

THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-OIBRIÖE SAÖDLAC

Edited by JIM LARKIN

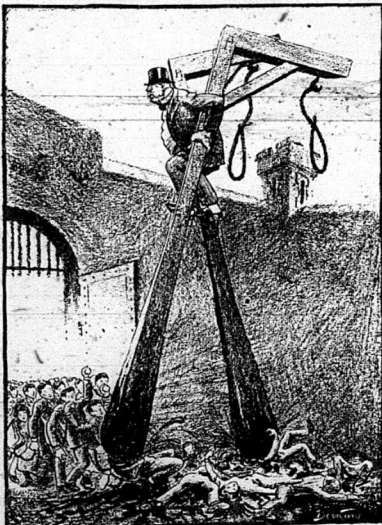
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1924

TWOPENCE



THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE!



MAKING PROGRESS TOWARDS A SOFT JOB.

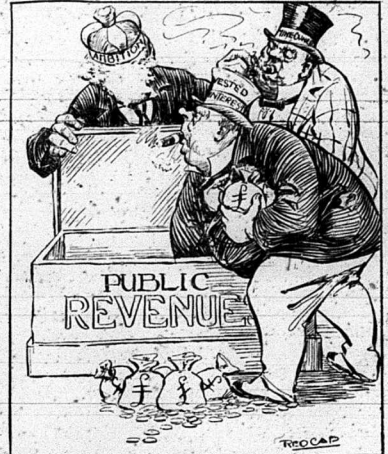
"No honest man would look for a soft job."
(President Cosgrave.)

The Government's First Convention

We had occasion to pass down Cavendish Row on Tuesday. We wondered why all the most intelligent (?) of the Intelligence (?) Department of the late C.I.D., D.M.P. and I.R.B., stiffened by the uniformed sections of the above departments of the Mugs Government, were hiding so conspicuously in the vicinity of the Square. We ventured to suggest to our colleague: "There must be an 'Irish Trades' Union Congress' holding in the vicinity." Then the betting and advertising sheets appeared—evening editions—and behold ye, the "Cumann" na nGaedheil were holding their first annual convention.

And we are told that what the Cumann-na-Ghoul have they will hold. That competition for soft jobs must cease. That you must not look to the State for assistance. That there is a false conception of the State abroad. That you—the Mugs—are to understand to-day, to-morrow and for ever that Cosgrave, O'Higgins, McNeil and Co. are the State. That they are in the saddle and mean to remain there. And that's that.

"Then Forward Christian Soldiers" and "Thank God from Whom All Blessings Flow" was sung. Whispered "God Save the King"—AND LOUDLY CHANTED "THE SOLDIER'S SONG."



YES, WE WANT NO COMPETITION!

"The Government should not be regarded as a spoon-feeding institution." (Eoin McNeil.)

THEY HAD ACHIEVED THE FULL SOVEREIGN STATUS. (Eoin McNeil)

THE IRELAND OF THE EAST

EGYPT'S REVOLT AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Sweeping Victory for Independence Movement.

Cairo, January 10th.

For a busman's holiday an Irish Republican should come to Egypt.

Here in a land—where history was old before the dawn of any civilisation we now know—where kings and conquerors, Caesars and Pharaohs, Napoleons and Kitcheners have fought for possession of the richest river in the world—the populace is at last thinking about controlling its own destiny.

It has had such dreams before; especially in the last ten years has England heard these people "prate of rights, in language growing like her own." When war occurred in 1914 England decided to snap the link which bound Egypt with the Sultan of Turkey, and an Egyptian king was set up under the protection of England. It was understood that when the war ended Egypt was to be given complete independence. Well, 1918-19 came—and found the whole world writhing in the torment of the thing called Peace. English generals were still swanking in Shepherd's magnificent hotel (where the Egyptians, of course, are the dish-washers and not the guests), and English overlordship seemed destined to last for ever.

Nationalist risings occurred. There were wild days in Cairo when the Egyptians fought for independence. The whole thing ended in the establishment of a burlesque Parliament, with a Senate and a Government of English puppets.

General Allenby, who is Viceroy of Egypt, recommended the establishment of this mannikin parliament as eye-wash for the insurgent home rulers. But the home rulers were obstinate and refused to be either bluffed, bullied or bribed.

The English administration could not exist, of course, without a certain amount of support from the Egyptian population. This support was found in the Egyptian landlord and landowning class—a class as detested by the bulk of the people as was the French landed aristocracy before the Revolution.

Then arose Zaghlul. Zaghlul demanded "Egypt for the Egyptians"—"no foreign interference"—"complete military evacuation." Allenby in condemning Zaghlul as a dangerous agitator, said that it was necessary to keep a stray British garrison in Egypt to defend the canal. Zaghlul replied that the garrison could just as well be stationed on the other side of the canal, or the Sinai peninsula. But Zaghlul's explanations and his agitation were cut short by the simple process of arresting him. He was sent away to the Seychelle Islands, and later to Gibraltar. Deportation of the leaders is, of course, a fine old English way of allowing a subject race to realise the sweets of British freedom and justice.

But even Imperialist England has its weak moments. Yielding to an agitation of English Liberals and Labour men and others who can weep at injustices committed 3,000 miles away, Zaghlul was released last year. Allenby protested, no doubt foreseeing the loss of an historical Brasshat's Paradise; but the English Government equally saw the danger of a revolt in Egypt which might easily lead to the flag of independence being raised in India, and the speedy crumbling of the whole Empire.

Ben Spoor, M.P., who is Secretary of the Anglo-Egyptian League, spent some time in Egypt last year, assisting Zaghlul, and he is likely to be the spokesman for Egyptian

independence in a British Labour Government. We also look to Ramsay MacDonald who has visited here, to boot out the military.

The Elections.

The elections have just concluded, and there was never such a sweeping victory as Zaghlul has had. Only a handful of non-Zaghlulists have got in, and they owe their return to purely local and family reasons.

Two ex-Ministers, puppets of the English, were afraid to stand. All the Ministers who did stand were defeated. The landowner class has been politically annihilated.

It is, certainly, a difficult task that awaits Zaghlul. The vast bulk of the population is illiterate, so that a thoroughly democratic, representative government is almost impossible. But Zaghlul seems willing and able to carry on the government in trust for the masses, taking measures to expedite their education and emancipation.

The fact that there seems likely to be a Labour Government in England should greatly assist.

King Tut.

An incident occurred the other day which reveals the feeling against England. There is a great deal of indignation among the native people, who are simple but deeply reverential towards their dead, regarding the operations at Tutankhamen's tomb. There was a strong demand that the body of the King should not be disturbed.

Finally the excavating party decided to agree to this agitation, but in making the announcement they said it was "in deference to the wishes of King George." The native papers were naturally furious at this. What concern was it of the King of England? Didn't the feelings of the Egyptians count at all in the matter?

Well, after 6,000 years of known history, during which the native fellahs have always been oppressed, there seems to have come a time when their wishes and feelings will be respected.

GUARDIANS BAN OUT-RELIEF.

PLEA OF DESTITUTE REFUSED.

PROCESSION OF 5,000.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 unemployed, including women with babies in their arms, marched to Belfast Workhouse yesterday to demand out-door relief from the Board of Guardians, which was holding its usual weekly meeting.

The processionists took their stand on the ground that similar relief is being granted to unemployed in England and Scotland, while the Belfast Board has absolutely refused to take action, although members know of the destitution in the city.

A large force of police surrounded the workhouse and kept the procession outside the grounds.

A request was sent to the Guardians to see a deputation, but the majority of the members refused to do so, on the ground that they had no evidence to justify any alteration in their decision.

The procession then left in an orderly manner.

JIMMY THOMAS DINES OUT!

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary of the Empire, O.B.E., P.C., S.S., has been a regular feller dining out with the Lady Astor and her man, Lord Astor (whose father, the American who was ashamed of his country but not ashamed to take the rents from the Tenderlon District of New York City—and was thus enabled to buy a title from the Unionist Party). Such are the friends of Jimmy Thomas, official blackleg of the N.U.R

EMBEZZLERS.

Being one of the multitude of embezzlers (?) of the Irish Transport Union, I was much interested in your remarks concerning the unfortunate fellow who has been jailed for a year. By a peculiar coincidence I read at the same time that Farrow, the bank gent, is being released after doing less than 3 years. The poor Transport Secretary steals £60, gets a year. Poor Farrow steals a few millions and gets two years and a half, and I suppose justice is satisfied.

Your remarks that it is not the embezzlement that prompts the "friends" of the workers in the ancestral halls, 35 Parnell Square, to jail secretaries is most apposite as my case proves out. I was an official, or should I say "dupe," of the Irish Transport for a few months; in those few months I got a wonderful insight into the methods of the "One Big Fighting Union." We had the usual "strike stunt" for organising purposes; ostensibly it was for an advance for the poor, down-trodden tillers of the soil. Anyway, we won a five-bob advance. We hoisted the Red Flag; we jubilated. Everything worked out splendidly except that the down-trodden didn't get the five-bob. This happened in the year of Our Lord, 1922, in the wee County of Louth, when the days were long and the power of Gilbert Lynch was great. We had the conference, we had the Ministry of Labour holding the scales of justice. The farmer agreed to pay the five-bob advance, and signed an agreement to that effect. The O.B.U. agreed to accept this and Gilbert Lynch signed on behalf of the O.B.U.; and there the matter ended so far as the farmers and their friend Mr. Lynch was concerned. When the members of the O.B.U. did not cash up on Saturday things became very lively for the unfortunate secretary—who happened to be me. I began writing letters to Parnell Square, expecting, of course, I would witness the spectacle of the fighting union buckling on their armour and sallying forth! But nothing happened, not even Old Bill's pet poodle barked. I gave up the struggle, chucked up the sponge, paid the debts of O'Shannon's election and Branch debts incurred by previous secretary amounting to £19 odd, handed receipted bills to Mr. Gilbert Lynch, who in the meantime had advanced from being a humble secretary of a dead branch in Dundalk to an elevated position on the Treasury Bench in Parnell Square, handed Treasurer Lynch the sum of £7 15s. 6d., and three weeks afterwards I was arrested, charged with embezzling the sum of £19; spent two days in jail, sent there by the unholy gang who turned Liberty Hall into Tammany Hall and who have the audacity to emblazon on their banner "an injury to one is an injury to all." This is one of the so-called embezzlements. When I got clear of the "little affair"—the District Judge in Dundalk dismissed the charge—and when I appealed to the great Caesars in Parnell Square for an enquiry before the Branch, when I asked for an auditor to go into the Branch accounts back to the beginning of the year, when I asked them where did the balance of Mid-Louth strike pay go, when I pointed out that they wrote to my predecessor for return of the balance of strike pay, they did not get it, and so £30 goes wallopp; and, lo, Gilbert Lynch does not pursue the vanishing kudoss. He will probably say that the receipt rolls were destroyed in the Four Courts. But why go on—the moral is: If you are an official with the Transport Union, be ye also the pliant tool of Bill O'Brien and your days will be long and happy in quiet seclusion of Parnell Square.

J. C. MAGENNIS.

Manchester Bar,
Dundalk.

My Dear Magennis—Gilbert did not fight in the Four Courts. He fought in the Post Office—Ed.

CHECKS ON BOURGEOISIE

By C. O'SULLIVAN.

Revolutionary picturesqueness of Russian life and general revival of all the characteristics of trading as we know it make puzzling contrasts. Examining the markets, shops and general life in the streets, one is inclined to question whether the Soviet mastery, or rather the Communist mastery, is secure from the economic permeation of the rising bourgeoisie. This impression is largely due to the fact that the bourgeoisie are permitted to raise the price of certain goods which, however, are either ordinarily luxuries to the workers, or obtainable by the workers through their co-operatives at from 20 to 50 per cent. less. The traders, who have not quite yet found their feet, are taking risks with the economic laws.

I have paid all prices, from 200 to 800 (1922) Soviet roubles for a meal, the lower price being that charged in a workers' café, the higher that charged in a private restaurant. In one of Moscow's eighteen free markets I have bargained with a barrow-merchant (per medium of fingers) for a pair of Soviet-made golshes for 2,200 (1922) roubles. A pair of boots cost me 10,000 roubles. In the Black Market, within a mile of the State Bank which "monopolises" Exchange, I saw goldsmiths and others walking about with gold rouble coins of the Czarist days in their hands ready to buy foreign money. Here the illicit dealers in money were then offering 7,500 (1922) roubles to the English pound, at the same moment as the State Bank officially quoted the pound at 6,000. When I went to purchase books that record the course and enactments of the revolution, salesmen "marked up" the price. Numerous goldsmith's shops in Moscow display the finest jewellery in abundance. Fur coats, plentiful enough in Russia, are at the equivalent of £15 to £25 in private shops, but are available to all who are in co-operatives at 50 per cent. less. The co-operative is the workers' vantage ground.

For eighteen months now, the New Economic Policy has been in operation. A policeman puffing a cigarette at the crossing tells me that things are much better now.

"How do you mean better? In what sense? Do you belong to the Communist Party?"

"Yes," he said to the last query, smiling, and added: "You are thinking of all this commercial activity as against the Communist idea. You should have been here in the first three and a half years to see how we fought for the Communist idea. Nobody likes even the little freedom we have had, in the circumstances, to give the bourgeoisie. But if you remain here you will appreciate what is behind the admission of freedom. When I said better, I meant better. You think of what you see in October, 1922. I think of what Russia was under the Czar, under Kerensky, and compare it with the Russia that we workers now control. Russia is not as well off as we wish, but she is in our hands to improve. And when I say better I think also of the state of things during 1920, at the end of the civil war, and under the interventions when we all had nothing more each day than a little black bread, and tea, perhaps, to work and fight on. Now we can get plenty of food."

Now, the capitalist is re-admitted, I said, and manufacture and sale for profit is permitted?

"True, but what you see here of private trading, active as it is, represents only 15 per cent. of the trading of the nation. The State controls 85 per cent. of the trading, negotiates all the big foreign deals and retains directly all the key industries and control of the military power. It possesses, as well, a controlling influence in the co-operatives which dominate all the rural industries and agricultural life. The laws are made entirely by producers. The bourgeoisie cannot vote

at all in the towns although they can trade. Moreover, in the Soviets 20,000 workers exercise as much voting power as any 500,000 peasants. This ensures working-class control of the State."

I suggested that as long as the bourgeoisie possessed the freedom to make a profit, the absence of a vote would not worry them.

The policeman declared that the bourgeoisie could not become big capitalists in the western sense, and so they would not be able to wrest political authority from the workmen's and peasants' soviets.

Next I pointed out that if the bourgeoisie were not permitted to develop to the stage of big capitalists, foreign capital, whose participation in the rehabilitation of Russia had been so much invited, would not come to Russia.

"Yes," said the policeman, "it will not come in the large quantities in which we invited it, I suppose, because it knows we won't give it full sway. But that it will come you can see by looking around. It has come. And it will invest again because so much of it that comes will be interested chiefly in profit-making. It will be given freedom to make an ample profit, or a profit that can, for the sake of our reconstruction needs, be safely allowed to be made. To that extent it will be unmoledest."

I suggested also that the appearance of the well-to-do in motor cars would create discontent among the workers, and they, only recently from the lap of revolution, would not be able to suppress their 'all or nothing' when dealing with capitalistic concessions, plants, etc. Here I was told that the reality of the Soviet stability and of the organisation and discipline of the workers could only be adequately demonstrated through the decrees and regulations of the New Economic Policy, their administration by the Soviets, and their observance by the workers.

On my way to Factory 26 (a printing house of the State which employs 3,000), I passed two lots of prisoners being marched from gaol to courthouse. These men were on trial for bribery and other economic offences. They were keenly watched by the street goers. On they moved out of sight, some to fill an allotted place in the obscure history of transitional things. First breakers of the law, perhaps; then they will fall into the category of those of whom judges make examples to the rest of society.

I followed and caught them up. Soon I saw them before a special People's Court set up by the All Russian Central Executive. The Court consisted of seven men—one a permanent judge, and six others, laymen appointed after election by the working class; roughly typifying the whole People's Court system. Some of these six, I was told, had probably had to stand at the trade union controlled Labour Exchange awaiting work to be found for them. Among the charges against the prisoners were that they attempted to bribe officials at the Labour Exchange in order to get a specially selected list of workers and ignore the list of successive applications. Behind this charge was the implication that the prisoners had known that in the regular waiting list were Communist workers. Most of those in the public part of the Court were of the merchant class, and in order that the trial might be instructive for them the police had given them preference over workers in "the gallery."

The permanent judge declared at the end of the trial that the accused had "taken advantage of the new economic policy to attempt to undermine the foundations of the Soviet State," and imposed on each a sentence of ten years imprisonment and confiscation of all property in goods. Another offender, a speculator, who had been found to possess a quantity of Church jewellery, was also sentenced to ten years with confiscation.

The People's Court, operating in that manner, is the real and ultimate check on all surreptitious methods of getting rich quick.

"A well-trained Memory."

The suggested method of dealing with food and other profiteers was submitted—August, 1921—to Alderman William Cosgrave, then Minister of Local Government, by the Corporation of the City of Dublin, and was officially approved by him in September, 1921. What has he done in the meantime to carry out the suggestion or introduce legislation. He waited until his family had sold their interests in the two publichouses where they sold porter at eightpence a pint, to suggest the pint ought to be sold at 6d. per pint. Incidentally he used the forces of the Free State Government to reduce wages.

1. COMMITTEE. (1) The Council of every District in Ireland to which this Decree applies shall at their first meeting after the date hereof appoint out of its members a Committee consisting of seven members to act under this Decree which Committee shall be known as the Anti-Profiteering Committee.

(2) **CLERK.** The Clerk of the District appointing the Committee or some member of his staff deputed by him shall be the Clerk of the Committee and his office shall be the office of the Committee for all purposes.

(3) **QUORUM.** Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum, and a chairman shall be appointed at each meeting. This chairman shall have a casting vote.

(4) **MEETINGS.** The Committee shall meet once each week at a time and place to be fixed at its first meeting, or at a time and place to be fixed at some subsequent meeting.

2. The Committee shall have power in respect of any article to which this Act applies—

(a) to investigate prices, costs and profits at all stages of an article sold within the district, and subject to the confirmation of the Minister for Local Government, may fix maximum prices for such articles within their district, and

(b) to receive and investigate complaints that a charge is being, or has been made, or sought on the sale of an article, whether wholesale or retail, which is, in view of all the circumstances, unreasonable, and on any such complaint, after giving the complainant and any parties affected an opportunity of being heard, may either dismiss the complaint or find it proved, and fix the charge which in their opinion is reasonable, and direct the vendor to refund the overcharge, if any, to the complainant, such overcharge when ordered to be refunded be recoverable as a Civil debt. The notice to be given to the vendor shall be in the form in the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect and shall be served on the seller three days before the date fixed for the hearing by the Committee.

(c) **REASONABLE PROFIT.** In fixing the reasonable price of an article the Committee shall allow to the vendor the rate of profit earned by persons in the same way of business as the Vendor upon the sale of similar articles prior to the first day of August One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, due consideration being given to the relative expenses of carrying on the business.

(d) **WHOLESALE.** If it shall appear that the Vendor has not charged an unreasonable profit on the article sold by him, having regard to the price paid by him, but that the manufacturer, wholesale dealer, or middleman sold to him at a price which appears to the Committee to be unreasonable such manufacturer, wholesale dealer or middleman may be summoned to attend before the Committee and the Committee shall have the same powers in respect of him as it has in respect of a seller of an article who sold or offered to sell within the district.

(e) **PENALTY.** The Committee may in any case in which an unreasonable charge has been made or demanded direct the Vendor to be brought before a Parish Court, which shall have power to impose a fine not exceeding £20 in the case of a first offence, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence to impose a fine not exceeding £100, or at their option, imprisonment not exceeding three months. On the hearing of such case the finding of the Committee as to what is the reasonable charge shall be conclusive.

3. COMPLAINTS. Any person may bring a complaint before the Committee, provided same is made within a reasonable time from the making or demanding of the charge complained of. The Committee may appoint a person to inquire as to the prices charged within their district, who may also bring before the Committee any person whom he finds to charge or demand an unreasonable price. It shall not be necessary in order to substantiate a complaint to produce a bill or invoice relating to the article which is alleged to have been sold at an unreasonable price. The Committee shall in all cases be entitled to act on parole evidence. Any person may appear in person or by solicitor or counsel before the Committee.

(Continued on Column 2, Page 8)

"AN Injury to oge is the concern of All."

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BUILDING WORKERS' BETRAYAL.

A demand for a reduction of fourpence per hour and a lengthening of the week's work, from 44 hours to 48-hours per week, has been made on all members of the Building Trade. This reduction affects the members of No. 5 Branch of the Transport Union. A meeting was held of the members of that Branch in the Mansion House last night, Thursday, January 30th, 1924, to discuss what action was to be taken on the matter.

Michael McCarthy, pop gun section, member of Injunction Executive, fired a few verbal inaccuracies and pounded the atmosphere. Maher, the stone-cutter (?), presided, and made the chips fly. A fly boy, Maher! Two simple souls were appointed by meeting to accompany "The Lads of the Building Guild" to meet the saintly McLaughlin, the pure, high-souled Good, and the other members of the Dark Brethren who hold the monopoly of Building Trust. Andrew Breslin, of Fairbrother's Field fame, and other battlers along the divided front, is to be spokesman for the Building Workers. What a L of a farce when an agreement has already been entered into by the two sections of the Building Trust—the employers to pay twopence an hour less, and the workers to accept a 48 hour week, piece work, and twopence an hour reduction all round. Wait and see!!!

LENIN COMMEMORATION MEETING.

Posters were issued on Sunday morning, January 27th, 1924, by a Committee comprising Dublin Trades' Council, Irish Transport Union and Irish Worker League, summoning a meeting in College Green to commemorate the life work, sacrifice and death of Lenin—master mind of the twentieth century. In response to the call some three thousand men and women assembled.

Edward Tucker, Chairman of the Dublin Trades' Council, presided. Councillor John Lawlor, P. T. Daly, Sean McLoughlin, Jim Larkin addressed themselves to the purpose of the meeting. The Fintan Lalor's Pipers and the Band of No. 5 Branch, Irish Transport Union, turned out at a few minutes' notice to rally the workers.

The following resolution was moved and carried unanimously and ordered to be sent to James Ramsay McDonald, Arthur Henderson, Secretary British Labour Party, "Daily Herald" and "Glasgow Forward."

"That we, citizens of Dublin, call upon the Labour Government of Britain to release all the Irish Political Prisoners now incarcerated in British Prisons and we call special attention to the men in Peterhead Prison and to J. Dowling, ex-Connaught Ranger."

Meeting concluded by the singing of Jim Connolly's "The Red Flag" and three cheers for the Social Revolution and cheers for a Workers' Republic.

SORROW AND SOLIDARITY.

At a mass meeting of the members of No. 1 Branch, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Thursday, 24th January, 1924, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"This mass meeting of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Thursday, 24th January, sends its sympathy, over land and sea, to our Comrade-Workers in Soviet Russia in the loss they have sustained by the passing of Comrade Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Aulianoff).

We further greet and send sincere condolences to the good wife of our dead Comrade in the loss she has sustained."

"This mass meeting of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, held in the Mansion House, Dublin, sends greetings and earnest wishes for success in the struggle of our fellow-workers in the Amalgamated Engineers' and Firemen's Union on the Railway System of Great Britain. Solidarity and Loyalty to each other. Obliterate leaders' signatures."

WHO STOLE THE PAUPERS' PORTER?

We are interested in the silence of Commissioner Seumas Murphy on the scandal in connection with the stealing of the pauper porters' allowance of porter and the selling of the porter stolen to other paupers in the institution by a Wardmaster, and why the name of the culprit was not published, and what member of the Government, if any, stopped the publication of the name of the guilty Wardmaster.

TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

At ten minutes to seven on the evening of the 21st January, Lenin died suddenly under symptoms of paralysis of the respiratory organs. The funeral will take place on the 26th instant. The Communist International has lost its most eminent Guide and Teacher. The International Proletariat has suffered the greatest loss since the death of Marx. Let us do homage before the open grave of the great Teacher of the Working Class! The International Proletariat knows what it has lost in the person of Lenin. The Communist International and the Soviet Union will consolidate their ranks for carrying on the work in the spirit bequeathed by Lenin.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International:

Signed, ZINOVIEV.

Moscow, 22nd January, 1924.

LENIN.

By JULIUS (Vienna).

—The greatest act of modern history, the setting up and the victorious maintenance of a Workers' and Peasants' Republic over an area embracing about a sixth of the surface of the Globe, is mainly due to his work.

He formed the soul of the fight which was carried on during the Menshevik regime in the year 1917 with the slogan: "All Power to the Soviets!" for the setting up of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. It was he who issued the slogan for the October insurrection. Under his genial leadership, the Soviet Republic has victoriously maintained itself through all interior strife, and to-day stands foursquare as an impregnable stronghold.

His significance for the labour movement of the whole world has already been recognised, even by the reformist leaders. The Amsterdam, as well as the shattered fragments of the Second International, had repeatedly declared that the maintenance of the Soviet Republic was also of vital importance to them, and that its overthrow would signify the end of all the gains obtained by the reformist labour movement. But to-day they declare, as they have always: "This direct help constitutes all that the workers have received from Lenin. To follow his example in other countries would not lead to the well-being of the labour movement, but to its ruin. As a matter of fact, Lenin's activity in Russia only represented a portion of his entire activity. His world-historical significance does not

consist of his having been the leader of the Russian Proletariat during a certain epoch, but of his having been the leader of the World Proletariat. A second Marx, a congenial disciple of the Master. Marx has shown us the aim, Lenin the path. Marx tells us: "What." Lenin tells us: "How."

In order to free itself from the fetters of political suppression, the proletariat before all needs a revolutionary party. His first great act was the creation of the Bolshevik Party. It is ridiculous, when the opportunists declare, that the difference between their conception and Lenin's regarding the role of the Party consists in that he stands for dictatorship over the masses, while they are for self-government by the masses. He who has any intimate acquaintance with the reformist trade unions and the Social Democratic parties, could tell a tale as to how much the masses have to say in the decisive moments of these organizations. The policy of the reformists has been from time immemorial: "The masses are absolute when they do as we wish!" The reformist trade unions and Social Democratic Parties, at their very best, maintain themselves on the opportunist instincts of the workers. At the first moment, however, when the revolutionary instincts of the masses led by them begin to seek expression, they leave them in the lurch or violate and betray them.

The party ideal of Lenin was the revolutionary party, basing itself on the revolutionary instincts of the mass. In his conception of the role of the party, Lenin was far in advance even of the most radical and valued leaders of the Old Second International. Let us call to mind the polemics between Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg in 1904 in the "Neue Zeit." Our genial Martyr, Rosa, already at that time had her doubts as to whether the Social Democratic Party would be capable of leading the masses in a revolutionary situation. She had no confidence in the Social Democratic Party, the leaders of which could not be other than conservative. She, however, did not pass from this to the conclusion that it was precisely a revolutionary party which was needed, but simply relied upon the revolutionary instinct of the mass, which at the decisive moment would force its way through and drag the leaders along with it. But in the meantime it has turned out that a party organised on a reformist basis, as is the Social Democracy, could, in the decisive moment, carry off the victory as against the revolutionary instinct of the masses.

The Bolshevik Party has helped the Russian Revolution to victory, and only it proved itself capable of defending the gains of the Revolution. The question of the revolutionary party has been decided by History in favour of Lenin. The application of this teaching is not limited by any geographical boundaries. The proletariat can only be victorious and maintain its victory in so far as it acts in accordance with this teaching. Here one sees the appropriateness of the words: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The second principal teaching of Lenin is, that the proletariat must be capable of shifting the balance of the forces in society in its favour, by winning over, or at least neutralizing, certain important non-proletarian strata. The workers' parties of the Second International were, at their best, but mere craft parties of the town workers which served to sharpen the antagonism between urban consumers and rural producers, thus supplying the class enemies, i.e., the agrarian-capitalist block, with millions and millions of auxiliary troops. Even the best elements of the Old Second International, the Marxist Left, failed to understand that the proletariat must adopt another attitude towards the peasants. These comrades were not actuated by craft interests, but they set up a principle antagonism between proletariat and peasantry. The proletariat, in their view, stood for collective ownership of the means of production, while the peasantry were adherents of private ownership. For this reason they considered that there existed an unbridgeable gulf between the proletariat and peasants. But the fact is that peasants, in their overwhelming majority, are not exploiters; they work themselves, and within the state they are often a suppressed class. Why has the leadership of these broad peasant masses been left to the workers' enemies, who use them as auxiliary troops against the proletariat? Against the will of this class a victory of the proletariat becomes very difficult, while the chances of a permanent victory are very remote. With their help the victory can be obtained in all countries. Our attitude towards the peasantry, which was realized by Lenin in Russia with such signal success, and whereby he opened up an entirely new outlook, is the second guarantee for our victory.

Lenin was an orthodox Marxist, but he had nothing to do with Marx doctrinarianism and with a dogmatism which has nothing in common with Marxism. He was a politician and a metaphysician. He did not permit the setting up of dogmas: either in the peasant question or in any other. Classic examples of this are furnished by his attitude in the question of the Brest-Litovsk peace, and in the question of the new economic policy. As a result of the long protraction of the world war and the failure of attempts to end it by diplomatic artifices, there gradually grew up the opinion that the war could only be ended by the revolutionary insurrection of the proletariat in all countries. It was this which caused the Bolsheviks to issue, after their obtaining power,

(Continued from Column 1, Page 8)

RAIL TERMS: CUTS IN THREE STAGES

Mileage Basis to Reach Award Figure in January Next: No Dismissals.

The text of the terms of settlement of the railway dispute, signed in the early hours of yesterday morning at the Euston Hotel, London, is given below.

1. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has asked whether the railway companies claim that the decisions of the National Wages Board must be regarded as obligatory upon all parties to the proceedings.

The railway companies have never contended that the decisions are obligatory, but they maintain that, having taken into consideration all the circumstances of this particular case, they are justified in giving effect to the decisions of the Board.

2. It was represented that the immediate application of the full terms of the decision will involve serious hardship to certain sections of the men, particularly in connection with the clauses dealing with payments to drivers and firemen on the mileage basis and the classification of drivers on shunting engines and shed duties.

The whole situation has been very fully discussed, and the railway companies are prepared to alleviate the two classes of cases specifically mentioned above in the following manner:—

MILEAGE GRADING.

(A)

From the day of the operation of the decision 130 miles shall be equal to one day's pay.

From the beginning of the first pay week in July, 1924, 140 miles shall equal one day's pay.

From the beginning of the first pay week in January, 1925, 150 miles shall equal one day's pay, unless in the interval it is agreed otherwise at a meeting to be convened for the purpose.

Payment for mileage in excess of the stipulated equivalent for the day's pay to be at the rate of one hour's pay for every 15 miles.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Clause 2, part 3, of the summary of the Board's decisions relating to engine men, it is agreed that

if an engine driver in the shunting class in receipt of the maximum rate of 14s. per day, and before he is promoted to main line working,

is required to work main line trains for an aggregate period of 313 days, either consecutively or intermittently, and is thereafter put back to shunting or other duties in that class,

he shall not be reduced in rates below 15s. per day, provided that the maximum rate of 14s. per day shall apply to any shunting, etc., duties performed during the qualifying period of 313 days when worked intermittently.

NO DISMISSALS.

3. The railway companies reaffirm their undertaking that there shall be no dismissals arising out of the application of the decisions.

4. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen undertakes to bring the strike of its members to an end forthwith.

5. All the men involved in the present dispute who present themselves to work within a reasonable time to be reinstated by the companies at the earliest practicable moment without reference to their seniority position.

6. It is a condition of the settlement that all railwaymen shall work together amicably, and we hereby agree to use every endeavour to secure this being done.

Any proved breach of this condition will be a case for disciplinary action by the railway companies under Clause 72 of the report of the Railway Commission upon the conciliation scheme.

Signed by: Arthur Watson, F. J. C. Pole, R. L. Wedgwood, H. A. Walker; J. Bromley, D. S. Humphries, J. C. Branson, Jas. Walker, R. T. Mackereth.

PROMOTION.

In addition to the above, the A.S.L.E. & F. has obtained an undertaking that the position of drivers on 14s. per day work shall receive further consideration with reference to promotion to 15s. per day work, as the following letter shows:—

Euston Hotel, London,
January 29th, 1924.

Dear Sir,—Arising out of agreement come to between us this morning, and with reference to the discussion that took place as to the promotion of drivers on shunting and shed duties, I am prepared to undertake that the whole question shall be considered at the staff conference without delay.—

Yours truly,

ARTHUR WATSON.

MR. BROMLEY CLAIMS GREAT VICTORY

Mr. Bromley, general secretary of the Associated Society, issued a statement on the terms yesterday as follows:—

It is a greater success for us than it appears on the surface, although during the negotiations last night it was for a long time a case of touch and go.

Although not entirely satisfactory—as no strike settlement ever is—I consider we have won a really great victory.

Faced as we were with a signed finding of a statutory body, an unsympathetic press, and the most horrible system of organised blacklegging which it has ever been my misfortune to hear of, much less come in contact with, I believe the great bulk of our members will regard it in the same light as myself, that is, a victory.

NOT COMPULSORY.

In spite of all opposition we have won the great principle of establishing for all time the fact that the findings of the National Wages Board are not equivalent to compulsory arbitration.

We have always contended that they were not, and this will be of untold value not only to ourselves, but to all railwaymen in future.

We have also, I believe, very largely contributed to stopping the rot which had set in against the wages and conditions of all workers.

and we have certainly proved that the locomotive men, even with thousands of their fillows blacklegging them, can effectively paralyse the railway services when such an extreme step is necessary in the interests of equity and justice.

SAVED COST OF STRIKE.

With regard to the monetary value of the settlement, apart from the setting aside of the full implication of the findings of the National Wages Board, we have gained for mileage enginemen and firemen on both passenger and goods trains a saving in loss of wages of more than the whole cost of the strike to us.

In addition we have arranged for a meeting some time between March next and January,

1925, to consider whether the full effect of the finding of the National Wages Board in this connection will be put into operation or not.

In connection with the classification of engine-drivers, we have safeguarded very large financial losses to our members by protecting them in the settlement against operations well known to all locomotive men which would have caused them to lose seriously in wages had the finding of the Wages Board not been brought within the narrowest limits in the manner we have been able to accomplish.

There is also a further meeting to be held on this question which I fully expect will give us some further advantages.

There are two other details in the findings which will now, as a result of our protest, receive further consideration as to their operation, which would not otherwise have been the case.

Altogether, I feel that in the circumstances surrounding our battle, with the forces arrayed against us, we have made a very fine settlement.

HELP OF T.U.C.

I appreciate very much the work of the five members of the T.U.C. General Council who assisted to bring us together, as they rendered very valuable service in that direction.

It is no reflection on them to say that, owing to our more complete knowledge of the details of locomotive work and of the finding itself, we were able to advance during the early hours this morning very far indeed beyond the position which they were able to reach with the General Managers, but that is only what they themselves hoped for, as their business was to find a connection to bring us together, and ours to take advantage thereof.

I did fear at one time this morning that the settlement would be impossible, but in the end the Managers went so far in our direction that my Executive felt they would be justified in calling off the strike, and not prolonging the national difficulty further than was necessary.

The fact that a Labour Administration has just come into power for the first time in the history of our country has certainly had very great bearing on our readiness to effect a settlement.

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?

The wage-reductions campaign in various industries, initiated by the Government and approved secretly by the Labour Party, is proceeding apace.

We have the fifty-shilling blacklegs and others showing the way to capitalism, but no mention of salary cuts to the political leaders of capitalism. For instance, Messrs. Cosgrave, O'Higgins, Hogan, McNeill and the rest of the Free State gang still retain their 'war' salaries, notwithstanding the drop in workers' wages. A fact not to be forgotten is, that following the wage cuts there will inevitably be a drop in the cost of living, though not one in proportion to the wage cut. This reduction in the cost of living will increase the purchasing value of the salaries of "our" ministers; so that so that relatively they will be in receipt of an increase of salary.

For instance:—Suppose Mr. Cosgrave's salary can now purchase 20 barrels of stout and that owing to reduced wages Messrs. Guinness lower the price of the national tonic, so that the same money will buy 30 barrels of stout. Doesn't it follow that Mr. Cosgrave can have 50% more enjoyment for his money? Oh! to be a Free State Minister!

JAMES CONNOLLY AND HIS EPOCH.

CHAPTER II.

The Historical Evolution of the Irish People and their Condition about 1870 (continued).

SUMMARY OF THIS INSTALMENT.—Note on East Ulster—Famine not followed by any attempt at social reform—the landlord aristocrat class—self-interest makes it Unionist—the peasantry—degeneracy of agriculture—destruction of Irish industries gives English capitalism control of markets and monopoly of exports—encouragement of drink traffic—Anglicization—Constitutionalism.

Now for a review of the state of the Irish race whilst Seamusin sleeps trustfully in his cradle at the door of the white cabin on the Monaghan hill-slope.

I wish it to be understood that in the foregoing I have omitted any account of the fortunes of the East or Orange side of Ulster. The sociology of that half of the Northern province deserves special study, and therefore to avoid confusion of the main facts regarding the other seven-eighths of Ireland, I beg leave to be allowed to deal further on with that minor aspect of Irish evolution.

After '48 no root change in the agricultural system occurred, such as would alone have permitted of a recovery, and so the downward journey continued, perhaps more gradually, but still steadily. Never in European history was there so sudden an exodus of a people as that from Ireland during the second half of the 19th century. In 1870 the landlord class was still absolute master of the Irish farmers. Conditions of life were the worst of any experienced at that time by the international proletariat in any country. Such as could were emigrating, principally to the U.S.A., carrying with them the fiery cross of implacable hatred of the English Empire.

The landlord class was composed of the descendants of those adventurers from Britain who had received the stolen lands of the Irish people after the confiscation of James I., Cromwell, Charles II., William III., and the Penal Years, during which the possessions of all Catholics in Ireland were held forfeit. We have noted in a previous article the manner in which the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, his son, Senator the Right Honourable the Earl of Kerry, and their ancestors acquired wealth and titles, i.e., by the sword and through the sale of Irish men, women and children into slavery to the West Indies.

This clan derived its power from the Empire. Its traditions were alien. Further, its other investments in land or industry were located within that Empire. To retain its ill-gotten titles, to protect its interests both in Ireland and elsewhere, it was and ever will be constrained to uphold the Empire and to advocate the closest possible legislative and administrative connection with Britain. The renegade Irish or Catholic minority amongst the aristocracy, which had purchased wealth and economic security at the price of the enslavement of their free clansmen, followed their class instinct just as faithfully as the larger alien and Protestant section. It was bound to renounce its nationality.

From this class all the Irish farmers, big and small, held their lands. The freehold planter farmers had either risen to the position of landlords letting out large tracts of land, or had been themselves ruined. The landless labourers could be hired in large numbers. For the time, divergence of class interests between labourer and farmer was prevented by the action of the yoke of the landlord. The labourers themselves were often either former owners of holdings

which had become uneconomic, or the immediate descendants of such owners.

Under such circumstances, one may easily comprehend that production had greatly decreased in the higher grades, i.e., cereals. The most expensive animal, the pig, was much in evidence. The "rich and rare land" of the poet could support only swine, lean kine and root crops.

What of the industrial position? Speaking generally, the industries of Ireland had been systematically destroyed by hostile legislation, or by omission of the Government and administration to grant the necessary facilities. Hence the Irish consumers were buying from the English manufacturers. The object of the whole policy was clear, i.e., to make Ireland a market for British goods, wherein there should be no native competition. The same calculated scheming, described so simply in "The Economic Case for Irish Independence," had rendered negligible the volume of direct trade between Ireland and abroad. Ireland was compelled to trade via Britain, goods for Ireland being delivered at a British port and conveyed to Ireland in British bottoms. The English capitalist thus controlled freightage. Besides this, port dues, the cost of unloading and reloading at the British port, and of dues payable to the lighthouse authorities, and the delay were all detrimental to foreign trade. One of the first things which the Republic did in 1919 was to organise, through its Consular Service, direct trade with as many foreign countries as practicable.)

One industry alone remained unimpeded, in fact it was indeed encouraged. I refer to that of whiskey distilling; and I have no doubt that this trade was encouraged because of the fact that it was the principal source of revenue to the Crown.

It did not compete with any English product, and it financed the English Government in Ireland. Licenses to sell spirits were granted promiscuously. Only those who have stayed in Ireland's country places would believe how widespread is the sale of drink. Almost every sort of shop, great or small, sells beer or spirits.

Not many realise that Ireland is England's second biggest customer. The U.S.A. leads the way, but Ireland, a country with one-tenth of England's population and 3 per cent. of that of the U.S.A., buys more goods from England than any two nations of Europe. The conditions under which such trade was done were all to the advantage of the English capitalist, since he had a monopoly of the market and a legislature in which the Irish fraction of the representation was numerically negligible.

In the course of the subjection to the Empire, and to hasten that subjection, the Government has ruthlessly removed nearly all traces of the old Gaelic civilization and culture. With the Gaelic economic system gone, it was at last possible to Anglicize and Imperialize the Irish. After making ignorance compulsory during Penal times, the Government gradually extended schooling and opened the profession to the Celts, but only through the channels of Anglicization. The centralizing of Government at Westminster turned the attention of all Irishmen to English news reports. The political leaders of Ireland in the English Parliament learnt willy-nilly to adopt the manners of the higher classes of London. Daniel O'Connell first introduced the Irish masses to Parliamentary oratory, and he was the first of popular leaders—I dismiss Flood and Grattan because they never reached the masses—to use English exclusively when haranguing mass demonstrations. The language, history and literature, the music, art and ideology, all that pertained to that age of Gaelicisms, which seems in many ways to have been rival to the Grecian, all appeared to have been lost. In place of the courtly Gael stood too of en the freak Irishman of Samuel Lover's, Carleton or Lever's Anglo-

LENIN---A REAL LEADER

Passing over such a small matter as a whole nation in mourning (vide the capitalist press) and the hundreds of thousands of workers in countries outside of Russia who have paid homage to the great Russian Workers' Leader, perhaps the best way of really appreciating his contribution to the freedom of the world's workers would be to take a few quotations from the newspapers of 1918, just a few weeks after the November revolution.

"If, as we think hardly doubtful, the Russian people just now are not the human material for a Socialist Commonwealth, then Lenin and his friends are building, not an enduring fabric, but a ramshackle hut which is likely to collapse even before the roof is put on. We fancy that, if one could discuss things with them over a pipe and not for publication, they would agree." (Manchester Guardian, Jan. 23rd, 1918.)

The "M.G." has never stooped so low as the majority of capitalist papers in its comments on Russia, nevertheless it has found out that Lenin and his friends have been too busy reconstructing Russia to chat over pipes with the gentry in this country and admit anything so foolish as the idea that the Russian workers could not rebuild without the help of the Czar and his associates. The "ramshackle hut" is proving itself to be the makings of the finest country (for working-folk) in Europe. The workers are putting the roof on all right and with the help of the Red Army have already put the kibosh on their class enemies.

What lovely guessers and prophets our newspaper men are. What would we do without them? What would poor working-men do for their information concerning world politics? Listen to the "M.G." again:

"Probably Lenin and Trotsky have a shrewder notion than any other men in Russia when their hour of departure will sound, but they will not budge a second earlier or waste an instant of the scanty weeks of their power to establish their conception of Utopia." ("Manchester Guardian," Jan. 21st, 1918.)

Worker! Do you now begin to see why it is that the capitalist press vaunt their spleen against Lenin, the leader of the Russian working-class, who aimed not at a political change alone, but a real rock-bottom change that would give the land to the peasants and the factories to the workers, a change that would shift the parasites off the map or force them to work for their living.

The world's exploiters sent their armies to fight, spent millions, the press of the world's parasites defied hell with their lies. The Russian workers, led by Lenin, beat the lot. The "ramshackle hut" grows. "Their hour of departure" has not struck.

The enemies of the workers grow nervous. They feel it cannot last for ever, their own "hour of departure" comes nearer; they fear the mighty example of Russia; hence their lies and shameful vilifying of a great man.

Lenin is dead, but in the hearts of millions of the world's workers he will live for ever.

J. M.

(Continued from column 2)

Irish literature. It was well-nigh the complete metamorphosis of the mind and soul of a nation.

Next week the chapter will be concluded, and thereafter we shall narrate how Connolly prepared to meet the world, and what the world did meantime.

EXILE

"ROSTA" NEWS SERVICE

Moscow, January 25.

TROTSKY'S MESSAGE.

Trotsky was at the railway station at Tiflis when, at 8 p.m. on January 22, he received the tragic news. He wrote immediately the following lines: "Lenin is no more. Lenin has disappeared." The obscure laws which regulate the activities of the blood-vessels have cut short his life. Science has proved powerless to do what was ardently expected of it by millions of human hearts. How many amongst us would not have unhesitatingly given their own blood, to the very last drop, to revive the circulation in the veins of our great Lenin, Ilich, our matchless and unequalled leader! But there is no miracle where science can do nothing: and Lenin is no more."

These words crash upon our intelligence like a gigantic rock falling into the sea. How can we believe it. How can we admit it? The mind of the workers of the whole world will refuse to accept this fact, for their enemies are powerful and dangerous, the road before them long and painful, the task they have undertaken immense—the greatest that history has ever known, and not yet completed. Lenin is necessary to the working classes of the world as perhaps never in the history of humanity has a man been necessary.

The second phase of his illness, more serious than the first, had lasted for ten months. In the bitter expression of the doctors, the organs of circulation were "playing" all the time. It was a terrible game, with the life of Ilich as plaything. We had a reason to expect an improvement, and even complete restoration, as much as we could a catastrophe. All of us were expecting recovery, but it was the catastrophe which supervened. The nerve-centre controlling his respiration refused to serve any longer, and extinguished the flame of that titanic thought.

And now Ilich is no more. The Party is an orphan. The working class is an orphan. That is what one feels before everything else, on learning of the death of him who was our teacher and our guide. How shall we go forward along our path, comrades? Shall we not wander now that Lenin is no longer with us? No. Leninism remains. Lenin is immortal in his doctrine, his work, his method, his example, which live in us, which live in the Party he created, and in the first Workers' State of which he was the head and the helmsman.

Our grief is as immense as our loss; but let us render thanks to history for allowing us to be born as contemporaries of Lenin, and permitting us to work by his side and be his disciples. Our Party is Leninism in action: our Party is the collective guide of the workers: every one of us contains something in him of Lenin. How shall we march forward in our path? With the light of Leninism in our hand. Shall we find the true road? By collective thought and the collective will, we shall find it.

To-morrow, the day after to-morrow, next week, in a month's time, we shall still be saying to ourselves that it is impossible that Lenin is no more. Yes, his death will for long still seem to us unbelievable, inadmissible, monstrous, arbitrary, unnatural. Let the wound which opens in the heart of every one of us, at the memory of the great man who has disappeared, recall constantly to us that our responsibility has been doubled: let us be worthy of him who taught us. In our mourning let us close our ranks and hearts for new combats. Comrades, brothers, Lenin is no longer with us. Farewell, Ilich. Farewell, leader."

ZINOVIEV'S MESSAGE.

Writing in "Pravda" under the heading of "The Death of Lenin and the Tasks of

the Leninists," Zinoviev compares the death of Marx with that of Lenin, and quotes the letter of Engels to Sorge on the day of Marx's death: "The art of the doctor might perhaps have prolonged his life by a couple of years, but our Marx would not have borne such a life of vegetation. To live, and to have before him a number of unfinished works, to experience the tortures of Tantalus at the thought of the impossibility of completing them, would have been for him a thousand times more difficult than a peaceful death." Zinoviev writes that Lenin would have been "deprived of the possibility of speaking, writing, leading men to the struggle, working and again working—can anyone imagine a greater torture for that rebellious nature of a revolutionist amongst revolutionists, a thinker amongst thinkers?" Continuing the analogy, Zinoviev points out that the problems facing Marxists and Leninists in 1924, after the death of Lenin, are more complex and difficult than the problems which arose before the Marxists in 1883, after the death of Marx. At that time the main problem was a theoretical one—to make the theoretical inheritance of Marx the property of the broad Labour movement.

"To-day the international revolution has begun, and has won its first victories in one of the largest countries in the world. But the difficulties of the struggle on an international scale still lie ahead. The Second International still dominates the international Labour movement, which has not yet rid itself after the world war of the frightful sensation of hopelessness. Before Marxists and Leninists in this sphere there lies the most difficult task, not only theoretical but also practical and political." Zinoviev enumerates the tasks of the Leninists in Russia. "First and foremost, the consolidation of the fundamental idea of Leninism—the union between the working class and the peasantry. Millions of the Russian peasantry will understand that Lenin is dead, but Lenin's Party, in the fundamental question determining the destiny of the Russian Revolution, will, with still greater energy, carry on its previous policy, of an indissoluble alliance between the workers and the peasants. The second task is the strengthening of the bond between the Communist Party and the non-party working masses, who will understand that Lenin is dead, but the Party he created will not waste Lenin's inheritance, and will assist many millions of workers to learn, and to raise their cultural level. The third task is at all costs to safeguard the unity of the Party created by Lenin's genius, which he always thought of as a monolithic whole, capable of collecting within itself all that was strong in the working class. Even more acutely than before will the whole Party, as one man, reject any attempt to break its ranks. The fourth task is to remain a Party of militant Bolshevism, manoeuvring in hostile encirclement, retreating when necessary in order to attack better to-morrow. One essential for this is a pitiless struggle with distortions of Leninism, and with every new appearance of petty bourgeois ideology, from wherever it comes." Zinoviev concludes "Lenin's death cannot but serve as a signal for the fraternal unification of all true Leninists. Let us try to work in such a way that all together, even to a small degree, we can replace Vladimir Ilich, and contribute, to the great work he has left us, his devotion, caution, calm, energy, courage, love of his life-work, and even only a little of his foresight."

MESSAGE FROM THE CHURCH.

In a letter addressed to Kalinin, the Metropolitan Eudokimos, president of the Ecclesiastical Synod, writes: "May there live in perpetuity the memory of this great fighter and martyr for the freedom of the oppressed and the true fraternity of all! The love which the people cherish towards him was immense. May a multitude of new

Lenins rise from his tomb! Repose and peace to his soul, which was penetrated with the Christian spirit."

Many other religious organisations express the same sentiments.

FOREIGN MESSAGES.

Chicherin has received innumerable telegrams of condolence from all countries, amongst them from Ismet Pasha and Doctor Nansen. Foreign legations have expressed to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs the regret of their Governments. Kalinin has received a telegram from Mustapha Kemal Pasha. To-day at 3 p.m. the German Ambassador, Brockdorff-Rantzau, will place a wreath on the coffin on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral has been postponed till Sunday, in order to allow even a part of the immense number of provincial and foreign delegations, already on their way to Moscow, to participate.

Lenin will be buried on the Red Square, between the tribune and the symbolic statue of a worker, facing the tomb of Sverdlov (the first Chairman of the Central Executive Committee). A provisional mausoleum of wood, in the shape of a truncated pyramid, will be erected. After the grave is dug, the coffin will be placed over it on a pedestal under a glass covering, and a narrow gallery is being erected around it, where the thousands desirous of paying him the last homage will be able to pass.

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT ?

Dail Eireann has appointed a Committee to enquire into various weird rumours as to the doings of some of our budding Marconis. It appears their enthusiasm for the new science has led them to the belief that Providence has intended them to be the medium of spreading it in Ireland, with the result that they have allowed themselves to become inveigled in transactions with certain broadcasting firms, not for their own aggrandisement (not at all!), from which it is popularly expected they will emerge sans peur et sans reproche—or as Mr. Lupton would say: "Without a stain on your character."

The "Irish Times" understands these matters better than us, so we will allow the editor of that paper loose on the topic.

He says: "This journal has never been infected with the mania for publicity in all seasons and at any cost. In this "broadcasting" business, however, any suppression of facts would be a blunder that might have far-reaching and lasting results." Looks as if somebody has drifted from the straight and narrow path, doesn't it?

We are not inspired, but at the same time don't mind waging a half-crown postal order to an electric bulb that a large order is shortly to be placed with a well-known firm for supplies of white-washing ingredients, after which things shall resume the even tenour of their way. We said so.

PAYMENT FOR SERVICES. SURE!

MR. JOHNSON: As a matter of personal explanation, may I say in reply to Deputy Good, that he asked me the question before and I gave him a distinct answer which repeated what I had formerly offered in the Dail, to use every possible influence with every workman in the country to facilitate the production of houses, and every other commodity, to the utmost extent, if the Government and the employers would come down with a proposition that they were willing to use their offices, their ability, and their organising capacity, on the basis of payment for services.

LENIN

(Continued from Column 3, Page 4)

the appeal to all the warring peoples to conclude an immediate peace. By this they sought to revolutionize the masses in the belligerent countries. The Brest-Litovsk negotiations were also conducted with an eye to revolutionizing the masses. A certain degree of success was obtained: the difficult situation of the Entente governments in those days, the huge political strikes in Germany and Austria. But this was not sufficient to compel an ending of the war. The moment arrived, when a revolutionary Russia was obliged to conclude peace with an imperialist power. The "Left" scouted the idea, pointing out that the war—as had been said up to now—should only be ended by a revolutionary insurrection. They proposed to retreat right up to the Urals, as a testimony that the Russian proletarians were remaining true to their determination only to recognize a peace resulting from the insurrection of the proletariat. Lenin perceived that such a retreat would have as a result the setting up of a counter-revolutionary government in Russia. On the other hand, the conclusion of peace would procure a breathing space which would give the revolutionary government the possibility of preparing itself for further struggles. He therefore said to his Left comrades: "If one chalks a circle round a chicken, it is afraid to overstep the circle. That is reasonable because the chicken, which has not itself chalked the circle, does not know how easy it is to step over it. But you yourselves have inferred from the long duration of the war, that it can only be ended by a general insurrection on the part of the people. But now you see that you are mistaken, and that there still remains another possibility. Why are you afraid to step over this circle which you yourselves have drawn?"

It was the same with the New Economic Policy. The political power of the proletariat was to serve for the setting up of the socialist planned economics. But this proved from the outset, in a country like Russia, where there exists thirty million petty undertakings, to be an impossibility. If one had insisted further upon this principle, not only the peasants and the petty artisans, but also the proletariat would have risen against the Soviet rule. It was therefore necessary to find a way out, to conclude a compromise. Lenin unhesitatingly pursued this way and thereby saved the Soviet Republic.

Those who continually reproached Lenin with exercising the dictatorship over the masses, must be told, that Lenin perceived the necessity of certain compromises far earlier than other people. For example, he realized already at the beginning of 1918, that war Communism could not permanently suffice, but he had to take into account the mood of the masses and the mood within the Bolshevik Party. He also realized that this mood was also one of the objective factors of the development. He stood for his opinion from the moment when he perceived it to be correct. But he insisted upon it being carried out only, when he could assume that the overwhelming mass of the proletariat had come to understanding it.

Lenin was a great realist in politics, but not a realist in politics who only takes into account the forces of the enemies of the working class—Lenin was quite capable of taking these forces into account—but he was also one of those who reckoned upon the proletariat. Nay, more, Lenin also knew how this power can be developed up to the point when it is capable of overcoming its enemies. He made his calculations very coolly but he was bold where it was necessary to be bold. But, before all, he calculated very thoroughly. He was the first disciple of Karl Marx who transformed the ideas of the Master into deeds. When Marx died in 1883, it was only a small community, which gathered around his grave. The labour movement was, in its initial stage, very little affected by Marxism. It is safe to say that only some dozen or so men understood Karl Marx at that time. Only two or three lines were published by the papers at that time regarding the passing away of the old revolutionary of '48 and of the founder of the First International.

Lenin dies a leading statesman, at the head of the largest country in the world, at the head of the first Workers' and Peasants' State. The whole globe, adherents and opponents alike, stand spell-bound at the news of his death. A people numbering a hundred millions accompanies him to his grave as its greatest son. And millions and millions of proletarians throughout the whole world see in this departed one their leader who, being dead, still points out the way to their emancipation. To-day two worlds stand opposing one another.

A capitalistic world which still possesses all the material means of power, but nevertheless is writhing in death agony and is at the end of its resources; and the world of Lenin, the world of the rising proletariat which has already created for itself in Russia a powerful stronghold, and possesses in all the other important countries large and growing parties which pursue the way indicated by the Great Leader. There is no doubt that this way leads to its speedy emancipation.

Lenin wore himself out in the struggle, but he saw already the approach of victory.

He died in triumph!

WHY BOB SMILLIE REFUSED TO ACCEPT CABINET RANK.

Many people are wondering why Bob Smillie is not in the British Cabinet. We have the inside facts which are as follows. At a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Labour Party held previous to that Party taking the seals of office, Bob Smillie moved that members of the Labour Party who were given Cabinet rank should only accept the same salaries as paid to Parliamentary representatives. Clynes (now Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons) was in the chair and refused to accept the motion, and Bob refused to join the Cabinet. Such are the facts. They are worthy of Bob Smillie, and he by his action has again raised himself in the esteem and love of his class.

A WELL-TRAINED MEMORY

(Continued from Column 3, Page 3)

4. PRICES LIST. All goods exposed for sale shall have affixed thereto the selling price of same in plain figures, unless the person exposing them for sale, displays in a prominent position, in his shop or warehouse, easily visible to the purchaser, a list giving the prices of the various articles he sells. Any person not acting in conformity with this section shall be liable on conviction in a Parish Court to a penalty not exceeding £20 for the first offence, and to a penalty of £100 for a second or subsequent offence.

5. APPLICATION GOODS. This Decree applies to every article of goods, wares and merchandise in common use by the public, or materials, machinery or accessories used for the production thereof, and to the charges made for the hire of same, whether on a hire purchase agreement or otherwise, and to the charges made for any process of manufacture or the repairing, altering, dyeing, cleaning, washing, or otherwise treating any article.

6. APPLICATION PLACES. This Decree shall apply in every County Borough and Urban District in Ireland, and may by special order of the Minister of Local Government, be applied to any town, village, district or other area in Ireland subject to any condition as to membership, appointment and area as shall be set out in his order.

7. APPEAL. Any person aggrieved by a decision of a Committee (including the complainant) may appeal to the Court hereinafter referred to within seven days after the decision or within such extended time as the Appeal Court may, for good reason, allow.

8. APPEAL COURT. The Appeal Court shall consist of three persons to be appointed by the Minister for Local Government and shall have power to make regulations as to their procedure. The Appeal Court shall have, and may exercise on the hearing of the appeal, all the powers of imposing penalties conferred on Parish Courts in any case that is brought before them. The Appeal Court may order either party to the appeal to pay such costs and expenses as they may fix by their order. The notice of appeal shall be in the form in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect. It shall be served on the Clerk of the Committee and on the complainant or seller as the case may be. The Clerk shall forward same to the Appeal Court who shall give notice of the time and place of hearing the appeal.

9. VICTIMISATION. If any person against whom a complaint has been made unreasonably refuses to sell or to supply to the complainant any article which is exposed or offered for sale by him, or which prior to the complaint he has been supplying to the complainant, he shall, on conviction in a Parish Court, be liable to the like penalties as in the case of a sale at an unreasonable price.

The Committee and the Appeal Court shall have the power to summon before them to give evidence or information any person, and may require the production of any books or papers containing any entry relating to any matter being investigated by them.

10. The Committee and the Appeal Court shall have power to require any person appearing before them to give evidence on oath and shall power to authorise any person to administer an oath for that purpose.

The Minister for Local Government shall have power to make any regulations for the purpose of administering this Decree and when made they shall have the same effect as if they formed part of this Decree.

11. EXPENSES. The expenses of administering this decree shall be defrayed in the like manner as expenses incurred under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts. One half of any fines recovered by order of the Parish Court or the Appella Court shall be paid to the Council of the District appointing the Committee.

12. DURATION. This Decree shall continue in force for 12 months from this date unless an Act otherwise determines.

SCHEDULE.

Antiprofitereing Committee for District

NOTICE OF COMPLAINT

Sir, I beg to inform you that a complaint has been made to the Antiprofitereing Committee of above District by of that you did on the day of at made an unreasonable charge for certain goods to wit for which he alleges you charged You are hereby required to attend before the Committee appointed for said District at their office at the hour of o'clock, when the Committee propose to investigate the complaint and make such order under the decree as may be just.

You may attend and offer any evidence you may wish, but if you fail to attend, the Committee may proceed in your absence.

Dated this day of Clerk to the said Committee.

To/ District

Antiprofitereing Committee for District

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Sir, I hereby give notice of my intention to appeal against the determination of the above named Committee on the day of 192 made on the complaint of against

to the Appeal Court. Dated this day of 1921 Appellant.

To the Clerk of the above named Committee, and To the Complainant or Seller.

CUTTING THE CANKER.

Judging by the activity in the industrial field in England, the rot which has been eating at the heart of British labour is commencing to disappear. The deluge of wage reductions is drying up. The Locomotive men, the dockers and the miners have refused to descend further into the abyss of starvation and poverty at the behest of their employers and Trades' Union leaders. England has led off and Ireland must follow. We have no miners, but we have dockers, railwaymen and building operatives. Don't they realise that they have been meek long enough. The men in the building trades have the opportunity, now to show whether they have any backbone or not, whether they are men or soulless machines. The canker in Irish Labour must be cut out. Who will act as surgeon?

"IRISH ESSENTIAL" AND McNEIL.

We would ask Mr. Eoin McNeil how much has he, his brother James of His Majesty's late Indian Civil Service, and other members of the McNeil family received from the State essential Irish. McNeil knows—so do the dead.

THE PHONE DUBLIN 314

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Edited by JIM LARKIN

No. 31. NEW SERIES.

(Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1924

TWOPENCE

WOODROW WILSON

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ARCH-HYPOCRITE.----DEAD

We have been nauseated by the drivell published on the death of this ass—who masqueraded in a lion's skin for too long a period. This mouther of platitudes was the greatest hot-air peddler that the nursery of hot-air mugwumpery—the United States—ever produced. A creature of no principles, no morals, no standards, he rose to power by political chicanery, was the willing tool of the most corrupt political highbinders in the State of New Jersey, one of the most corrupt and reactionary States in the Union. Nugent of Newark was his boss; Tumulty, New Jersey, his 'fides achates'; was made his private secretary because of the dirty political jobs he—Tumulty—carried through on Wilson's behalf. Wilson betrayed every principle of party and purpose he associated with. When he got the nomination for the democratic ticket—at Baltimore, 1912—he got it by treachery. He was elected President on a minority vote, and when re-elected in 1916, he won on a lie, now historical. He kept us out of war: "No War!" As soon as elected and secure in power he openly organised the machinery that he had been secretly working in collusion with the Wall Street bloodsuckers—Morgan & Co.—to hurl the American people into the maelstrom of war on the side of British Imperialism. It was the corrupt Irish-American grafting politicians—like Roger Sullivan of Chicago, Taggart of Indiana, Murphy of New York, Nugent of New Jersey—who put Wilson in power. Once secure, he openly insulted, flouted and discarded them. Wilson proved himself the most bigoted anti-Irish President that ever held that position, and when those lying screeds, in this country, boast about Wilson's father being an Irishman, as, unfortunately, he was by birth, it makes one pause. Wilson always, in all places, after his election as President in 1916, repudiated any affiliation, in spirit, with the Irish race. His mother was not Irish as the 'truthful' (?) Irish press stated. She was an Englishwoman, born in Carlisle, and Wilson claimed to be Scotch-English. He was a member of the Scotch-Rite Freemasons, incidentally, all the Presidents of the United States of America have been Freemasons—and the Masons boast in their journals that none but a Mason shall ever sit in the Presidential chair. And though there is no religious qualification for President, no Catholic will ever get the nomination under the present constitution as written. Wilson, who mouthed phrases about democracy along with the plutocratic Junta who rule the United States, saw to it that democracy had as much chance of existence in the United States as a snowball has in Hell. We intend to print some of the infamous slogans phrased, printed and

published throughout that Free (?) Republic during the years 1916, 1917, 1918, by the ethically-minded World Saviour—Wilson.

During the eight years he was President 871 negroes and 109 white men were lynched. Men, for daring to repeat in public the Declaration of Independence, were arrested and sentenced to 25 years in prison. Two Mexicans, for daring to write a criticism of Caranza, fellow-member of the Scottish-Rite Freemasons and Dictator of Mexico, were arrested in Los Angeles (City of Angels—moryah!)—and sentenced to life imprisonment. We could detail a hundred such cases. Then Tom Mooney, sentenced to life imprisonment, and Wilson admitted Mooney was railroaded to prison by Big Business in California, and Eugene Debs, the articulation of the American working class, sentenced to ten years imprisonment for repeating Wilson's platitudes and protesting against the war. We are not going to enter on another side of Wilson's life. We suggest that our readers ask any medical man what was the cause of Wilson's illness and subsequent death. Wilson did not go around his death chamber apologising to the hundreds of thousands he hurled into the blood bath. Wilson didn't call upon the American people to go out and kill the Jews. Wilson died peacefully in the odour of sanctity, and the saints of the Presbyterian Fold carried him aloft.

LOR' LUMME!

Readers of last week's "Irish Worker" will remember the reference to Mr. J. H. Thomas—or as he is known to his mates, "Jimmy the Terrible"—and the account of his dining out with the Astors. The bare facts as narrated did not give any indication of the psychological change which has taken place in Mr. Thomas since the advent of Labour to power, and so, an explanation is timely. For some time past Mr. Thomas, with that omniscience that characterises him, has foreseen the present situation and the consequent inevitable democratisation of the aristocratic class—or aristocratisation of the democratic class—which ever you prefer; it all comes to the same thing. The objections entertained by J. H. up till recently to hob-nobbing with the demizens of Park Lane no longer hold, and it is on the cards that Mr. T. will consent, at the close of the present parliamentary session, to assume aristocratic rank so as to maintain the equal social status of "Labour" with the other elements of the social cosmogony. If the expected happens, Mr. Thomas will assume the title, "Lord Lumme," in happy reminiscence of early associations.

THE LABOUR PARTY

33 ECCLESTON SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

31st January, 1924.

Mr. J. Larkin, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Liberty Hall, Dublin.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Arthur Henderson desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 29th inst. giving him notice of the terms of the resolution adopted at the Mass Meeting held in Dublin on Sunday last, contents of which he has noted.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

A. L. SCOTT, Private Secretary.

JOCKEYS' BAULK.

Dear Father,—I received your letter Saturday morning. Glad to hear all at home are well as this leaves me the same.

I feel delighted that you brought the facts to Jim Larkin and that he is behind us. We would want someone like him.

Well, Smyth and Grogan, Purcell and a Mr. Doyle met the trainers and brought back a proposal of £2 a week and live out, £1 and live in. After two hours' debate we held a general meeting on Sunday night. Every lad was there and they gave their decision.

They said that they would have no reduction whatsoever, and to notify the trainers and let us have an answer again Thursday night where we are to meet, and if they are going to cut, well, we are going to strike on Friday night.

The trainers said they would have no more conferences, and they would not cut us for the next fortnight, so as to bring off Leopardstown. But the strike will stop it if they don't give in. Mick Newton is our Chairman and he is a topper; he is shaking up Smyth and Grogan. Of course I think they know they are collared. Well, as regards to Parkinson's; I believe we have got the place cleaned up a bit. But still, it's disgraceful—the food, and two and three in a bed. Grogan went on to say that the lads signed a petition for to live in. But there were lads there who said they did no such thing; so Grogan has always some excuse. But they are always proved incorrect. All the lads are so united that we are sure to come out on top. If there is a strike I will be home for a few hours—I will get a lift in a motor. I wish Jim Larkin the best of luck in his case on the 13th. No more for the present.

Gresham Hotel—Legalised Graft.

The proprietors of the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, have been awarded £93,550 for the loss of their property. In their Balance Sheet for 1921 the premises, furniture, etc., were valued at £43,608 15s 7d. We wonder how this building, now lying in ruins for two years, has increased in value to the extent of £49,942 15s 7d in that period.

WHO KILLED THE EDITOR LET THE WORKERS BUILD

The English Press and its lesser luminaries in Ireland have been letting their imaginations run riot in their efforts to defame the great Russian who has just died. Not satisfied with blackening his character in life, they are attacking his memory in death, and even publish, with diabolical malice, what purports to be an account of his last hours alive—a filthy production.

To imagine Lenin creeping round the floor apologising to the furniture for his offences, and to state it as a fact, is worthy only of the traditions of Carmelite House, London. The desired effect, to make it appear that Lenin was stricken with remorse for his foul (!) deeds, will not be achieved, nor will the workers of the world be fooled into believing the lie.

As the capitalist press is "strong" on obituary notices, especially when there is a chance of defaming a revolutionary, we will treat ourselves to an imaginary account of the death of the editor of the "Irish Independent." It can't be any worse than the truth.

"The editor of the 'Irish Independent' died this morning at his residence, 'The Weevils,' after a protracted illness. For some months past he has been in a state of semi-unconsciousness, except at intervals, when he has been perfectly unconscious. The strain of the past few years has proved too much even for his giant frame, and illness and death have taken their toll. Looking back over the years that have gone it is a consolation to know that the cause that was nearest to his heart—the advancement of Mr. Timothy Healy to the place in Irish public life which his talents merited—has borne fruit an hundred-fold. The public will remember with remorse the years spent in the wilderness by the great legal genius, while the foul fiend of Redmondism stalked the land, defaming the fire-proof friend of Hierarchy.

The rebellion of 1916 is still fresh in our memory, but few know the agonies of mind it caused the late editor. The painful duty of having to insist, in the interests of justice, on the execution of James Connolly, Patrick Pearse, Tom Clarke, and the other misguided men who, in defiance of our common Christianity and the will of the people, rose in revolt, sowed the seeds of the malady which brought him to an untimely end. The only ray of light in all the dark years was the return to truth and reason of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. The conversion, for such it was, of these one-time antagonists to the principles enunciated by the editor and their full acceptance of them, even to the installation of Mr. Tim Healy as titular head of the State, is in itself complete justification of the man.

His enemies were legion. The story of misunderstood genius is the story of the ages. During his life few could be found to say even a good word for him, and his greatest "offence" was that, unlike others, he never bit the hand that fed him.

What a tragedy that his last months of consciousness were haunted by disordered spectre of his life work. His loyalty to his late chief in the great fight to maintain the Dublin United Tramways Co. as the greatest transport combine in Ireland reacted on him in his closing days. For hours on end he spent his sinking energies running up and down stairs, as if he were a tram-conductor, punching imaginary tickets, and 'ringing the bell' at imaginary stopping places. At other times he would rush into the street shouting "Stop Press-Herald" or would take off his boots, saying: "Give them to the Herald Fund."

The last great work to which his abilities were devoted, the suppression of Irregulars, put the final touch to his powers of endurance. It would bring tears to the heart of a stone to see him, sometimes, stealing furtively from the house, a petrol tin in his hand, looking guardedly up and down the street,

A Chara.—Longer hours and reduced pay in the building trade! Can nothing practical be done by the workers themselves to show that there is no necessity for either, in order to provide houses for the working population. I remember in the old days of landlord tyranny, when evictions were the order of the day, seeing houses built for the evicted families in a day or two. The farmers' sons brought the stones and cut the wood, the masons built the houses, the carpenters and the thatchers roofed them and the helpless evicted families were provided with houses, where they managed to exist until the better day came when landlordism in the country was wiped out of existence. Is organised labour so helpless in the towns and cities, so deficient in class consciousness that it is unable to show the way towards a better order of things by voluntary work of a similar kind. Surely the Trades' Unions could provide the initial capital for an experiment and surely the workers of the different trades could each perform their share in making the experiment a success. If such a scheme were properly set on foot the workers could eliminate the builder altogether and retain his profits for division amongst themselves. I appeal to the organised workers to come together and build a street in Dublin or in some one of the country towns on their own initiative. Once the ball is set rolling I have no fear but that the workers themselves will solve the housing problem.

SEAN O HOGAIN.

ENGLISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in No. 2 Branch, Bow, England, have intimated to the British Government their belief that all political prisoners should be released.

What action has the Free State Government taken about this matter? None, so far as we know. Is the so-called Irish Government to be taught its lessons by the English members of an English Branch of an English Trade Union. The majority of the political prisoners in England are of Irish nationality. Their release is not merely a matter of justice or political expediency, but of international law. We all remember the case of the Irish Deportees in England. What about the Irish Deportees to England?

Dowling and his comrades played men's parts in the Irish struggle from '16 onwards. Are their services to this nation to be forgotten whilst things like Kevin O'Higgins, Tim Healy and Lord Glenavy reap the fruits of the sacrifices of these prisoners.

These are men on the job and we will have more news anon.

"RED HERRINGS."

In the Isle of Man recently a woman admitted in open court that she fed her dog on toasted herrings every morning, and that at night she placed a hot water bottle in its bed. Sometimes it's nice to be a dog. It's better than receiving 15/- a week and a "gap."

his hand shading his eyes, for sign of the 'enemy.' Then he would place the petrol tin against an electric standard and retire thirty or forty yards. After ten or eleven seconds he would shout "bang" and rush up to examine the remains of his "victims," following which he would ring up the Fire Brigade ambulance.

But why labour the tragedy? As a mark of respect and a tribute to his memory no Stop Press edition will be issued by the "Herald" for a week from the date of his funeral.

AMERICAN VIEWS

ON MANY SUBJECTS.

"Our Resolution 1924" is characteristic of the man. I have just finished reading the recent edition of "Contemporary Portraits," by that master-craftsman, Frank Harris. I had eagerly awaited them and it was my fond wish that he would include you in his next list. I am glad that he has done so. It is a tribute many will envy and few will earn, that ought to find a place within the columns of the "Irish Worker" so that traducers and supporters alike might realize and understand what manner of man you were during your enforced stay in this benighted Republic.

"To be great is to be misunderstood," Oscar Wilde said many years ago. And while I would not dare to say that to be misunderstood is a sign of greatness, yet I feel that Wilde had known of other Larkins. With the exception of a recent article in an American radical monthly nothing has come through telling of your work. Those who were privileged to be numbered among your circle of friends felt that "no news was good news." When the late James Hunecker, in his story on George Moore, said that "Dublin was given to gossiping and backbiting" I felt aggrieved, because it was in that city that my grandfather had the honour of escorting Henry George around, and being the grandson of a Dublin man, I felt that it was a slight that could not have been actuated by sound motives. Then I read the "Irish Independent," wherein letters appeared criticising you, nay, not criticism, for criticism is always in order, but slandering you, I felt that I owed an apology to James Hunecker. Those letters will not hurt you, but they do throw a calcium glare on the souls of those who wrote them. History will demand reasons why they were written, and history when she commands must be obeyed, for failure means social extinction.

You deal with that orgy in Sing Sing, where the Goddess of "Jazz" danced with the Angel of Death. It is a sad commentary of our boasted civilization that men should go out of this world to the sound of "canned" music and cheap jokes. We might at least accord them the same proprieties and social decencies that we accord the rich libertine, for the murderer kills but the body, while the libertine kills the souls of those who are not strong enough to resist the economic pressure of the age.

America is for the Republic, for as you rightly said in one of your speeches, "How can an American NOT be a Republican?" Every right-thinking person over here believes that the Irish Free State is nothing more nor less than a British Philippines. If you desire to judge the strength of the Free State in America you can best do so by studying its supporters. Not one of the Free Staters dare face the public and state that he stands for the Free State. When Father McNamee returned from Ireland and used his office to preach Free Statism an old lady was moved to rise up in church and make public protest. For one of the Faith to make such a protest, in such a place, only goes to point out the strength of their convictions, and it also shows how strong is the movement they belong to when such protest receives wide sympathy and support. We feel that the Republic is the goal, but we sometimes feel that the Republicans should be more definite in their economic policy. It is this lack of definiteness that is responsible for the present temporary lack of enthusiasm. America is no example to follow. Ireland must provide the example, for there are 20,000,000 Irish and Irish-Americans in this country who will take a lead that offers them some hope out of the present wilderness of despair and sorrow.

NORMAN SMYTH.

The Coming Dock Strike!

By G. HARDY.

(Reprinted from "The Communist Review" for February, 1924.)

The dock workers are on the eve of the most strenuous struggle since the 1911 and 1912 strikes. Very bluntly and defiantly the employers refuse to accede to the demands for 2/- a day made by the Transport and General Workers' Union. The existing agreement expires on January 31st, and the men in all the ports seem to be determined to recover the losses sustained by the 1922 agreement. And if the decision of the delegate conference of the Union means anything at all, when it instructed the negotiating committee to make the demand, it must mean the men are prepared to fight. But let there be no mistake; only the greatest solidarity upon a national scale can achieve victory. Therefore, the Executive Committee of the Union must prepare for all eventualities. Every section of transport likely to be affected by the dispute should be ready to strike. Especially must the dockers and seamen get ready for concerted action against the determined shipowners, lest we find ourselves, once more, defeated sectionally.

The lessons of 1911.

The 1911 strike was successful because the Dockers, Railwaymen, Seamen and Tramwaymen, etc., acted together. They used mass action, and won notwithstanding the fact that the many unions involved did not start to strike simultaneously. The seamen got what was regarded then as a substantial increase in wages, which was long overdue, and abolished the "Federation Ticket"—the Shipping Federation black list.

They gained the right to belong to whatever union they wished, with the union delegate present when the sailors signed articles, and also the right to visit the ships when they arrived and paid off, and to receive any grievances the men had to present.

The Railwaymen came out on an unofficial strike. They broke their existing agreement to take the advantages offering through simultaneous action, and forced a revision of the agreement resulting in concessions being granted. The Tramwaymen and Carters, feeling that something could be gained by united action with their fellow workers, threw themselves wholeheartedly in the strike in many towns; thus common cause made easier a victory for all. But above all, the dockers did not blackleg the seamen during this strike. And in spite of the multiplicity of unions then catering for transport workers, speaking generally, all won. Solidarity was established; they could not lose. And, no doubt, this marvelous fight marked a turning point in the history of British trade unionism, despite the disastrous termination of the 1912 strike at the London Docks.

This 1912 strike in the Port of London, in contrast to the one only a few months previous, did not find the ready response it deserved nationally. The workers had raised their standard of living slightly, and did not feel called upon to act en masse. Some of the leaders, instead of using the example and precedent established, urged the men in other ports to stay at work, thus nullifying the spirit worked up by the class-conscious militants. As a result the struggle was long and bitter. The seamen blacklegged the dockers by manning ships loaded by strike-breakers. Ships were diverted and union dockers discharged. The railwaymen remained at work hauling goods to and from the docks, and the carters also assisted the bosses by remaining at work. So the dockers were "made to lick the dust," as Lord Devonport said he would have them do.

Worker's Amalgamation v. Shipping Trust.

Since 1911 and 1912 there has been many changes. The National Transport Workers' Federation grew out of the lessons learned in the 1911 struggle. It was a great step in advance of the many unattached unions. But the maintenance of the multiplicity of executives with their different points of view, all having separate treasuries to protect, and constitutions to guide them, proved an obstacle to industrial solidarity. As such it must go the way of all things ineffective. Just as the federation of unions tended to overcome sectionalism and establish the principle of national agreements, so we must overcome the failures of federation, and step forward to a completely amalgamated union embracing the whole of the transport workers.

If a union, departmentalised, covering rail, sea, road, docks and air, etc., could be, and it can and will be, brought into existence, then by careful preparation all sections of transport could be brought into action. The dock workers would not be confronting the Shipping Federation alone, but with the surety that the seamen were of the same union, and, subject to the direction of one executive, guided by one constitution, financed by one treasury, and the officials with one point of view. This would lead to the desire to end a dispute with the greatest possible speed, which means they would have to use all the forces to the extent of a general strike in the transport industry if the employers hurled defiance at the union as they have done.

The employers are well organised nationally and internationally. The shipping interests are also well represented on the Federation of British Industries, which embraces the dominant employers in every avenue of industry. So the dockers are not only fighting the Inceapes, Ellermans and Pirries, but the combined employing class of Great Britain. Nay, this is not all; they enter into battle against the biggest and strongest international combination of exploiters. Because, although the waterside workers are employed by stevedoring companies, with their apparent independence, nevertheless they are, in most cases, subsidiaries of the shipping companies, therefore, we find the dockers are working for such companies as the International Mercantile Marine Company, of New Jersey. This corporation extends its tentacles into the Standard Oil Co., and the United States Steel Corporation. Another "foreign" organisation called the American International Corporation, owns more than 20 per cent. of the securities of the I.M.M. Co., and with their holdings in the United Fruit Co., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., American shipping companies, they operate 125 steamships. When we know that the I.M.M. Co. is composed of the Leyland, Red Star, White Star, British North Atlantic and the International Navigation Company's steamship lines, then we realise the importance of international solidarity to beat the shipowners.

The shipowners will use the power of their privately owned press. They will let loose their calumny and slander, and insist that the waterside workers should work harder, longer hours, and for less than the demands put forward. Their twenty-four Members of Parliament, representing fifty-one companies connected with shipping, will raise publicity questions for the purpose of embarrassing the Labour Government, and attacking the dockers. Nothing will be left undone to beat the strikers into subjection, nationally and internationally.

Prepare for United Action.

Notwithstanding that much has been done resulting in progress being made at uniting all transport workers into one union, nevertheless it leaves much to be desired. There are still several unions, outside the Transport Workers' Union, catering for dockers. Those workers who left the National Union for the newly formed organisation arising out of the official strike last July must not make a

separate agreement, but they must stand for a settlement on a national basis. All unions involved must sink their differences and start machinery for winning the demands. The printers, for example, must prepare to refuse to set up the lies against the dockers. The seamen must not man a ship loaded by blacklegs, should they be available, because they also will suffer a reduction if the dockers cannot win. There must be simultaneous demands for better rates. **A General Transport Workers' Committee must be set up to deal with and arrange sympathetic action, since we have not yet got the transport workers into a union such as is depicted above.**

The shipowners' arguments in regard to foreign competition must be understood and met. But the dockers should not be so much concerned with the "poor shipowner" or his business. They must understand that the employers always try to get labour in the cheapest market, and that in the struggle to maintain a decent standard of living for our wives and children, we are always fought. But we must realise that conditions vary according to the degree of organisation among the seamen and dock workers. The Lascars in the ships of the P. and O. Line, as every one knows, are living under conditions bordering on actual slavery. They work every hour the company needs them. In the C. P. and O. S. the British sailors work their two watches, 12 hours a day, and for £9 10s. per month. However, the Australians have a militant union and therefore the Union S.S. Co. has to pay them nearly double the wages of the British, with three watches, eight hours a day. So it is clearly a proposition of creating industrial solidarity and a militant fighting front of transport workers.

Internationally, we must appeal to the dock workers. Through the International Transport Workers' Federation and the Transport Workers' Section of the Red International of Labour Unions the dockers of Britain must appeal. The Transport Workers' Union is affiliated to the I.T.F., and if affiliation does not mean contact for action, then the "International" is meaningless. The Red International stands ready to realise the United Front resolutions passed by the two Internationals jointly at Berlin last May. We see we are fighting an international fight with imperfect organisation. But let us make this a start for international direct action. Not a ship must be discharged if they get to foreign ports with scab cargoes. Let the same support be given the British dockers as is indicated in the support given the striking seamen of Germany who have struck in British ports. But not mere cash, active support. This is the time for united demands by all marine workers ashore and afloat.

THE PENALTY OF DEATH.

On April 4th a private Bill will be introduced into the British Parliament having for its object the abolition of the death penalty. R. Clime, Labour M.P. for Kilmarnock, is the man who will put forward this Bill.

R. J. Davies, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, is personally in favour of this Bill, but the Cabinet have not stated their position on this question.

The Society of Friends is preparing a petition to Parliament on the same subject. The above examples of humanity might well be copied in this country.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR

In aid of the Widow and Children of the late Jas. Brennan, Corporation Employee

A SILVER WATCH AND CHAIN

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8 o'clock.

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'An Injury to one is the concern of All.'

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—Twopence—and may be had of any newsagent or newsboy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

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MOTOR SECTION

A deputation of motor drivers employed in the Shelbourne Garage was instructed to wait on the owner (Mr. Newman) with reference to a much-needed change in wages and conditions. Mitchell, Junior, was elected by the Motor Section to accompany deputation of the employees, and Mr. Burke and Mr. McCabe, Injunction Executive tools, were also to accompany employees. When Burke and McCabe arrived at the Garage Burke insisted that he had a private message to convey to Mr. Newman. The result of the Burke talk was that Mitchell could not sit in conference, that the employer objected. The men then stated that if Mitchell was not allowed in conference there would be no conference, and that Burke and McCabe might go to—. After Burke and McCabe departed Mitchell spoke to Mr. Newman who emphatically denied that he had raised any objection to Mitchell's presence at conference, that it was Burke and McCabe had objected. The men then decided to discuss matters with the employer and the result is Mr. Newman granted men 10/- a week increase; 5/- a day allowance when out of town; meal hour extended; if men work late, allowed off following day; all meals on country runs to be paid for; one day per week off, by arrangement; all men to be paid full week's wages in case of sickness, and half wages after first week. And then Mr. Newman voluntarily promised to provide men with overcoats.

These two arrangers—Burke and McCabe—have never been elected by any section of the men. They are two tools of Foran and O'Brien.

"The One Big Union"—moryah! Yes; One Big Union of Employers and Union Officials.

Pay your Union subscription, Burke, McCabe, Spain and Co. will guarantee you a reduction in wages. They'll fix that all right!

AMERICAN GRAFTERS

Mr. Michael Doheny, who was appointed as Chairman of the "American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic"—or as we termed them "the American Ass for the Assassination of the Irish Republic"—has been discovered giving away gifts of 100,000 dollars to the former Secretary for the Interior in the Harding Cabinet, Mr. Albert B. Fall, to hand over to Mr. Doheny and his pals—Sinclair and Co.—one of the greatest oil fields in the world—The Teapot Dome, State of Wyoming, U.S.A. Mr. Harry F. Sinclair, the other generous gent, also sent Mr. Fall another 100,000 dollars

as free will, offering a friendly gesture, as it were. Of course Mr. Sinclair cleared something like one hundred and six million dollars for his own little self out of the deal. How much Doheny has swindled the American and Mexican people out of by these generous gifts to statesmen, cabinet ministers and political grafters, nobody knows but Doheny. Of course Doheny-Sinclair-Fall and the other grafters don't believe in socialization of the national resources of a country. They don't believe in nationalization of railways, oil lands, or any other public utilities. Oh, no! They believe in Doheny-Sinclair-Fall managing those things for the public. Private enterprise, private control, private monopoly, and the national army, national purse and nation's blood to be utilised in grabbing territory and protecting these grafters in the exploitation of the country they curse with their presence, and other countries they extended their activities to. And if the truth be told the same system of graft and corruption—of course on a smaller scale—is being carried on in this Free (?) State. Incidentally Doheny, Sinclair and Fall are Freemasons and members of the Rotary Club. When Honest Masons "Fall" out the common people may come into their own—oil.

LENIN.

Moscow, January 23rd, 1924

The brain and heart that destroyed the capitalistic ideology is dead. The immediate cause of death—paralysis of the respiratory centres, due to a cerebral hemorrhage; and for a year past Lenin has been existing—for it would be a misuse of terms to say he lived.

His comrades had been hoping against hope for his recovery, but the eminent medical specialists knew that recovery was hopeless, because of the effect of a previous lesion.

Wednesday morning, January 22nd, at the opening of the All-Russian Soviet, President Kalinin, who looked haggard and body-worn, advanced to the front of the presidium and requested all comrades to stand.

Silence seized those assembled and after a lapse of a moment that seemed an eternity, fear that spoke aloud rose into an emotional wave that, bursting its banks, expressed itself at first in a loud wailing cry, and then, men and women who had faced torture and death unshamed burst into tears. The orchestra started to play the Soviet Funeral March (an expression of soul in rhythm that has never been equalled). Suddenly the music ceased and Kalinin, who became the peasant again, and through his tears murmured brokenly: "I bring you, comrades, terrible news. Our comrade, Vladimir Ilyitch, has passed. He is dead."

The women comrades broke into a low, wailing cry, and from every part of the vast Opera House a sea of sobbing arose, not loud or shrill, but pitiful, all embracing, like a mother crooning over the body of her first-born, or wind stirring the growing grain on the steppes of Lenin's birthplace. The wind of the Steppes became articulate in the voice of that sobbing multitude. The Steppes was calling him home to rest. A mass hysteria seized them for a moment and then Yunakidze, who had quietened many a panic during the past purgatorial years, thrust his powerful body forward and in tones that reverberated, calmed the troubled sea. Kalinin then read the official Bulletin.

"Jan. 21 the condition of Vladimir Ilyitch suddenly underwent sharp aggravation. At 5.30 p.m. his breathing was interrupted and he lost consciousness. At 6.50 Vladimir Ilyitch died from paralysis of the respiratory organs.

"Dated 3.25 a.m., Jan. 22.

"Signed:

"Drs. OHUNK (Lenin's personal physician and chief of the Moscow Health Department, who gave Lenin first treatment when wounded Aug. 30, 1918.)

"SEMISKO (a close personal friend of Lenin, and Minister of the Health Department),

"FOERSTER,

"GTYE,

"OSIGOF,

"YEWISTRATOF."

"We propose," continued Kalinin, "that the twenty-first day of January henceforth be set aside as a day of national mourning." By a tragic coincidence to-day—Jan. 9, old style, is a similar Bolshevik holiday in memory of Father Gapon's petitioners, massacred by the Czar's troops in the courtyard of the Winter Palace on "Bloody Sunday," 1905.

"Do you agree?" questioned Kalinin.

Whole Congress Gives Way to Grief.

Kalinin tried to tell the funeral arrangements, but broke down completely.

Kamenief and Zinovief, equally unerved, and other members of the presiding Committee had laid their heads on the table and cried like children. Even the daredevil Cossack leader, Budyenny, was weeping unrestrainedly, while the delegates in the body of the theatre stood motionless, sobbing, with tears coursing down their cheeks.

Finally Lashevitch, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party and President of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee, stepped to the speakers' rostrum. His strong, square body in khaki uniform with dull red facings radiated calm as in a firm voice he announced that the members of the Presiding Committee and a group of senior delegates to the Congress would go to-morrow, at 6 a.m., by special train to the village of Gorky, 28 versts from Moscow, where Lenin died, to bring back the body by train, reaching Moscow by 1 o'clock, and the delegation would escort it to the "House of Columns"—the former nobles' club in the centre of the city—where it would lie in state until the funeral on Saturday in order that the population might "freely and without restriction" be permitted to pay their last respects to the dead leader.

So great was the continued emotion that no one on the presiding committee thought to give the order finally to play the Soviet funeral march until reminded from the audience.

Owing to a partial breakdown of wires, the result of a recent abnormal snowfall, it appears that the news of Lenin's fatal seizure did not reach Moscow until shortly after 8 o'clock last night. Lenin's wife, Nadjeduda Constantinova Krupshata, was with him at the end. Kalinin and other leaders left for Gorky about 9 o'clock, but the news was not known even in the Government offices until late at night.

Moscow Public Stunned.

The news of Lenin's death only became known to the general public by special fly sheet editions which appeared on the streets at 6 o'clock. It was snowing heavily and as usual on a Moscow holiday in Winter there were comparatively few people about. The flags decorating the public buildings are hung out from the facade rather than hoisted on a mast above, so the only half-masted red banner over the clock tower of the Kremlin and the flags on the foreign missions gave the sign of mourning.

As the news became known it produced literal stupefaction. The correspondent watched dozens of people seize the sheet and stare blankly at the huge headline. A spell of silent dismay that overspread one group after another was perhaps the most remarkable tribute to the dead leader, for

(Continued on Column 3, page 8)

Fiscal Fudge and—Facts.

At the moment a battle in miniature is developing in the Free State between the supporters of Free Trade and Protection. On the one hand are the champions of vested interests, such as Shipping, and the Importers of bacon, flour and other dietary articles (possible of production on scale at home) whose interests would be immediately affected by Protection; and standing watchful in the background are the manufacturers of (mainly) British goods who support the policy of Free Trade or, at most, Imperial preference, rather than anything else. On the other side are the home manufacturers of flour, bacon, etc., and chocolates (Mr. Milroy), whose interests would be advanced by a policy of Protection, and; almost arm-in-arm with them the loyal sons of Empire who would like to champion Protection, if only—but the Empire has claimed them and they are, in consequence, committed to Free Trade or, at the most, Imperial preference.

The ultimate effect of either Free Trade or Protection, for ill or good, on the general mass of the people is not really a consideration—though one might think so from reading the daily press; the strivings on the one side and the other are, for the most part, between existent vested interests and vested interests to be.

It is necessary the readers of the "Irish Worker" should know where they stand in the dispute between the 100% English, the 'New' Irish and the 'Patriots-on-occasion,' and to this end a brief outline of the advantages and disadvantages of Free Trade and Protection and the limitations of both is given herewith.

To begin with, Protection is a system of taxation of goods coming into a country or alternatively—or concurrently—a system of bounties or rebates on goods produced at home. In the first instance the tax or duty ('duty' is a nicer word than 'tax') is paid by the person or persons importing the goods but it is later unloaded by him, or them, on the purchasers of the goods. So, when I buy an ounce of imported tobacco I, not any foreigner or importer, pay the tax.

Taxes are taxes whether they are raised on whiskey produced at home or whiskey produced abroad. And it comes to the same thing to make me pay out of my earnings for a pint of foreign 'moonlight' as for a like quantity of Celtic corn-juice. In both cases the government gets the money. What really matters in the whole business is, **what does my Government do with the tax?** To make the first point clearer before going on to the second. There is no difference between raising money on goods imported and raising it in the ordinary way by 'internal' taxes. But it looks better, you know, to put it up (?) to the foreign fellow. Or, briefly, if it is desired to help native industry, taxes can just as well be imposed for that purpose on goods produced or wages paid within the country as on goods imported from abroad. But, as said before, it looks better to "protect" you—with your own money—by taxes on imports than by purely 'internal' taxation.

What really matters is whether the government devotes the proceeds of "protection" taxes to the development of industry. Governments are funny things, or, rather, some of our legislators are. It is just possible if Protection comes that our government, with its well-known penchant for inserting round plugs in square holes and locking the stable door after the quadruped has taken his departure, will devote these portions of our hard-earned wages, as it has earmarked for governmental purposes, to "maintaining the dignity of the country," and heaven knows that will take a bit of doing, rather than to achieving something worth while.

There is no doubt that if "our" government keeps spending our money "maintaining the dignity of the country" there

will be a further epidemic of gold braid, cock-hats, and three-side moustaches and a stream of Rolls-Royces for Ministers, ravishing creations for Ministers' wives and, for all we know to the contrary, the stabilising of the national accent in the acceptance of the Cork variety as the unimpeachable standard. Honest men of Cork, we apologise to you.

There is no doubt that "protection," or in other words, taxing us for our own good, is a sound policy, at the moment, and one which could be made to bear fruit for the nation if only the government took steps to prevent the profiteers and dividend-chasers running up prices, and that the taxes raised were devoted to industrial purposes.

It is seldom possible, or advantageous, under the capitalist system, to adopt a wholesale policy of "Protection" unless, in fact, one or more of the conditions stated below exist:—

- A nation is so comparatively insignificant as not to incur the jealousy of a larger nation.
- A nation is so big that even jealous rivals dare not interfere.
- A "nation" is not committed to "association with the family of nations known as . . . Yes! Willie.
- A nation's foreign trade interests are not endangered by "Protection."
- None of the goods imported are manufactured nor can be manufactured at home. (This is rare outside the cannibal isles and the north pole.)

The question of Free Trade v. Protection in Ireland, at the moment, turns on whether Professors Oldham and Magennis with dare-I-be-Protectionist-with-Downing-St.-so-near-Mr.-Cosgrave can pull the country against Mr. Milroy (the Chocolate King) and his associates. It looks, now, as if Mr. Cosgrave will have to meet the Protection devil half-way, and, in that event, we will all have, as a result, to eat Mr. Milroy's chocolates. Heavens!

Neither Free Trade nor Protection bears within itself the seed of industrial prosperity. The naked truth is that only production for use at home or exchange with other countries will prove the salvation of common humanity. And that is not within the purview of the present occupants of the Merrion Street premises.

TO MY MOTHER.

You heard my footsteps first upon the road
And listened step by step, 'aye! from the start,

Until I came, to find you had prepared
For me, a golden throne within your heart.

For me the sun was shining and the moon
First raised her silver lamp above the hills
To light my way into the land of dreams,
And you, you sought to guard me from all ills.

But Time brings change, and even kings
Must go,
And I, who ruled your heart, put out to sea,
And darkness came and hung above my throne
And sun and moon were lightless, wanting me.

And you who gave me such a glorious thing:
A kingdom in your heart; you listen now
To echoing sounds arising from the road
Beat out by one who bears no laureled brow.

Yet shall I come, as once I came before,
A king to you, though kingless unto all,
My throne is waiting still within your heart:
Across the world I'm coming at your call!

JAMES MACALPINE.

LODGINGS.—Two young men can have comfortable room, Capel Street district. Reasonable terms. Box 100.

(COPY)

The Irish Telephone (New System) Co., Ltd.

Head Office—42 Dame Street,
Dublin.

14th January, 1924

JAMES J. DOYLE, Esq.,

Chief Clerk and Accountant,
Grangegorman Mental Hospital,
Dublin.

Dear Sir,

re Telephone Installation

I personally submitted to my Managing Director in London the Contract dated the 29th ult. for the erection and maintenance of our telephones in the Grangegorman Hospital, and he has accepted and signed the contract after deleting your clause as to Trade Union labour.

The service which we guarantee our subscribers is, in his opinion, only secured by the work being carried out under our own conditions, which means that men have to be specially trained by us to do work that no man outside our business is capable of undertaking. Presuming we agreed to our men becoming members of a Trade Union, as far as I have been able to ascertain the position is the one which I understand the Post Office Telephone Workers found, and that was, they had to form a Union of their own, there being no other Union with a section that enabled them to join under as Telephone Engineers, and I have also ascertained that the Post Office Workers' Union are not agreeable for our men to join them. The Post Office Workers' Union's contention is evidently a correct one as there are no skilled telephone electricians in Ireland outside their Union.

However, I wish to point out that we have fitted and are maintaining our telephones under our own conditions at the following Trade Union Offices:—

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Liberty Hall.

Do. Do. Parnell Square.

Irish Union Distributive Workers and Clerks, Cavendish Row.

National Union of Railwaymen, 33 Parnell Square.

and in neither of these cases nor in any single other case of our many thousands of subscribers throughout our huge organisation has the question ever been raised as to labour, although these subscribers include numerous Trade Unions, Public Bodies, and every class of Institutions, Professions, and Businesses.

Your Committee's acceptance of my quotation contained the first intimation that I was required to depart from our usual custom and had I this previous knowledge I should not have spent so considerable a portion of my time and my Chief Engineer's in measuring your premises and costing out the job without first agreeing the question at issue.

My Directors hold me responsible for my failure to have previously ascertained the conditions attaching to your form of tender, but as I was not asked to tender on any printed form or any information was given me relative to labour, it was impossible for me to have known your conditions under the circumstances, and I trust your Committee will sanction the work to be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Contract as accepted by my Managing Director.

Awaiting the favour of your early instructions.

Yours faithfully,

THE IRISH TELEPHONE
(NEW SYSTEM) CO., LTD.

JAMES CONNOLLY AND HIS EPOCH.

CHAPTER II. (concluded).

The Historical Evolution of the Irish People and their Condition about 1870.

In previous issues, which can be ordered from your newsgagent, we discussed the historical evolution of the nation to the date of Connolly's birth; we then began to review social conditions about 1870.

The Catholic religion was at length permitted to be exercised openly, but the leading dignitaries of the Church were inclined to subservience to the Government in order to advance the powers of their order. By such precautions as the subsidizing of the theological seminary at Maynooth, and the grant to the Bishops of representation on the "National" Board of Education, the Government made support of the existing order a matter of policy for those of the clergy who viewed the material advancement of their Church as the summum bonum.

Besides, the Church internationally is, broadly speaking, a reactionary force. Political and social development alone explains why this is so. In the doctrines of Catholicity and in the spirit of the Faith there is nothing which upholds exploitation. On the contrary, the social ideal of the Church in early years was the communal life. Communist Ireland, once converted to Christianity, was able to organise huge Christian religious associations quite naturally, because of the fact that these associations of priests, monks, and nuns fitted easily into the co-operative economy of the country; and so seventh century Ireland possessed, in all probability, a higher percentage of monks, nuns and priests than has any Christian land before or since. This is merely an interesting reflection en passant.

On the Continent and in England the feudal nobility was acknowledged as the possessing and ruling class commanded by the King. The religious organisation was made to adjust itself in its temporal relationships according to the feudal conception of things. The rulers, as is their wont, endeavoured to bring all the forces which swayed mankind into the scheme of things. Religion was the most potent of such forces. Thus, whether the feudal lord scrupulously followed his spiritual creed or not, he treated the lowest ranks of the clergy respectfully. The priest, on the other hand, dependent on the bounty of the seigneur, often permitted himself to be weaned from allegiance to the class from which he oftenmost sprang.

Now the higher ranks of clergy were automatically grafted upon the upper branches of the laity. The bishop was deemed the equal of the baron. In the first of English Parliaments there were seated amongst the highest of the aristocracy the abbots, bishops and archbishops. "Lords Spiritual and Temporal." Not always, but often, superiority of rank and wealth counted within the Church. Considerations of its temporal welfare drew the ecclesiastical body into everyday governing class politics. The Christian spirit typified in the address: "Father Abbot," became the title: Right Reverend the Lord Abbot." Over all the clergy, His Holiness the Pope was not only Christ's Vicar, but Monarch of the Papal States. Peter was rebuked for shedding the blood of Malchus. The successor of Peter led his army not once, nor twice, but many times, in defence of his territorial and diplomatic rights.

Feudalism ate into Catholicity. Hence the conservative tradition of the higher clerics. As the reins of power passed from the military chieftains into the hands of the "captains of industry" we observe that the new governing class exerted a similar reactionary influence over the minds of the

clergy. If anything, the Catholic Church acted as a curb on the rise of the bourgeoisie. In France, for instance, the revolution of 1789-93 ended in establishing the bourgeois state. Yet so influential were the landed aristocracy and loyalty within the Church, that right up to the present day Monarchism has been upheld by the clerical section of the population more than by any other!

The duty of loyalty to the king was preached bravely from French pulpits until quite recently. Republicans were regarded with abhorrence by the orthodox. It became necessary, finally, for the Pope himself to bring pressure to bear upon the French clergy to compel them to recognise and acquiesce to the new State, and this His Holiness did only when the reactionary activities of the clergy seemed about to compel the Republic to suspend religious toleration.

The Catholic Church is feudal in its organisational ideology. To mention one of many instances, in Italy there is a seminary college for those of "noble" blood. This college supplies many of the diplomatic prelates. Louis XIII. was there trained and thence became a diplomatic prelate, relying for his advancement and for assistance in his work upon his wealthy friends and relatives. None other but aristocrats and scions of the upper classes could conceivably be of use in this work. Vatican diplomacy is as confidential as that of any other Great Power. To preserve its material possessions, to aid its progress and prestige, the Church acts as a political power amongst other political powers. To do this efficaciously it has had perforce to sanction the existing order of society. The view that its diplomacy should be carried on in the open by elected representatives of its members, that religion should be above affairs of state, and should rely solely on its truth and the devotion of its adherents, is as yet too dangerously unconventional.

Let us review, in support of these arguments, what are the chief factors producing the proclivity towards favouring things as they are:—

(1) The power of the governments to facilitate or impede religious work. The early Church withstood this for two centuries, until the Roman Empire appeared to surrender to Christianity. In reality, Christianity eventually and speedily surrendered its social principles—brotherhood without false worldly distinctions, the common good, free government in the interests of all, the emptiness of material pomp and titles, the equality of all men before God, to mention a few of these principles—by a process of illusory compromise, a "New Economic and Social Policy."

(2) The same power which the wealthy possess by reason of their wealth.

(3) The fact that most men hitherto have been anti-revolutionary, even outside the Church, and thus most clerical students commence with a reactionary bias; and

(4) The fact that the clergy are not wage-slaves, liable to become destitute and experience in themselves the convincing economic argument of the senses.

So that the Irish Catholic Church dignitaries and the bulk of the clergy were anti-revolutionary, and above all things, anti-Socialist. The preface to Connolly's "Labour, Nationality and Religion" should be read on this point. On the other hand, the clergy were almost always mildly and very constitutionally nationalist, in spite of their Anglicizing education at the Government College of Maynooth. The young priest sprang, as a rule, from the suffering farmer and labouring classes, and he preserved something of his class-instinct. Again, the Protestant Church was the stronghold of anti-nationalism and the Empire. Religious persecution was still in order in the North-East, thanks to Orangeism, and, in its own interest, as it were, the Catholic Church was bound to favour nationality to a certain degree.

In this generalization I do not include that minority which allowed the spiritual to enter the social, and which gave Ireland such staunch upholders of Gaelicism as Archbishop MacHale, and many priests more or less secretly supporters of Fenianism and the agrarian revolutionaries.

The Church of Ireland until 1872, by Law Established, was a parasite Church, financed from taxation, whose flock consisted of the upper class alien element. Every tradition, every class instinct made these latter Imperialist, and so the Church was the most "loyal" institution within the confines of the Empire.

Of the Presbyterian Church I shall write anon, when dealing with Orangeism. Outside of the North-East it has even fewer adherents than the Church of Ireland.

And thus, in a major degree by State "education," in a minor by reactionary religious influences, the minds of the masses were enslaved, necessary auxiliary and corollary to the enslavement of their bodies. In this they resembled the people of most of the world, although Irish slavery was more dreadful in its consequences than was slavery in most other parts of "this good, green earth," designed by the Creator as the delectable, common home of humanity, but fashioned so greedily and stupidly by a minority of men.

This was the manner of construction of the machinery of living and the social status of the Irish people, outside of the counties of Antrim, Down, Derry and Armagh, about the time of Connolly's birth. What is unsaid so far will be elaborated soon.

EXILE.

OSCULATORY EXERCISE.

The recent item of news in the press that Mr. Ramsay McDonald had paid a visit to the King arrayed in all the glory of a silk hat is meant to scandalise the hob-nailed fraternity. Least harm be done to the cause of democracy we now publish the private report of our representative at Buckingham Palace.

"Sharp at ten o'clock Mr. McDonald arrived at the Palace accompanied by his stenographer. He was immediately conducted to the Royal apartments where His Majesty was awaiting him. The King advanced graciously to meet Mr. McDonald and taking him firmly by the hand expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet, in the person of his Prime Minister, a champion of the working class. Mr. McDonald kissed the king's hand, saying, 'thanks for them kind words.'

"The capitalist press has not been sparing in its efforts to make the public believe that Mr. McDonald has now committed himself and the Labour Party to the maintenance of the Peerage and like archaic institutions. As showing his real attitude, it may be stated that His Majesty, at the first meeting with his new Prime Minister, entered into the spirit of the new departure, and in jocular reference to Mr. McDonald's nationality, laughingly ejaculated, when he kissed his hand, 'will you stop your ticklin', Jock.'

"As an exchange courtesy and as proof of his good will towards the workers, the king is to be admitted an honorary member of the Labour Party."

LIFE.

Tides ebb and flow,
Years come and go,
Man produces and anon,
Saddened by years,
Misty with tears,
Gathers his fears and is gone.

Why stay in doubt,
Looking about?
Why look at life through your tears?
Sunshine and rain
Cometh again,
Life has no pain like your fears.

JAMES MACALPINE.

MONEY AND MUSIC

By C. O'SULLIVAN.

Lubyonsky Ploshchad is a cold square, even for Moscow, but there are always groups of men, nuclei of the illicit Bourse, to be found on the corners. One of the streets radiating from here runs to the Black Market, and there you can change, if you wish, money. In the time of slow transition money still dominates the economy of the revolution.

Of course, the law is against this traffic. From all the little wooden stands let by the Soviet at the equivalent of £10 a month here nothing but deals in ordinary commercial goods are legalised. Only the State Bank shall exchange money, says the law; only the State Bank shall determine the Exchange.

But the old dispossessed merchants are prepared for all risks.—Their comrades who had money left over from the old wreck are rising moderately rich. They must get alongside them, must reach the same scale. This "necessity" breeds great courage. The native concessionaires try to get the better of the system. While the rouble is still unquoted on foreign exchanges they must get pounds and dollars to make their purchases abroad, and, if they would become great middlemen, they must buy separately from the Department of Foreign Trade. So, they send their moneychangers into the Black Market, and the moneychangers take all the risks.

Here, periodically, the police make a sweeping raid, picking up roubles by the billion—for the regular Treasury of State or the Communist Party, perhaps. Arrests follow arrests. Yet ever there seem enough petty merchants, enough students of back-number professional men to go on buying pounds and dollars for the bigger men. So long as the latter persist, so long as they can find someone to persist for them, and they think they will get sufficient currency to repay them, and then perhaps a "right" will emerge.

They are not particular what name it is given. They would be content to call it a privilege so long as they could erect an Exchange of their own.

From 1918 an artistic array of paper money has been shot out from the press. Kerensky retained the Imperial Eagle. The Soviets replaced it with the Hammer and Sickle, crossed and laureled. Money became a means of propaganda. Throughout 1919 and up to the spring of 1920 slogans were written upon it. In my collection all issues bear, with the Hammer and Sickle, these lines (additionally in Japanese and Persian):

Workers of the world, unite!
Proletariat Aller Lande Vereingt Euch!
Proletaires de tous les pays, unissez-vous!
Proletari di Tutti Paesi, unitevi!
Proletarii vsesh stran soedinyit' iyev!

"Even now," said one of the men of the Black Market, "all these international proletarian slogans but one—the Russian—have disappeared from the money. That one is now written so small that you hardly notice it. And next week begins the issue of notes with a real gold basis. That is all an encouraging sign for us."

"Encouraging," I agreed, "but just what does the revision mean?"

"If we knew that we would know all. Certainly it would look funny for the rouble with "Workers of the World Unite" upon it to appear in Wall Street, wouldn't it?"

"It would be—audacious."
"No," said the moneychanger, "it would have been audacious say up to 1920 for that to happen. But to-day they don't just do audacious things

He peered into the throng in the market, and resumed: "Rights evolve, after all, and yet you cannot tell. All I know is that that man approaching has dollars for me to buy and I am going to give him 15 per cent. more than the State Bank would."

The moon shines from behind the Kremlin tower on to the Red Square that is carpeted with winter's first foot of snow. We have been waiting a long time in the square for the midnight chime to play "The International." Above the bells, the Imperial Eagle is silhouetted as a curio over an antique shop; below, the parapet whence Ivan watched his subjects bleed to death is bare. We have been waiting here because the wind blows hard from the city southward taking the sound with it, and opportunities to hear this are few.

Twelve times the great bell swings a sign in Morse against the moon. Twelve times the low note bounds over the gilded domes about. Then silence. A sleigh slips across the square, diagonally, old traffic fashion, its bells tinkling the only sound audible.

But there is no "International." Perhaps they have grown tired of playing it these five years waiting for the world revolution—every hour, then every three hours, then every revolution of the clock.

Perhaps they think the merchants would not like it. Maybe, again, some revolutionary, reluctantly caught within the imperious strides of the economic retreat, detected a discord in this tune in 1922. "L'Internationale" . . . "New Economic Policy."

"'L'Internationale' will be chimed again," said a worker.

"At noon?" I asked.

"At the next revolution," he said.

OH, YE POOR OF DUBLIN TOWN!

Oh, ye Poor of Dublin Town!
Hungry, helpless, trodden down.
In the mire of your sad city,
Till my soul is filled with pity.

Who will toil for your upraise;
Sing you songs of glowing praise;
Bid you fill your cupboards bare,
In the wheatlands of Kildare

Do you feel no sense of shame,
Dumb beasts reft you of the plain;
Pine you ne'er for valleys green,
Where your fathers homes have been?

Stinking slum and noisesome street,
God ne'er made for children's feet.
Meath has meadows, Wicklow glens—
Leave the city to its sins!

Oh, ye Poor of Dublin Town!
Hungry, helpless, trodden down.
Yours to win, if you but dare—
MEATH and WICKLOW and KILDARE.

"OGANACH."

DUNDALK DUDS.

A gentleman named Brannigan, Great Northern Railway slave—alleged to be Chairman, Dundalk Branch, I.T.W.U., has been opening his head and displaying his lack of intelligence and truth. We suggest that if Brannigan—off agin or on agin—puts on record, in writing, his opinions and beliefs, we will gladly publish same. In a little while we will be in Dundalk and we want to see Brannigan, and in the presence of the Dundalk membership. Selah!

Also notify Whittle, alleged Secretary, that the issuing of illegal rules by him will be attended to. A little while, brother, and there will be conclusions.

Δεαρηζαδὸ ἑμός
Α ἑαοτῆροτε:—Δον Δεαρηζαδὸ ἄ
δεαηαη ἀρ θηρ ἡπορζαδὸν δεαη-
ρηζῆρ ἰην κομ μαρζ ἱ κομ παορ
ΑΣ τῖ
ὁ CADIH,
33 Σηάδο ἡεαδὸ Ζαρηηέρ
τε, ἀρ ἀρ ἑτῖ οἰε.

"THE MUSINGS OF MICHAEL."

Did you ever observe, Dolan, how much insincerity there is in human society? A close study of human nature is an interesting pastime, laying bare, as it sees, humanity with all its hypocrisy and make believe. Isn't it the height of hypocrisy to be overjoyed at the continued good health of a rich relative in whose will you expect to figure largely? Av course Dolan. I don't mane to say ye wish for the death of your rich relative. Oh, no, ye merely wish to come into your inheritance. Go to a theatre or a pichter house, ye'll see a man hissing a villian for ill-treating a child, and the same man, maybe, after bating his wife and drinking his week's wages, laying the children to starve. Now, I don't say that man is deliberately wicked, no,—he is only accidentally unkind. There is always a little good in the worst of us. The hypocracies, insincerities are natural inheritances—the gift, as it were, that tarnishes the gold. The thief that would take your life for your money, would risk his life to save your child from being run over in the street. It's wonderful Dolan! The man who figures highest in the subscription list for the "Poor Children Fund" is the man who makes his money selling adulterated food; and the President of a Temperance Society is sometimes the Chairman of a Distillers' Company. It is at the Christmas and New Year saysons that the insincerities are most apparent. Ye are wished a prosperous New Year by a friend who does not know whether he is wishing you a Happy New Year or giving you a tip for the Derby. You will have observed, Dolan, how we all profess to love the poor and despise the rich, but just notice how ye greet the man with the shilling cigar compared with the man with the Wild Woodbine; the cigar gets a handshake, the Woodbine gets a shake of the head. See a woman congratulating another woman who has just got a new dress; she tells her friend how well the dress suits her and all the time she is thinking how much better it would suit herself. And just look at how we receive our visitors: "Confound it, here's the Murphys again, they should come and live with us"; this is the garden gate salutation; now just compare this with the hall-door greeting! "Why, is it possible?—You're a sight for sore eyes." Even when we are getting paid an old debt we assume the mask of hypocrisy and say: "What hurry are you in? its quite time enough!" Just imagine, Dolan, saying this to a man we were ready to serve a writ on. I always considered the mask of hypocrisy as the cloak of cowardice. Look when someone stands on your favourite corn in a crowded tram car, how the mask of a forgiving smile covers a breast seething with murderous intent. Now, Dolan, with regard to the question of silly questions, I think it is generally admitted that the barber is the greatest sinner. Just hear him ask a man with a half-inch stubble "does he want a shave?" and follows up by insisting, that a bald man "requires some hair off." Just imagine, Dolan, if ye can, the injury to the feelings of that poor man who is reduced to a "fringe." And when the barber insists on a shampoo, the victim in the chair takes refuge in subterfuge by saying he hasn't the time, when in reality he hasn't the money.

Oh, yes, Dolan, we all suffer many grievous troubles which we could easily avoid by throwing aside our little hypocracies, tearing off the mask of insincerity and saying what we mean and not what others think we mean.

JAY CIE EM.

BOOTS AND SHOES REPAIRED!

Workers—Bring your Repairs to
O'KEEFFE
33 MIDDLE GARDINER STREET
Despatch! Civility! Reasonable Charges!
MEMBER, IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

Letters to the Editor.

To Editor, "Irish Worker."

Sir,—For a number of weeks past it has been my duty to visit the habitations of a great number of the City of Dublin's residents. Whether they lived in the costly mansion, the attic, the top back, or top front, the two-pair back closet, the back or front drawingroom, or the front and back kitchen, I was obliged to visit all and speak to them. And I must say that as far as the people went it was a pleasure to meet them, owing to their civility and cheerfulness under what I will point out as most trying circumstances.

Some years ago I remember reading a History of Dublin which stated that Dublin was one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, having some of the finest streets to be found anywhere. The people being most hospitable and possessing a lovely accent. Yes, I will speak for the people, but then only for the poor. "Oh, God help them!" The author of the History referred to must not, I think, have visited any of their abodes as I have done.

The Dublin Press, for some months past, has been publishing stories of the poverty which (I am satisfied) exists in Tiroconnell and Connemara, but not much about our Dublin-poor. On my entry into hundreds of houses I have been greeted on my arrival always with one of the following questions, viz. :—"Have you come to condemn the house?" "Have you come to reduce the rent?" "Have you come to summon the landlord?" When I got a chance I said: "No, I am here to ascertain the particulars for the Register of Voters' List." "Oh, our names are all on the Register. Can you get any work for any of the boys?" "Why? are they all idle?" "Yes, everyone, Jack is idle for the past three years, George for one year, and worse than all, the poor man himself is sick as well as the youngest boy. What will I do with this form sir?" "Fill it up ma'm, and then place it in the Postal Pillar Box." "I can't fill it up, but I have another son sent home to me from the army at Athlone and he can fill up any form like that. Sit down." "No time, ma'm." "Well! I want to tell you that I'll never again vote for the Corporation. Look at the streets!"

In one fine street I found three beds in a back parlour, the only room for a large family. When I entered this room and asked for the tenant's name, I was met by a very pleasant woman. "I am the tenant," she said. "Good," said I, "any other persons over 21?" "Oh, yes," she said, "all over 21." I had seven entered for the room when in walks the husband. "Oh!" said she, "I may as well put him down." "Yes, to be sure," said I. "What's your name?" "Pat!" "Are you the tenant, Pat?" "Yes, to be sure I am, for the past 52 years." "Why not try and get a larger place for your family, Pat?" "Well, sir, I am here 52 years and will never leave it until I'll be carried out."

I entered another house where I found a poor but well-spoken and intelligent man of about 58 years in bed in the front parlour. His kindly greeting was: "Welcome, sir, have you come to condemn this ramshackle house?" "No, my friend, and I'm sorry I can't." "Well, sir, you see I am sick, but thank God I am here, as I thought I was off yesterday." "Oh, my poor man, I am sorry you are so ill, but glad you have improved." "But, sir, herself is up there in bed for the past three weeks and she is very bad." "Well, my man, I'll be off." "But, sir, won't you call again, I would like to be talking to you?" "Thank you," said I, and when at the door he called me back and asked me to listen to the running water under his bed. "This always occurs when the sewers get choked with surface water," he remarked.

It's hard, I know, to reach heaven; but I think it's a great pity that a person is

IN MEMORIAM.

Four years ago four men—old comrades—were done to death by capitalism. They were smothered by a rush of grain and asphyxiated in the hold of the SS. Warsaw, discharging at North Wall extension. If proper precautions had been carried out the accident could not have happened. We desire to refresh our readers' memories and commemorate their passing.

PATRICK RYAN (Father of Ellen, Elizabeth, Martha and Patrick Ryan), DANIEL O'CONNOR, PATRICK COSTELLO, JOSEPH DONNELLY.

PLACÉ NAOMH DUBH.

obliged to turn back or descend after attaining such a height as I have attained when up in some of the top fronts or top backs as the case may be. Oftentimes when I did descend I was obliged to visit the basement, which, I would say, is roughly about 80 feet away from the top rooms in houses which I have tried to describe. The top rooms have the clear light from the sky, whereas all below is darkness and dampness. Think of those poor people being obliged to sit there and perform their cooking and other household work by the light of a bad-smelling paraffin lamp. Yes, and this in close proximity to one of the finest streets in Europe. Sitting beside the little fire was a man (the tenant) about 26 or 27 years of age. "The poor fellow has the 'flu'" said the wife. "Yes," I said, "he is far from well, and I think he should be in hospital." The smell, the vapour and the bad light was hard to bear, even for the short time I was there. I often picture this poor fellow in the chair. I was afraid he would tumble off it.

With your permission I will give further details of how the poor exist next week.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUER.

33 Lr. Gloucester Street, Dublin.

28th Jan., 1924.

Dear Sir,—First Aid dressing stations have been erected in O'Connell Street and Foster Place and no doubt they give admirable results, but when one considers the innumerable dangers to which our dockers and all those who are engaged in work on the quays are daily liable to, it seems an appalling oversight that there should be no convenience for rendering first aid, or a dressing station where help might be rendered to men who are daily and hourly working under most dangerous conditions. Perhaps a sling heavily laden may be faulty or ropes unreliable, while hardy toilers are working at boats, and if an ugly accident occurs it takes considerable time on account of the congestion of traffic to bring an ambulance to convey the unfortunate victim to hospital for attention.

Now I suggest that if we had on the quays a first aid dressing station, or two, it would alleviate a considerable amount of suffering of those who are unlucky enough to be injured at their daily work, and we who work on the quays know they are many, and we also know that we are far behind the cross channel ports in this matter. I sincerely hope this letter may have the desired effect.

Yours faithfully,

M. HEAVEY.

To Editor, "Irish Worker."

LENIN

(Continued from Column 3, Page 4)

these were not Communists or workers, but people of all sorts, poor and prosperous alike. The correspondent heard a well-dressed man say dazedly to a tattered beggar: "Lenin is dead."

The fly sheet announced that a special committee had been appointed to make arrangements for the funeral, consisting of Djerjinsky, President Muralof, Military Governor of Moscow; Lashevitch, member of the Supreme War Council and President of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee; Voroshilof, Budenny's Chief of Staff, and also a member of the Supreme War Council; Molotoff, Zelinski and Yenakidze. Their first act was to order the closing of all theatres and places of amusement until the funeral.

Blood Vessel Burst in Brain.

An autopsy performed on Lenin's brain this afternoon showed it flooded with blood. The theory of the physicians is that the bursting of a small blood vessel produced almost complete paralysis of the respiratory system which was followed an hour later by an extensive lesion causing instant death.

The house where Lenin died has a tragic history. It is a broad, low mansion with columns in the Italian style in the centre. It was bought a score of years ago by Sava Morosof, self-made billionaire chief of the Russian textile trust. Morosof had liberal ideas, and after a bitter dispute in 1905 with his brothers, who opposed his plans for extended profit sharing with the employees, killed himself. The house stands in the centre of a wooded hilly park through which winds a mile and a half drive from the hamlet of Gorky—the first village in Russia, thanks to Lenin, to obtain electrification, upon which the Bolshevik leader laid such stress for Russia's future development.

Lenin will be buried in the Kremlin Wall in the Red Square where lie John Reed, Sverdlov, first President of the Soviet Republic, and other well-known figures of the Bolshevik revolution.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

Usual weekly meeting on Sunday next at Eight o'clock, Trades' Hall. Come and bring a recruit.

THE

PHONE DUBLIN 314

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1924

TWOPENCE

Transport Union Legal Action

JIM LARKIN CONDUCTS HIS OWN CASE

O'BRIEN IN THE BOX

Chancery Division—Before the Master of the Rolls.

The consolidated actions of Thomas Foran and others v. James Larkin, and of James Larkin v. the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Thomas Foran, and others came on for hearing on Wednesday. Mr. Larkin appeared without counsel, and conducted his own case.

Mr. Larkin applied for an adjournment of the case.

The Master of the Rolls—I understand you are not represented by counsel now?

Mr. Larkin—I am compelled to come into Court without counsel.

The Master of the Rolls—Very well. What is the application you want to make?

Mr. Larkin—I want your lordship to postpone the case until I am able to brief counsel. A number of documents were given to me this morning, and I have not been able yet to relate them to each other. He then proceeded to read a letter from his solicitor in favour of a postponement, and stating that there was a large number of documents which should be supplied before the case came on for trial. Mr. Larkin also pointed out that the title of his case was not correctly set forth as "James Larkin v. the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Thomas Foran and others." He was not responsible for it.

The Master of the Rolls—Do you object to it?

Mr. Larkin—Most certainly, in the name of sixty thousand members of the Irish Transport Workers Union. I am a member of the Union myself, and the Secretary of the Union.

The Master of the Rolls pointed out that the title mentioned appeared on Mr. Larkin's own pleadings.

Mr. Larkin said that he was not responsible for that, and he had only seen it when he returned from England. He respectfully asked his lordship for a postponement of the trial for the reasons that he had stated.

The Master of the Rolls said that he had made an order fixing the trial of the case for that day, and he was bound by it. He would be glad, of course, if some arrangement were come to between the parties.

Mr. Larkin said that he would proceed then, as his application was not granted.

The Master of the Rolls said that it might

facilitate Mr. Larkin if the case of Thomas Foran and others against James Larkin was first opened by counsel on the other side.

This course was adopted.

Plaintiffs' Case Opened.

Serjeant Hanna, with whom were Mr. Brown, K.C., Mr. Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Marth Maguire (instructed by Messrs. James O'Connor and Co.), opening the case on behalf of Foran and others against Larkin, said that the question to be decided lay within a very limited compass. The plaintiffs were Thomas Foran, William O'Brien, Daniel Clancy, Michael Duffy, Michael Hill, Thomas Kennedy, Michael McCarthy, and Thomas Ryan, who constituted the officers and Executive Committee of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, with the exclusion of the General Secretary, Mr. Larkin. Mr. Larkin was General Secretary up to the 11th June, on which day he was suspended as such. The claim that the plaintiffs made was for a declaration that they were the lawful trustees, officers, and executive of the Transport Workers' Union, and that as such they were entitled to the premises, 35 Parnell Square, Dublin, and Liberty Hall, and reasonable access thereto, to carry on the management and business of the said trades union. Their second claim was for an injunction to restrain the defendant and the parties acting as his agents from preventing them entering upon the premises and conducting the business they were entitled to do.

It was general knowledge in Dublin, said Serjeant Hanna, that Mr. Larkin, with others, was the founder of the union, and was the leading member and general secretary up to 1914, when he left this country and went to America. There he remained until April 28, 1923. While he was away he held, with the good-will of those here, the position of general secretary, and the salary was paid for the support of his family in this country when he was away, but it would appear that when he came back in April he took up at once an aggressive attitude towards those who had been associated with him, and during the month of May there were two or three very stormy meetings—what are called branch meetings—in Dublin, at which Mr. Larkin made very serious charges against the president, Mr. Foran; the treasurer, Mr. O'Brien, and, generally, against the executive.

Physical Control.

On the 11th June matters culminated by the executive officers, the plaintiffs, finding representatives of Mr. Larkin in physical control of their headquarters at 35 Parnell Square and of Liberty Hall. Mr. Larkin apparently claimed that he had some right paramount to that of the executive committee and the officers, and excluded them from the management of the society and from the society's property. The ground that Mr. Larkin put forward was that the plaintiffs had been illegally elected, but counsel could not see how that gave Mr. Larkin power to keep them out of possession. So far as this case was concerned, it was purely a matter of legal construction. The plaintiffs issued a writ on the 12th June, and applied to Mr. Justice Powell for an interim order. They got an interlocutory order.

His Lordship—Apparently this order was issued on the very day on which the suspension took place.

Serjeant Hanna—Quite so, my lord: we obtained an interim order on the 12th, then on the 18th Mr. Justice Powell heard a fully argued motion for an interlocutory injunction, which was granted, pending the trial of the action for the taking of forcible possession of the premises.

Counsel said that this trouble had arisen because the union, according to the rules, could not be controlled by a dictator in Dublin, but by branches all over the country.

General Treasurer's Evidence.

Alderman William O'Brien, examined by Mr. Brown, gave evidence with respect to the rules of the Transport Union. He stated that he had been acting as General Treasurer of the Transport Union since February, 1919. Prior to 1918 the rules of 1916 were in operation.

The witness said that the rules of 1916 were the rules which had been adopted by the Executive Committee.

In reply to his lordship, Mr. Larkin said that he did not object to this copy of the rules.

The witness said that he had been a member of the union since January, 1917; and in April, 1918, the Executive Committee came to the conclusion that the rules required alteration.

The witness referred to the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting at which the

subject was dealt with. A circular was sent out to the various branches with reference to the alteration of the rules; and letters were received suggesting amendments from the Cork, Sandycove, Sligo, Limerick, and No. 3 Dublin branches. There were 39 branches in existence at that time. On 3rd May the matter was referred to the Rules Committee of members resident in Dublin to consider the alterations suggested by the branches. A draft of the revised rules was prepared, and 1,000 copies printed for circulation. Only one branch voted against the revised rules, 24 voting for them. Sligo was the branch that voted against. At a meeting on 22nd December, 1918, it was announced that the rules had been passed, and an order for printing and circulating at once was made. Twelve branches did not vote at all. A copy of the rules was lodged with the Registrar (Mr. Miley) on 20th December, 1918.

A Protest.

The Alderman stated he knew that a protest had been lodged in Mr. Miley's office against the rules as being illegal, but, so far as he was aware, that objection was never followed up in any way. The rules were put in force, and acted upon up to the present time. Between 1914 and 1918 the membership of the union had very largely increased. There were approximately 100,000 members at present and 350 branches.

Mr. Brown—When did Mr. Larkin leave this country?

Witness—He left the country in October, 1914.

And when did he return? He returned on the 30th April, 1922.

Mr. Larkin—How does he know that? Did he see me?

The witness said that he knew it all right.

Master of the Rolls—Was Mr. Larkin secretary of the union when you became a member in February, 1917? He was.

And did he continue to be secretary, and for how long? He is still secretary, but "suspended." (Laughter.)

Did he continue to be secretary from 1917 down to 1923? He did.

Mr. Brown said that he would give his Lordship evidence of his re-election in a moment.

The witness said that the last election of officers was on the 8th February, 1922.

The witness said that there had been no election in 1923 or 1924, pending the result of this action. In January, 1923, there was an election for members of the Executive Council, other than general officers, and they remained members. He detailed what happened on the 11th June, when the members of the Executive went to the headquarters of the Union in Parnell Square.

He said that a number of men who were on the steps refused them admission, and held them by force. While this was going on, Mr. Larkin rushed down the stairs and shut the door. The staff crowded to the windows when they heard the melee going on. The witness told them that the Executive of the Union was being refused admittance, and that they should leave the premises, and the staff all left. Mr. Larkin's conduct was brought before the Executive Committee, and a resolution was passed suspending him from his office as General Secretary.

Larkin, said the witness, was paid £8 a week since 1920, and witness and Mr. Foran were paid at the same rate. The £8 a week was paid to Larkin's wife, by Larkin's request, while Larkin was in America. Larkin was paid over £2,000 by the Union while he was away.

Larkin—You know more about it than myself. You say that I was General Secretary of the Union until suspended?

O'Brien—I said you were still General Secretary although suspended.

Larkin—Very kind of you. Who suspended me?

O'Brien—The Executive of the Union.

Larkin—Who are the Executive?

O'Brien—You will find the names in the book, Larkin—What book?

O'Brien—The Minute Book. (Minute signed by Thomas Foran 12/6/23, minute of the meeting of the 11th. The meeting was held at the Office of the Auditor, Mr. D. O'Connell, 13 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.)

but I do not carry the roll book in my pocket. (Laughter.)

In reply to the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Larkin said that he wanted to prove that the witness was not a member of the Union. "He was never a member of the Union," said Mr. Larkin. "It is part of the conspiracy." He contended also that the witness was not qualified to hold office on the Executive of the Union.

THURSDAY, 14th February, 1924.

O'Brien cross-examined by Larkin.

I joined the Union about January, 1917. During that year no Executive work was done.

Were you a member in '16? No. Yet you say there was no Executive. Yes. In April this Executive, of which you were a member, decided to amend the Rules? That is so.

And there were draft Rules sent out and amended? Yes. Who prepared these amendments? I helped to prepare them.

And you agreed with the suggested draft? I cannot say I agreed with them all.

Did you approve of the draft suggested alterations? I suppose so. Were any replies to the circular letter sent out to the Branches suggesting the amendments? Yes, they were produced yesterday.

Later, were there further amendments suggested? I only know of one set. Did you not say that in November, 1918, you sent out a letter form asking them to immediately attend to the matter and vote upon the amendments?

You were a member of the Executive? Yes. The members were to vote in globo and replies expected by December 1st, and were any replies received? Yes.

On what date? Before 1st December. And upon these replies you applied for registration.

Mr. Larkin then produced a form from the Registrar's Office and stated it was a true copy of the original and it was handed to O'Brien for examination and he queried it as being a true copy.

Judge—Do you see the name O'Brien written there?

O'Brien—It is not my handwriting. Mr. Larkin—It is only a copy, my lord, it is not the original document.

Judge—Did you ever see that document before? No, my lord. Did you ever see that particular paper? Yes, my lord.

Did you, along with the names I will read out, apply for registration? O'Brien—I did. (Judge then reads names.)

Mr. Larkin—When did you apply? I do not recollect. Who made the application? Thomas Foran. Registration was issued on 20th December? Yes.

You say that 29 branches were not financially entitled to vote? No, 39. That 24 votes in favour, 1 against, and 19 not voting.

Mr. Larkin then produced a sheet of bif paper. Is this a copy? Yes. What are the figures down the side; are they the fully qualified members of the Branch? No, the financial members.

What was the result of the voting? 6,876 votes in favour; 501 against. Larkin—My lord, I would ask you to mark this book as evidence.

Judge—You have got a Form of Summary showing the total votes in favour and the total votes against. This book shows the original returns from the Branches; the first return is from Sligo.

Larkin—Only 2,000 entitled to vote, and 6,000 recorded as voting. O'Brien—No, the number entitled to vote according to the Rules. That is the number of financial members in the branch entitled to vote.

Larkin—Who sent out the draft rules. The Office Staff under my supervision. Mr. Hughes, Chief of Staff.

Larkin—Were you Secretary of the Union at the time? No, I was helping the Union as I always do. I was directing.

Larkin—You knew I was General Secretary of the Union? O'Brien—I know all about the Union, as much as yourself.

Larkin—You know more about it than myself. You say that I was General Secretary of the Union until suspended?

O'Brien—I said you were still General Secretary although suspended.

Larkin—Very kind of you. Who suspended me? O'Brien—The Executive of the Union.

Larkin—Who are the Executive? O'Brien—You will find the names in the book, Larkin—What book?

O'Brien—The Minute Book. (Minute signed by Thomas Foran 12/6/23, minute of the meeting of the 11th. The meeting was held at the Office of the Auditor, Mr. D. O'Connell, 13 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.)

Larkin—Are you one of the men who suspended the General Secretary?

O'Brien—I am a member of the Executive. Larkin—You are a member of No. 1 Branch. Were you notified to attend a General Meeting in the Mansion House duly called by the Committee of No. 1 on the 4th day of June?

O'Brien—No. Larkin—On the 10th June there was a meeting in the Mansion House. Was there a meeting in the La Scala on the 4th June?

O'Brien—No, I believe there was a meeting on the 3rd June.

Larkin—The meeting was adjourned and called in the Mansion House on the 10th June? O'Brien—I was not present at the La Scala.

Larkin—Did you receive an intimation from No. 1 Branch that you were suspended until you had cleared certain charges which were brought against you?

O'Brien—I did not and I was not suspended. Larkin—On the 12th June you held a meeting and suspended the General Secretary.

O'Brien—No, on the 11th June. Judge—I cannot see the relevance of this. Larkin—My lord, it is important.

Larkin—You say you attended on the 11th June to carry out your official duties and you were refused entrance at the door.

O'Brien—Yes. Larkin—And you saw Larkin coming down the stairs?

O'Brien—Yes. Larkin—How many doors in the hallway entering No. 35.

O'Brien—One at the outer end and one at the inner end. Larkin—Is there one previous to entering on the staircase?

O'Brien—No, two doors in all. Larkin—The first door was open and also the other and you saw me.

O'Brien—Yes. Larkin—Are any of these doors swinging doors? O'Brien—Yes.

Larkin—They were standing open? O'Brien—Yes, there are catches keeping them open.

Larkin—And I refused to allow you to enter? O'Brien—You closed the door in our faces; the front door.

Larkin—In whose faces? O'Brien—In the faces of the Executive.

Larkin—Was there anything said to you? O'Brien—No, I do not think so.

Larkin—Nothing said to any of the Executive? O'Brien—Not that I heard. After the door was closed you opened the door, came out on the steps and said something, but I did not catch the words.

Larkin—You did not hear me telling the Executive to come in and carry on their duties? O'Brien—No.

The Staff crowded the windows. Larkin—And you told them to come out from their work. You then went to Westmoreland Street and passed a resolution suspending the General Secretary?

O'Brien—Yes. Larkin—You say McCarthy and Kennedy were not paid officials?

O'Brien—I do. Larkin—When did Kennedy become charged with Executive duties?

O'Brien—When he became a member of the Executive. He had been paid since 1918, but not continuously.

Judge—You need not pursue this matter any further. Larkin—You say Larkin got £8 a week since 1920.

O'Brien—I said that was the rate. Larkin—You were elected to the Dail in June, 1922, and for how long did you sit?

O'Brien—Until August, 1923. Larkin—What allowance did you get from the Dail?

O'Brien—£30 per month. Larkin—Did you receive your wages of £8 per week from the Union during that period?

O'Brien—I did not. Larkin—I have called for the Wages Book, my lord.

O'Brien—My evidence is that the allowance received from the Dail was set off against my wages from the Union.

F. Larkin—The Wages Book will verify this or otherwise. Are there any wages marked against you in the Wages Book up to September, 1922?

O'Brien—There is, at £8 a week, but up to that date I had not received a penny from the Dail.

Larkin—Were you employed as a master tailor previous to becoming General Treasurer of the Union?

O'Brien—I was.

Larkin—Were you paid a wage?

O'Brien—Yes.

Larkin—What wages did you receive as a master tailor?

O'Brien—When I left the employment I had £200 a year.

Larkin—Did you employ any men?

O'Brien—No.

Larkin—You were a wage earner?

O'Brien—Certainly.

Larkin—How many years in the employment of the citizens?

O'Brien—11 years and 4 months.

Larkin—Are you receiving any person?
 O'Brien—Yes.
 Larkin—How much?
 O'Brien—£77 11s. 8d. per annum.
 Larkin—My salary was paid to my wife during my absence?
 O'Brien—You see, your lordship, the money was paid to his wife by arrangements made by himself.
 Larkin—You were General Treasurer of the Union from January, 1919. Did you pay by Executive Minute, or as you would?
 O'Brien—We paid by arrangements made by you before you went away. We paid more than your wages.
 Larkin—I have called for production of the Wages Book. Did you get instructions from the Executive Committee to pay this money to Mrs. Larkin?
 O'Brien—No.
 Larkin—You paid this money without instructions?
 O'Brien—I did.
 Larkin—What was the membership of the Union when you were elected as an Executive member?
 O'Brien—67,000.
 Larkin—What were they paying per week?

Copy Affidavit of James Larkin

Filed the 8th day of February, 1924.

1923. No. 446.

In the High Court of Justice, Saorstát Éireann. Chancery Division. Master of the Rolls.

Between Thomas Foran, William O'Brien, Daniel Clancy, Michael Duffy, Michael Hill, Thomas Kennedy, Michael McCarthy and Thomas Ryan, Plaintiffs; and James Larkin, Defendant; and

1923. No. 459.

James Larkin, Plaintiff; and The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Thomas Foran, William O'Brien, Daniel Clancy, Michael Duffy, Michael Hill, Thomas Kennedy, Michael McCarthy and Thomas Ryan, Defendants.

I, James Larkin of 17, Gardiner's Place in the County of the City of Dublin, General Secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, on my own behalf as Defendant in the first mentioned action and on my own behalf as Plaintiff in the second mentioned action, aged 21 years and upwards make Oath and say as follows—

1. I beg to refer to my affidavit filed herein on the 15th day of January 1924.

2. On the 22nd day of January 1924 this Honourable Court made an Order fixing the date of trial of these actions for the 15th February 1924 and also an Order for further and better discovery on my application.

3. I say that it will be impossible for me to be ready for the trial on the said date and for the following reasons—The affidavit of discovery made by Thomas Foran, William O'Brien, Thomas Kennedy and Michael McCarthy was filed on the 4th day of January 1924, a copy thereof was bespoken on the 5th day of January and it was not until the 9th day of January that my Solicitors obtained a copy of the said affidavit. I was away in England for about ten days and returned to Dublin on Friday the 11th day of January. On Monday, 14th January, I first saw the said affidavit of discovery. I had no time to make an inspection of the documents therein but immediately upon reading the said affidavit I saw that it did not disclose documents which I knew were relevant and were in existence and in the possession of the Defendants, and the only course therefore open to me was to immediately apply for an Order for further and better discovery. I instructed my Solicitors to do this forthwith and a Notice of Motion grounded on an affidavit filed on the 15th January was served for the 22nd January, and on that date an Order for further and better discovery was made.

4. On Friday the 25th January 1924, my Solicitors attended for inspection of the documents, and on each subsequent day inspection has been going on of the documents submitted, and the inspection is not yet nearly complete. Each day the inspection has occupied the entire day and on several occasions up to 10 o'clock at night. I have attended to help almost daily, and also my secretary, and I have done everything possible to forward and complete the inspection. Only a portion of the documents which are necessary for the trial of these actions have been inspected and further documents are certain to be necessary as a result of the further inspection each day. As the inspection proceeded my Solicitors communicated with the solicitors for the above parties the particulars of the documents which were required as a result of the daily inspection. The first set of documents were delivered late last evening, and do not represent one-fifth of the documents bespoken. I cannot even by working ten hours a day with assistance complete the inspection even of the documents so far disclosed before the 20th February.

5. I have done everything possible to expedite the matter and am most anxious that the trial should be heard at the earliest possible moment but it is essential that I should be able to submit the documents on which I rely to my Counsel to

advise Froods and to have my case properly prepared. Notice of Trial dated the 22nd January 1924 was transmitted from the Consolidated Notice Office on the 23rd January and received by my Solicitors on the 24th January for the trial to take place on the 6th day of February 1924. I say that on the date of the said Notice of Trial full discovery had not been made.

I further say that in an action of James Henry Bennett v. James Larkin and Cahill & Co., Ltd. for libel, a Notice of Trial had been served for the 15th February 1924, and now appears in the List for hearing on Monday 18th February and simultaneously with the preparation of these actions, I am also obliged to prepare my Defence in the action of the said James Henry Bennett.

6. From the investigation which I have so far made of the Finance Committee Rulings Books and Payments Book, it appears that numerous payments have been sanctioned and paid out of the Fund which is called the "General Fund." Only one fund has been kept as appears from the books submitted to me, and all monies received lawfully under the Rules, and such monies as I contend were unlawfully received under illegal Rules, together with monies raised by way of political levy are all paid into this General Fund. The books and documents so far produced show that unlawful payments purport to have been made from this General Fund of the Union to the Departments of the National Health Insurance particulars of which I hoped to be able to verify in this affidavit by the documents which I have bespoken, and of which I will furnish some particulars to the above persons before this application is heard.

7. The Books of Account which will prove whether these payments which appear in the Finance Committee Rulings Books and Payments Book have in fact been transferred as alleged therein, these books are in the possession, power and control of the above persons, William O'Brien, Thomas Foran, Thomas Kennedy, and Michael McCarthy, who are the Executive Committee of the Union, and also the Executive Committee of the National Health Insurance Section, and the Rules of the

amounted to £93 to Mr. Thomas Foran and a sum of £200 jointly to Mr. Thomas Foran and Mr. William O'Brien. In respect of the said sum of £93 details have been called for by the Executive Committee and are not disclosed or produced.

10. It further appears from the said Finance Committee Rulings Book and Payments Book that Election expenses have been sanctioned and paid out of the said General Fund amounting in all to in or about £4,500 to £5,000, and amongst the payments sanctioned were payments of £200 and £400 to this deponent for my election expenses while I was in Jail in New York State, and when to the knowledge of the said Finance Committee I had refused nomination. I did not receive any of the said money nor was any of it paid or used on to or for me or on my behalf. Mr. William O'Brien is also sanctioned to receive the sum of £900 for election purposes. In these cases the cheques nor receipts for any of the payments have not been disclosed or produced, and no books or accounts in respect of election expenses or political purposes have been disclosed or produced, although the Executive Committee are purported to have power to raise funds for political purposes and to have paid them out of the funds of the Union.

11. During the inspection I myself have repeatedly asked for the production of the several books and documents referred to in Paragraphs 6, 7, 8, and 9 hereof and they have not been produced.

12. These are only some of the matters which appear on the Accounts from the partial inspection which I have so far been able to carry out. In order to present my case adequately to the Court I require the assistance of an Auditor in the said inspection and preparation of my case to deal with the irregular condition of the books, documents and partial accounts which are submitted to me for inspection, and from which, although I am not a skilled accountant, it is obvious that the full and necessary books of the Union and the Accounts have not been placed before me, and it is essential to the proper preparation and presentation of my case that I should be permitted the use of a skilled Accountant at the said Inspection.

13. I therefore pray this Honourable Court for an Order that the Trial of this action be postponed, that further and better discovery of the following documents be ordered:—

(a) The Account Books of the National Health Section of the Union in which the payments referred to in paragraph 6 appear.

(b) Cheques for said payments, receipts for same, correspondence in respect thereto.

(c) Books of Account in respect to upkeep of said Military Force, cheques for payments, and receipts therefor, also correspondence in respect thereto and with Michael Donnelly and Sean Byrne in particular.

(d) Cheques paid to William O'Brien and Thomas Foran, receipts for payments by them also details in respect of said payments as in paragraph 9 hereof.

(e) Books of Account for Election Expenses, cheques paid for same, receipts for said payments, correspondence in respect thereto including all persons receiving the said funds.

and that a skilled accountant be permitted to assist me in inspecting the Books and Documents disclosed and to be disclosed.

14. On the 22nd January 1924 it was stated in Court by Counsel for these parties that I had applied for a passport to leave this Country and that it was my intention to thus evade the trial of these actions. It is true I made application for a passport to go to Germany on business at the Office of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Hume Street, Dublin, and also at the Office of Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, and that I was referred to the Superintendent's Office, Lower Castle Yard, where I signed the necessary application, no other person except the said Government Officials were aware that I had made such an application, therefore some of these must have communicated with the other parties in this suit. This serious public breach of the rights of a private citizen and improper communication of Official information, was I respectfully submit most improperly used to secure from Your Lordship an Order which in the full knowledge of the circumstances your Lordship would not have made. At the time the application for a Passport was made I had no Notice this Trial was coming on, Notice of Trial had not even been served at the time when the above statements were made in Court. I had not then any intention nor have I now of evading or delaying the trial of these actions. I am anxious to have them tried at the very earliest date consistent with a proper presentation of my case.

15. My means of knowledge of the facts herein deposed to have where otherwise stated is personal or arising out of the perusal of documents laid before me in the course of the present proceedings and where not personal or arising from such perusal my means of knowledge is truly stated.

JAMES LARKIN.

Sworn before me this 8th day of February 1924 at 29 Lr. Gardiner Street in the County of the City of Dublin and I know Deponent.

W. J. RYAN.

A Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland.

STOP PRESS.

JUDGE CHAS. O'CONNOR, Master of Rolls — Foran, O'Brien, Kennedy McCarthy, against Jas. Larkin—decides that Rules, 1918, valid; Plaintiffs validly elected; issues injunction against Larkin to prevent interfering with Plaintiffs; finds that Kennedy and McCarthy were acting illegally as E. C. Officers, having been paid servants of the Union.

Case proceeding.

Appeal pending by Larkin.

Case proceeds Monday.

Watch Our Smoke.

National Health Insurance Section are incorporated and are part of the alleged amended Rules of the said Union and purport to be part of the Rules governing the Union. The account books in which the above alleged items should appear have not been disclosed or produced, nor has any correspondence in respect thereto, nor any cheques or receipts.

8. The said Finance Committee Rulings Books and Payments Book disclose that payments for the upkeep of a military force were authorised and made by the said Committee and the Minutes authorising and sanctioning the same are signed by Mr. William O'Brien. Payments were also authorised and it appears from the Payments Book to have been made to Michael Donnelly and Sean Byrne.

The correspondence in connection with the creation and maintenance of the said force has not been disclosed, nor have the cheques or receipts for the payments, and although I have been for the past four days requesting the said persons Solicitors to produce the cheques and receipts vouching the said and other expenditures to which I refer in this affidavit and also all other expenditures which appear as sanctioned in the said Finance Committee Rulings Book and as paid in the said Payments Book, they have not so far been disclosed or produced nor has the said correspondence.

9. The said Finance Committee Rulings Book and Payments Book also disclosed that payments have been made to individual members of the said Executive Committee viz.—Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Thomas Foran but no details of the purposes for which these payments were made appear, nor have cheques or receipts vouching the receipt of same been disclosed or produced, nor does it appear from any documents the purpose for which the said payments were made. One of the payments

"An Injury to one is the concern of All."

IRISH WORKER

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—Twopence—and may be had of any newsagent or newsboy. Ask for it, and see that you get it.

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We are not responsible for views or opinions expressed in Special Articles.

AN EXPLANATION, A RECAPITULATION AND A REQUEST.

This week we have an explanation to make. Glancing at this week's issue our readers will see that the matter contained therein is not up to the standard either in interest or educational value which we require of writers before we give publication to their views and opinions.

You, who have consistently stood shoulder to shoulder with us through the long months since this paper was reborn to meet the urgent need of the moment will recall the events and happenings from May, 1923, up to the present week, aye day.

Members of the Transport Union especially will have those momentous happenings scorched on their memories through the sufferings and pains endured by them and their women and children.

Through the treachery and repeated betrayals by the officials of the Transport Union the members of that Union have suffered decreases in wages, lengthening of hours, and worsening of conditions, to such an extent that thousands are now working under conditions of employment similar to, if not below, those of pre-war years. This Union was founded with the avowed intention of improving the conditions of labour in this country in the year 1909, and in all modesty we may claim to have achieved our purpose before the outbreak of the European War. But not only did we improve labour conditions in this country, but we gave a lead to the whole world. In every quarter of the known earth the Irish Transport Union was recognised as the most virile and the greatest fighting Union in the ranks of Labour.

Then the rot set in. There is no need to recall those soul-searing memories of how a Union, once looked upon as the vanguard of Labour in Ireland, sank to such a position that it was despised by the employing class and hated by the working class of this country.

We know with whom the blame rests; and from June, 1923, we have been working day in and day out to remove those responsible from the positions in which they are at present and in which they have abused the trust of the men who looked, at one time, to them for guidance; the positions which they have used for their own personal profit and social advancement.

As you are aware they, the so-called Executive of the Transport Union, preferred to fight the matter out in the Law Courts and we were forced to follow them. Much progress was made and finally Wednesday, 13th February, 1924, was set for the day of trial.

During the whole of the preceding fortnight we have been working day and night on the documents which have been handed

to us as the result of the discovery of documents which was granted to both sides. On Tuesday, 12th, we, through our counsel, asked for the case to be adjourned for three weeks, because in the first instance all the documents which we were entitled to get access to had not been delivered by the other side, and secondly we found in going through the documents we had received that there were many other documents which we needed and which were not covered by the first discovery.

Unfortunately the Master of the Rolls did not consider that he had sufficient grounds on which to grant the adjournment. Our counsel informed us that such being the case they would not be able to prepare the necessary brief in time for the day of trial. We dismissed our counsel therefore and prepared to conduct our own case at a day's notice. And work in all shapes and forms descended and swept us off our feet. We have tried to get the paper out and in that we have succeeded, but it is late in publication and below our usual standard.

We do not apologise, because if we have neglected your interests in one direction we have redoubled our care and labour in the other. At the present moment we are fighting tooth and nail for your salvation, bodily and spiritually, the salvation of the Irish Working Class. Therefore we ask you to bear with us through these tumultuous days until this law case is settled, and then Hey! Presto! WE ADVANCE.

THE DIFFERENCE?

There was no law that would justify a soldier in obeying an officer to commit a crime in times of peace. (Mr. Justice Pim.)

Why, then, should a soldier commit a crime at the behest of his officer in times of war?

LOYALTY AMONG THIEVES.

Evidence had been given quite freely under the obvious impression that the sittings were *in camera* and it would not be fair to a witness to publish his evidence as he gave it without his permission. (Professor Magennis in the debate on "Broadcasting.")

And why? Did the gentlemen who gave evidence say things in private which they would be ashamed to admit in public? And these are your legislators.

THE BRIDGE BUILDER.

An old man going along a highway
Came at evening cold and gray.
To a chasm vast and deep and wide
The old man crossed in the twilight dim;
The swollen stream had no fears for him.
But he turned when safe on the other side
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," said a fair pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your time with building here.

You never again will pass this way,
Your journey will end with the coming day.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide;
Why build you this bridge at eventide?"
The builder lifted his old gray head;
"Good friend, on the path I have come,"
he said;
"There followed after me to-day
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm has been as nought to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim.
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."

ANONYMOUS.

LODGINGS.—Two young men can have comfortable room, Capel Street district. Reasonable terms. Box 100.

SHOTS AT TRUTH

By ART YOUNG.

What matters it what you have to say. Is your message big enough for humanity, or is it a reflex of your narrowness and prejudice?

* * *

Let truth out and have it over with— for sooner or later it will gnaw its way out.

* * *

Anybody can sympathize with a hungry stomach; it takes a peculiar genius to sympathize with a hungry soul.

* * *

Put a high estimate on yourself. When others accept you, then begin to doubt their judgment.

* * *

With money-making the measure of superior talent, it is a temptation to be a failure.

* * *

Every child is a genius until it is forced to surrender to civilization.

* * *

"Money don't bring happiness," says the rich man. Right. But, it brings ordinary comforts, and only a few are able to buy the first basic comfort—a home.

* * *

A really great man never feels superior to his fellows. Dignity and proper station don't worry him. The fact that he is inferior to his ideal makes him a brother to all struggling souls.

I WILL LOVE THE PEOPLE

I have been precocious,
But I shall lose that as I get to know and love people.
I shall get the swing and measure of life.
I will move like the swell of the sea.
I will fly on the wings of emotion,
I will pant with the consumptive,
Swelter and pine with the prisoner in his cell,
I will agonize on the wheel of industry,
I will reel with the drunken man,
Drunk with his despair or his joy,
I will thrill with the mother who suckles her babe,
And the father who looks on,
I will walk the streets with the homeless, the pariahs and wantons,
And love them and be with them,
I will sing their song, their lilt, their paen, their dirge;
My heart will be the beat of their hearts,
The beat of their tired and halt steps,
The pulse of their wrongs and angers and passions.

ANONYMOUS.

DUNDALK TRADES COUNCIL

Owing to pressure on our space we have been reluctantly compelled to hold over a very interesting report of the Dundalk Trades Council. It will appear next week.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

Usual weekly meeting on Sunday next at Eight o'clock, Trades' Hall. Come and bring a recruit.

BOOTS AND SHOES REPAIRED!

Workers—Bring your Repairs to

O'KEEFFE,

33 MIDDLE GARDINER STREET

Despatch! Civility! Reasonable Charges!

MEMBER, IRISH WORKER LEAGUE.

AMERICAN NEWS

By NORMAN SMYTHE.

OIL SCANDAL.

Washington, D.C.—E. L. Doheny, prominent Free Stater, is mixed up in the Teapot Dome scandal. Doheny is charged with having bribed the late Secretary of the Interior, Mr. A. B. Fall, with the sum of 100,000 dollars, in return for a government oil concession.

Mixed up with Doheny is Sinclair, prominent independent oil producer. As soon as the scandal became public Mr. Sinclair found himself "conveniently" engaged upon European affairs.

Washington is not worried so much over the disclosures of graft," said a prominent politician, "as it is over the cheapness of the whole affair." Doheny is worth over one hundred million dollars; that he should have secured a valuable oil concession for 100,000 dollars is surprising everybody.

FACTS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Rents have increased in New York City from 40 per cent. to 93 per cent. in the last four years.

New tenants pay 50 per cent. more rent than old tenants.

For every 250,000 tons of American coal produced one miner loses his life.

For every other 230,000 tons produced one miner is crushed or maimed.

Unemployment increased 2 per cent. last month and wages decreased 1.7 per cent.

SUCH IS FAME.

A newspaper reporter, interviewing a well-known European traveller, questioned him of Ireland. "Who is more popular, De Valera, Jim Larkin or President Cosgrave," he asked.

"Who is this man Cosgrave," he asked back.

NEW IMMIGRATION BILL.

Washington, D.C.—Restriction of immigration on a basis of 2 per cent. of the foreign citizens of each country here in 1890 has been voted by the House Immigration Committee.

The present law, which expires on June 30, permits of 3 per cent. of the foreign-born of each nation here in 1910.

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

NEW YORK.—Daniel F. Cohalan, ex-Supreme Court Judge of the State of New York, is now a practicing lawyer; gone is the power that he formerly had. Yesterday if Dan objected the Court would sustain his objection, to-day he is a "has-been" and his power to win a case is nil.

In 1908, Charlie Murphy, now the "Big Boss" of Tammany Hall, had Cohalan made the Grand Sachem of the organization. He later tried to make him a United States Senator, but the Democratic "insurgents" were too strong and so O'Gorman went to the Senate and Cohalan went to the Supreme Court. At that time Cohalan was the private lawyer of Murphy.

In 1911 Cohalan came up for re-election, having been appointed to fill an unexpired term. He was re-elected to serve for fourteen years. The end of the term is not yet but Dan Cohalan is out—out for all time. He was too crooked for even "Boss" Murphy. He double-crossed Tammany and Tammany never forgives the double-crosser. Foolish litigants believe that Cohalan has "pull." They will learn from sad experience that Dan has no "pull" and so they will go elsewhere. And Dan Well, Dan will sit around and think of the past

AMERICAN PERSISTENCY.

A book peddler had heard of a "prospect," who lived on the top floor of a forty-storeyed building. He pestered him for many a day. Finally the "prospect" grew wild and kicked him down forty flights of stairs. The elevator man was instructed to keep the peddler out. So the latter walked back up the forty flights and marching into the office of the "prospect" he calmly said: "Now, all joking aside. Do you want these books or not?"

WASHINGTON, D.C.—When the Teapot Dome concessions were first leased to the independent oil producers an agent of the Rockefeller interests declared, "we will get them, yet." It appears as if he has made good his boast.

The facts in the case are as follows:—The U.S. Government leased the Teapot Dome Naval Oil concession to the Mammoth Oil Co., whose president is Harry F. Sinclair. Naval reserves, 1 and 2, situated in California, were leased to the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, whose president is Edward L. Doheny.

The scandal centres around the loaning of 100,000 dollars each by Sinclair and Doheny to Fall, who at that time was the Secretary of the Interior. It was also brought out that McAdoo had received, during the last three years, 250,000 dollars for "services rendered."

The result of the scandal is seen in the panic in political circles. Senator Walsh, Montana, Democrat, sought to make the Teapot Dome scandal a political issue in the forthcoming presidential elections. Doheny steps in and introduces McAdoo. There are many politicians losing sleep in this city. They don't know what is coming next. That is what is causing all the worry.

What has all this to do with the Standard Oil? Watch the price of gasoline. The independents were giving the Standard Oil a run for its money. In the Middle-Western States gasoline had dropped to as low as 14 cents per gallon. Now comes this political scandal. Gasoline is recovering its normal price. The independent oil producers are on the defensive. They have bribed government officials. There is talk of court proceedings. Standard Oil goes on its way unconcerned. **The Trust machine may be temporarily stopped, but only temporarily.**

IN THE U.S.A.

From our Correspondent.

New York, Jan 25th.

Passing of Lenin.

—Lenin's death has given the capitalist editor another occasion for spewing up their hate against the workers of Russia, and the outstanding figure that led them. Like the good Kerry-Bishop of Fenian days, they consider hell is not hot enough, or eternity long enough for the punishment that awaits poor Lenin.

The cabled reports of the sorrow exhibited, the mourning of all Russia, and the changing of the name of the capital to honour the dead, has impressed the ordinary "Henry Dubb" who derives all his wisdom from the capitalist sheets.

The recognition of the Soviets by the new British Cabinet has also caused considerable discussion and interest in Russia.

The Mexican "Revolution."

The uprising in Mexico, engineered by American oil companies, native militarists and landowners in Vera Cruz against the Mexican Government is at an end.

President Obregon, who is credited as a descendant of "Wild Geese" O'Brien who entered Mexico with the Spaniards, had the backing of the Mexican Federation of

Labour, the Mexican Labour Party, and various farmers' and labourers' organisations. Obregon endeavoured to benefit his country during his term. He disbanded most of the army, broke the power of the military clique, and aided the labour and co-operative movements.

But the power of American capital always overshadows Mexican politics. The rich oil territory and mineral deposits of Mexico are coveted by our capitalists, and this latest "revolution" was one more attempt at loot. The people of Mexico are "red" and a Workers Republic is not far off.

To End War.

An American millionaire named Bok and his unmarried lady friend, a Miss Laper, offered a prize of ten thousand pounds for the best plan to stop war. Over twenty thousand newspaper readers entered this competition, and the consensus is that American capitalists should join hands with their British brethren, and that our new President Coolidge should borrow Desmond Fitzgerald's frock coat and tall hat, go to Geneva, and join us up in the League of Nations.

Every effort is being made to tie up the United States in the British Empire.

Irish Labour Group.

Out of the debris of the great Irish organisation that spread all over the States following the stand made in Easter Week, and which disintegrated as a result of the Treaty or "Articles of Agreement" or whatever Lloyd George's trickery is now called, an effort is being made to form an "Irish Republican Labour Alliance" whose purpose is to focus interest in the class struggle in Ireland and elsewhere; also to re-publish the works of James Connolly and Fintan Lalor.

Chief among the organisers of this new group is Egan Clancy; whose brother, a member of the I.T.W.U. was murdered by the "Black and Tans" in Limerick during his term as Mayor.

Soldiers' "Bonus."

American workmen left their jobs and families to "join up" in the great crusade to "save the world for democracy" (lower case on the "D"). Flags fluttered, bands played and the daughters of multi-millionaires kissed them and strewed flowers on the path they trod to the transports.

Lloyd George told the "Tommys" they would return to a country "fit for heroes to live in." They did—moryah.

Millionaires told the "dough-boys" they would be rewarded with pensions and cared for on their return.

Several young ex-soldiers have been found frozen to death in the parks during the recent cold snap, when the zero mark was reached over most of the States.

The "soldiers' bonus," vetoed by the late President Harding, has been blocked again, on the ground that bestowal of it to the hungry ex-soldiers would prevent a proposed reduction of the income tax of the millionaire class.

They fought for "democracy"—and got it.

American "dough-boys" have been found dead on the benches in the public parks of New York. They had gone into a state of insensibility with the lack of food, and in less than an hour they were frozen stiff.

In Ireland men also left good jobs to fight for their country, as they believed, now they are being demobbed from two armies—Republican and Free State—and the only thing that saves them from sharing the fate of their American brothers-in-arms is the difference in the climate. They have been given leave to starve, but not to freeze. And like all demobbed men they deserve pity. They were the tools.—EDITOR, I.W.

JAMES CONNOLLY

AND HIS EPOCH.

CHAPTER IV.—THE MIND OF CONNOLLY.

"... the Catholic Church is a community in which the clergy are but the officers serving the laity in a common worship and service of God, and that should the clergy at any time profess or teach doctrines not in conformity with the true teachings of Catholicity, it is not only the right, but it is the absolute duty of the laity to refuse such doctrines. Indeed it is this saving clause in Catholic doctrine which has again and again operated to protect the Church from the result of mistaken attempts of the clergy to control the secular activities of the laity."

"If the pioneers of the Socialist movement were indeed Freethinkers, so much the more shame to the Church that, by neglecting its obvious duty, left Freethinkers to do the work in which Churchmen ought to have been their leaders."

* * *

Connolly must have been very young when he first became a thinker, because when only a boy in his teens he was already a member of the Social Democratic Federation, the earliest Socialist organisation to be formed in England, where its membership included, amongst other well-known men, Hyndman and William Morris, the poet of the social revolution. The youth studied history, economics, languages and literature, even when amongst the lowest ranks of juvenile wage-slaves. He seems to have received encouragement from his uncle, John Leslie, an old Fenian, who, like many of his fellows of the I.R.B. in England, was a Socialist. Sensing his vocation already, James found himself baffled as a propagandist by a serious impediment in his speech, but determinedly overcame the defect and perfected his elocution.

So that before he had reached the age at which a male youth is eligible for the inheritance of property, if fortunate enough, or to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, if so unlucky as to be sentenced thereto, he had begun to seek to influence men's minds in public life.

Just when he was "settling down," as described in the last chapter, at the age of 21 years, he went forward, a corporation dustman, in the elections to Edinburgh Municipality, as a Socialist candidate.

He obtained 300 votes—and the sack! Thus was he privileged to learn the fate of the victimized worker who has transgressed the edicts or challenged the power of the ruling classes. A "down and out," without a "character," branded as a Socialist agitator, in the days when even the working classes were in mortal fear of the Socialist mar's nest.

Despondently he acquainted his uncle of his resolve to emigrate to Chili. But Leslie prevailed upon him to postpone consideration of such a step, and together they arranged for him to sail to Dublin and there obtain employment, fired with a new and higher ambition than anything he had yet visualized, viz.—the creation of an Irish Socialist Movement.

And this he did in the year 1896. Yet before unwinding the warp and woof of the stirring and wonderful years between 1896 and 1916, twenty of the most pregnant years of all the three thousand in the history of our people, we should, as proposed, estimate the principles that propelled Connolly forward always in the same direction, and ever faster.

For the main substance of his ideals had already set firm in his mind, and his views seemed to have been formed whilst he was but a youth. Only in some lesser respects particularly as to the means to be adopted

to reach his desideratum, did he see it necessary to change, and he seems to have completed even that aspect of his outlook within a very few years of beginning his work in Dublin in 1896.

We must remember that he lived in the period of pioneer Socialism, when, to a far greater extent than to-day, each man and woman thought with initiative. We of the younger generation can begin where these, our mentors, have taken us, and can progress still further. In criticizing and improving their thought let us not forget the enormous advantage which we possess, and that we owe the advantage to their mental travail and the lessons derived from their experience.

Now, Connolly was a Catholic all his life. Never at any time did he renounce his beliefs, never did he act inconsistently with them.

When I say that he was a Catholic, I mean that he accepted the declared and essential doctrines of the oldest Christian religion. He was not an Atheist or an Agnostic. He bowed to no man, but worshipped an Infinite Power of Perfect Attributes that Christians name God, Creator and Builder of the Material Universe.

Probably he shared the view of Pearce, a man who died with him in Easter Week:—

"No education can start with a negro, any more than a religion can. Everything that even pretends to be true begins with its Credo. It is obvious that the savage who says, 'I believe in Mumbo Jumbo,' is nearer to true religion than the philosopher who says, 'I deny God and the spiritual in man.'"

Connolly was not a Catholic because he was born in that religion and had never troubled to drop it or change it. He thought of and felt the existence of the spiritual, of immortality, and of a controlling Power, inscrutable but of necessity good. He did not understand the evil in the world or why a good God should permit it, but neither did he regard our earthly dream, that we call "life," as the ultimate.

And he accepted Christ's and His teaching. But let it not be imagined that he was a Catholic of the commonplace variety. On the contrary, he resolutely condemned the organizational ideology of the Church, a thing apart altogether from its doctrines, and the reactionary influence of most ecclesiastics in mundane affairs, both in feudal times and latterly. As a profound scholar he versed himself, inter alia, in Church history, in the writings of the Fathers, as well as in all branches of the history of the human race.

As a result of his researches, he ably refuted the attacks of reactionary Christendom on the proletarian revolutionary movement, and he went further. He showed the utter incompatibility of Capitalism and Christianity, the immoral basis of capitalist economy and the vicious concrete application of this economy to society. He exposed the disgraceful abuse of their power practised throughout mediæval and modern times by many of the clergy from the Pope to the curate, particularly in Irish history. He bade his co-religionists join with O'Connell in declaring that whilst they would accept their religion from Rome, their politics should be made at home and by themselves in Ireland.

But let it not be imagined that he desired to eradicate religious beliefs from the minds of his followers. The question of religious belief he regarded as external and separate from Socialism. The position of the religious organizations in relation to capitalism, on the contrary, was the question to be considered. Where the religious organizations upheld wage-slavery and opposed the progress of the workers, he fought them as relentlessly and somewhat more effectively than most socialists.

When Father Kane misused a Dublin pulpit to "expose" Socialism, Connolly wrote an answer: "Labour, Nationality and Religion," a pamphlet which revealed the pitiful ignorance of economics and blind

bias of the lecturer. It further attacked the attitude of the clerics towards wage-slavery and the past evils of feudal times in an answerable manner, and quoted Saints Ambrose, Clement, Basil the Great, Gregory Nicodemus, Gregory the Great and Chrysostom to show that **Communism and the absence of property monopoly was the ideal of the Christian pioneers.** Accepting the precepts of Christianity he sought to purge the administration of his religion from the corrupting influence of capitalism, and denied the master-classes the right to monopolize and exploit Catholicity.

I hope that the non-Christians and anti-Christians in the working-class movement will not conclude from the above that Connolly was consequently insincere or incomplete in his revolutionary socialism. On the contrary, we shall see that he was an uncompromising Communist Internationalist, with a definite plan for the realization of his ideal, prepared finally to face certain and hard death in an endeavour to rally the waverers and recall the truant.

When I describe Connolly as a Socialist or Communist, I mean that he deemed the root of all the social evils of the present time to lie partly or wholly in the way in which we organize the production and distribution of the fruits of labour. He saw that a small class has effectual control of this production and distribution, and that this state of affairs evolved from the fact that all production takes place for private profit. By virtue of their ownership of the means of production, the employing and investing classes draw a tax from the industry of the rest of the community in varying degree. Ultimately all real power lies in the hands of a tiny few of the greater capitalists, who use that power for their own material advantage and manipulate the lives of sections of each nation, of the whole nation, or of the peoples of the world, more or less indirectly but none the less really. From this economic system come the slums, unemployment, want, "the submerged tenth," the luxury of a few, tremendous waste, unnecessary and unproductive work, strikes, lock-outs and the industrial class war, the bulk of crime, much lunacy, international and civil wars, bad working conditions, much of our modern diseases and maladies, e.g., consumption, anæmia, and debasement of intellectual and spiritual standards.

The basis of the change necessitated by the desire to eradicate the evils of capitalism is that production must be for public use and not for private profit, i.e., that all should work to supply the needs of all in purposeful co-operation. It is extremely easy to prove that the co-ordinated labour of the whole of the community could supply an overflowing abundance of what we require.

I have not attempted to enunciate in a reasoned manner or fully the central philosophy of Socialism. In former issues of this journal we have studied certain aspects of it and certain of its main arguments. It is not within the scope of this work to do more than indicate and outline the root principles, although I hope to "point the moral and adorn the tale" as we progress.

In our next article we shall review Connolly's practical proposals formulated in connection with the above views. To conclude this week, let us note that, like all real social revolutionaries of this age, he was international in his conception of things.

That means that he did not dislike or despise foreigners as foreigners, that he was concerned about the conditions and activities of all foreign peoples, and that he co-operated when and how it was mutually deemed desirable with any foreign workers in conflict with a master class or Government.

Now this was because of his Socialist views. He considered that in every country of the world the workers were exploited and oppressed by the master classes. He knew that the Empire that had anguished Ireland

**DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL
AND LABOUR PARTY.**

The following letter was read at the Trades Council meeting on Tuesday night:—

IRISH NATIONAL UNION OF WOODWORKERS.
47 Parnell Square,
Dublin.

Mr. P. T. Daly, T.C.,
Secretary, Dublin Trades Council.

A Chara,—I have been instructed to notify you that a large contract for shop-fitting, etc., which is about to take place at Messrs. Selfridge's, Grafton Street, has been placed with Messrs. Sage, London. I have written to the Dublin Industrial Development Association asking for their assistance in retaining this work at home, where it is badly needed at this moment. If the Council could give any assistance it would be very much appreciated. It is, therefore, with this object I write to place the matter before your notice.

I have further to report that Bro. Flanagan and myself were deputed to attend at the conference which was held at the Building Trade Employers' Offices on Thursday last, 31st ult., to consider the question of their notice for a reduction of wages and lengthening of working hours. When the employers had elected their chairman, who opened the proceedings, his attention was drawn by the spokesman for the employees, A. Breslin, to a communication sent him by his Committee to the effect that they would refuse to negotiate in the presence of representatives from this Union. There was also an objection on behalf of the Building group to the inclusion of the whitesmiths; the Amalgamated Plumbers objected to the Irish Engineering Union speaking on behalf of plumbers; and the Irish Painters' Union objected to the whitesmiths and glaziers who had seceded from their Union. The employers mentioned that we had received no invitation to attend this conference and stated they were not aware any representatives were present until their attention was drawn to the fact. He was not aware of the reason for the objection and for this reason felt under a disadvantage in dealing with the objection. Breslin, in reply, stated their reasons were that we were not a recognised trade union, were not affiliated to the Irish "Trades Congress" or "Workers' Council," and were not recognised by any of the Unions present for this reason. I, on behalf of my Union, replied to the objection by stating that whilst we had not received any invitation to attend the conference, we had the right to be present by reason of the fact that we had in our Union 300 carpenters mostly employed by members of their association, whose wages and conditions of employment would be effected by any negotiations such as contemplated by that conference. The question of whether or what constituted a recognised trade union was one we were not prepared to have decided by either Mr. Breslin or the employers' association, as the grounds for an objection of this nature lay mostly with us, inasmuch as we are an affiliated unit of the Dublin Trades Council and the others seceders from that body—we would refuse to be moved by any such objection and would refuse to withdraw leaving such a vital issue as the conference was about to decide, to be settled behind the backs of the men we were deputed to represent. I also made it clear that Breslin did not represent the united voice of the unions who were present, and referred to the diversity of opinion manifest in the case of the plumbers and I.E.U., both of whom are supposed to be affiliated to the "Workers' Council." When I had concluded some whispering took place between Senator Farren and A. Breslin and Mr. C. McLoughlin of the employers. I requested that, in common courtesy, I was at least entitled to hear what was going on between them and appealed to the chairman

that this should be discussed open and above board. My remarks were resented by McLoughlin, and after some further discussion we were all requested to adjourn in order that the employers could discuss the situation that had arisen. When three quarters of an hour had elapsed we were again brought in, when the chairman read a resolution which had been passed and which he introduced by rightly remarking that their office was not the place to discuss inter-Union differences, to which I loudly remarked "hear, hear."

In continuing his remarks the chairman stated they were not going to be influenced by any differences that might exist between unions, and that it had always been their aim at conferences of this nature to have every union engaged in their industry represented, but that having regard to the fact that they were not notified officially of the existence of this union and we had not been invited to attend, they requested us to kindly withdraw from this conference without prejudice to our attendance at further conferences, when their association will have had an opportunity to discuss the matter. The chairman having concluded, I requested permission to withdraw for a few moments in order to consult with my co-delegate their resolution. We considered the resolution was not sufficiently definite as to future conferences and would not be justified in leaving under the circumstances. We therefore re-entered the chamber and asserted our right, regardless of the fact that we had not received an invitation to be present at the conference, and invited the united forces to remove us under the circumstances. I pointed out that close on two years ago a similar objection was made by the late T. MacPartlan, and notwithstanding his objection we remained throughout the negotiations and considered it our duty to turn down their demand which, through the acceptance of the A.S.W. and group settlement, we were forced to accept. We did not feel that the interests of our members were safe in the hands of those who would leave behind and for that reason, whilst not controlling a majority of the trade, it would be very necessary that we, at least, hold a watching brief in our members' interests. Several members of the employers' association replied and assured us that the conference was only a preliminary one and would settle nothing; they appealed to us, therefore, not to upset their arrangements as nothing definite could be reached that day. In consequence of this assurance, and after some further consideration, we agreed, in view of their appeal, to withdraw, but informed them that should any settlement be reached having an adverse effect upon our conditions, we would not regard same as in any way binding and would be free to decide what action was most suitable to upset it.

I have since written notifying them officially of the existence of our Union, in accordance with their own suggestion; and have up to the present received no reply. It is our intention to be present at future conferences, irrespective of any decision they may arrive at.

Yours fraternally,
J. MOORE, Secretary.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR

In aid of the Widow and Children of the late
Jas. Brennan, Corporation Employee.

A SILVER WATCH AND CHAIN

AT
WINETAVERN STREET, DUBLIN

On Monday, 24th March, 1924.

8 o'clock.

Tickets

Sixpence

JAMES CONNOLLY

(Continued from Column 3, Page 6.)

has also anguished its own wage-slaves in England and that the struggle was not between the Irish people and the English, but against the actual enemies of the English masses, i.e., the English governing class. He further knew that the obstacle to Socialism anywhere was the master class, not only of Ireland or of the Empire, but of the whole world. Socialists declare that it would be difficult to establish the co-operative society in any country of the world if capitalism flourished elsewhere, and that for deep economic reasons. When the Russians attempted to build Communism they found themselves immediately isolated economically. Besides that, and more important, the governing classes everywhere used force of one kind or another to overthrow the Soviets. They feared the force of example on their own wage-slaves. Besides, the French, English, and other capitalists owned holdings in Russian concerns, i.e., were economically on the backs of the Russian workers, and the Revolution upset them.

In "Socialism Made Easy" he shows how capitalism is an international system, not merely national. Russian railways are partly owned by Irish capitalists. The Russian revolution of 1905 was crushed with the help of American financiers; stocks and shares in undertakings everywhere are held by capitalists of all nationalities. Thus in the repression of the workers the master classes of the world, whatever their internal differences, combine, whether it be to crush armed revolts or to manipulate a fall in wages.

Consequently the progress of the fight anywhere in the world is of first-hand interest to Irishmen. He bade Irishmen beware of national hatreds, for they have no basis. He showed in his history what a part sections of the Irish nation have played in oppressing their own people. All genuine socialists or communists are aware of the fact that national hatreds are merely stimulated by interested ruling classes or would-be ruling classes, so as to prevent the outlook of the masses, prevent their attacking the class system, and usually so as to prepare for a war designed to aggrandize or protect the masters' economic position. National hatreds are the exploitation of the patriotism or natural affection for home and kindred by the bourgeoisie, nobility or royalty.

*Socialist Labour Press, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.

EXILE.

TO THE YOUNGER SET.

By MARGARET WIDDEMERE.

When you are old
And have, perhaps, the time for pitying,
Think of us, then,
And our too stormy and too tragic spring.
You'll have forgotten us; we shall be dead;
Yet it was we
Whose bodies made the bridge for you
to tread.

You do not fear:
You ride abroad with neither pain nor ruth,
But we,
We fettered, we held dumb,
We, too, were Youth—
With our unlearned and close chained hand
we lit the spark
In terror. Nay, we were not brave as you.
You have no fear—but how the light has
come.

You are most brave,
But yet your light—it was the light we gave.

Think of us, then,
Whose bodies made the bridge for you to
tread
When you are kind and old—and we are
dead.

Letters to the Editor.

THE SLUMS OF DUBLIN AND THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THEM.

To the Editor—"Irish Worker."

Sir,—Last week I pointed out cases of families where abject poverty exists. This week I regret to state that I am obliged to follow on the same lines and to quote still further and far worse cases.

I have arrived at the conclusion that the extreme poverty and suffering of the poor at the present time has been chiefly brought about by lack of employment, exorbitant rents, as well as by the extraordinary high cost of the necessities of life. It is hard to realise all these things or to visualise the exact conditions. What I am about to write may be a help.

The rain was pouring down in torrents one morning last month, when I entered the little cottage (so-called) of a very poor widow. In common with her neighbours she was most polite and had great sympathy with me in consequence of my having to face the storm. A few moments and my business had ended. The family consisted of eight children, the eldest a girl of 17 years (as the mother informed me) was idle, and at that moment was signing-up at Abbey Street. She also mentioned that the dole was the only money coming into that family. The poor girl returned while I was there, wet through, Abbey Street being two miles away from the cottage referred to, and she had to walk as she could not afford the tram fare.

In reply to a question of mine the poor girl informed me that she had been employed in one of the large drapery establishments and had lost her job through slackness of work. The tenant in the adjoining cottage (also a widow) was trying to enjoy a rest by a wee fire that appeared to have a strong objection to lighting up. This poor woman informed me that she had been employed as a cook in the British Army at 39 6 per week, and that since they left Dublin she had not got as much as one day's work. In those two cases the poverty was very visible. I noticed that the bed-clothes consisted chiefly of old coats and pieces of canvas generally used for packing.

Although I entered houses at every hour from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., I rarely saw any of the poor people partake of any food, and I arrived at the conclusion that it was very scanty with them.

Having completed my inspection of a number of those cottages, or hovels, I moved on to a row of tenements. I was getting on well with my work in the first one when a child (a little girl) ran out of one of the many rooms and said that Mrs. Brady wished to see me and for me to go up to her room. After a few moments I knocked at her door and entered to find her sitting up in a miserable bed. I explained my business and duty and completed it. I then said: "I hope you have not got the Flu, mam." "No," said she, "but I am far worse than if I had the Flu. My good man, I was down town doing my shopping (like any decent woman) last Monday, and when coming down George's Street what do you think but three lassies had their prams (with children in them) up on the foot-path, all in a lump and side by side, and they star-gazin' at some fol-de-lols in Holmes's windies. I tried to get past, missed my step, and in I goes to the dirty channel, and there I lay until a decent daler pulled me up. Them lassies should get jail and no option—but I couldn't see a policeman or I would have charged them. Whippers' I call them my good man." "Good day and good luck, mam," and I departed.

All appeared to be out shopping or on some other lawful business in the adjoining tenement. Door after door I banged. At long last a woman from the basement made her appearance. I received all the required

information regarding her abode downstairs and was fully satisfied, and then I venture to ask: "Who is the tenant of the fro t parlour?" "John Fahey, and what's his name, but you'll have to come back after 6 o'clock and see him yourself. He's a queer sort of man. He's gone up to that coffin man in James's Street." "What coffin man, mam?" "Don't you know that man, his name is 'Medley.' Musha, don't you know the shop where all the posies are in the windie, before they go to Glasnevin. Well, sir, Medley is a good man and he may get a job for Fahey at them sloblands where they are building houses."

After a few moments some of the occupants returned and I had no difficulty in completing my inspection.

This tenement contained 11 different tenants, and my ears were moithered listening to the words "idle, sir"; "very poor," etc. etc. Only for the big hearts and the spirit of pride of the young that I have met on my rounds my job would have been far from pleasant.

The inner doors and windows of all the Dublin tenements being seldom open, it's not so easy to describe them, and even in some cases when a person obtains an entry the light is so bad that you can only get a passing glance at the interior. But you may take it from me that the great majority of the Dublin tenements are in a bad and insanitary condition.

In the next tenement I was not long completing my work on the ground floor, and soon proceeded upstairs. When I reached the first lobby, two women of middle age and one young girl with a newspaper in their hands stood there. They were discussing the merits of the recent prize winners in the "Herald" Beauty Prize Competition. I asked: "Do you live on the premises?"

"Yes, sir. We are looking at them beauties. Did you see them yourself, mister?" "It's very queer anyhow, how them ones from Rathmines got all the prizes. Some of them had asses' brutchings round their heads. What do you think about them, mister?"

"Well, I think they are all very nice, but I think those at Rathmines would not have got all the prizes but for the fact of living so near the "Herald" Office, where they could purchase a great number of copies of the paper and get the coupons filled up and sent in. Girls far away had no chance in this way." "I like them Cork girls," I heard one woman remark as I was leaving.

At the very period of my inspection of those houses as described, the "Flu" was raging. Schools closed, rivers overflowing their banks, rain pouring down and the streets very mucky. In almost every house I entered some person or persons lay sick in bed. This did not surprise me, as a view of the surroundings went (at least) to show me that they must be a surprising people to be alive under such circumstances.

I was glad to notice them so friendly and neighbourly towards each other, as this helps them on, and I do sincerely hope that this grand spirit of comradeship and love may always continue to exist amongst them.

IRISH WORKER LEAGUER.

Barrow, Feb. 11th, 1924.

Well Comrade,—You know I am a delegate to the Local Labour Representation Committee, on behalf of my Branch of them Boilermakers' Society.

At the last monthly meeting of the L.R.C. on the 31st January, I arose to move a resolution, demanding the release of all Irish Political Prisoners and made reference to the ex-Connaught Ranger, Dowling, and also to the prison ship "Argenta" in Belfast Lough. It was duly seconded. A deal of discussion arose and a number of delegates (members of the I.L.P.) and also the Chairman (who is the Deputy-Mayor for Barrow) took exception to the word demand. It appears now, that Labour is in office, the

workers have got to modify their proposals, etc., or in other words when sending resolutions to the Government to accompany them with a bouquet of flowers. However, it was carried.

At a mass meeting of unemployed on Thursday last, I again moved, in the same terms, and was ably supported by a number of "down and outs."

The Chairman wished me to substitute the word, request in place of demand, and quite a number of comrades protested against his attitude. I bluntly refused any change in the wording of the resolution and it was ultimately carried unanimously.

Perhaps we will know soon if Labour is fit to govern.

Yours in the struggle,
CHARLES HENRY.

Sandyford, Co. Dublin.

12/2 '24.

Mr. James Larkin,

17 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

A Chara,—On Sunday, 3rd Feb., a conference of delegates of County Dublin Branches, I.T. & G.W.U., was held at 29 Eden Quay. A resolution was passed, proposed by the Dean's Grange delegate, seconded by Skerries' delegate, calling on the workers in County Dublin to support the Labour Candidate in the coming Bye-Election. Mr. P. Mulvanny, in proposing the resolution, said he regretted his actions of the past; that he anxiously awaited the result of the count at the General Elections last year; that there was no man who would have regretted the defeat of Thomas Johnson more than he (Mulvanny) would, and that he felt pleasure in proposing the resolution.

Mat. McGrath, the Crumlin delegate, presided. The Chairman said he was glad to see Mr. Mulvanny repenting for his past sins and informed the repentant that there is more joy in heaven for one repentant soul than for ninety-nine just ones.

Yours fraternally,
T. MOONEY

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THE IRISH WORKER

AN T-oiríde Saoláic

Edited by JIM LARKIN

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1924

TWOPENCE

A "Safe" Story. By Senator Foran

O'Brien cross-examined by Larkin.

I joined the Union about January, 1917. During that year no Executive work was done. Were you a member in '15 or '16? No. Yet you say there was no Executive, '15 or '16. Yes. In April, 1918, this Executive of which you were a member decided to amend the Rules. That is so. And there were draft Rules sent out and amended.

Who prepared these amendments? I helped to prepare them.

And you agreed with the suggested draft? I cannot say I agreed with them all.

Did you approve of the draft suggested alterations? I suppose so.

Were there any replies to the circular letter sent out to the Branches suggesting the amendments? Yes, they were produced yesterday.

Later there were further amendments suggested? I only know of one set.

Did you not say that in November, 1918, you sent out a letter form asking them to immediately attend to the matter and vote upon the amendments?

You were a member of the Executive? Yes.

The members were to vote in globo and replies expected by December 1st, and were any replies received? Yes.

On what date? Before 1st December.

And upon these replies you applied for registration?

Mr. Larkin then produced a form from the Registrar's Office and stated it was a true copy of the original and it was handed to O'Brien for examination and he queried it as being a true copy.

Judge—Do you see the name O'Brien written there?

O'Brien—Not in my handwriting.

Larkin—It is only a copy, my lord, it is not the original document.

Judge—Did you ever see that document before?

No, my lord.

Did you ever see that particular paper? No, my lord.

Did you along with the names I will read out apply for registration?

O'Brien—I did.

(Judge then reads names, as follows)—

Thomas Foran, William O'Brien, Thomas Kennedy, John O'Neil, James Hughes, P. Stafford, Sean O'Conchubhair.

Larkin (continuing)—When did you apply? I do not recollect.

Who made the application? Thomas Foran. Registration was issued on 20th December?

Yes.

You say that 20 branches were financially entitled to vote. No, 39.

That 24 voted in favour, 1 against, and 10 not voting.

Mr. Larkin then produced a sheet of Brief Paper. Is this a copy? Yes.

What are the figures down the side, are they the fully qualified members of the Branch? No, the Financial Members.

What was the result of the voting? 6,876 votes in favour; 501 against.

Larkin—My lord, I would ask you to mark this book as evidence.

Judge—You have got a Form of Summary showing the total votes in favour and the total votes against. This book shows the original returns from the Branches, the first return is from Sligo.

Larkin—Only 2,000 entitled to vote and 6,000 recorded as voting.

O'Brien—No, the number entitled to vote according to the rules, that is the number of financial members in the Branch entitled to vote.

Larkin—Who sent out the draft Rules?

O'Brien—The Office Staff under my supervision. Mr. Hughes, Chief of Staff.

Larkin—Were you Secretary of the Union at the time?

O'Brien—No, I was helping the Union as I always do. I was directing.

Larkin—You knew I was General Secretary of the Union?

O'Brien—I know all about the Union, as much as you yourself.

Larkin—You know more about it than myself.

Larkin—You say that I was General Secretary of the Union until suspended?

O'Brien—I said you were still General Secretary although suspended.

Larkin—That is very kind of you. Who suspended me?

O'Brien—The Executive of the Union.

Larkin—Who are the Executive?

O'Brien—You will find the names in the Book.

Larkin—What Book?

O'Brien—The Minute Book. (Minutes signed by Thomas Foran, 12/6/23, minute of the meeting of the 11th.) The meeting was held at the Office of the Auditor, Mr. D. O'Conner, 13 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.)

Larkin—Are you one of those who suspended the General Secretary?

O'Brien—I am a member of the Executive.

Larkin—You are a member of No. 1 Branch. Were you notified to attend a General Meeting of No. 1 on the 4th day of June?

O'Brien—No.

Larkin—On the 10th June, there was a meeting in the Mansion House. Was there a Meeting in the La Scala on the 4th June?

O'Brien—No, I believe there was a Meeting on the 3rd June.

Larkin—The meeting was adjourned and re-assembled in the Mansion House on the 10th June.

O'Brien—I was not present at the La Scala.

Larkin—Did you receive an intimation from No. 1 Branch that you were suspended until you had answered certain charges which were brought against you?

O'Brien—I did not, and I was not suspended.

Larkin—On the 12th June you held a meeting and suspended the General Secretary?

O'Brien—No, on the 11th June.

Judge—I cannot see the relevance of this.

Larkin—I submit it is important.

Larkin—You say you attended on the 11th June to carry out your official duties and you were refused entrance at the door?

O'Brien—Yes.

Larkin—And you saw Larkin coming down the stairs?

O'Brien—Yes.

Larkin—How many doors are there in the hallway No. 55?

O'Brien—One at the outer end and one at the inner end.

Larkin—Is there one previous to entering on the staircase?

O'Brien—No, two doors in all.

Larkin—The first door was open and also the other, and you saw me?

O'Brien—Yes.

Larkin—Are any of these doors swing doors?

O'Brien—Yes.

Larkin—They were standing open?

O'Brien—Yes, there are catches keeping them open.

Larkin—And I refused to allow you to enter?

O'Brien—You closed the door in our faces; the front door.

Larkin—In whose faces?

O'Brien—In the faces of the Executive.

Larkin—Was there anything said to you?

O'Brien—I do not think so.

Larkin—Nothing said to any of the Executive?

O'Brien—Not that I heard. After the door was

closed you opened the door, came out on the steps and said something, but I did not catch the words.

Larkin—You did not hear me telling the Executive to come in and carry on their duties?

O'Brien—No. The staff crowded the windows.

Larkin—And you told them to come out from their work?

Larkin—You then went to Westmoreland Street and passed a resolution suspending the General Secretary?

O'Brien—Yes.

Larkin—You say McCarthy and Kennedy were not paid officials?

O'Brien—I do.

Larkin—When did Kennedy become charged with Executive duties?

O'Brien—When he became a member of the Executive. He had been paid since 1918 but not continuously.

Judge—You need not pursue this matter any further.

Larkin—You say Larkin got £8 a week since 1920?

O'Brien—I said that was the rate.

Larkin—You were elected to the Dail in June, 1922, and for how long did you sit?

O'Brien—Until August, 1923.

Larkin—What allowance did you get from the Dail?

O'Brien—£30 per month.

Larkin—Did you receive your wages of £8 per week from the Union during that period?

O'Brien—I did not.

Larkin—I have called for the Wages Book, my lord.

O'Brien—My evidence is that the allowance received from the Dail was set off against my wages from the Union.

Larkin—The Wages Book will verify this or otherwise.

Larkin—Are there any wages marked against you in the Wages Book up to September, 1923?

O'Brien—There is, at £8 a week, but up to that date I had not received a penny from the Dail.

Larkin—Were you employed as a master tailor previous to becoming General Treasurer of the Union?

O'Brien—I was.

Larkin—Were you paid a wage?

O'Brien—Yes.

Larkin—What wages did you receive as a master tailor?

O'Brien—When I left the employment I had £200 a year.

Larkin—Did you employ any men?

O'Brien—No.

Larkin—You were a wage earner?

O'Brien—Certainly.

Larkin—How many years in the employment of the citizens?

O'Brien—14 years and 4 months.

Larkin—Are you receiving any pension?

O'Brien—Yes.

Larkin—How much?

O'Brien—£77 11s. 8d. per annum.

Larkin—My salary was paid to my wife during my absence?

O'Brien—You see, your lordship, the money was paid to his wife by arrangements made by himself.

Larkin—You were General Treasurer of the Union from January, 1919. Did you pay by Executive Minute or as you pleased?

O'Brien—We paid by arrangements made by you before you went away. We paid more than your wages.

Larkin—I have called for the production of the Wages Book.

Larkin—Did you get instructions from the Executive Committee to pay this money to Mrs. Larkin?

O'Brien—No.

Larkin—You paid this money without instructions?

O'Brien—I did.

ment will be borne out by other men who will be called. They were given into their care, there is no statement made by any person on the other side that any documents were proved to be destroyed even by those called the "Black and Tans" but are careful to state through the mouth of their General Treasurer, who is interested in this matter financially, that all the minutes of the Union since he became Treasurer have been carefully kept, but failed to call a Secretary or Acting Secretary to prove these minutes. O'Brien says no minutes were kept previous to 1918, and to prevent me proving that they were kept they come into Court and say the records were destroyed in 1916.

The Rules originally were drafted in 1909, amended in 1912, and further amended by James Connolly in 1915, and there were two representatives from Ulster, four from Leinster, one from Munster and one from Connaught. During the whole of the years 1909 to 1914 nothing but good-fellowship existed in the Union. The Union grew from a few members until it became about 27,000 on the roll. A Roll Book of the Union was kept at Liberty Hall, and in that Roll Book were the names of all the members of the Union.

The matter of O'Brien's election was brought before the Courts of this country and one of the judges proved that the election of Mr. O'Brien to the alleged Executive of 1918 was a bogus election, that the ballot boxes were packed and the Judge so ruled and gave an injunction against them.

In every case from the time I was a member of Unions, for more than 34 years, I was organiser of one of the largest Unions in England, I have always at all times tried to observe the Rules of the Union, realising that the only protection the class belonging to the Union have are the Rules of the Union.

I wrote the foreword of the Union.

In 1909 and 1912 we were carefully guided in drafting the Rules by Mr. O.C. Miley, and the draft rules were sent back no less than 20 times; O'Brien has a weakness for joining Unions; getting wealth by other people's payments.

I am not making this fight against O'Brien alone. They got control of the Union by these alleged Rules. The members have been deprived of their rights. May I point out that under the 1915 Rules the General President was not a paid official, the General Treasurer was not a paid official; the only official paid was the General Secretary—myself. I could not pay out one penny on my own, the accounts were audited by an Accountant and every matter had to go before him. When this Union was formed I was an official in another union, but owing to troubles, industrial, etc., I was compelled to give up my allegiance to that Union and organise this Union.

I gave up my work and set out without any funds to organise this Union, and as no time did I get any more out of the Union than I formerly earned, although on many occasions I was offered increases of wages.

I have not any time taken any money to pay for my election to any public body out of the Union; I was elected to City Council, and I paid my own election expenses, amounting to £4. I have never, as far as I know, offended against any man, and during the course of the period as an organisation it was essential that the officers should work together. Mr. Connolly, then in charge Ulster and Flanagan were on the Executive. Would anyone dare suggest that Mr. Connolly did not carry out his duties to his own class. It is deplorable Connolly is not with us to-day, he gave his life for a great cause.

During my period in the Union I was never at any time charged with the handling of the funds.

In 1914 I went to America in the interests of the Union and in the interest of the great body than in this Union, and it was after that certain things took place, which in my mind were necessary, but were not as successful as they might have been. Mr. Connolly passed on, and then appears O'Brien.

The officials got control of the funds—the wages then began to be immediately increased. Of course I know the cost of living increased. Mr. O'Brien was not in any need of any addition to his salary, he was earning £4 a week, a single man, no calls upon him except the ordinary calls a single man would have. He immediately sees to it that certain wages are paid not only for the Secretary, the General President comes under this; and I will say that during that period Foran was entitled to what he got for, in fact, he has carried out his duties as well as he could. I will say that O'Brien did at no time ever carry out his duties.

The rules were drafted in due course. I was in America, therefore I could do nothing. Otherwise I would have objected to these Rules. It has not been proved to this Court that O'Brien or any other members of the so-called Executive were elected to the Executive, yet that Executive sends out suggestions for amendments of the Rules, by which they could get control of the funds. It is set down in the Rules of the Union, 1915, that a member should be twelve months a member before he could act as an official in any duty which would enable him to interfere with the management of the Union. Mr. O'Brien became very active in 1917. There is a minute which will be produced showing he was acting Vice-President. There was no such position.

He then becomes a member of the Executive in 1918.

The Rules were sent out, or draft copies, by J. Hughes. I have tried to get him by subpoena

I do not know him, and I would be glad if he would be called.

(Mr. Hughes was not in Court at this time.)

Mr. Hughes sent out these circulars. Mr. Hughes appears to have been Assistant Secretary of the Union. There has never been a minute whereby Mr. Hughes was appointed Asst. Secretary as there was no such office under the Rules of 1915. We take it that it was necessary to have an Acting Secretary. Mr. Foran, when application was made to the Registrar, signed as Acting Secretary, and in a document published in 1917, giving a statement of account of the Union, bound by law to be supplied, Foran appears again as Acting Secretary of the Union, but Mr. Hughes appears to have been acting Secretary and done his duties well.

Suggestions for amendments in the Rules must come from members. See Rule 33, 1915. This to prevent any officers getting control of the Union.

There were no amendments asked for by the branches, no suggestions by the branches, but the amendments were sent out to the branches with orders to send them in and vote upon in globo, it sounds like the Treaty, and in his sworn statement he states that these amendments went out in November and were to be back by December 1st, 1918. And yet, my lord, as will be proved a document was given to the Registrar stating that these men were instructed to have these Rules registered, on what day, my lord; on the 18th day of November, 1918, and a sworn affidavit is made to that effect. The original document is in the possession of the Registrar General.

The amendments were sent out in November and were returned by December 3rd, voted upon by the members. I will produce members of No. 1 who will prove that there was no such meeting held, every member of the Union had a right to vote upon these amendments. Mr. O'Brien said there were some 10,000 members. Surely someone could be produced to prove that such a meeting was held or papers issued to the members to vote on these rules. No such meeting was held. These amendments should have been submitted to the members, the branches are only composed of members, there can be no branch except there are members. Members were denied their right, my lord, and I hope to prove this by putting them in the box.

Rules can only be altered according to Rule 33. Members of the Transport Union never at any time were justified in having their legal rights usurped by this gentleman.

On Resuming:

Master of the Rolls—Now, Mr. Larkin. Mr. Larkin—My lord, I have served notice on Mr. John O'Neill, Secretary of the No. 1 Branch, to attend and bring all books and documents with him, and rather than trouble your lordship with an address, I will call Mr. O'Neill.

Master of the Rolls—Very well, call Mr. O'Neill. Mr. Larkin—My lord, I hope you will reserve all my rights in reference to this matter.

Master of the Rolls—What rights, Mr. Larkin? Mr. Larkin—About the Application, and about the £7,500.

Master of the Rolls—Your rights will be reserved. Mr. Larkin.

Mr. Larkin—Thank you, my lord. Mr. Larkin—Mr. John O'Neill, Secretary No. 1 Branch, has been served with a Subpoena and ordered to attend and produce all books, Rule Books and other documents in relation to the matter.

Mr. John O'Neill Sworn. Mr. Larkin—Are you the Secretary of No. 1 Branch of the Union, Mr. O'Neill?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Larkin—Did you bring all the books and documents you were called upon to bring into Court, all books relating to the Membership of the Union and of No. 1 Branch?

Witness—No. Master of the Rolls—Show me your Subpoena. (Mr. Larkin handed document to the Master of the Rolls.)

Master of the Rolls—This was only served to-day. Mr. Larkin—Yes, my lord, to-day it was served, but we thought he would accept same.

Master of the Rolls—That is very short notice and it may take some little time to get these things. Mr. Larkin—If you wish to go on with the examination and I will permit you to call the witness again to-morrow.

Mr. Larkin—All right, my lord, and I will call him again to-morrow.

Master of the Rolls—Have you got the Members' Card Book in Court?

Witness—No, my lord. Master of the Rolls—Of the Branch?

Witness—No, my lord. Mr. Larkin—I say, should have the Book of Membership and the Roll Book of No. 1 Branch for 1914.

Master of the Rolls—Very well. Members' Card Book or Roll Book for years 1914 to 1923. Do you want these?

Mr. Larkin—My lord, I would be satisfied if I got the books showing the cards I require to look into, if I got the books from 1914 to 1917. My lord, I do not want to inconvenience anybody; I saw them in the office of Mr. O'Connor.

Master of the Rolls to Witness—Well, Mr. O'Neill, have you got the Members' Card Book?

Witness—Well, my lord, they are very large and heavy books and I could not say definitely at present that they are, there are some of the books not in existence, that is from 1914. And, my lord

I have been served with the Subpoena since going to lunch.

Mr. Larkin—But, my lord, they were served with Notice to produce all these books.

Master of the Rolls—I may say, Mr. Larkin, that I cannot see what legitimate use you could make of all these documents you require, for instance, the Members' Card Book and Roll Book for the years 1914 to 1923.

Mr. Larkin—My lord, I will point-out to you that Mr. O'Brien came into the Union and exercised certain rights and that the actions done by Mr. O'Brien are illegal.

Master of the Rolls—In other words, you want to show that Mr. O'Brien was never a member of the Society—a legal Member?

Mr. Larkin—That he was not a member entitled to vote or take control of any work of the Union in that office at the time he said he was an Executive Member.

Master of the Rolls—You should have made that point clear before this. Mr. Larkin.

Mr. Larkin—I could have made that point clearly if you would permit me.

Master of the Rolls—It is quite clear you should have made it. (Further remark by Master of Rolls.)

Mr. Larkin—That is a rule I never heard before, but I have only got to simply muddle through. No cross-examination.

Master of the Rolls—Who is your next witness?

Mr. Larkin—My next witness is Mr. James Hughes, who is in Court this morning—Acting Secretary.

Master of the Rolls—Have you served him with a Subpoena?

Mr. Larkin—I have sent it out to him. Master of the Rolls—But he may not have got it.

Mr. Larkin—I have telephoned to him that he must come. My lord, if you will permit me I will call some of the witnesses who have returned from dinner and who are members of the Branch.

Master of the Rolls—Call whoever you like. Mr. Larkin—Is Mr. Conway in Court?

A Voice—No. Mr. Larkin—Possibly not back yet. Any member of No. 1 Branch in Court?

A Voice—Yes. Mr. Larkin—Another member of No. 1 Branch, my lord. To Witness: Come into the box. I am not concerned with who you are or what your name is, as long as you are a member.

Witness—Stephen Hastings—Sworn. Mr. Larkin—Where do you live?

Witness—I live in George's Street. Mr. Larkin—How long are you a member of the Irish Transport Union?

Witness—I joined in 1907. Mr. Larkin—You mean to say you joined the National Union Dock Labourers and transferred.

Witness—Yes. Mr. Larkin—You have just come out of prison, Mr. Hastings.

Witness—Yes. Mr. Larkin—In 1917 did you take any active part in the Union?

Witness—I did. Mr. Larkin—Do you remember Mr. O'Brien from 1909 to 1914, or to 1917, ever assisting in any way or taking any active part in connection with the Union?

Witness—No, sir. Mr. Larkin—Did you know Mr. O'Brien previous to 1917?

Witness—I did. Mr. Larkin—You were not on the Committee of No. 1 Branch?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Larkin—You were?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Larkin—During what period, Mr. Hastings?

Witness—1908 to 1911. Master of the Rolls—1909 to 1911.

Witness—Yes, my lord. Mr. Larkin, to Master of Rolls—They frequently confuse the two Unions, there was originally the Dock Labourers' Union and Transport Union.

To Witness: 1908 to 1911?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Larkin—You sat upon the Committee?

Witness—Yes. Mr. Larkin—What were the ordinary rules or terms of membership?

Mr. Sullivan—Surely that is a matter of the Rules. Master of the Rolls—Yes, it is.

(Counsel objected to questions in reference to the rules, form of entrance, etc., Mr. S. L. Brown, K.C., stating same was a matter of the interpretation of the rules.)

Master of the Rolls agreed. Mr. Larkin (proceeding)—Well, Mr. Hastings, were you in the Union in 1917, and active about it?

Witness—Yes, sir. Mr. Larkin—Did you see Mr. O'Brien doing any active work in 1918?

Witness—No, sir. I never saw Mr. O'Brien until I saw him on the platform in 1917.

Mr. Larkin—What platform, Mr. Hastings?

Witness—At the Mansion House. Mr. Larkin—Was that a meeting of the Union?

Witness—Yes, sir. Mr. Larkin—Who took the chair at that meeting?

Witness—I think it was proposed Mr. O'Brien should take the chair, but a man by the name of Bernard Conway objected to his taking the chair as he was not an official of the Union, nor a member

"An Injury to one is the concern of All."

IRISH WORKER

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THE CITADEL OF JUSTICE AND TEMPLE OF TRUTH (MORYAH!) DUBLIN CASTLE.

The truth is gradually, but surely, winning through. The case of Foran-O'Brien-Kennedy-McCarthy and others against Larkin is now definitely proved, was entered June 11th, 1923. So lie No. 1, that Larkin had recourse to law, has been proved to have been an emanation from the brain of Alderman William O'Brien and Senator Foran—two honourable gentlemen; Judge O'Connor says so—snuff said—two gentlemen of unblemished character; Judge O'Connor says so.

Thomas Foran said on June 22nd, 1919, in a boastful outburst, that he (Foran) and John O'Neill had saved? £7,500 out of the Dispute Fund of 1913, without the knowledge of the General Secretary and the members of the Union on strike, and they never gave any accounting to the members or James Larkin, Secretary, how they got this £7,500, and why they withheld this £7,500 in 1913. When charged with having taken this £7,500 illegally and without authority or the knowledge of the members and the officers of the Union, Foran and O'Neill admitted they had taken the money out of dispute pay entrusted to them to pay to the strikers in 1913.

Joseph Christian, 186 Phibsboro' Road.

It was alleged that this man was four shillings and one penny in arrears at time of death. It was also suggested by Alderman William O'Brien that figures on the pence card of the said Joseph Christian had been altered. The card was certified by Mat. Kavanagh—Branch Sec. No. 2—to be correct according to Roll Book. Rule 12 of the Union reads: "for 52 weeks' membership at 6d. per week, £9 will be paid in case of death." Mary Christian, widow of Joseph Christian, applied for her legal benefits according to Rule 12. Alderman William O'Brien, Thomas Kennedy and Michael McCarthy (who had no legal right to sit on Executive) decided that they would not pay the claim on the ground that Joseph Christian owed one penny over and above eight weeks. One penny arrears deprived this widow woman of her just claim, and Alderman O'Brien, Thomas Kennedy and Michael McCarthy (illegally sitting on the E.C. of the Union) voted £200 to Alderman O'Brien illegally. The Rules, Justice (?) O'Connor said, did not empower O'Brien, the honourable gentleman, Kennedy and McCarthy and the honourable Senator Foran to pay the widow, but the honourable O'Brien and the honourable Senator Foran and the two honourable gentlemen, Kennedy and McCarthy, could vote away thousands of pounds to O'Brien, O'Shannon and others.

In Memoriam

To the Memory of

KENNEDY & MCCARTHY

who were cut off from a good job in the height of their affluence, February, 15th 1924. But wait, there are others, and there is weeping and sorrow in the "Widdes." 'Twill be a hard winter!

illegally and against the law. These unblushing and unblemished gentlemen (?) are all honourable gentlemen and so is Judge Charles O'Connor, Master of the Rolls. They say so themselves and Judge O'Connor says so, seah!

£7,500 Saved?

Foran, on oath, said that he and O'Neill had paid an extra mid-week pay—strike pay—Xmas 1913, of one thousand eight hundred pounds or two thousand pounds. He paid three thousand on Liberty Hall in 1914, and a sum of four hundred and twenty-five pounds in 1914, cost of conveyance of property, mortgages, etc., six hundred pounds costs to Messrs. Smith and Sons, Solicitors (1914), and led by his colleague in the Seanad, Senator Brown, K.C., explained that he had spent the balance on the upkeep of the Union, the balance making in all seven thousand five hundred pounds. He and John O'Neill had, without authority or the knowledge of the "Dublin Trades' Council Strike Committee" or the various Unions on strike, the members of his own Union or the General Secretary of the Transport Union—Jim Larkin, (Foran—Senator—and O'Neill) had taken an average of three hundred pounds per week from the Funds entrusted to them to disburse to the near-starving strikers and locked-out workers of 1913, and Foran (Senator) and O'Neill had taken this three hundred pounds each week and put it in a safe until they had saved? seven thousand five hundred pounds of the money entrusted to them by the Trades' Hall Strike Committee, to disburse to the Strikers for the upkeep of their starving wives and children. Senator Foran and O'Neill, who admitted in the box, on oath, he had been dismissed from the employ of Messrs. Kennedy, bakers, for not accounting for monies entrusted to him; put this £7,500 in the safe of Liberty Hall—monies entrusted to them to disburse to the starving Strikers. Senator Foran and the Honest O'Neill said that if Jim Larkin had known of this £7,500 he would have given it to the Strikers. Jim Larkin was not careful to save money. So Senator Foran of the unblemished character and the Honest John O'Neill—dismissed by Messrs. Kennedy, bakers—for not paying in money entrusted to him, determined to prevent Larkin from giving to the Strikers money subscribed for the Strikers. Foran and O'Neill knew and admitted that Larkin would have insisted on the Strikers and their families getting the £7,500. When Foran was asked was the money in gold, silver, or copper, the Honest Senator Foran said: No, in £100 notes, 75 £100 notes. Foran and O'Neill were giving the strike pay in five-shilling silver pieces. Where did they change this silver into £100 notes and why did they not tell the members of the Union until 22nd June, 1919?

They satisfied Justice O'Connor, Master of the Rolls, that they had not put one penny in their own pockets. They did put the £7,500 in a safe.

Transport Workers—Do not fail to attend next Sunday's meeting in the Mansion House at 7 o'clock. Important matters under consideration.

HIGH LIGHTS FROM A DARK BACKGROUND.

O'Brien swears there was no Executive previous to 1918, and no Executive Minutes kept.

Letter produced addressed to High Street Branch, Dublin, from Executive, 1915; signed by James Connolly and identified by O'Brien as being in Jim Connolly's handwriting.

O'Brien swears he knew all about the internal working of the Union previous to 1918, and yet he did not know about Foran's little safe. Yet O'Brien was Secretary of Trades' Hall Strike Fund. Foran and O'Neill got the order to draw monies for strike pay from O'Brien, Sec., Senator Farren, Treasurer. Did O'Brien keep any accounts of strike ailments disbursed? Did O'Brien and Senator Farren produce an audited statement of accounts at close of strike? We will see later.

Foran and O'Neill SAVED? £300 a week from Strike Pay. The members of other Unions on strike were thus denied their pro rata share of strike funds subscribed from all the peoples, inside and outside of Ireland. Who broke the strike? William Martin Murphy and Employers' Federation, or Foran, O'Neill & Co.? We will disclose the Co. later.

O'Brien, Kennedy, McCarthy—three in one—voted to pay O'Brien £200 for his election expenses.

Kennedy and McCarthy have been proved to have been sitting illegally—with unblemished characters—voting money for O'Brien, O'Shannon, O'Duffy, O'Corish, O'Morrissey—in fact any beggarman approved of by the clique got his election expenses paid by the mugs. Kennedy and McCarthy voted as told. O'Brien sanctioned all these illegal payments, in fact voted them himself—the other two sitting illegally. And Judge O'Connor says they—Senator Foran and (the Field Marshal) William O'Brien—are both honest and leave the Court of the Master of the Rolls without a stain on their characters.

But the £7,500 is explained, and William O'Brien has spent the money voted by himself for himself to elect himself.

And Mrs. Christian, widow of Joseph Christian, was refused her legal claim for £9 Mortality Benefit because she is alleged, by O'Brien, Kennedy, McCarthy & Co., to be one penny in arrears. O'Brien got £900 from Kennedy, McCarthy and O'Brien to pay O'Brien's election expenses.

Poor Maher, of Ferbane, Co. Mayo, voted himself the monies of the Branch and spent the money. He had a wife and eight children. He did an illegal act. He went to jail for twelve months. O'Brien, Kennedy, McCarthy prosecuted him according to rule.

LODGINGS.—Two young men can have comfortable room, Capel Street district. Reasonable terms. Box 100.

THE LAW CASE

(Continued from Column 3, Page 3)

Mr. Larkin—Take your time. What year was that?
 Witness—1917.
 Mr. Larkin—What month?
 Witness—I think February, or the latter end of January.
 Mr. Larkin—You are not sure.
 Witness—No, sir.
 Mr. Larkin—But if it was proved that there was a meeting in January you would agree it was January.
 Witness—I would.
 Mr. Larkin—Who was in the chair at that meeting?
 Witness—Mr. O'Brien, but he was objected to.
 Mr. Larkin—And who took the chair?
 Witness—Mr. Foran.
 Mr. Larkin—And the meeting went on?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you hear anyone nominate Mr. O'Brien as an Executive Member of the Union at that meeting?
 Witness—I did, sir.
 Mr. Larkin—Who?
 Witness—I do not know who it was nominated him as I could not see who it was, but he was elected at that meeting.
 Mr. Larkin—How did they take the vote?
 Witness—They took it on a show of hands.
Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Hanna, K.C.
 Sjt. Hanna—How many years ago is this?
 Witness—1918.
 Sjt. Hanna—How many years ago? I am going to suggest that this never took place at all.
 Witness—In 1918. About 6 years ago.
 Sjt. Hanna—How did you fix 1918? Were you at any meeting in 1919?
 Witness—I was not, sir.
 Sjt. Hanna—And you say somebody objected to Mr. O'Brien taking the chair, and Mr. O'Brien put down and Mr. Foran put in. Did you think it extraordinary that Mr. Larkin never suggested this to Mr. O'Brien when he was in the box?
 (Counsel made some remark about telling Mr. Larkin any tales).
 Witness—I never told Mr. Larkin any tales.
 Sjt. Hanna—You did not tell him this?
 Witness—No, nor any other tales.
 Sjt. Hanna—And Mr. Larkin did not know you were going to tell this when you went into the box?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—My lord, you heard me call the man and I did not know he was in the room.
 Sjt. Hanna—Quite so.
 Mr. Larkin—Mr. Miley is now in Court, my lord, and I would like to facilitate him.
 Master of the Rolls—Call him.
Mr. Miley was then called and sworn.
 Mr. Miley—I do not hear as well as I used to. You will have to speak up.
 Master of the Rolls—I think Mr. Larkin speaks up.
 Mr. Larkin—My lord, I think you have the document which I would like to submit to Mr. Miley.
 Master of the Rolls—I think I have, Mr. Larkin. That is the green document?
 Mr. Larkin—Yes. To Witness: Mr. Miley, you remember, or your memory will carry you back to 1918.
 Witness—If you remind me.
 Mr. Larkin—The document in your hand is a copy of a document in your office. Mr. O'Neill made a copy. This is an Affidavit of Rules in 1918. To the Master of the Rolls: Perhaps your lordship would—(document handed to Mr. Miley who examines same).
 Witness—Yes, that is his writing.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you know, Mr. Miley, that such a copy was—
 Master of the Rolls—Is the original there?
 Mr. Larkin—Yes.
 Master of the Rolls—Well, let us see the original. Let us compare them.
 (Original handed to judge who compares same.)
 Master of the Rolls—It is important we should have the original as the blank is filled up in this which was left blank in the copy. It is the 18th December, and this is the application for registering and completing alteration of the Rules. (Makes note.) Now, you see, Mr. Larkin, that gives the important date which was omitted from the copy. (Hands document to Mr. Larkin.)
 And the important date is the 18th December.
 Mr. Larkin—My lord, that is the date upon which this document was submitted to the Registrar.
 What I call attention to, my lord, is—
 14. This application is accompanied by a statutory declaration of Thomas Foran, an officer of the said Trade Union, to the effect that, in making the alteration of rules now submitted for registry, the rules of the Trade Union were duly complied with.
 15. We have been duly authorized by the I.T. & G. W. U. Trade Union to make this application on its behalf, such authorization consisting of a resolution passed at a general meeting held on the 10th day of November, 1916.
 Master of the Rolls—You can do that afterwards. We are examining the witness now.
 Mr. Larkin—to Witness—Who gave you this document, Mr. Miley, as far as you know?
 Witness—I don't know.
 Mr. Larkin—Would it be Mr. Foran, Mr. Miley?
 Witness—I have no doubt it might be.

Mr. Larkin—Somebody brought it into the office.
 Witness—It was received in the office on the 18th December. It is stamped. But who delivered it I cannot say.
 Mr. Larkin—Mr. Miley, could you tell us what is the ordinary reference to the Rules of the year?
 Master of the Rolls—Mr. O'Connell Miley cannot give evidence as to that. That is provided for by Statute.
 Mr. Larkin—These Rules were submitted to you for signature on the 18th December?
 Witness—That is what the record shows.
 Mr. Larkin—And two days afterwards you were issuing a Certificate—20th December?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—The Rules have got to be perused by you in your position as Assistant Registrar? Each rule has got to be read over?
 Witness—By me?
 Mr. Larkin—Or by one of your Assistants.
 Witness—It is our duty to read them.
 Mr. Larkin—Yes, and if they were not in conformity with the law you would object?
 Witness—If they were not in form with the law we would tell the people who presented them, and give them an opportunity of changing them.
 Mr. Larkin—And would they issue a Certificate?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Was there any exception taken by any members of the Irish Transport Union to the issuing of a Certificate for those Rules, or the Rules themselves, in 1918?
 Witness—I have no recollection of any objection, but there may have been an objection made. I personally have no recollection.
 Mr. Larkin—Do you remember any members of the Union waiting upon you personally in the year 1918?
 Witness—Subsequent to the registration of the Rules. Yes, I have a recollection of that.
 Mr. Larkin—As far as you know they were official members of the Union?
 Witness—I do not even know if they were members of the Union—they said they were.
 Mr. Larkin—You took it in good faith they were.
 Witness—Yes, they spoke as officials, and except as appears by the document submitted to me I have no means of knowing if a man is a member of the Union.
 Mr. Larkin—If there was a letter handed to you to that effect you would accept it.
 Witness—I would.
 (Mr. Larkin hands original document to Mr. Miley.)
 Witness—That is such a letter as I would have written certainly.
 Mr. Larkin—And you take it that the members of the Union signed it, and this is the document which they signed.
 Master of the Rolls—May I see that?
 Mr. Larkin—Yes, my lord. To Witness: Did these men when signing the document show their cards that they were members of the Union?
 Witness—I cannot state that.
 Mr. Larkin, to the Master of the Rolls—May I ask, my lord, that the Secretary to Mr. Miley, Mr. Crawford O'Neill, might take the stand for a moment. He is more conversant with the matter than Mr. O'Connell Miley.
 Master of the Rolls—Who is Mr. O'Neill?
 Mr. Larkin—Mr. Miley's Secretary.
 Master of the Rolls—Call any person who is in Court. Is this gentleman, Mr. Crawford O'Neill, in Court?
 Mr. O'Neill—I am here my lord.
 Master of the Rolls—Very well. Go into the box.
Mr. Patrick Joseph O'Neill Sworn.
 Master of the Rolls—I thought his name was Mr. Crawford O'Neill.
 Mr. Larkin to Witness—You do a great deal of the clerical work as Assistant in Mr. Miley's office?
 Witness—Yes, I do.
 Mr. Larkin—Do you remember any members of the Irish Transport Union going into the office and making an objection to any of the Rules?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you ever read in the office this particular letter signed by a certain number of men?
 Witness (examining letter)—This thing came by post.
 Mr. Larkin—By post?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—You never remember any men waiting on Mr. O'Connell Miley and in his absence being interviewed by you in reference to the matter?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Did a man named Mullen ever go into the office and speak with you—Michael Mullen?
 Witness—Not to my recollection.
 Mr. Larkin—Patrick Lennon, did he ever go into the office and speak with you?
 Witness—I do not think so.
 Mr. Larkin—John Dwyer? (Mr. Larkin also mentioned some other names.)
 Witness—I would not know the names at all. I saw the men, I would probably remember them.
 Mr. Larkin—If you saw the men you would know them?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—This document was received through the post?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you ever hear of any protest made against these rules being registered?
 Witness—I do not think so.

Mr. Larkin—Or any rules?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Do you ever remember yourself attending at the office of Mr. Miley?
 Witness—Quite recently?
 Mr. Larkin—Well, I say at any time.
 Witness—You called about three months ago.
 Mr. Larkin—Would that not be in June?
 Witness—It might have been.
 Mr. Larkin—Well, you recollect that I called on more than one occasion?
 Witness—Yes.
Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Hanna, K.C.
 Sjt. Hanna—Could you tell us, Mr. O'Neill, the date on which this document was received through the post?
 Master of the Rolls—There is some mark on it.
 Witness—No, I could not.
 Sjt. Hanna—It is referred to in the covering letter as 29th June.
 Witness—We have the original Objection in our office.
 Sjt. Hanna—Look at that letter, it is written by yourself, Mr. O'Neill. Are you satisfied that it was received in June, 1918?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—You are quite certain of the date, Mr. O'Neill?
 Witness—I am.
 Mr. Larkin—There was a request made to bring over all the original documents in connection with the matter, Affidavits, etc.
 Master of the Rolls—I have not seen them, Mr. Larkin.
 Mr. Larkin—Of course we will have to get the documents.
 Master of the Rolls—What documents do you want?
 Mr. Larkin—I would ask your lordship's permission while Mr. O'Connell Miley is here if he would identify them, it would facilitate us later on.
 Master of the Rolls—Have you got the originals in Court? I suppose Mr. Miley would not like to part with the originals?
 Mr. Miley—No, my lord.
 Sjt. Hanna—If the copies were made in Mr. Miley's office we will accept them. If they were made officially—not externally.
 Master of the Rolls to Witness—Are these correct copies of the originals as made in your office?
 Witness (inspecting copies)—This one was not made in our office. That appears to have been made by one of Mr. Hishon's clerks.
 Master of the Rolls—Who is Mr. Hishon?
 Witness—He is a Public Auditor.
 Master of the Rolls—How did he come to have them?
 Mr. Larkin—My lord, I requested him to get them. He paid for them in the ordinary way.
 Master of the Rolls—I see.
 Mr. Miley—My lord, will you permit these documents to be left with your officials?
 Master of the Rolls—Yes, certainly. To Mr. Larkin: Do you want Mr. O'Neill for any other purpose, or Mr. Miley?
 Mr. Larkin—No, my lord. But I may want him again at a later stage.
 Mr. Miley—I may say, my lord, that I only got the Subpoena half an hour ago, and it was issued for to-morrow, but I understand Mr. Larkin wanted me here to-day and I came.
 Mr. Larkin—Thanks, Mr. Miley.
No further cross-examination.
Mr. Michael Mullen called and sworn.
 Mr. Larkin—Mr. Mullen, are you a member of the Transport Union?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Do you remember a meeting being held at any time in 1918 to advise amendments to Rules of the Irish Transport Union?
 Witness—No, there was no meeting of the Branch of which I am a member.
 Mr. Larkin—Follow me carefully. Was there not a meeting of the Branch to elect members of the Transport Union?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you appoint a Committee to make official objection to the Rules to Mr. O'Connell Miley?
 Witness—There was a small Committee, as well as I recollect Mr. Larkin, formed. I remember being in the confidence of that Committee. As to whether I signed the objection I could not say, but my name is to it and I must have signed it. The Committee got together and we drafted an objection which we lodged, but the other day in Court—
 Mr. Larkin—Pardon me. Did you go over to Mr. O'Connell Miley in person?
 Witness—I did.
 Mr. Larkin—Who did you see when you went there?
 Witness—I saw Mr. Miley.
 Mr. Larkin—And you spoke with him.
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Do you remember any characteristic about Mr. O'Connell Miley?
 Witness—Well at the time I objected to these Rules there were other members there, I told him that if there was a meeting I would make sure to be present to try to square over the matter, but he said it was his duty to see that the law was properly complied with.
 Mr. Brown, K.C.—An upholder of the law.
 Mr. Larkin—No, he does not come from the North, he comes from the West.

Mr. Brown, K.C.—I say, an upholder of the law.
 Mr. Larkin—Oh, pardon me.
 Mr. Larkin to Witness—Was there ever any notice in the public Press? No. Was any meeting summoned by poster, or handbill?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you ever see any poster on the wall with regard to the Rules?
 Witness—With regard to the Rules?
 Mr. Larkin—Yes.
 Witness—No, sir.
 Mr. Larkin—You never saw any advertisements in the papers?
 Witness—No, sir.
 Mr. Larkin—Were you often in and about Liberty Hall?
 Witness—I was employed as a clerk for some time about 1915. I was afterwards transferred to be a clerk in the National Health Insurance Department and was there until about 1919.
 Mr. Larkin—So that you would be in the office of the Transport Union about this time?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—What particular occupation?
 Witness—I was employed there about 1915, some time in or about 1915, to Whit of 1919. I was employed as a clerk in the National Health Insurance Section of Liberty Hall.
 Mr. Larkin—Dealing with Insurance work?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—To Whit of 1919?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you ever see any poster, handbill, or any notification from any officer to come to a meeting of the Union?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you ever get a ballot paper calling upon you to ballot upon the Rules?
 Witness—Never.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you make this protest to Mr. O'Conner Miley in writing?
 Witness—I beg your pardon, Mr. Larkin. I do not know if my name is signed to the protest, but I drafted it, and I have the original copy.
 Mr. Larkin—In Irish?
 Witness—No, not in Irish. Mr. O'Conner Miley might not understand Irish.
 Master of the Rolls—Do you understand it yourself?
 Witness—Yes.
 Master of the Rolls—You have the advantage of me in that.
 Witness—This is the original copy in my handwriting, and a copy was sent to Mr. O'Conner Miley.
 Mr. Larkin—My lord, may I read this out. There are some notes on it?
 (Reads out document. Document accepted as evidence.)
 Mr. Larkin—Was anything further done in reference to the illegality attached to the issue of this book?
 Witness—We were not in a position to do anything. Owing to the want of funds we could do no more.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you speak to Mr. O'Conner Miley on the necessity of the matter?
 Witness—I wrote to him.
 Mr. Larkin—What did he suggest?
 Witness—I remember at one conversation he said it was all very fine to make these statements as they were not made on oath.
 (Exception taken to evidence by the Master of the Rolls.)
 Master of the Rolls—All this is immaterial.
 Mr. Larkin—Well, my lord, if this is immaterial, then the members of the Union had no right to put in a public protest. It has been proved the objection was made and no such meeting held, and this man has proved there was no such meeting, there were no posters or circulars, and there was no handbill given out and there was no meeting, and it is for the other side to produce the poster, circular or printers account and to prove that there was such a meeting held, all I can do is to bring the members living to prove that there was no such meeting.
 Mr. Larkin—We never alleged there was a meeting held.
 Master of the Rolls—If the meeting was called and if the Secretary of No. 1 Branch called the members named to vote upon these rules, that does not affect the validity of the rules as all the Secretary had to do was to have them submitted to the Branches to get their votes upon them.
 Mr. Larkin—Counsel has stated there was no meeting of No. 1 Branch called.
 (Remark by Counsel.)
 Mr. Larkin—I am subject to correction.
 Mr. Brown—May I call Mr. Larkin's attention to this that in the Minutes of No. 1 Branch, dated 14th November, 1918, there is the following entry:
 (Reads entry.)
 Mr. Larkin—My lord, these documents only came in this morning, a whole bundle of them.
 Mr. Brown—Did you read this?
 Mr. Larkin—I did not. Reading and perusing are two different things altogether. I shall read it now.
 Mr. Brown—You got notice of it.
 Mr. Larkin—This is supposed to be a notice of a Committee meeting of No. 4 Branch, and signed by John O'Neill.
 (Reads notice, and reads Minute from book.)
 Mr. Larkin—My lord, it does not say that action was taken upon these amendments, or on the Minute
 70% of the Union?
 not less than 60%. If the members of No. 1 Branch

were not permitted to vote upon these amendments and were told that Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Foran were
 ? ? ? and there was no communication between the members and the matter brought up was important to the life of the Union, and these men were denied the liberty to vote, will it be said by the other side that they denied the liberty to vote upon the Rules? Your lordship will see that the Rules are bad.
 Mr. Larkin—It is not our fault.
 Master of the Rolls—If they were entitled to vote—I do not know whether they were or not—if they did not do so it was their own fault.
 Mr. Larkin—Well, my lord, there was no meeting called for No. 1 Branch. In the document submitted to you a few minutes ago there were
 ? ? ?
 Mr. Larkin—Then the figures are not correct. My lord, may we look at that document again, or will you look at it for us? Did they vote upon those amending rules? My lord, you can see for yourself, did they vote?
 Master of the Rolls—Apparently they did not.
 Mr. Larkin—No, 1 Branch was prevented from amending the rules and they were refused the right to vote.
 Mr. Brown—Not at all, they asked them to vote.
 Mr. Larkin—My lord, I think you will find that at one of these meetings Mr. O'Brien was present, Mr. Foran was present at other meetings.
 Mr. Larkin—My lord, while there is no one in the box, my lord, I understand one of the officials has just come into the room. I will call Mr. John Bohan, Secretary of the No. 3 Branch. Kindly come round this way, Mr. Bohan.
John Bohan Sworn.
 Mr. Larkin—Now, Mr. Bohan, you are a member of the Transport Union?
 Witness—Yes, sir.
 Mr. Larkin—How long have you been a member of the Transport Union?
 Witness—Since its formation.
 Mr. Larkin—Were you a member of the previous Union that transferred into this present Union?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Well, you have been a member since 1908. How long have you been an official of the Union?
 Witness—Since 1909.
 Mr. Larkin—That was previous to the Rules being drafted and registered?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—And you continued after 1908?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Were you a member of No. 1 Branch at any time?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—You were a member of No. 1 and Secretary of No. 2? It was, when the Branch was No. 2 at James's Street?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—You remember a man named John Connor?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Was he a member of No. 3 Branch at any time?
 Witness—Which John Connor?
 Mr. Larkin—He is suggested to have been an executive officer with you. Do you remember being an executive officer with John Connor?
 Witness—I could not say.
 Mr. Larkin—Do you remember a man named John Connor at any time in an executive position?
 Witness—I do not remember.
 Mr. Larkin—In No. 3 Branch, over a period from 1918 and 1919.
 Witness—An executive position?
 Mr. Larkin to Master of the Rolls—Perhaps you have the book, my lord, which was in evidence this morning showing the Executive Committee. (Book handed to Mr. Larkin.)
 Mr. Larkin to Witness—Do you remember a Mr. John O'Connor of Inchicore Branch ever sitting upon the Executive?
 Witness—No, not that I know.
 Mr. Larkin—Was there any Executive in the Union in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914?
 Witness—There was.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you sit on the Executive?
 Witness—I did.
 Mr. Larkin—Who was the personnel of the Executive?
 (No answer.)
 Mr. Larkin—Who did you represent on the Executive? What County?
 Witness—I represented the Branch and Leinster.
 Mr. Larkin—Nominated by the Branch, and elected by the Branch. Do you remember was there a representative from Ulster? Two representatives from Ulster?
 Witness—I believe there were two.
 Mr. Larkin—Do you remember who they were?
 Witness—Up to what year?
 Mr. Larkin—Up to 1915.
 Witness—I remember, as far as my memory goes, John Lynch.
 Mr. Larkin—Not John Lynch. I said Ulster. Do you remember John Lynch representing Connaught, and James Connolly and Thomas Foran representing Leinster, and myself?
 Witness—I do.
 Mr. Larkin—Do you remember how the business of the Executive was transacted in those days in Liberty Hall?
 Witness—I remember an Executive Meeting.
 Mr. Larkin—What room did they occupy?

Was there a certain room in which the Executive sat when they carried on business?
 Witness—There was, one of the rooms on the corridor.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you ever sit among the Committee of No. 1 Branch at that time?
 Witness—Not that I know of.
 Mr. Larkin—But you did sit there as a representative of the Executive?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you ever see any minutes written by the then Secretary (myself), notifications sent out and drafted? Did you ever see the minutes put into a book like this?
 (Witness muttered something.)
 Mr. Brown—He says he saw something done.
 Witness—I saw the work done.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you ever get any publications asked for signed at that time by the Acting Secretary, Mr. Connolly?
 Mr. Larkin to the Master of the Rolls—My lord, Mr. O'Brien stated there was no Executive. This witness now says there was. I want to ask him if there was any document there signed by Mr. Connolly (now deceased) asking for money to be transferred to his Branch.
 Mr. Larkin to Witness—Did you ever know Mr. O'Brien to have anything to do officially with the Union in your time, from 1912 until I went to America? Did you ever know Mr. O'Brien except as delegate of the Trades' Council? Was he a member of the Union to your knowledge?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Suppose he came to your Branch for membership under the Rules of 1918, would you take him in being a member of the
 ? ? ? (Counsel objects.)
 Mr. Larkin to Master of the Rolls—My lord, he has full power to accept or reject members. Mr. Brown—He is not on the
 ? ? ? yet.
 Mr. Larkin to Witness—Well, you remember Mr. O'Brien did not take any active part in the Union and knows nothing about the official work of the Union to your knowledge up to 1917 or 1918?
 Witness—Up to 1917 or 1918.
 Mr. Larkin—You are satisfied that these books of the Union were amended by Mr. Connolly? Did you sign them Mr. Bohan?
 Witness—I think I did.
 Mr. Larkin—Now, do you remember this grey book coming into existence in 1918?
 Witness—Yes.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you get any circular letter from the Acting Secretary of the Executive, Mr. J. J. Hughes, asking you to call a meeting of your members to vote upon the amended rules of 1915?
 Witness—I would not say I did.
 Mr. Larkin—Did you call any meeting of your members?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—You did not see your members balloting upon the amendment?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Could they have balloted without your knowledge?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Then, No. 3 Branch. What was the membership in 1918? 2,000?
 Witness—Something about 2,000.
 Mr. Larkin—You would be the second biggest branch of the Union?
 Witness—At that time.
 Mr. Larkin—And practically all the members lived in Dublin. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4? Would you say that there were 2,000 members in your Branch?
 Witness—About 2,000 at that time.
 Mr. Larkin—And you did not get a circular from Mr. Hughes?
 Witness—No.
 Mr. Larkin—Did your Committee call a meeting in reference to these Rules?
 Witness—The Committee did get the Rules and the amendments and they dealt with them.
 Mr. Larkin—Have you got that Minute Book anywhere?
 Witness—No, sir.
 Mr. Larkin—You think you could find it if you got time?
 Witness—I think we could look them up.
 Mr. Larkin—You know that you did not vote?
 Witness—There was no ballot of the members taken.
 Mr. Larkin—Mr. Bohan, you were sitting as a member of the Executive in 1918, when you were removed Mr. Kennedy took your place?
 Witness—I was removed before then.
 Mr. Larkin—On what charges were you removed?
 Witness—Because I held an official position.
 Mr. Larkin—And Mr. Kennedy was at that time a member of your Branch and he was a paid official?
 Witness—I could not say.
 Mr. Larkin—So far as you know was there any election for an Executive official in 1918 in your Branch? Were you asked to call a meeting of the members to vote on the election of an Executive Officer?
 Witness—I could not say that unless I looked at my books.
 Mr. Larkin—Well, we will give you an opportunity. Do you remember any meeting being called to elect candidates? Confine yourself to No. 3 Branch.
 Witness—They had a nomination at the General Meeting, but I could not say off-handed now.
 Mr. Larkin—Were you ever called upon to state

the qualifications of Mr. Kennedy and asked to send in card that he was a duly qualified officer? It is necessary, you are the Secretary, and you should get this. You say you were debarred from being an Executive Officer because you were a paid servant of the Union at the time. Was Mr. Kennedy a paid officer of the Union doing clerical or secretarial work?

Witness—Yes.
Mr. Larkin—What work?
Witness—Acting Secretary.
Mr. Larkin—In your absence? You were in Ballykinlar Camp in prison. He was doing your work. Was he paid by the Branch?

Witness—He was.
Mr. Larkin—He was then sitting on the Executive? What year was that?

Witness—1920.
Mr. Brown—What have we to do with that? Master of the Rolls—I say again I cannot see. Mr. Larkin to Master of the Rolls—My lord, I say again? Kennedy is an Executive Officer at a certain period and is also a paid servant of the Union. To Witness: Do you know if any members were entrusted with the duties of Executive Officer in 1918?

Witness—I cannot say.
Mr. Larkin—1917? When did he become a member of the Union, so far as you know? Could you tell us when he came to be a member?

(No answer.)
Master of the Rolls—It is not relevant.
Mr. Larkin to Master of the Rolls—My lord, he can produce his card when he comes into the box and show when he did join. It seems to me that a certain number of men got together, calling themselves the Executive, and we have to deal with it.
Master of the Rolls—He does not say he got any members.

Mr. Larkin—Well, I am going to ask him. Did you get any members to vote upon the rules in 1918?

Witness—I believe there was some communications.
Mr. Larkin—Did you sign an application for the alterations of Rules in 1918?

Witness—It was done.
Master of the Rolls—An application for the alterations of the Rules?

Mr. Larkin—It was done.
Witness—There was some amendments forwarded from No. 3 Branch to the Executive.

Mr. Larkin—Where was the Executive sitting?
Witness—In Liberty Hall.

Mr. Larkin—When was the meeting called or where was it held where these amendments were passed by the Executive to send on to the Committee?

Mr. Larkin—So the members did not meet to amend the Rules? And this is one of the documents which the other parties rely upon to give them power to amend the Rules?

Mr. Larkin to the Master of the Rolls—My lord, it will be necessary to call on Mr. Bohan and on, and if you will permit me I will let him down now.
Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, K.C.

Mr. Brown—In the year 1918 were you the Secretary of No. 3 Branch?

Witness—I was.
Mr. Brown—Do you remember getting a circular letter early in April, 1918, asking your Branch to send in proposed amendments to the existing Rules?

Witness—I believe I did.
Mr. Brown—And did you, on the 6th April of that year, send in to the Executive the proposed amendments from your Branch?

(No answer.)
Master of the Rolls—How is the document headed?

Mr. Brown—Re Revision of Rules.
Mr. Larkin—The circular went out on 3rd April, my lord.

(Document handed to Master of the Rolls.)
Mr. Brown—The originals were handed up at the time, but your attention was not called to anything in particular, my lord.

Mr. Brown to Witness—Later on, we have here, in November, you as Secretary of this Branch received a circular asking you to propose a meeting of your Branch for the purpose of voting on the Rules. Did you receive that circular?

Witness—I could not say.
Mr. Brown—Could you say you did not?

Witness—I would not put positive.
Mr. Brown—You remember receiving a very large number of copies of these rules: in draft, for your Branch, to be sold at twopence a piece to your members so that they would know what they were like.

Witness—Yes, we got a number of copies.
Mr. Brown—Now I ask you again, did you not get these rules to bring them before a meeting of your Branch?

Witness to Master of the Rolls—If I knew I did, I would say it right away, my lord.
Mr. Larkin—He is not "my lord" yet.
Sjt. Hanna to Mr. Larkin—He is addressing the Judge.

Mr. Larkin—Oh, pardon me.
Mr. Brown to Witness—Do you not remember getting this circular?

Witness—I do not remember very well.
Mr. Brown—Do you remember it at all?
Witness—I do not.
Mr. Brown—You suggest you did not get it?
Master of the Rolls—He is giving the best answer he can. He is rather hazy about it. To

Witness: What did you think you got the draft copies of these Rules for?
Witness—To circulate them amongst the members.

Master of the Rolls—In order to get their approval?
Witness—I do not know.
Master of the Rolls—For what purpose were they sent?

Witness—Because it was the Committee who decide on the amendments which were to be sent forward. They were drafted accordingly and the books were printed in draft and copies were sent round.

Mr. Larkin to Witness—Just like that rule book there. Is that the rule book that was sent round to you to sell as Secretary?

Witness—Yes, that is the kind.
Mr. Larkin—Did you ever see one of these red ones? To the Master of the Rolls: It is the same matter, my lord.

Witness—No, I could not say. (Examines book.) No, I do not remember having seen them.
Mr. Larkin—You saw the grey one and were asked to sell it for two pence.

Mr. Brown—Mr. O'Brien has sworn a certain number were sent to every Branch according to the number of members?
It could not have been that one, it must have been the red one.

Mr. Larkin—Sometimes they anticipate these things, as I will prove later on.
Let us see what this is. It is a copy of the Committee minutes. (Reads document.)

Mr. Brown—The Committee of the Branch.
Master of the Rolls—I know your point.

Mr. Larkin—My lord, I am going to put in another document. It is not signed. It is headed "81 Mary Street." It is on an ordinary piece of paper out of a note book, printed stamp, and no intimation it is sent by a secretary, and no date. (To Mr. Brown)—It is the document you handed up as an original document.

Master of the Rolls—Then what is the good of wasting the time of the Court?
To Witness—Now, Mr. Bohan, you are clear in your mind that you called no meeting of your Committee to vote upon the revision of rules?

Witness—Yes.
That is clear.
No further cross-examination.

Mr. Larkin—Is Michael McCarthy in Court?
Yes.

Mr. Larkin—Kindly take the witness box. Michael McCarthy Sworn.
Mr. Larkin—What is your name?
Witness—Michael McCarthy.

Mr. Larkin—What do you work at?
Witness—Just now I am an official of the Union.
Mr. Larkin—Full time officer?

Witness—No. A casual labourer employed from day to day.
Master of the Rolls—You are a Casual Labourer of the Union?

Witness—Yes.
Mr. Larkin—Call him a "casual" my lord and you will settle him for ever and a day. To Witness: You are a casual labourer. Can you tell me any portion of the rules where a casual labourer is employed by the Union.

Master of the Rolls to Witness—You are not to be joking. Tell us exactly what you are.
Witness—I object to Mr. Larkin's remarks.

Master of the Rolls—You are a Member of the Executive Committee?
Mr. Larkin—When were you elected, Mr. McCarthy?

Witness—In 1919.
Mr. Larkin—And you kept office since 1919? Where were you elected, and by what Area?

Witness—In June, 1919, at a meeting held in the Mansion House.
Mr. Larkin—Who was in the chair at that meeting?

Witness—The General President of the Union.
Mr. Larkin—Who was the General President?
Witness—Thomas Foran.

Mr. Larkin—Was the meeting summoned to nominate members for the Executive Committee?
Witness—The meeting was summoned in the ordinary way, by handbill and poster.

Mr. Larkin—So they did publish posters to summon meetings?
Witness—Oh, yes.

Mr. Larkin—And you were elected there?
Witness—Yes.
Mr. Larkin—Well, you are an elected officer. You were nominated for an electoral area?

Witness—I believe so.
Mr. Larkin—Did you, previous to 1919, ever act as Executive Officer?

Witness—Well, I had the "HONOUR" of nominating and voting for Alderman O'Brien in 1918.
Mr. Larkin—And you elected him?
Witness—I did.

Mr. Larkin—Where was this meeting to elect Alderman O'Brien?
Witness—In the Mansion House, Dublin.
Mr. Larkin—When?
Witness—In January, 1918.

Mr. Larkin—In January, 1918, there was a meeting held at the Mansion House at which he was nominated?
Witness—Yes.

Mr. Larkin—Are you quite sure about that?
Witness—Certain.

Mr. Larkin—Did you ask any qualifications as to the member who stood to be elected?
Witness—I had no occasion to do so.

Mr. Larkin—You knew the qualification?
Witness—12 months' membership.

Mr. Larkin—12 months' membership. You are quite sure? Will you take this book in your hand and look at that Minute there. See what date Alderman O'Brien joined the Union: You will find the date on the other page, I think, Mr. McCarthy.

Witness (reading)—Sunday 30th December, 1918.
Mr. Larkin—Are you quite sure?
Mr. Larkin—So the Card Mr. O'Brien put in this morning that he joined the Union and got Card issued on January 14th, 1917, is not true?

Witness—I do not know anything about the card.
Mr. Larkin—Did you see the card? You see this Minute is dated 31st December, 1918, and it is signed by Thomas Foran. He will come and help us in this matter later on. The Chairman said Mr. O'Brien would like to join the Union—agreed.

Mr. Larkin to Master of the Rolls—My lord, it says on 30th or 31st. We will have to look up a calendar.
Master of the Rolls—And so is the date on the card.

Mr. Larkin to the Master of the Rolls—The date on the card, my lord, is supposed to be January 14th, 1917, and Mr. O'Brien pays 18/4 on February 3rd.

Master of the Rolls—Mr. Larkin, you are not quite accurate, the date on the card is 6th January, 1917.

(Mr. Larkin examines the card.)
Master of the Rolls—Surely that is quite regular.
Mr. Larkin—That is what I am trying to prove, my lord, that it is quite regular. This card qualifies him to go for this election 12 months after that date.

To Witness: Now, what date did Mr. O'Brien get nominated for Executive Committee Officer in 1917.
Witness—Some day in January.

Mr. Larkin—Some day, you are not sure?
Witness—No. I simply attended the meeting in the usual way. We were not summoned for a special purpose.

Mr. Larkin—Who was in the chair?
Witness—I have already told you—Mr. Foran.
Mr. Larkin—How many members were present at that meeting?

Witness—The Mansion House was full.
Mr. Larkin—And he was nominated, and nobody else was nominated but Mr. O'Brien?

Witness—I was nominated myself, but I did not stand.

Mr. Larkin—I am not asking what you did or did not do. Was anybody else nominated?
Witness—I could not say.

Mr. Larkin—Did their names appear on the Ballot paper?
Witness—So far as my recollection carries me they did.

Mr. Larkin—How many were there—one, two or a dozen?
Witness—No, about three or four.

Mr. Larkin—Who were elected?
Witness—I did not stand.

Mr. Larkin—And Mr. O'Brien was nominated in January? Was there a meeting held in February?

Witness—As far as I recollect there was not.
Mr. Larkin—How long have you been a member of the Union, Mr. McCarthy?

Witness—Well, I gave you a hand in starting it, Jim.
Mr. Larkin—And perhaps you gave me a hand in breaking it up, as you suspect me of trying to do.

Witness—Oh, no.
Mr. Larkin—Haven't you said that on another occasion?
Witness—I don't think so. I have suggested just now that your game is not my game.

Mr. Larkin—What is my game, Mr. McCarthy? A man would tell exactly what he feels.

Witness—How do I know what your game is. Master of the Rolls made a remark to Mr. Larkin. Mr. Larkin—Well, he has imputed a game to me, my lord.

Mr. Brown making a further remark.
Mr. Larkin to Mr. Brown—I do not play any games, only the straight game. (Applause.)

Mr. Larkin to Witness—When did you join the Union?
Witness—I joined in 1907. And helped, very considerably.

Mr. Larkin—Very well, you can have the honour of establishing it. But did you ever know me to do anything derogatory to the Union while I was with you?

Master of the Rolls—Your character is not being questioned at all.
Mr. Larkin to the Master of the Rolls—Well, my lord, Mr. O'Brien suggested in that box that I did something that was not worthy of a member of the Union. To Witness: Didn't we get the members of the Union to go along with us in everything we did?

Witness—Oh, no, Jim, no, we did not. They were straining away all the time.
Mr. Larkin—What do you mean?

Witness—We always had to signscript the party.
Mr. Larkin—Perhaps his lordship does not know what you mean by "signscript."

(To be continued in next week's issue)

THE EXECUTIVE

Dedicated to the Alleged Executive.

(With Apologies to Nobody. Can be Sung or Recited at any Labour Caucus, Irish Trades Congress or Chanted at Full Dress meeting of An Seanaid. All other rights reserved.)

I.

Tommy Foran's the G.P.
And William minds the money,
While Clancy, Duffy, Hill and Ryan
Are makin' mimbers funny.
McCarthy trained in Shot-Gun ways—
And knuckle-dusters rusty—
Has-ta'en on ye larin' if ye place
And also grown more thirsty.

II.

Plain Porther wance was good enough—
Three ha'pence, bought a looper,
But now the monthly screw's so high,
The Staff off shift a "Cooper."
Their visits to the public Bar—
Excite the Carters' wonder,
They drink confusion to a Car,
And pull the world asunder.

III.

Oh, Porther now is very dear—
It runs a pint to eightpence,
But Kennedy can lower his beer—
In that he shows his great sense.
For Porther swallowed by T.C.
Incites flamboyant oration—
Make Ireland sober, and she'd be—
A mute Inglorious Nation.

IV.

From Golden Lane the G.P. hails—
The corners there well knew him—
And when he joined the Fusiliers,
The drillin' rarely slew him.
He worked that hard for number wan,
That Parkinson embraced him—
A Senate now he sits upon,
Twas there Freemasons placed him.

V.

The whiskered scion of Brian Boru,
Was Barrack trained in Schamin
The Workers' Cause he'd manage through
His night and daylight dhramin
For years he stitched the paupers' clothes,
At laste he drew his wages,
His working hours went in repose,
Or connin' poor house pages.

VI.

The Tailors tried a "Partner" stunt,
Portrane would dress its Keepers—
McLoughlin had to bear the brunt,
Bill was amongst the sleepers.
We find him next in Sinn Fein ranks—
Where Saxon crucified him,
A "Boishevick" who "jogged" with Banks
Yet Dublin South deniet him.

VII.

£8 per week from Transport Funds
Has this gent—signin' papers,
The Poor Law, too, gives him a screw,
No wonder he'd cut capers.
In 3s you'll see them all.
They want—but education,
The Mugs who pay may rise, or fall
Or go to sweet damnation.

VIII.

Oh, Henry Dubb, thy faults are great
And will you ever learn
That Labour Fakirs real-estate
Is from the Bobs you earn.
Chear them away from out your path,
Give them a broom at crossin'
And if you want a man to serve
Do you yourself the Possin'.

FACTS PROVEN IN TRIAL

Rule Books—1918-1923—valid. Members voted on them and accepted them.—Judge O'Connor, Master of the Rolls.

350 Branches, 1923; 105 voted on Rules; 98 accepted—Kennedy says so; 7 rejected them—Kennedy says so; 122 branches voted—Kennedy says so; 228 branches never got the opportunity to vote amongst them—No. 1 Branch, 12,000 members; No. 3, 7,000 members; No. 2, 1,500 members; No. 4, 1,800 members; No. 5, 1,800 members. Some 23,000 members alone in Dublin denied their legal right to vote. Judge O'Connor rifles a majority voted to accept. A Judge of the High Courts—Master of the Rolls—must know.

That Foran, O'Brien, Kennedy, McCarthy and others did illegally spend the moneys of the Union on themselves and others against the law and without the knowledge and sanction of the members.

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS.

Judge O'Connor says these four (Foran, O'Brien, Kennedy and McCarthy—the last two having no legal or qualified right to sit or vote on Executive, or power to spend one penny of the Union funds) did spend and caused to be spent thousands of pounds illegally. They leave the Court with unblemished characters. Maher of Ferbane, Co. Mayo, with a wife and eight children, was sent to gaol by these four for spending a few pounds of the Union funds.

Senator Foran and Honest John O'Neill saved £7,500 at the rate of £300 per week from the money they were charged to deliver to the men and women locked out in 1913. They saved this £7,000 and put it in a safe. They saved this £1,500 unknown to the General Secretary, Jim Larkin, and the members of the Union on strike and locked out, and put it in a safe. All the funds of the Union were put in a bank within a stone's throw of Liberty Hall. Senator Foran and Honest John O'Neill would not trust a Bank, they put the £7,500 in a safe—not in gold, silver, or precious stones, but in £100 notes. Where did they get these £100 notes from? The strike pay was paid in silver five-shilling pieces, not £100 notes. They are alleged by Senator Brown to have paid £500 of the £7,500 saved to secure the

option on Liberty Hall. In other words they anticipate the strike—and the opportunity to save £300 per week out of the Strike Pay.

This week we go to press in haste. Next week we will go into this matter in detail. Our readers must forgive us, remembering that we are working under terrible pressure and the amount of matter we have to print. We proved that Kennedy and McCarthy were not members of the Executive that the Rules of 1918 and 1923 were not the Rules of the members of the Union. Judge O'Connor decided against us on this matter. Judge O'Connor decided against us on the costs. But wait—and Watch Our Smoke

IRISH WORKER LEAGUE

Usual Weekly Meeting Cancelled.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union

GENERAL MEETING

IN THE

ROUND ROOM, MANSION HOUSE

Sunday, 24th February

At 7 o'clock

General Review of Law Proceedings

ALL SECTIONS MUST ATTEND

ST. BRENDAN'S G.F.C.

Second Grand Annual Dance

Will be held in

THE BANBA HALL

On Saturday, 15th March, 1924

Nappers' String Band. Dancing 10.30 p.m.

TICKETS (DOUBLE) ... 12/6

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GREEN PEAS	3d. per lb.	5½d. per lb.
SPLIT PEAS	3d. per lb.	6½d. per lb.
OATMEAL (Pinhead)	3d. per lb.	3½d. per lb.
FLOUR	2d. per lb.	2½d. per lb.
TINNED MILK (Sweetened)	10d. per tin	1/- per tin
TINNED PEACHES (1lb tins)	8d. per tin	10½d. per tin
SUNLIGHT SOAP (3lb packets)	1/- per packet	1/6 per packet
SUPREME SOAP (3lb. bar)	1/- per bar	1/5 per bar
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