers, a member of the Kilcock branch f the Co. Kildare Farmers' Association.

Mason Not 'On the Square.'

He condemned the conspiracy of land-

ords' touts and the English Government starve the labourers of Co. Kildare. ince he had spoken and voted against ne lock-out in the Farmers' Association fr. De Vere had ceased to summon him meetings. In Kilcock only one armer adhered to the lock-out policy, a rominent member of the "Lodge."

Miss Hoyne, organiser, and Jos. Mac-connell, of the "Voice," also spoke. ubtle Tactics in Ulster.

andle beasts from the Southern strike Needless to say the attempts have com-letely broken down. The rank and file

f Orangeism refuses to be used as strikereakers for a combination of anti-Labur Unionist landlords and Catholic irmers.

The recent cutting of the railway line t Navan is attributed to Sinn Fein Labur men, and recorded in the Unionist ress is such a way as to suggest that is a "political outrage." This is part f that propaganda to sow strife between 1e workers of North and South. It will

O RAILWAY TRIPS IMPROVE CATTLE?

leath Farmers Make Costly Experiments.

The Great Northern Railway is doing ae great business. It loads cattle in leath and takes them to Liffey Junction nd the North Wall. It brings them back Meath and ships them to Belfast and rings them back.

Mr. Thomas Austin, Secretary of County leath Association of the Irish Farmers' Inion intimated last week to his branhes that it had been arranged to run a pecial train of 200 cattle per week from leath to the Belfast firm of John Robson,

Last Saturday the special started from rim, picking up stock in Kilmessan and lavan. "As far as we know," wrote Mr. ustin, "the cattle will be handled. This irm guaranteed that if they got to Belast they would handle them.

Alas! Messrs. Robson counted without eckoning upon the Belfast workman's latred of scabs and scabbery. We fear dr. Austin's special from Dunshaughlin

vill not start this Saturday. These trips are as George Stephenson said: "Bad for the coo," but good biz. for he G.N.R.

CO-OPERATION AND LABOURA

We believe our mention of Lieut.-Colonel Loftus Anthony Bryan's Association with the official co-operative movement has caused annoyance at Plunkett House.

A worse case than Bryan's is the em ployment of the Barbour influence in cooperative circles to further the ends of the Meath farmers, who are anything but cooperators.

DUNLAVIN FARMERS' MILITARY PLANS.

The Farmers' Union branch here is busy counting chickens although the in-cubators is "bust."

Last Thursday they solemnly determined that no member of the Irish Transport Union should be re-engaged by them without first handing them his card as proof that he had deserted the union.
All I.T. and G.W.U. meetings are to

be watched so that members may be noted and black-listed. Secretary Kane of the Transport Union, who hires out a horse and car, is to be boycottel. The military are to be invited to sup-

ply blackleg labour to save the crops. The soldiers stationed locally have expressed themselves about these little schemes with more vigour and politeness:

They remember the Government's secret inquiries to commanding officers:

"Will Troops in various areas ASSIST IN STRIKE-BREAKING?

"Will they parade for draft to overseas, especially to Russia?

"Whether there is any growth of Trade Unionism among them?

"The effect outside Trade Unions have on them?"

MAOPHERSON AND FARMERS.

Military Help Promised.

We have now obtained definite information that the deputation of the Irish Farmers' Union and Dublin Salesmasters' Association, which visited the Castle on Aug. 7, was invited there by James Ian MacPher-

son. Chief Secretary.

Mr. MacPherson offered military aid in saving the crops, but Mr. Mac is still doubtful about his power to implement his promises. It is not a bad policy for the English farmer to keep the Irish farmer waiting for the Gordons, who, won't go to India, to be turned on to their fields.

A great Gordon Highlander was Sir David We learn that attempts are being Baird, who was captured by the Maharattas in the Orange Lodges of Belfast in an Indian war. When Sir David's aged mother was told-that her son was chained for three months to another prisoner in for three months to another prison an Indian dungeon, the old lady said, "God help the poor man that's chained to oor Davie."

So God help the poor farmers who get the Army to help them!
Smashing the Union.

Evidence accumulates of the farmers' intentions. Connolly of Castletown is announcing that he will deal generously with

any man who leaves the Union. Wardell of Celbridge has told the plough-

men that the dispute is not a question of wages; it was a case of smashing the Union. He would give 50s. a week if the men renounced the Union.

BAILROAD WRECKED AT NAVAN.

IS IT MASTER-CLASS SABOTAGE?
The "outrage" on the railway between
Beauparc and Navan smells very like a whale. The "Independent" has, of course, made up its mind that the tearing up of the rails is the work of the I.T. and G.W.U. Doubtless the tip will be taken by the Castle, and we will shortly be favoured by a visit to Liberty Hall from the com-bined forces of the G. Division and M.I. 5

in search of crowbars. Of course, no attempt will be made to discover the perpetrators of the "outrage." It suits the bosses, the police, and the so-called "Irish" Executive to have hosts of outrages to justify to the English parliament the imaintenance of a huge army in Ireland, not only for political purposes, but as strike breakers.

The "Irish Times" joins the daily organ of Dominion Home Rule in attributing the Navan affair to the strikers.
Why Not Blame Farmers.

The temper and tendencies of the farmers are shown in their frenzier appeals to England to save them, and in their repeated announcement that they will destroy the crops rather than yield to the workers.

As proof, the following extract from a letter signed "Co. Meath Tillage Farmer," which appeared in the "Independent" of Aug. 6, is illuminating:—
"Farmers have adopted the policy of

passive resistance, resulting in the huy orop lying rotting on the ground, the turnip crop neglected, and the oats, which will be ripe in a few weeks, in serious danger of being lost;
"And many farmers declare their de-

termined intention of burning such crops rather than submit to the dictation of Liberty Hall."

Meath Tillage Farmer."

DUNGARVAN TOWN STRIKE.

After Weeks of Negotiation Workers Resent Triffing.—300 Men Down Tools.

Consequent upon the failure of the negotiations between the Employers' Federation, Dungarvan, and the I.T. and G.W. Union, says the "Dunggarvan Observer," all the men have gone on strike, and since Monday morning, 11th inst., practically all business is suspended.

The origin of the dispute is approximately thus: The standard rate of wages for labourers in Dungarvan was 34s. since October last. Prior to that the men's rate was 27s. per week, but on a demand being then made the question was submitted to arbitration, and Sir Dunbar Barton in his award fixed the rate at 34s. per week.

Some weeks ago the employers were served with notice on behalf of the men for a 50s. minimum. The Federation dealt with the question, and after some time made an offer of 38/- per week. The men refused to accept less than 45s., and accordingly notices were served on employers that the men's services would be withdrawn as from Saturday evening last at 6 p.m.

Towards the end of last week Right Rev. Monsignor Power, P.P., V.G., in-terfered in the cause of a settlement, but matters could not be arranged. On Saturday evening a meeting of the Employers' Federation was convened, and after due consideration they made a final offer of 40s. per week.

This offer was duly conveyed to the men, and a meeting of the latter was hold in the Town Hall on Saturday night lasting several hours. A ballot was taken, with the result that the majority made a demand for 45s. per week. The rederation then refused to discuss the matter further and negotiations were broken off.

The employers at the last step in the negotiations attempted to divide the men by offering graded wages for different sections but the dodge failed.

On Monday many settlements were made on these terms:—

45s. per week of 50 hours. Double time for Sundays and Church

holidays. Time and a half for overtime.

Casual workers, 10s. per day. 5s for feeding horse on Sundays. Payment to be retrospective to July 21st

On Aug. 13 the Strike Committee was asked to submit the case to arbitration by the Ministry of Labour, and Father Walsh, C.C., offered to arrange a local conciliation conference. The two offers were put to a general meeting of the strikers, who rejected the Ministry of Labour's offer to arbitrate, but agreed to enter into conference with the employers under the chairmanship Father Walsh.

Picketing is well organised and thor-ughly carried out. The "Observer" oughly carried out. says: "Everything has been very orderly, and although extra police have been drafted into the town, there is no occasion for their services."

Another Ruined Industry Moryah! As usual the employers are regretting they will be compelled to abandon their marvellous plans for developing local industry. Strange these projects are never mentioned until a strike occurs.

As justification for their refusal to concede a wage that can only purchase 1914 values to the extent of

Fifteen and Ninepence

in other Southern towns. If their figures or suggested an amendment, are correct, and we believe they are not, What can be hoped from a body of are correct, and we believe they are not, it is nearly time for action by the men who are so supine as to allow these branches affected.

The following are alleged to be the rates paid in the towns mentioned:-

Youghal-Ceneral Rate-34s. per week. Kinsale-General Rate-30s. per week. Wexford-General Rate-36s. per week. New Ross—General Rate—34s. per week. Waterford—General Rate—38s. per week.

L. A. Veale is in charge of the dispute.

with an invitation to "those who have the nation's spiritual welfare in their charge." to speak out. No doubt there will be found people foolish and criminal enough, like the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea and Capt. Stephen Gwynn, to libel such of their fellow-countrymen whose views on political and in dustrial matters do not coincide with their

The Navan affair, involving serious risk to members of the N.U.R., has all the apin keeping with the sentiments of the "Co. ded out.

4.5

On OTHER PAGES

Edited by CATHAL O'SHANNON.

Official Organ of the I.T. & G.W.U. in succession to the IRISH WORKER, Suppressed 1914. THE WORKER. Suppressed 1915. WORKERS' REPUBLIC, Suppressed Easter, 1916,

Articles by E. SYLVIA PANKHURST (London).

ALFRED ROSMER (Paris).

THE REAL HARRY FORD. WHY WE MUST HAVE O.B.U. KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

CANDID COMMENT ON DROGHEDA CONGRESS.

Much has been said and written in recent months about the rank and file in the Irish Labour movement, their enger spirit, their revolutionary purpose, their impatience at being held in check by the moderate official gang who have control. One expected to see signs of this ferment on a dozen occasions during the four days sittings, but it failed to come to the sur-

It is a reasonable expectation that the delegates sent by the Unions to Congress represent an average-perhaps above the average of intelligence and keenness in Trade Union affairs and Labour politics.

When questions dealing with international relationships, food prices, amalga-mation of unions, education, housing, Bolshevism, local government policy, national politics, etc., were raised where was the evidence of intelligent thought or critical opposition to the policy of the National Executive? Hardly a sign was there of ten minutes preliminary thinking on the score of vital questions raised in the Executives' report or the resolutions sent forward by the Executive and the affiliated unions! With all their the affiliated unions! With all their backwardness such an exhibition would not be possible at any labour conference either in England, Scotland or Wales. It is perhaps well for Irish Labour's reputation that the suggested fraternal visits from Germany, France, Italy, etc., have not yet been arranged!

One might have expected a challenge to the Executive on the question when

to the Executive on the question whether Berne or Moscow more accurately represents the views of Irish Labour. Is reformism or revolution its policy? Does Levin or Schiedmann personify its aims? Is Parliament or the Soviet the ma-

chine Irishmen propose to fashion to accomplish their aims. Have they any aimš?

The Executive's report gave many openings for criticism, but not a whisper was heard.

Again on the Drapers' Assistants' resolution the Executives' memorandum on amalgamation despite a long discussion and much vague talk about the One Big Union none of the speakers came to close quarters with the problem or gave evidence of having grappled with the practical difficulties or the risks inherent in the plan of "imperialising" trade unionism.

But most lamentable was the way the suggestions for a local government policy were allowed to pass without discussion. Here we had a series of proposals introduced from the platform in an ineffective casual manner by Mr. Johnston speaking for the Executive, embracing revolutionary ideas, political economic and social, which go to the roots of Sinn Fein. Socialism and revolutionary syndicalism. Though these had been in the hands of the delegates for the employers are quoting the wages paid several days not a man raised a protest

One is almost forced to conclude from the conversations one heard that the only thing that excited interest was an expected conflict over personalities, and who was to hold the helm in the coming year. The principles or policy of the party mattered nothing.

In the end the "old gang" came out on top with flying colours, and it must be admitted that even the mediocre ability of the platform was not challenged by the occupants of the floor.

One can but hope that the resolution calling for support for a scheme to promote adult working class education will be given effect to, and arouse a keener interest in vital questions than were ex-Congress. A CANDID FRIEND.

G. Spain, T. Nagle, S. O'Brien, C. forces of the Garrison. It is certainly well Brannigan, etc.—Communications crow-

₹



THE NEW KINGDOM

It is now quite plain that the Allied spared the fate of its predecessor. America are not only opposed to Bolshethe predominating power.

the terrible example.

Against the Soviet. Republic of Russia, pean democracy prevailed again. European, Asiatic, and American capi-Republic of Hungary it has succeeded.

The capitalist Powers are all birds of a working-class. England is

Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Roumania and tish military agent and British troops. Serbia have been used against Hungary.

good angel has preserved the Irish people in Hungary, the crushing of the workers from liberation by the Peace Conference everywhere, these are the aims and obat Paris, and the exploitation of the jects of capitalism, whether it be Eurocanting and hypocritical phrase-monger pean or American. of Washington.

ment that succeeded it would have been and Trotsky remain.

and Associated Powers of Europe and certainly took steps not to incur the hostility of the Powers, and even went so far as to reverse the whole new sysvism, but to every form of democratic tem set up by the Soviet. The land was government in which the workers have handed back to the landlords, the sociali sation of housing was cancelled, all the Hungary is the proof, and Hungary is social changes of the Soviet regime were abolished, and ordinary western Euro-

But that did not save Hungary from talism has failed. Against the Soviet the Roumanians, and the Roumanians were only the agents of the Entente.

Archduke Joseph of Hapsburg, the feather, and they are all guilty of the famous loser of the battle of the Piave. same crimes against democracy and the who had renounced all his titles to the guilty; throne, has been installed again in Buda-France is guilty; Japan is guilty; the pesth. He is ruler of Hungary by the Republic of the United States is guilty, might of foreign bayonets. He is re-In their hands the newly-liberated lated to the royal houses of Belgium and peoples of Europe are only tools to be Roumania, and he was installed in Budaused against the workers. Finland, pesth by a Roumanian army under a Lithuania, Poland and the Ukraine have French Republican general, and in the been used against Russia, Tchecko- presence and with the sanction of a Bri-

The restoration of the Czardom in After this we begin to think that some Russia, the restoration of the monarchy

But Soviet Russia still defies the capi-When the Soviet Republic of Hungary talist imperialist enemy. After the most fell fighting against odds that were too peaceful revolution in history, and the great for it, it might have been thought most orderly government in any country that the respectable trade union govern- in Europe, Bela Kun has gone, but Lenin

Increase of Wages does not cause Increase of Prices.

termined exactly as the price and value of all other commodities are determined.

Wage-workers are always trying to get higher wages or a better price for their labour power.

It is easy to understand that the goldminer, who secures a rise in wages from two dollars to three dollars a day, leaves less surplus value for the mine owner. He receives back more of his product. And the aim of Socialists is to become cowners of their entire product.

Marx Refutes the Confused Economists.

Confused economists have repeatedly claimed that a rise in wages was no benefit to the proletariat. They insisted that the capitalists would raise the price on the necessities of life, so that the workers would

be just where they were before.

But in "Value, Price and Profit," Chapter II., p. 17 (Kerr's edition), Marx says: 'How could that rise of wages affect the price of commodities? Only by affecting the actual proportion between the demand for, and the supply of these commodities.

A Temperary Rise In Prices May Follow.

"It is perfectly true that, considered as a whole, the working class spends, and must spend, its income upon necessaries. A general rise in the rate of wages would, therefore, produce a rise in the demand for, and consequently TEMPORARILY in the market prices of, commodities,'

The capitalists who produce these necessaries would be compensated for the risen wages by the rising market prices of the commodities.'

Note that Marx says that TEMPORARILY the prices of necessaries would probably rise, owing to the increased demand for food, clothing and better houses, not because the capitalist decided to raise prices. And then note what begins to follow immediately,

But the Permanent Result is a Fall of the General Rate of Profit.

"What would be the position of those capitalists who do not produce necessaries? For the fall in the rate of profit, consequent upon the general rise in the price of labour, they could not compensate themselves by a rice in the price of their commodities, because the demand for their commodities would not have been increased.

"Consequent upon this diminished demand, the prices of their commodities would fall. In these branches of industry, therefore, the rate of profits would fall. .

"What would be the consequence of this difference in the rates of profit for capitalists employed in the different branches of industry? Why, the consequence that generally obtains whenever, from whatever reason, the AVERAGE RATE OF PROFIT comes to differ in the different spheres of produc-

The Equalisation of Profit Rates.

"Capital and Labour would be transferred from the less remunerative to the more remunerative branches; and this process of irunsfer would go on until the supply in one department of industry would have risen proportionately to the increased domand, and would have sunk in the other depart

Labour power is a commodity, just as ment originally arose from a mere change stoves, coats or flour are commodities. And in the proportion of the demand for, and the value and price of labour power are de supply of, different commodities, the cause ceasing, the effect would cease, and prices would return to their former level and equilibrium.

"The GENERAL RISE in the rate of wages WOULD, therefore, after a temporary disturbance of market prices, ONLY RESULT IN A GENERAL FALL IN THEIR RATE OF PROFIT WITHOUT ANY PERMANENT CHANGE IN THE PRICES OF COMMODI

A Concrete illustration.

We will use a concrete illustration to explain Marx's point. In a mining camp the miners secured a gain of wages from two dollars to three dollars a day. The man who ran the on urant in the camp thought he could raise the price of board from four dollars to five dollars a week. For a week or two the miners paid the advanced price, but the third week a new restaurant was opened by a man who heard of the "prosperity" in this particular camp, and inside of two months there were four restaurants competing for trade in Golden Gulch. This competition among the restaurant-keepers forced board down to three dollars a week. Some of them moved away, until board fell to the average rate of board in that State.

As long as prices were better there new investors came to Golden Gulch, and when they fell below the average price for board, investors went away.

How It Works.

Marx says that, when workmen and work women get higher wages, they spend the increase in better food, better homes and better clothing. This stimulates the demand for food, clothing and houses. More capitalists begin to invest in food production, in houses and in the manufacture of clothing. The competition among capitalists often brings the prices on these things below the rates charged before the workers received their increase, until these capitalists find they can make more money in other fields, when they invest in other industries, and prices fall to what they were before the rise in wages,

On the very dast page of "Value, Price and Profit," Marx says again:

"A general rise in the rate of wages would result in a fall of the general rate of profit; out, broadly speaking, would not affect the prices of commodities."

-Mary Marcy, in "Shop Talks on Econo-

Mote.—"Value, Price and Profit," by Karl Marx. Price 4d. Post free, 5d. "Shop Talks on Economics," 6d.; post free, 7d. From S.P.I. 42 Nth. Gt. George's St., Dublin.

Cashel. Many more farm settlements recorded at Union rates. Police are gallantly protecting the one scab of Mrs. Saddler, Bally. doyle.

The Workers' Republic.

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

Our International Columns.

Our readers will note that in the enlarged "Voice" we are resuming the publication of notes, news and comments of an international character, temporarily suspended some twelve months ago. For our international correspondence we have secured not only the good-will but the actual help of some of the best-known and most uncompromising internationals in Europe. Of the political, industrial, and social movement and situation in other countries our readers will thus have direct and first-hand information regularly from the men and women who are making contemporary history. Of no other weekly in Ireland or Great Britain can that be said. 'And we are only beginning with France, Holland and England. As circumstances, permit enlargement, we shall extend our international correspondence, and add other essential features which, little by little, will make "The Voice" a complete and up-to-date newspaper and review for the workers:

The Watson Case,

We do not know what foundation, if any, there is for Mr. Shortt's allegation in the House of Commans last week, that W. F. Watson, of the Shop Stewards' movement in England, now in prison for delivering a seditious speech at the Hands-off-Russia meeting in the Albert Hall, has been a paid police spy in the service of the Government. in Ireland are far from inclined to take Shortt at his word, for we know him to be an unscrupulous and unblushing har and discoverer of bogus plots. So long as he is in prison, Watson can say nothing in his own defence, and the privileges of M.P.'s effectively safeguards Shortt. The wife and friends of Watson and even some opponents, have asked for a suspension of judgment until Watson is his own master. Watson may be guilty -and in some quarters, we are informed, he is suspect—but until he is free, suspension of judgment is the only just and fair attitude to take up. We protest, therefore, against the implied verdict of guilty against Watson contained in last week's note from the Labour News Service of the British Labour Party. The Labour News Service said: "It is extraordinary to find the Government admitting that a man who has been one of the most disturbing personal influences in industry during the past few years, was at the same time one of the Government's 'paid informers." animus of official British labour against anti-official critics is here clearly revealed. And we are surprised to find Mr. Tracey both accepting Shortt's word and at the same time allowing his own onicials to reveal their opposition to independent criticism so openly.

After, Drogheda,

With all its sins of omission, Irish labour acquitted itself with credit and honour at the Drogheda Congress. Compared with previous gatherings, Drogheda was young, enthusiastic, and, on the whole, intelligent, even if it did not always show itself at its best. was lacking in much, of course, and we find ourselves in agreement with the strictures which a candid but friendly critic passes upon it elsewhere in our columns. At the same time it is only fair to say that Drogheda showed a growing sense of the responsibilities of labour, and in every sense it marked an advance over last year's gathering at Waterford.

The Rout of the Corruptionists.

It is to be heartily congratulated on the staggering blow it gave those who, within recent months, have attempted to throw labour back into the old rottenness and the old corruption. To its consci-ousness of the need for cleanliness, straight dealing, and no bumptiousness or personal interests, and to nothing else is due the heavy defeat of the minority, of which Messrs. P. T. Daly, D. Logue, and R. Blackburn were the bannerbearers. Congress has left no shadow of doubt about that. If these gentry thought for a moment that they could bulldose Irish labour, and play the goat with it, as they have done in the Dublin Trades Council, and to some extent in their own organisations, Congress will be a salutary lesson to them. It will be a salutary lesson, too, we hope, to those few who either consciously or unconsciously were their tools. Above all, we trust that the twenty-seven members of the Dublin Fire Brigademen's Union, the Dublin Trades Council, and the Irish Clerical Workers' Union, will never again be dragged into the humiliating and undignified position some of their ments according to the decreased demand."

This change effected, the general rate of PhOFIL would again be EQUALISED in the different branches. As the whole decrange week. Drawing very near that 50/- for 47-hour wards them is one more of sorrow than

The Limerick Debate.

Frankly, we have nothing but contempt for the manner in which the critics of the National Executive ran away from their discussion on the Limerick strike. When we are opposed by any. body we always like to see our opponent coming out manfully in the open and having his say like a man. But, like dirty cowardly dogs, those who had threatened all sorts of things outside Congress, sat as silent as mutes when Congress reached the N. E.'s report on Beginning with the Secre-Limerick. tary, challenge after challenge was thrown out from the platform and the floor before anybody had pluck enough to deal with Limerick, and even then the solitary critic found himself utterly and openly deserted by the loud-mouthed but cunning gang who had previously ran away in silence when they found that their little game of nominating for office excellent men whom they knew perfeetly well were unfortunately ineligible. Congress, as we have said, took the proper measure of this cowardly little gang of skunks, and would have nothing to do with them, rejecting them, in fact, by majorities unparalleled in the history of Congress. At that we may leave it,

A Worthy Deed.

The occasion should not be let pass without our paying a tribute to the excellent spirit of self-effacement displayed by L. J. Duffy, of the Irish Drapers' Assistants' Association. "The Voice" is not given to personal puffs of any man, however, worthy, and we shall not break our practice, even for Duffy. But his action at Congress was that of a man, and a good fighter, and better comrade. There were no nominations properly made for the vice-chairmanship, and decided that nominations Congress should be made on the spot by the delegates, and Duffy was one of three nominated. When he found, however, that the Limerick men had nominated the Secretary of the Limerick Strike Committee and Trades Council, he withdrew his name in order to allow Congress to pay a well-deserved tribute to the Limerick Strike Committee, The third nominee, D. Logue, we were sorry to see had not as much manhood in him. As your seconder, Duffy, here's our hand to

The Speeches.

On the whole, the speaking, while on a fair level, was not so much above other years as one would like. But there were some memorable speeches all the same. First amongst them was Davy Campbell's splendid little oration in seconding the vote of thanks to the municipality. . Tom MacPartlin's, too, in the discussion on amalgamation was admirable, and Bill O'Brien's challenge to discussion on Limerick was as spirited as Tom Johnson's on local government and amalgamation were clear and logical. We purposely gave a coming orator who has already made his mark in industrial battle an opportunity to show what we know is in him, but to our great disappointment he only spoke seven to ten words on each occasion.

TRANSPORT UNION "RUINING BELFAST MARKET ALSO."

The papers have been proclaiming in every edition that the "Transport Union" is ruining the Dublin Cattle Market to bolster up the cattle trade in Belfast. The Union undoubtedly has a strong interest in Belfast as the following incident will show:

On Monday last, 18th inst., Messrs. Robson, Salesmasters, Belfast, had arranged a large sale of cattle and sheep. A number of the Meath and Kildars farmers had sent stock to this sale, which as the papers stated were bravely loaded under the protection of police and military at their respective stations. On Monday morning the entire staff of Messrs. Robson struck work, and only resumed a couple of hours later on the understanding that all tainted goods on the spot be returned to their place of origin, and no more be accepted for sale.

FAIRVIEW FETE, HORSE SHOW WEEK. ANNADALE, FAIRVIEW.

Wonderful Array of Attractions. Exhibits, &c. Special Irish Section, Exhibits, &c. Ballroom, Clarke Barry's Orchestra. Unique Programmes in Cafe Chantant. Plotholders' Display. Fireworks. Alfresco Tea Gardens. Bands.

The Fete of FETES Beason Tickets 8/- Hon. Becs., Gresham Hotel. MACD. A.A.

What the WORLD is THINKING and DOING

LETTERS FROM FRANCE.

(Below we print the first of the letters om France which Alfred Rosmer is dertaking to contribute to "The pice." This will be followed by other tters in which our comrade will deal the same critical spirit and the same ank language with the most important id significant events in the working. ass movement in France.—Ed.)

Paris, August 6.
It is not yet too late to comment on ie international Labour demonstration July 21.

July 21.

For this date the C.G.T. (General Conderation of Labour) had given an unstaking to proclaim a 24 hours' general rike. At the last moment, on Saturay, July 19, the C.G.T. informed the orkers of France that the strike had sen "adjourned."

This somersault, I am sure, will want are explaining away to many of our

ome explaining away to many of our ish comrades, and they must be seeking vain for the reasons. Even here in rance, where much has been said and ritten about it, discussion still remains

On the gravity of the fact it is not ecessary to insist. The leaders of the G.T. had solemnly pledged themselves the proletariat of England and Italy o the proletariat of England and Italy nd before the proletariat of the whole orld, to take part, by a general strike f 24 hours, in the labour demonstration lanned with definite objects. They had aken their decision with full and absoute liberty of action. The Southport conference had left to each of its continuate bedien its cover choice of method tituent bodies its own choice of method, nd the representatives of the British abour organisations had declared that hey were limited to organising demon-trations and meetings without a general strike.

Now on the part of the C.G.T. there vas neither a strike nor a meeting in rance. And the final decision of the J.G.T. had a still more serious consejuence: it provided the Italian Government and the Italian employers with a noral pressure and tactical advantage which seriously hampered our comrades n the Socialist Party and Confederation of Labour in Italy who had decided upon laving the strike at all costs—and had t. But their resentment against the t. But their resentment against the J.G.T. has been very strong; and they have shown it in the bitterest terms, saying that the O.G.T. considered its pledges as "scraps of paper" and that all this was not done to forward the final common action which had been prescribed.

What reasons has the C.G.T. given in explanation of the "adjournment" of the atrike?

ties. The evening before the Food Minister had, indeed, been put in a minority. But that was a fact of quite secondary importance and had had no other outcome than the displacement of one Minister by another. M. Bovet went out, M. Noulens took his place, and that

This explanation of the adjournment of the strike was only a poor excuse and a temporary expedient. When the a temporary expedient. When the Comite Confederal National (National Council) met on Monday, July 21, there was no question of any particular single moment. All the speakers who intervened to defend the decision to adjourn declared the responsibility for the failure lay at the door of the rank and file (la masse syndicale). "The rank and file are not educated," said one. "They are wanting in solidarity," said Guinchard, Secretary of the Transport Federation, adding that " many new trade unionists have come into the union more for the sake of their stomach than for an idea." According to these the rank and file had been frightened by the violent anti-strike campaign carried on by the Government, and the bosses and many of the workers would have disobeyed the order to strike. And then the strike would not have been general, so it was wiser to postpone it.

But the truth of these statements was contested by several representatives of the provincial Labour organisations, notably by Jullien secretary of the important Federation of Unions of the Branches du Rhone—comprising Marseilles—who proposed the following resolution over the signature of several delegates:-

"The Comite Confederal National disapproves of the attitude of the administrative commission (executive) and

calls upon it to resign. Even supposing that the rank and file had really been frightened by the Government's threats none the less the entire responsibility would have remained with the leaders of the C.G.T., for they did nothing to prepare seriously for the strike. The walls of Paris and the large towns were covered with posters of severy description draws with the bases of the basis on which rates of pay were description drawn up by the bosses' asso- computed under the Premium Bonus ciations, by university groups, by ex-combatants, by the National Confedera- tract with their employees.

HE GENERAL CONFEDERATION tion of Labour (the organisation of the jaunes" or blacklegs, which has few members but plenty of money), etc. And against all that not as much as a single poster from the C.G.T. Nothing. Then when an active propaganda became necessary in order to explain the objects and necessity of the proposed demon-stration to the working masses it is possible that a certain irresolution had been produced in these circumstances, but it certainly wasn't the rank and file who were to blame.

Over and above all that there is the capital fact that the leaders have lost the confidence of the rank and file—a fact which is not confined to France. The great majority of the leaders took no part in the war. They were exempted by the Government, and this was the highest mark in their favour. They worked alongside the Government throughout the war. They did nothing to shorten the duration of the war. No more did they do anything to help the workers of Russia, Hungary and Germany, fighting against the forces of the world counter-revolution, to bring about their economic emancipation. If they had taken up any other attitude they would not now be running the risk of not being followed when they decide upon a movement. The example of Italy, where the Socialist Party and the Confederation of Labour remained faithful to Socialism and the defence of the ful to Socialism and the defence of the working class, is visible proof of that.
All the movements taking place now are without their knowledge: they are brought about without them and often against them. Hence a certain lack of co-ordination between these movements which brings certain inconveniences, and must be remedied. On this matter profitable debate will take place at the forth-coming Confederal Congress to be held September next.

But what can truthfully be said is that the rank and file are far better than those who are their leaders at present, and represent them only imperfectly. It is the same story, moreover, in the Socialist Party where the deputies invariably represent the extreme Right, and only obey the decisions of the Congresses half-heartedly when they do not flout them openly.

ALFRED ROSMER.

WYNKOOP WILL WRITE FOR

We have again much pleasure in announcing that another Socialist com-rade with a Continental reputation will write regularly for "The Voice of Lab-

In its first note, published on Saturday, July 19th, it declared that an immediate strike was no longer necessary because the Government's policy had suffered defeat in the Chamber of Davids of Da Alfred Rosmer is sending from France. The first of the letters from Holland will appear early in September.

Wynkoop is the President of the Com-munist Party in the Netherlands, and as our readers know that Party is affiliated to the Third International at Moscow. In addition he is President of the Revolutionary Socialist Committee to which are affiliated both the revolutionary political Party and the revolutionary Trade Unions as well as other revolutionary groups in Holland. Originally founded to oppose impending war this Committee is the central fighting o anisation of the Dutch revolutionaries.

He is one of the Communist members

of the Dutch Parliament, and a member of the Common Council or Municipality of Amsterdam. With his friend, Dr. Van Ravesteyn, of Rotterdam, he is joint editor of the Communist daily "De Tribune." The Communist Party has made him a member of the Executive of the Third International, and the Soviet Government has appointed him Russian Soviet Consul in Holland.

We are glad to welcome this militant Dutch revolutionary to our columns, and we hope that his contributions to "The Voice" will help to make a close and Voice' will help to make a close and lasting friendship between the workers of the Netherlands and the workers of

Food Prices Have Risen.

Secretary Carmichael, reporting to London Trades Council on the work of the Consumers' Council, deals with the official statement that the cost of living has fallen 4s. 9d. per week per family. He has compared prices ruling now with those of July last year, and finds an increase of nearly that amount.

Engineers, Notel

The Rising Tide of Discontent in England.

By E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

(Our readers will welcome Sylvia Pankhurst's appearance amongst the regular contributors to "The Voice." The founder and editor of "The Workers' Dreadnought," London, will find herself in good company with our correspondents, Rosmer, Paris, Wynkoop, Amsterdam, etc. The story of the Bolshevik £6,000, which she did not (unfortunately) receive, will only add to her already high and well-deserved reputation amongst the Irish workers. This sturdy English revolutionary is putting up a splendid fight in England on behalf of the Soviet Republic of Russia, and her work on behalf of the Soviet Republic of England is bearing fruit from day to day. One of the most militant of the militants in Suffragette days, founder and secretary of the Workers' Socialist Federation (Communist Party), organiser of the People's Russian Information Bureau, London, and friend and cham-pion of the Social Revolution everywhere, England as well as Iroland in-cluded, Sylvia Pankhurst's fortnightly articles in the "Voice" will help to build up the Workers' Republic in her country as in ours.—Ed.)

We are now seeing in Britain a remarkable growth of unconscious revolutionary feeling amongst the masses. In many places the discharged soldiers seized the occasion of the Peace Celebrations to manifest their discontent by rioting; at Luton they even burned down the Town Hall. The discharged men have good reason for discontent. The majority are discharged without pension, and large numbers of them find it impossible to obtain employment, whilst many have left the Army with health greatly impaired. Men who are scheduled by the authorities as slightly disabled, and granted small pensions, on which it is impossible to exist, are often quite incapable of working.

POLICE AND THE SYMPATHETIC

The police strike is symptomatic of the great change coming over the spirit of the working class. That the men struck though they were warned that to strike would mean dismissal, and in spite of some sops in the direction of increased wages and pensions, is remarkable, and so is the fact that their strike took place suddenly and without warning. The sympathetic strike by the railway workers on the London and South-Western Railway is very important.

In this country the sympathetic strike weapon has hitherto seldom been used, though it has long been advocated. In the terrible Dublin strike of pre-war days, the British workers were implored by their Irish comrades to use it, and its use would undoubtedly have achieved a sweeping victory for the workers, and have relieved conditions of most appalling sweating. But the appeal was disregarded, and the Irish strikers were beaten.

British trade union leaders are still firmly opposed to the sympathetic strike and the mass of the rank and file have hitherto seemed incapable of nerving themselves to strike on any question not of primary importance to themselves.

THE SEETHING POT.

Bakers all over the country are striking against night work. The Yorkshire miners, in spite of all negotiations, still remain on strike, and very significant is the fact that the men who pump water from the pits struck with the rost. This has never been the case in any previous trade dispute. It shows a disregard for the employers' property not hitherto shown. Mombers of the general public are manifesting great sympathy with the police strikers, and in some cases police on duty have been mobbed.

THE BLIND— All this unrest, I must repeat, is in the main unconscious. The people who are defying authority have not realised, as yet, that they desire to change the system, but the fact that many of those who are striking or rioting have not formulated definite reformist demands shows that they are dissatisfied with the whole system, and have no faith in any particular panacea.

AND THE BLIND LEADERS.

Meanwhile the gulf is growing between the official labour leaders, both Parliamentary and trade union, and the rank and file. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, during the war opposed conscription and profiteering, and retained popularity long after Henderson, Hodge, Barnes, and those who openly supported ary virus has already reached the the policy of the Government, had lost

THOMAS HAS NOW MADE THE DECLARATION IN PARLIAMENT THAT HE IS PREPARED TO SUP-PORT THE GOVERNMENT IN USING THE TROOPS AND ALL ITS RESOURCES AGAINST STRIKERS WHOSE ACTION INTERFERES WITH THE PUBLIC SERVICES. FOOD SUPPLIES, AND SO ON. HE SAYS THAT ANY GOVERNMENT MUST DO THAT, AND THAT HE WOULD DO IT HIMSELF WERE HE PRIME MINISTER.

In that utterance he clearly shows himself to be opposed to the social revolution. This is not the first time that he has made that clear, but on no previous occasion has he made a statement so certain to cause a cleavage between himself and the railway workers. His utterance will provoke much discontent in the National Union of Railwaymen, and as all discontent leads to a quickening of thought and ultimate increase of class consciousness amongst the workers, this means a step forward.

THE LEADERS' BAN.

The "Down Tools" policy against Russian intervention is making headway. It will be remembered that the response made by British official labour to the appeal of D'Aragona of Italy and the leaders of the French Confederation Generale du Travail, was an almost negative one; it was agreed to hold some meetings, but a general strike was tabooed by the leaders, though the South-port Conference, by a 2 to 1 majority, had declared for direct action to be used against intervention in Russia. Though the strike was not officially declared, the London District Committee of Dockers advised its members not to work on 21st July, and the appeal was responded to by a large section. Northampton, South Wales, and other places also made a good response, but, in the main, the official ban had its offect. How tragic that British labour should just that British labour now seem to be getting to the point of making a stand against intervention, when news has come that the Hungarian Soviet has fallen!

We comfort ourselves with the thought that the Hungarian Soviet Republic was always precariously placed, and that the Russians, owing to the great size and resources of their territory, are in a much stronger position, having maintained it for the greater part of two years.

CHUROHILL'S HOPES.

Nevertheless, we feel considerable anxiety, as Churchill definitely told the British House of Commons, on July 29th, that the Government will continue to send munitions and supplies of all kinds to the counter revolutionaries in Russia, and as his statement that the British troops are being withdrawn from North Russia and the Caucasus has been made with so many reservations and loopholes, and with so much vagueness, no reliance can be placed upon it. In any case, the promise of withdrawal is not to take effect before the winter, and Churchill openly states that he hopes the Soviets will have fallen before that time arrives.

Practically it comes to this: British troops will be withdrawn from Russia when the counter revolutionaries can do without them. That is Churchill's policy, and, of course, he speaks for the Cabinet; the unity of Cabinet responsibility is a constitutional fact.

The French workers, whose general strike was called off by the leaders of the Confederation Generale du Travail, should note Churchill's statement that France "has a larger body of troops on the western frontier of Bolshevism than we have employed even at the present time in all the various theatres." added: "The Japanese have a large army-a substantial army-the largest allied army concerned in Russian affairs, which is in Siberia, and is distributed along the Siberian railway. The Americans have a substantial force on the Siberian railway, and I observe from the daily papers that President Wilson, last week, informed the Senate that it was intended to keep it there."

The report that the British Revolutionary Socialists have to make regarding our country is that, though things are moving very slowly here, they are definitely moving, and that Lenin is right when he says that the Revolution-

country.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

The Land for ALL the People.

fathers rendered servile homage these new-made pot, ... is do not realize that they and their prosperity are but paper and ink.

If there is anything in John Ferguson's theory that the landlords are but the stewards of the land, the farmer landlord has no clear commission from the Erish people to act as steward on their behalf.

Land Purchase. The Land Purchase Acts were the work of a British Parliament, in which Ireland was in a permanent minority; in which, only a minority of the Irish people had any representation, for before the last Franchise Act there were only 700,000 electors out of a population of four and

a quarter millions. While according to Mr. Gladstone it was the Fenian revolt that compelled him to accept the fixity of tenure and fair rent proposals, the drafting and application of the long series of Land Acts were the work of English statesmen and did not express the will or satisfy the needs

of the Irish Nation.

Their immediate occasion was the Fenian movement and the Plan of Campaign, but these movements were proofs of the failure of English feudalism. Hence, the Land Acts, one and all, bear the marks of Imperial necessity rather than the seal of national approval.

Facts Not Forgotten.

. In bringing these facts forward we do not forget the number and national importance of the farming class, nor do we deny their citizenship, or fail to remember that in building up the Workers' Republic we shall require their active cooperation.

But to see the land situation of to day clearly we must face the fact that the proprietors, large and small, of the Irish soil, have no God-given rights in it—their title is a parliamentary one, conceded to them by an alien and usurping parliament.

Founded on Theft.

Further, there is no title to the ownership of Irish soil that is not based upon confiscation and fraud, backed by force, or treason, induced by fear of force. The lands, purchased by British Act of Parliament, were purchased from the inheritary or successors of the land this year. tors or successors of the land thieves of past ages.

The buyers of stolen lands are resetters of stolen property, and if it be wrong to reset watches, jewellery, and old metal who shall say that the resetting of land is not equally, or even

more immoral?

weakness and the persistence of the Irish attack compelled Strongbow, who would willingly have made himself an Irish King, to submit himself and his conquests to his liege lord, Henry II.

When Strongbow repaired to Newenham to renew his homage to Henry II. and to yield to him the City of Dublin and other conquests, the English feudal system of landholding began in Ireland.

England's Constant Aim.

Every seizure of Irish territory made by the English from that day to the reign of the Tudors was accomplished by violent, bloody warfare, in which neither man, woman or child was spared. These seizures were recognised as valid titles by English law, for they fulfilled the English policy—the only policy England has ever had in Ireland—to have the wealth of Ireland in its control.

English kings received, according to usage and law, the disposal of the conquests and re-granted them to the principal conquerors. Often, too, granted territories to knights who had never seen them. Every royal grant was carefully recorded and the grantees bided their time until circumstances favoured the appropriation of the land.

The Feudal Theory.
The land belonged to the clansmen but English law recognised no title to the land but the feudal title of tenants-in-chief, holding from the King; and tenants-in-mesne, holding from the tenants-in-chief.

Thus from the moment an English king made a grant of Irish land the people on the soil were regarded as having been disinherited. The scriveners of Dublin Castle had long memories and they kept their eye on lands granted until the moment was ripe for entering into possession.

Wexford and Wicklew Stolen.

A case in point is the plantation of Leinster. When the vain and incompe-tent Richard II. landed at Waterford, in

Monopoly.

No more pompous figure struts the stage of Irish life than the farmer landlord lately a dependent tenant-at-will of the feudal baronage.

Purse-proud and intolerant of lesser men and barely civil to the social superiors to whom in time past his fathers rendered servile homage these new-mady poly.

In the proposed treaty provided that the Leinster chiefs should surrender to the English king "the full possession of all their lands, tenements, castles, woods, and forts;" in return for the unmolested enjoyment of all the lands they should conquer from "the King's other Irish that they and their prosperity are but paper and ink.

Art MacMurrough Kavanagh beset him so sorely that when Richard at length won to Kilkenny, with heavy losses—although he fought no battles—he sought to make a treaty of peace with Art.

The proposed treaty provided that the Leinster chiefs should surrender to the English king "the full possession of all their lands, tenements, castles, woods, and forts;" in return for the unmolested enjoyment of all the lands they should conquer from "the King's other Irish enemies."

Art MacMurrough rejected the treaty

Art MacMurrough rejected the treaty with scorn and forced Richard to make his way to Dublin and thence to England. Despite the complete failure to secure Art's acceptance of the terms, Richard's offer was recorded by the English chroniclers, and a grant was immediately made of the lands, over which Art and his allies held sway, to Sir John

Sir John's interest—the parchment hearing the King's grant only, and no foothold on the soil—descended to the Lord Lovel, who was attained after rebellion against Henry VII. Thus the empty charter lapsed into the hands of the King.

Old Charters Re-discovered.

It was not until 1610 that it became possible for the Crown to enforce its claims. This empty title, based on a treaty proposed by a beaten monarch and proudly rejected by the victorious Mac-Murrough, was revived by James I. and

a plantation made.

A quarter of the land was given to new settlers, including Lord Deputy Chichester's nephew. Three-fourths were allotted to the native inhabitants (the "English of Ireland" (nainly), but out

of the three-fourths estates had to be found for Sir Richard Masterson, Sir Laurence Esmonde, and Brady, the Queen's footman.

Small Holders Ousted. All those who occupied less than 100 acres were deprived of their land "for their own good" and degraded to the status of tenants-at-will.

The tribelands of MacMurrough, affected by this plantation, the common inheritance of the entire community, became by King's Patents the private property of about 150 persons. About 15,000 to 20,000 were robbed of their rights and reduced to slavery.
"By Due Process of Law."

Of course it was found necessary to carry out this fraudulent proceeding by form of law. A jury of the county was empanelled but it refused to find that

the King's title was good.
It was summoned a second time. Eleven wise men endorsed the Royal title but five daring spirits who had resisted bribery and coercion refused to give their sanction to the vile and corrupt proceed-

ings and were duly sent to prison.

A third time the jury met, and with the assistance of Sir Thomas Colclough and John Murchoe, one of the King's patentees in the new plantation, the eleven pliant jurymen gave a verdict in

favour of the King.

By such open coercion, purchase of the The first invaders seized the territories on which they settled by the strong arm. The native population they murdered, chased or enslaved when and where they could. The Anglo-Normans' numerical

Astonished at Nothing.

No wonder Lord Carew, who was Chichester's accomplice, adopted as his motto "Nil admirari" (astonished at nothing). His inheritors still boast the same motto, and after having been tole-rated by the Irish people for three cen-turies they are certainly entitled to say

The Leinster plantation is but one of many instances of direct plunder of the Irish people by the armed force and fraudulent courts of the alien government.

Next week we shall look at the confiscations in other provinces, always re-membering that the legality of present-day private property involves the recognition and acceptance of these original thefts.

"RIGHTS,"

The New Labour Monthly.

The Irish Clerical Workers' Union has scored again, and heavily in the production of "Rights," the new threepenny monthly advocating Labour's rights. Looking to its record outlined by D. Logue, the General Secretary, it is not altogether surprising that this Union not quite two years old has been able to produce a magazine that for interest and duce a magazine that for interest and literary quality challenges comparison with the best periodicals.

Aodh de Blacam, Andrew E. Malone, Capt. White, Michael S. O Lonain, Tomas S. Cuffe, D. H. O'Donnell, and F. R. Higgins are contributors to this first number. The editorial notes are characterised by a rare breadth of view and independence—and we are not saying this because they convey a tremendous compliment to the "Voice."

Trade unionists will make a great mistake if they think of "Rights" simply as the Clerk's journal. It is worthy in scope and outlook of serving the entire movement. It may be obtained from 1 College Street, Dublin, for 3s. 6d. a year, post free, to individual subscribers, but every newsagent should stock it; and if tent Richard II. landed at Waterford, in there is difficulty in procuring it through 1894, and essayed to march through the trade, union branches should order Leinster with his army of 34,000 men, quantities direct.

WHY WE MUST HAVE O.B.U.

A Poser. "A Worker" writes—" Do not the two items below indicate that the publishers of the "Voice of Labour" are a bit mixed up on the subject of trade union-

"Every worker should join a recognised Trade Union."—From the "Voice of Labour," 16th August, 1919.

"The dismissal from Cleeves' of an I.T.G.W.U. man for refusing to join the local society is certainly not in accord with O.B.U. ideals."—From the "Voice of Labour," 9th August, 1919. Either trade unions are necessary or

they are not necessary. If the former, a worker should be in his own trade union. Is it not rather presumptious on the part of the transport workers to imagine that every worker should be in the L.T. & G.W.U.?

Such an attitude is suggestive of the Englishman who agrees that there should be a universal language; but, of course, no language but his own would be suitable for the purpose.

And the Answer.

We see no contradiction in the passages quoted although we disclaim any responsibility for the first-mentioned advice which was lifted by us from the 'Leix and Ossory Worker' on account of the further advice it tendered that every worker should read the 'Voice of Labour."

Now that the point is put to us, we may say that our advice to the worker is to "organise in the workshop."

To do so as effectively as circumstances permit it may be necessary for the worker to join a trade union which is already at work in his particular work-

He may think the Union is too narrow in its basis and too restricted in its sphere of operation, but unless he avcepts it, he is separating himself from fellowship with his mates and reducing their power of collective bargaining.

For the Sake of Example.

Let us consider the position of a printer, a compositor. He finds that there is a Typographical Society, long established, which organises only compositors and will not accept members from the ranks of machine minders, feeders, mechanics, readers, folders, binders, rulers, stock-keepers and clerks, although in a printery of any size all of these will be found working together.

"It is obvious that if all these

"trades" are organised in separate unions, the result is not unity but separation. In disputes, the workers cannot, by reason of divided forces, (co-operate against the employers.

Involuntary Scabbing.

Many cases have occurred of a "trade" going on strike, while the other trades go on with their work as usual, building up the financial resources of the employers against their fellow-workers.

We don't require to look far for such instances in the printing trade of Dublin to-day.

Now, what is our Comp. to do? If he remains outside the trade union of his own particular craft he weakens it still more. The only alternative is to get inside and, ceaselessly, to preach the obvious moral of present disunity and helplessness, and point the moral of the

An Approach to Unity.

We are not forgetting that the Dublin printers of all crafts are united in a Federation which has done sound, useful work. Nor do we forget that the Federation is a purely voluntary grouping with merely advisory powers. It cannot enforce a policy. Without funds it cannot call a strike, or, indeed, do anything unless the separate unions are separately consulted.

The federation called the Printing and Allied Trades Alliance is a confession of the failure of organisation by "trades." It is a step in the right direction, but the objective of working-class unity will not be gained until other steps are taken.

The Advantages of Unity. The next step must be to bring all the workers in the printing, stationery, and paper industry into One Big Union.
In contrast with the disorganisation

that prevails to-day, its advantages are plain.

It can bring all the employees of any one house, or all houses, together as one man in negotiating or in a strike. It can co-ordinate wages and it can eliminate the separate agreements that now frequently compel sections organised by craft to scab on their fellows in another craft.

One Big Union for the paper industry could effectively hold up supplies at any stage. If paper-makers were in dispute there would be no paper from the mills involved used by the printers. If envelope-makers desired betterment of wages, paper-makers on one side of the business, printers, stationers' assistants, clerks, etc., on the other side, could block supplies and stop the use and sale of tainted goods.

Do as the Boss Does.

The employers have set a good example. Faced by the demands of the trade unions they have united. Newspaper proprietors, stationery firms and general printers have their associations which are linked up in the Federation of Irish Employers.

Against their unity, the disunity of the workers cannot prevail, except at an exceptionally heavy cost.

The Irish Transport and General

members are also members of the I.T.G.W.U., which proves that we have no objection to O.B.U.

Workers' Union provides a basis for that One Big Union. It has some branches of the paper and paper-using industry completely organised. It has, in various parts of the country, men and women of every branch, among its membership.

The Place of the I.T. & G.W.U.

Owing to the big number of small towns in Ireland in which even an Industrial Union for the paper industry could not obtain a big enough membership to make an efficient local branch, the I.T. & G.W.U. is necessary to real industrial

Its branches draw their membership from every trade and although there may be only two or three of a trade in a small town it can keep them in touch with the progress of their trade and secure for them any advantages obtain-

ing in the bigger centres.

We don't "imagine" that every worker should be in the I.T. & G.W.U. We don't insist that they should. Compulsion, if it were desirable, could very easily be applied in many cases by the massed strength of the Irish O.B.U. We can afford to be patient, for we believe the Trasnport Union is a scientific form of labour organisation and its structure is such that all the workers of Ireland must, by the compulsion of facts and the coercion of the employers, come into its ranks.

However, we are explaining our attitude to existing trade unions rather than making propaganda for the O.B.U. So long as a substantial number of workers are obsessed by the notion that their particular skill or some special quality in their work requires a separate organisation, the present trade unions will continue to exist.

As the only form of organisation possible for the time being, they will command the loyal support of their fellowworkers in their struggles. It will be the duty, all the plainer and more insistent, of all workers who want to see their class rise out of its subjection to criticise faults in organisation and actively to work for the O.B.U., which alone can build a new social order amid the disintegration of the old.
We have not touched on the question

of local societies, but who can defend their survival in the twentieth century, and in the second decade of it?

THE PURCELL STRIKE,

The assistants employed by John Purcell, Ltd., are on strike not only for themselves, but for all the tobacco salesmen of Dublin. Last year the Shop Assistants' Union

made an agreement with the principal firms, in which wages and hours were regulated. At the moment when the agreement

was about to expire Purcell's attempted to extend the working day by keeping the shops open later in the evenings.

The assistants refused to permit their

agreement to be scrapped. Meantime they lodged new claims with the Employers' Association. The secretary of the. Employers' Association and the managing director of Purcell's is the same man.

Purcell's procured three managers, who are not directors, to keep open their shops after the agreed closing hour. The men struck.

All the time the other bosses are dallying with the Union's claim. They say Purcells' are acting on their own. Perhaps so. In any case a lesson to J.P. won't be lost on the others. The managers are supposed to be co-

partners. Recently they, in common with all the older employees, had about £15 each in shares, worth about £1 per annum in dividends. Like other managers they get commission on turn-over. They are no more partners than thousands of shop and department managers who are loyally organised with their class.

PUBLISHED UNDER THREAT! To the Editor "Voice of Labour,"

Sir,—With reference to your paragraph in this week's "Voice of Labour" re dismissal of a man from Messrs. Cleeves, Tipperary, the Committee of above Society would be obliged if you would publish the undermentioned facts in your next issue, failing which they will have it sent to all the daily papers, as they consider your report very misleading, and oblige oblige

Yours faithfully,
P. McCARTH,
Sec., Tipperary Workingmen's Protective and Benefit Society.
The man was not asked to join the local Society, for he was a member of it for ever twelve menths and through it got over twelve months, and through it got employment at Messrs. Cleeves, and also an advance of wages on three occasions; he then deserted this Society. He was told, as was Mr. Foran and two organisers of the I.T.G.W.U: that he could join as many unions as he wished, and the local Society would not object. The man in question can return to work at Messrs. Cleeves any day he recognises the local Society.

the local Society.

I may mention that several of our

Transport Union Notes.

HOR STEWARDS AND MANSION | Egg and Butter line. HOUSE MEETINGS.

(Official).

In accordance with the wishes of their nk and file, whom they directly reprent to have no further discussion on e recent events in connection with the surance department, the Shop ewards' Committee of the I.T. and W. Union in the Dublin area have W. Union in the Dublin area have Messrs. Ross and Walpole. commended to the Executive that no ther meetings on this affair shall be

The Executive has approved of this desion, and there will therefore be no ansion House.

A similar decision has been arrived at anches.

RISH TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION.

Burial and Benefit Society. A Special General Meeting of above ill be held

On next SUNDAY, 24th inst., In LIBERTY HALL at 4 p.m.

Business:
o consider and adopted revised Rules.
THOMAS MURPHY, Secretary.

DUBLIN DOINGS.

It seems to us an extraordinary nomaly that the carpenters should get ayment for the August Bank Holiday nd the labourers, should be overlooked the matter. By this we mean no ffence to the carpenters.

But the plain fact remains that the Board of Works has been responsible or the irregularity. The action of the Board has caused no little dissatisfaction mongst the alleged unskilled hands, and the Union has since taken steps in the lirection of obtaining precise information is to the cause of the differential treat-

" Bankrupt " Brown .- N.B.L.

Messrs. Alexander Brown. manufacturers, Church street, are whining that they are on the verge of bankruptcy, and for that reason they find it an utter impossibility to raise the present rates of their employees, for whom an improved wage demand has been served. Very well, Messrs. Brown.

All we can say is that the employees are determined, come weal, come woe, to press forward their present modest claim for better conditions. Knowing the circumstances of this case, we say more power to the men's elbow.
Perhaps it will serve to stiffen the

backs of Brown's boys when it is chronicled that the employees in the other Bottle Houses have sanctioned a further demand for an additional 10s. per week to their wages.

Dilly and Dally at it Again.

Complaints still reach us anent the out-of-work dole. As far as we can see the policy of those at Lord Edward St. is one of mess, muddle, and make-believe. Claims are turned down ad lib, and

the applicants seem to be between the devil and the deep blue sea as to their future action following the rejection of their applications. No one in authority would appear to be able to impart to the claimants exact information as to the proper course to be taken for the purpose of appealing from the decisions of those who, to all intents and purposes, "rule the roost" at the Rotunda. The sum total of the position at the

moment strikes us as being a case of "sending the fool further." To end this canting, ranting, sycophanting policy once and for all it is our present intention to have closer co-operation between the claimants and ourselves.

While the scheme lasts we'must insist on its provisions being carried out with the strictest impartiality. "A fair field and no favour" for every out-of-work must be our slogan.

Finally, let us say those in the ranks of the unemployed do not want an elecmosynary existence. We know that. What they do want is work, if and when it can be found for them.

Pity the Poor Officials. We had a visit from Mr. Yodaiken, scrap iron merchant, last week. Oh! what a fizzing time.

To settle the question at issue we had to resort to all sorts of diplomatic devices, and blushingly we say we were fortunate in reaching the denouement, after a loud, learned and lucid exchange of opinions on the present economic

Yodaiken was convinced (we don't say beaten), and that, mark you, is a victory of which we feel justly proud.

The Lamb lies down with the Lion, Apropos our comments in Tast issue concerning Lamb's, Inchicore, the firm tiring, like ourselves, of communicating further in the matter, invited us out to their affects. their office in order to discuss the question in dispute in all its bearings. We did so. "We came, we saw, we conquered" by wheedling 5s, all round for the employees, which was subsequently accepted by the employees are the employees. accepted by them at a meeting held at Emmet Hall, Inchicore.

Messrs. Arnott, Drapers. are now better off by 5s, per week, as a by J. Connolly, J. Leary, P. Nagle, and tesult of a plaim made by the local.

The employees in Messrs. O. and R. Fry, Nolan, and Leonard have all been conceded 7s. per week extra, following a conference with representatives of the Union; and arising out of an interview with Messrs. Carton Bros. an offer of 5s. per week was made, which was accepted by the men. Those attending the

Strike action having been declared by the men in the above engineering firm, the managing director, before the expiry of the strike notice, had an interview with the General President, to whom certain presidents rther meetings on this subject at the tain proposals were made towards a solution of the difficulty, which was one of wages. These proposals were subsethe Committees of the Dublin quently laid before the men, and it was decided to accept them with certain modifications.

Building Industry. We are to have representation at the Interim Court of Arbitration which will shortly sit for the hearing of the reestablishment of the 12½ per cent. for all workers in the Building Trade. This interesting intelligence was mailed us last week, in response to a communication despatched by us to the Ministry of Labour demanding representation for our members.

Printers' Section. Tuesday of this week was fixed for the Conference between the Master Printers and the Union relative to the question of fixing a minimum wage for all junior employees in the trade

Teds. The Trolly boys at long last have got that extra "tanner." Hip, hip, hooray. In addition they also received 30s. back

money.
Will the Trolly boys now call to see

Messrs., Morgan Mooney.

The phosphate men's case mentioned in last week's notes has, we learn, been satisfactorily settled. Merchants and Granaries.

14s. per day is now being sought by the store hands in these establishments; whilst the Window Cleaners' Section, covering as it does all the employees in the trade in the city, has issued instructions to their bosses to make provision against their names in the wages books for an extra 10s, per week. Whirlwind Victory.

By a sudden stoppage of the grocers' porters engaged by Messrs. Egan, Talbot street, a plenipotentiary from the enemy lines was immediately despatched to our headquarters to sue for a peace, and a peace with honour has been concluded.
The Heat Wave.

Oh for that official vacation. If it does not come soon Liberty Hall will find us taking off our flesh and sitting in our be nes on account of the undue attentions now being paid us by Old Sol.

NUMBER ONE BRANCH BAND COMMITTEE.

The following corrections are made in the list of contributions published last week:—P. Byrne, Tedcastles, £8 12s; Jem Byrne, Shipyard, £1 08:

FROM THE FOUR WINDS.

Saw Milling. The Council Executive last week approved the fixing of a standard week, and drafted a scheme to put before the next meeting of the full Joint Council, on Sept. 8th. The standard wage will also be fixed at

that meeting, it is hoped.

Maltings. The Irish Malsters' Association notify us that they are calling a meeting at the end of this month to consider the demand we have served on their members. Dungarvan.

· Many settlements have been reached, and the Ministry of Labour have offered arbitration. U.D.C. men settled at 45s. for a 50-hour week.

Bakery employers are weakening, and are asking men back. They are urging the prosecution by the police of the strikers' bakery for buying flour. They had better

Edenderry. Town labourers have won their 35/- per

Grist Milling.

An important interpretation has been given by Prof. Baillie, in reply to a West-port enquiry. The 5/- increase is calculated on the normal A. W. B. wage that is paid in each particular district. If the agricultural wage of the district is for 60 hours' work, the grist millers' wage is based on that.

Kingstown. The Corporation Waterworks' Committee persistently refuse to pay certain members of the Transport Union the double pay justly due to them for Bank Holiday

This committee have ignored letters from us asking an explanation; yet they deny animus against the Transport Union!! We shall find out what is wrong with the Waterworks' Committee.

As the award in the U.D. Council arbitration of May last was never issued, it is proposed to hear the case again this week.

The closing of one of the shafts has seri-Gazebo. ously affected the men's earnings. The Coal Controller has been asked, to allow increased pay to the men, out of the 6s. increase in price of coal.

Mon in Bottling firms secured 10/6 in-oregies; boys, 4/-; this brings some wages to 47/6 and 50/-. Demand was forced through

Jottings from Ulster.

Is it Bankruptcy?

Despite half-page advertisements in all the newspapers, imploring the patriotic merchants in Ulster to dip their hands in their pockets and pay off the expenses of the Peace Celebrations, and the fact that the Corporation doubled their original sub scription of the ratepayers' cash, and handed over £12,000, there are still some dehts to pay, which is w fitting commentary on how much at heart the merchant class have for the soldier who offered his all. that they might prosper. In connection with the Corporation subscription, it is interesting to note that the price of gas is to be increased 4d. per 1,000 feet.

Peace at Parkmore.

After 20 weeks' struggle the men of Park-more and district, whose lot is to mine the iron ore under the Antrim mountains, have won a decisive victory, the peace terms now signed securing them 7/6 per week of an advance and a guarantred minimum wage. The men, for the spirit which they have shown, and D. Houston, organiser, for the capable manner in which he handled the business, deserve all the congratulations showered upon them. Shipyard Activity.

The moulders, under the last award of the Committee of Production, drew a blank, no advance being conceded. They have now handed in notices to cease work the British Army and Navy.

on the 23rd inst., if their demand for 15/- There is no shortage of material, for the on the 23rd inst., if their demand for 15/increase per week is not granted. In return, the shipbuilding firms have noticed all moulders and labourers, terminating employment in case of a strike.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners are demanding 50 per cent. inorease, to bring wages up to 2/6 per hour. It has been decided to withhold their notice for 10 days, with a view to joint action with similar trades.

action with similar trades.

Shipwrights have decided by ballot vote to accept a system of payment by results in Messrs. Harland and Wolffs, on the plea of necessity for increasing output—usual paper guarantee has been given by employers to restore status quo in bad time.

Nuf sed.

Meath and Reffect

Meath and Belfast. Our friends, the newspapers here, have wakened up to the fact that the Belfast drovers are not only members of the Irish Transport Union, recognising "an injury to one is the concern of all," but that behind them again is the Butchers' Union and the Dockers' Union, and Belfast today, as far as the Meath farmers' cattle are concerned, are carrying out the

blockade as effectively as Dublin.
The old, old lie of Belfast securing trade at the expense of Dublin is thus countered at the expense of Duplin is thus countered. We had the other tale in 1906 and 1907, when, during the strike, the merchant class wailed of trade going to Dublin never to return. When it's not religion or politics which divide the worker, the bosses have an arrange in the more in the home keep on groping in the mud in the hope of securing some other little tit-bit, and as a result you have the talk of diverted trade.

Well, as regards Meath cattle, it is diverted because it's a case of taking the unfortunate beasts out, giving them a drink of water and returning them to their miserly owners. It is a big change in the farmer's attitude, when before he will pay a living wage to his labourers he provides to wides for his cattle perhaps it's the joy-rides for his cattle-perhaps it's the latest method of fattening the beasts. The just like their usual "business" methods. The Railway Carriage.

Undoubtedly they were "Yanks." The ladies, with just a flicker of a drawl, talked lightly and truthfully about the King and Queen, and conveyed to the other passengers an impression of intimacy with the Royal Family which made one wonder whether or not they hadn't struck a first-class saloon instead of a humble 3rd.

The gentlem n of the party dwelt with The gentleman of the party dwelt with reverence on the part the almighty dollar could play in the making of Ireland if only the Irish had the enterprise of their friends in the States. The train moved slowly, the sun in its August splendour lighted up the carriage and made it plea-

eant to listen to the miracles which £ v. d.

.could accomplish.

We drowsily asked what of the human element, what did it stand to gain, and were amazed to hear in answer that our American friends had visited a linen fac-tory near Belfast where the weavers could earn £4 10s, per week-least so they had been informed by the manager. That wakened us, and we broke the truth gently of the wages paid to weavers in the linen trade-pre-war average, 11s, per week; to-day, a generous estimate would average them at from 25s. to 30s. per week, and, mark you, this is piece-work; no restriction on output here.

Our Yankee friends marvelled, and when they heard that from 100 to 200 linen mer-chants did not manufacture at all, but simply bought and sold, increasing the price of the article every deal, but not its value. They were candid enough to admit there was a good deal wrong with the upper storey, and time that such things were changed. Perhaps they would have admitted even more, but the train drew up at Belfast and we parted, wishing the party good-luck in their travels through Erin,

Effects of Blockade.

"Short time" ranains a feature of the textile trade in the North. Shortage of material is the cause alleged, and Ulster. men and women should note that the shortage is due to the blockade of Russia by

Russian Soviet government has announced its readiness to trade with Germany. Dur,

ing the last year it has accumulated 200,000 tons of flax and 100,000 tons of hemp.

As the "Belfast Telegraph" showed last week, the German manufacturers are actively pushing their business once more. Reward of Loyalty.

It will be a nice reward of Belfast loyalty if the blockade of Russia enables the God man inen manufacturers to keep thuix mills on overtime while Belfast continues on short time.

In addition to flax and hemp, Russia has wast stores of leather, fur, horse-hair, metals, wood and cattle-feeding stuffs which would go far to relieve the world shortage of raw materials if the Churchill policy of stifling Russia was reversed.

Twill be poor consolation to the spinners and weavers of Ulster to know that Bolshevism is crushed, if the crushing means starvation in Ulster.

That Award.

By the Textile Award the young people, those under 18 years of age, scenre 1s. per week; women over this age, no advance at all; while men secure the wonderful amount of from 1s. to 2s. per week. Someone has blundered, and the workers are beginning to think more of direct action. Paydon me, some of the women secure as much as fourpence. That will go a long way nowadays, Hours are to be reduced, the early start (relic of Barbarism) to be abolished.

How It Is Done. The Ulster Press, in their offorts to divide the workers, throw obstacles in the way of progress, and generally stir up all that is low and underground, reek with the atrocities (alleged) of Bolshevism, or, if that particular part is predominently Protestant and Orange, they introduce the Sinn Fein bushness. Latterly, these doses having more or less failed, we have been treated to the American competition bogie, how the Yanken was prepared to go on the eternal grind, making the almighty dollar and generally slaving for his country's good—but, alas, for the Ananias's of the Press. To-day the American working-man is demanding not only the "44." but a 25 per cent. advance, and on top of this is sounding the death-knell of the profiteer. What of the Yankes undercutting the British worker; the shoe is on the other foot, and, better still, the workers here realize it—Yes, we are moving despite lies.

Waterford.

Graves' labourers have at length secured an increase of 6/3. bringing wages to 43/9.

The demand on behalf of the carters for

SIGNIFICANCE OF SINN FEIN. Captain

White's examination of the present position.

The book that made P. S. O'Hegarty angry.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SECOND INTER

NATIONAL. Leuin's exposure of the sham Socialists of Europe. Explains their failure

to stop or fight against the War. 11s. pen

RUSSIAN SOVIET CONSTITUTION. Adopted

by the Fifth All-Russia Congress of Soviets

on 10th July, 1918. New authorised translation. 28. 6d. per dozen; 3d. each; 3dd. post

RED PAPER ON EXECUTIONS, Bussian

Republic's tale of horrors inspired by the

Allies. 2s, 6d. per dozen; 3d. each; 3dd. post

CONNOLLY SOUVENIR, 1916, A beautiful

10/- per dozen; is. each; 1/2 post free,

dozen; is. each; is. &d. post free.

BOOKS ON SPECIAL OFFER BY S.P.I.

WE quote against each book or pamphlet three prices. The first is the rate for one dozen copies sent post free to shopkeepers, trade union branch secretaries of individuals who will help to spread the Workers' Republic idea by selling our literature. The second is the retail selling price of single copies. The third price is the amount you send to secure a single copy, post free.

7d. post free.

IRELAND AT BERNE. Contains the story | SOVIETS AT WORK. Lenin himself shows of Ireland and Irish Labour as told to the how the people control everything through Workers' Councils. 5/- per dozen; 6d. each; 1s. 3d. post free.

SOCIALISM MADE EASY. Connolly's masterly plan for working towards the Workers' Republic. 1/8 per dozen; 2d. each; 2½d. post

HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Leon 'Trotsky's own record of the world's greatest social change. 24/- per dozen; 2,6 each; 2/9 post free.

ECONOMIC DISCONTENT, in which Fr. T. J. Hagerty makes out a damning indictment of capitalism. 1,6 per dozen; 2d. each; 2dd. post free.

THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION, written by the Soviet Ambassador whom England deported. 6/- per dozen; 7d. each; 8d. post free. STRENGTH OF THE STRONG. A short story

in Jack London's best style, gripping in interest. 4/6 per dozen; 6d. each; 7d. post free.

INTERNAL PROBLEMS OF NEW RUSSIA.
Illuminates the practical difficulties of a revolution. 2/- per dozen; 3d. each; 3dd. post free.

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. Best book for those who want to know the inner secret of capitalism. 5/6 per dozen; 4d. each; 5d. post free.

CONNOLLY SOUVENIR, 1916, A beautiful book, printed on art paper, with a characy teristic Celtic cover design by a Bolfast, artist. It contains Connolly's epic of works ing-class life, "The Legacy-A. Dying ing-class life, "The Legacy-A. Down ing-class life, "The Legacy-A. Down ing-class life, "The Legacy-A. Down ing-class life, "The Legacy-A. Dying ing-class life, "The Legacy-A. Down ing-clas

Literature Secretary, Cumannacht na hEireann, 42 Nth. Great George's Star

THE REAL HARRY FORD,

Cork people have been asked to fall down and worship the great Harry Ford, the American miracle-worker, who was to regenerate Irish industries, and pour forth of the shores of his ancestral land showers of gold.

Harry has got to business in Cork. We have no object in denouncing him, as we have been accused of doing.

We have pointed out, of course, that he imposes a rigorous discipline in the factories. He gets more, many times more, out of his employees than other

He pays higher wages and he gets bigger results. There is no mystery and no philanthropy about Ford.

When we have tried to make that plain we have been denounced as an enemy of Cork's industrial development, and by the mean, stingy Cork employers, to whom Cork's backwardness industrially is mainly due.

Good well-intentioned people, too, have expressed the fear that our candid remarks would drive Ford back to Detroit, and for the implied compliment to our influence we thank them. What worries them most, however, is that we are dispelling illusions.

What a fascinating romance was Ford The humble son of humble Irish parents, in less than fifteen years he amassed the fabulous sum of seventy-five million dol-

As with a magic wand, he placed Ford cars upon every road in the world, and now he is planning to give every farm

In all he has done he has made few enemies. No big corporation gave him money. No corrupt railway directors gave him secret rebates on freight rates. No politicians rigged Congress to favour

He has become a great illusion. Newspapers invent wonder-stories about him. A worthy journalist in Seattle sends us columns of copy about Ford, Ford's doings, and Ford's sayings.

He is invested with the halo of romance. He is the wisest of men. A world waits with hope the sailing of his peace-ship, that will make wars to cease o'er all the earth.

When he turned jingo he was to invent the submarine strafer. He had not ceased to be the one undoubted miracle worker to question whose power was rank

Now is the idol broke!

"Henry Ford," says the New York Nation," "is a Yankee mechanic, pure and simple; quite uneducated, with a mind unable to bite into any proposition outside of his automobile and tractor business, but with naturally good in stincts and some sagacity.

". Enter any of the great factories that line the railroad between New York and Boston, and you will find a dozen foremen, just like Harry Ford. Many of them are better educated; many of them understanding of what is going on in the freshments. world; they would make much more useful senators, some of them, than Mr.

"He does not know who Benedict Arnold was, because no one has ever taught him; his schooling has been of the

"He is a pacifist to-day; and to-morrow favours another war, if it is necessary to obtain a League of Nations—the Covenant of which he has probably never read.

"Hé contradicts himself; he uses words whose meaning he does not know. He sometimes forgets promises solemnly made."

Such is the real Harry Ford. We are not sorry to know him as he is. He is just a very ordinary workingman; and it is to his credit that when he might have squeezed a few extra cents an hour by keeping down wages, he remained loyal to the ordinary workingman's ideal of Big Wages and Constant Work.

He has tried to do good. Not many millionaires make the effort.

Therefore, despite the contempt of the New York "Nation" and our own knowledge that his method of wage slavery is just a more scientific plan of social robbery, we are glad to know that, like ourselves, Harry sometimes uses bad grammar.

Good Work

Trade Union Wages

'Phone 1848.

Court Laundry HARCOURT ST., DUBLIN

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

Irish Materials

Prompt Despatch

TWELVE MONTHS ACO AND NOW.

To the Editor, "Voice of Labour." Fellow-Workers,-Many of you will have read a report in the Press of 16th inst., giving a glowing account of a day's outing, supposed to represent the generosity of the Refuge Assurance Company who have an office at 105 Stephen's Green, towards their unfortunate slaves (who in reality had to stump up), who, during the day, had to listen to speeches eulogising this great Capitalist concern, and be catechised on the methods to be adopted in future by them in order that they might enrich the shareholders; no mention being made of the rights of the workers to participate in the profits.

All of you will remember that this is the Capitalist concern that refused to recognise the right of their employees to collective bargaining through their trade union for a living wage, during one of the most bitter struggles of Right against Might in the history of trade unionism.

It may not be out of place to recall the fact that after due notice had been served on this capitalist concern by the National Amalgamated Union of Life Assurance Workers, and the demands made not being granted, all the agents, except three, came out on strike on 4th September, 1918.

The struggle was, and is still, being fought very bitterly. The Refuge Company has deliberately denied the rights of the workers to trade union recognition, the proof of this being (1) they ignored the demands of the men's trade union; (2) they refused the offer of Dublin Trades Council to discuss matters with a view to settlement; (3) they not alone refused the offer made by our esteemed Lord Mayor to arbitrate, but they had the audacity to ask the Lord Mayor to find employment for seventeen men whom they were determined to victimise, in order to introduce the obnoxious block system—a system by which one man does the work of three, with a wage equivalent to 1 and 1-16 average weekly earnings of the agents on strike. This capitalist concern adopted the tactics of the present-dayfarmers in Co. Meath by employing ex-soldiers to do the work, and thus those who were heroes during the war were made serfs, so that the greed of the capitalist might be satis-

Now, the most vital question to-day is organisation to prepare for the coming inevitable struggle for labour's rights; and if my information is correct, the Irish Automobile Drivers' Union and the Hotel Workers' Section will want taget going. I believe that the drivers of the char-a-banes, on the occasion of the abve outing are not members of their trade union. One of them, at least, is an ex-service man. If those drivers trade unionists, they would not have had anything to do with the strike breakers of the above-mentioned capitalist concern, neither would the hotel workers of have far more sagacity, and a keener Glendalough have served them with re-

If you desire to make our small nation blackleg-proof you will be doing a good day's work by making sure that none of the earnings, which has to be fought for by trade unionism and self-sacrifice, should be paid to any assurance agent who is not a member of the N.A.U.L.A.W., the only recognised trade union for assurance workers, being affiliated to Trades Council and Congress. See to it that your agent has this card, and no other. Remember what blackleg labour is doing in the Co. Dublin with the farm labourers; remember that the master printers don't care what you or I suffer if they could only beat the workers, men and women, who are, not for the first time, engaged in the struggle to free themselves and all concerned from slavery.

Don't be led astray by sentiment; put your principal first, and rather than allow your insurance premiums to go towards supporting blacklegs or "free" labour, put your money in the coffers of the trade unions, who are making such a great fight against tyranny and serfdom.

Yours fraternally, JAMES DOUGLAS. 98 Rialto Buildings, Dublin, 18th August, 1919.

DUNCARVAN COUNCILLORS SHIRK.

On Saturday, 9th inst., a special meet. ing of the Council was held to consider the employees demands. The chairman declared the meeting illegal, and a fur-ther meeting was summoned for Monday evening. Only one member attended.

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

DWYER, 4 (V) ARRAN QUAY, DUBLIN,

INCHICORE BRANCH

I. T. AND G. W. U. A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the above was held in Emmet Hall on Sunday last. The branch president, Mr. R. Flood, presided, and Mr. T. Foran, general president, also attended.

The Chairman, in his opening address, briefly reviewed the activities of the branch, and announced that, in addition to the increases already won, an increase of 6s. per week for the tubers was the latest fruit of their activities. brought the tubers' wages up to the sum of 59s. 6d. per week, plus the twelveand-a-half per cent.

They had also, he said, co-operated with the other unions in the matter of the pension scheme, holidays, etc. would all be explained by the branch delegate on the Railway Emergency Committee. Mr. Ralph James explained the scheme of pensions recently adopted by that committee, and informed the meeting that the question of holidays for all railwaymen was at present receiving the earnest attention of the Board of Trade. The meeting unanimusly approved of the pension scheme, and adopted the following resolution with regard to the holiday question: -" That, failing a satisfactory reply on this question from the Board of Trade by a certain date, the members of this branch approve of the withdrawal of all labour, provided all other unions are prepared to do likewise."

Isolated instances of non-compliance with instructions of delegates were reported, and it was decided that all such in future would be brought before the Branch Committee, who were given full powers to deal with such, drastically if necessary.

TOM FORAN, on coming forward to address the meeting, received a very hearty ovation. He congratulated the branch on the magnificent work done, and the great progress-made in a very short period. Referring to the various disputes in which the Union is at present involved, he dwelt at some length on the fight on the land, paying a very glowing tribute to the agricultural labourers. been reduced more than any other body of workers to a state of vassalage and serfdom. But the manner in which they had asserted themselves came as a revelation to their friends, and something in the nature of an earthquake shock to their enemies.

He felt very grateful to the branch for their promises of support. While such an excellent spirit animated their members there was no reason to fear the attacks of the enemies of the Union. The spirit and solidarity of the Union had frustrated the plots and plans of the unholy alliance at present arrayed against

They would be glad, he felt sure, to learn that, in spite of the financial strain to which they were subjected, the weekly income of the Union was, so far, equal to the task. He, of course, agreed with the other speakers that it was deplorable that at such a crisis in their history anyone professing to have the interests of the Union at heart should be found willing to hamper the Union in its fight by the creation of internal troubles.

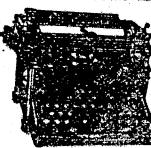
That effort had also failed, and he was pleased to learn that the men of Inchicore were not for a moment deceived by the promoters of the new campaign, and were not to be misled from the principles of the Union by false issues nor falser battle cries. He thanked them all for the assurance of continued confidence.

A vote of thanks to the General President for his attendance terminated the proceedings.

BACHELOR'S

EVERY THING in the

FOR



Typewriter & Duplicating Line.

P.QUINN & CO.

CHURCH ST., BELFAST.

The Only IRISH Makers OF

METAL ENAMEL BADGES

SPECIAL TERMS TO

IRISH TRADE AND LABOUR UNIONS ASK FOR PRICES.

NO PROFITEERING "BILL" NEEDED HERE.

.To-day even the Capitalist Press de. votes column after column and page after page to the growing evil of Profiteering in this and other countries. The powers that be are almost at their wits end endeavouring to map out a plan which will in some way appease the anger of the masses suffering under this

But while Governments think and pause it is consoling to know that the the organised workers of this country are acting, and acting in a manner which clearly proves that they have grappled this question with a resolve not to be beaten.

Ten days ago a section of the Charleville profiteers-believing that the time was opportune—suddenly jumped up the price of one of the vital necessities of the masses—to wit—milk, by 20 per cent, or an increase of 1d. per quart.

But the organised forces of the army of Labour in Charleville were on the alert. The old order had truly changed. A mass meeting of the workers was held addressed by Organiser McGrath and Comrade Desmond, and a determined stand immediately taken. The ring of profiteers were told in no equivocal terms that such a scandal would not be tolerated. A plan of campaign was outlined, and within two days the ring was broken, completely and finally.

What a lesson for the proletariat! Unity, Self-reliance and Determination are the watchwords—the sign posts on the road to victory. Now the working class knows that the Transport Union does not merely stand for better hours

and higher wages, that these are but stepping stones to higher things. The Charleville members are turning their thoughts to the question of housing, and should they even half the resolution on that question they need have little fear of the result.

M. Corrigan (Drogheda).—Your letter appeared in our issue of August 2nd. We know of no other.

J. McGRATH.

DEAFNESS

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

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

MARY STREET PICTURE . HOUSE. EVERY ITEM

ON OUR PROGRAMME MERITS YOUR APPROYALL

ELECTRIC THEATRE, 45 TALBOT STREET, DUBLIN.

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

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

ENGINEERS AND MILLWRIGHTS. SOHO WORKS. BRIDGEFOOT STREET, DUBLIN.

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

"THE IRISH HOMESTEAD." & Weekly Journal founded by Sir Horses Plunkett, keeps you in touch with Modern agricultural Economics. It is obtainable only by Subscription, 10s. a year, 5s. half year (post free), from the Manager, 18 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

EDITED BY

Irish Society

Offers sound and attractive money proposition to energetic Irishmen Assurance Society.

Prospectus and Agency terms sent post free on request; HEAD OFFICE 2 St. Andrew St, Dublin.

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

and Restaurant Branch I.T. & G. W.U. Open 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. 31 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Printed for the "Irish Labour Press,"
Liberty Hall, by Messra. Cabill and Co.,
Ltd., Ormond Quay, Dublin, Registered es a Newspaper.