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Official Organ of the I.T. & G.W.U. in succession to the IRISH WORKER, Suppressed 1914.

THE WORKER, Suppressed 1915. WORKERS' REPUBLIC. Suppressed Easter, 1916.

Edited by CATRAL O'SHANNON.

# ish Republic Friendly to Soviet

SAYS DE VALERA.

edial Alliance" Exists with Russia. Henges Accusers to Prove Dublin er Got German or Bolshevik Gold. Feiners and Socialists in America.

"The Voice" for June 21 we printed auch of Dr. Pat MacCartan's letter he Russian Ambassador in America he Irish people's sympathy for the ggling Workers' Republic of Russia he British censor in Ireland would ait. Since then De Valera has gone merica, and the great Socialist daily been giving him front page space editorial notice in its columns. Unmately we have not space enough to been giving him front page space cditorial notice in its columns. Unmately we have not space enough to teven a fraction of what the "Call" to say about Ireland, and indeed we dfill a whole number of "The Voice" extracts on Ireland from our Conntal and American exchanges. Den's interview with "The Call," ted below, is but typical of what is gening every day in the American s. We add a paragraph contributed Ed. Gammons, publicity manager of Tom Mooney Committee, to the akland World" of July 25 on an intat a recent convention of the Sons rish Freedom. And our friend, Louis Lochner, one of the editors of the winational Labour News Services:—"You will be interested know that the Irish Sinn were have practically annexed man Thomas, the editor of World To-morrow, who is a per Congregational minister, who reed because he could be of more sering the Radical movement. Dramas is giving the Sinn Fein crowdight Socialism, and I am amazed at meetings to note how well they take He is the connecting link between Socialists and the Son Feiners."

In the rill-gotten goods.

"England should be asked to prove the title to hold Ireland before Ireland the retitle to hold Ireland before Ireland is guaranteed to her."

"You see," said De Valera, in conclusion, "we've got quite enough to do in attending to our own business. If they expect us to call names at the Bolsane, "Times" Leads the Attack.

Certain interests and individuals in the country, the president said later, were seeking to discredit the Irish movement by tracing fictious connections between it and other movements, which, for some reason or other, have become anothern here. He referred the reporters to a recent cable dispatch published in the "New York Times," under a collusion between himself and the Russians and Germans.

"The object of that paragraph is patent," said President de Valera.

"The idea is to ty to injure the Irish cause by playing on prejudice. The pursons is the same as flat of the old cry, and the sould be asked to prove he take the total number of the s

ment of Russia was made clear by nonn de Valera during an interview the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

o "special alliance" between the two ernments exists, the President as-ed, and nothing which may have pas-between official representatives of two nations can be construed as inting such an alliance, he added, he republicans, however, he continued, far from regarding the Bolsheviki as ir enemies, and he implied that the hepople have been drawn into a problem of the latting attribute to a state of the Bolsheviki as the been drawn into a problem. mathetic attitude Asward the Bolvists, langely because they believe sian Socialism to have been the vicof the same type of propaganda that been directed against Irish national-

his statement of position grew out of question from a reporter concerning etter which Patrick McCartan, the voy" of the Irish government to the ted States, had sent to Ludwig C. A.

he reporter gave it as his opinion t the letter had been taken generally an endorsement of the Soviets by the h government, and asked the Presit if he thought it might be conued as such.

le Valera was silent a moment. He n dictated a statement, to which he orwards made several amendments and rections. Finally, he called one of assistants and had her type the tement, and when this was done it das follows:

ssia Not Ireland's Foe. I have not seen the letter, but I am feetly certain that any construction coed upon it which would imply that no is any special alliance between the ry to form any just judgment. Re-imbering the type of propaganda emyed against ourselves and knowing

Only One Enemy, England No goial Alliance' Exists with Russia. Henges Accusers to Prove Dubling of Got German or Bolshevik Gold.

Feiners and Socialists in America.

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world To-morrow, who is a sians and Germans.

The Congregational minister, who red because he could be of more sering the Radical movement. Dramas is giving the Sinn Fein crowdight Socialism, and I am amazed at meetings to note how well they take He is the connecting link between Socialists and the Sinn Feiners."

The object of that paragraph is patent," said President de Valera. "The idea is to try to injure the Irish cause by playing on prejudice. The purpose is the same as that of the old cry, German gold or Bolshevik gold. I have specifically denied time and again that our organisation has received a mark or a Touble, and call on those who make the charges to substantiate them. Though the specific relationship—between Irish republic and the Soviet Goment of Russia was made clear by nor Germans, but Irishmen. nor Germans, but Irishmen.

British Propaganda.

"I believe the American people are too well acquainted with this kind of British propaganda to be influenced by vague and anonymous insinuations. They will look for definite charges and definite proofs. The interest taken in Borne in the Trick course and in Berne in the Irish cause and in means representing it, if it be true that such interest is taken, is simply an indication that the Irish question is now a world question, as it should always have been. No agent of any foreign peoples have got any inside information of my movements. I regard the tion of my movements. I regard the paragraph simply as an indication of the lines on which British propaganda is about to be set in motion. This is an introductory paragraph preparing the way for the big advance.

"The British Government through Northcliffe spent millions here on English propaganda during the war. There lish propaganda during the war. There is no doubt they will be prepared to employ equally large sums to misrepresent leet value. (7)—Men over 20 years of age to receive 3s. for Sunday work, and Ireland. Though I am well aware of the skill with which England does its work, by insinuation, implication and suggestimes. (8)—The employer to have the right to engage and dismiss men without the statement of the Transport Enjant to by insinuation, implication and suggestion, and all other artifices known to the psychologists. I believe they will fail long as such dismissal is not because of with the intelligent and fair-minded public."

#### IRISH-AMERICAN CLERGY BACK BOLSHEVIKI.

The "Oakland World" of July 25

"The Irish Convention was held in the Knights of Columbus Auditorium on Golden Gate avenue on Sunday, July 18. There were the politicians and the worksh government and the Soviet govern-nt is incorrect. We do not presume ingmen lined up against each other. One pass judgment on the Russian situa- of the workingmen criticized the hand-n. We haven't the materials neces- ling of the recent Irish Freedom Fund. Ing of the recent Irish Freedom Func. Andy Gallagher jumped up. 'This is a struggle between our clergy and the Bol-shoviki,' he shouted. Immediately fifty w despicably vile it was we have little leader got a wellop at him. Andy's bodynces of the same propaganda being aployed against the Bolsheviki.

The should a should a should be leader got a wellop at him. Andy's bodynguard surrounded him and a subordinate ran for the 'phone to call for police prooployed against the Bolsheviki. ran for the 'phone to call for police pro-twe do not want to make enemies of tection. Uproar for fifteen minutes. That's people. We need the good will of Father Tarrant of Oakland shouted that peoples. We have now, as ebfore, the young Irish workingmen were true,

## The Land War Is Won.

Settlements in Tipperary, North Kildare, South Rildare, and Meath.—Great Triumph for the Industrial Union.—Every Irish Port Closed Against Tainted Cattle.—Other Workers' Organisation's Unselfish Aid. -The "Split" that Spluttered Out.

The plans of the Irish Unionist Alliance for smashing the Transport Workers' Union have come to naught, and it seems that the economic organisation of the Alliance, to wit, the Irish Farmers' Union, has been smashed instead

her ill-gotten goods.

"England should be asked to prove her title to hold Ireland before Ireland is guaranteed to her."

The final break-up of the Graziers' Alliance followed swiftly upon the surrender of the farmers in South Kildare. They realised they had been made the They realised they had been made the tools of the Castle clique and began to entertain misgivings about the wisdom of the aggressive lock-out policy of the Co. Kildare Farmers' Association.

nesday, 20th inst, and a conference with the I.T. & G.W.U. fixed up a settle-ment which could as easily have been made at Naas the previous Friday.

The terms of the settlement are—32s. per week for a 10-hours' day; £3 harvest money; and 3s. for Sunday work. The question of union and non-union labourers working together is not to be raised for the present.

Great credit is due to C. J. Supple, the 'Athy secretary, for his masterly handling of the strike and negotiations.

To Save their Skins.

The Co. Kildare Association officials, seeing the landslide beginning, rushed to save the Association from utter extinction. A conference was held at Naas on Friday, 22nd inst., and the settlement made at Athy was formally embodied in the full agreement covering the entire county. the entire county.

CO. KILDARE ACREEMENT.

(1)—The wages in the following districts to be 34s. per week of six days, of ten hours each, for men over 20 years of lage:—Celbridge, Maynooth, Naas, Newbridge, Kilcullen, Kildare, Clane, Rathangan, Monasterevan. (2)—The wages between 18 nd 20 years, in the districts named in Clause 1, to be 27s. per week. (3)—The wages in the following districts to be 32s per week of six days. of ten to be 32s per week of six days, of ten hours each:—Athy, Ballytore, Ballymore Eustace, Carbury, Nurney, Rathmore, Robertstown, Duniavin, Castledermotfor men over 20 years of age. (4)—The wages, between 18 and 20 years, in the districts named in Clause 3 to be 26s. per week. (5) Men boarded and lodged in the districts covered by Clause 1 to receive (over 20 years) 17s. per week; between 18 and 20, 14s. per week, and in the districts covered by Clause 3, 16s. per week (over 20 years of age), and 13s. per week from 18 to 20 years of age. (6)— The valuation of perquisites to be by arrangement between farmer and employe interference from the Transport Union, so the men's membership of a trade union.
(9)—The question of union and nonunion labour not to be raised on either side. (10)—The employer to have the right, should he so desire, to abolish per-

and they were at least as good Irishmen

as those who didn't even go to Mass.

Nasty dig for Andy! Father O'Toole and Father Allman said that the term Bolsheviki was not such a terrible one.

Father Allman said that he read the Bol-

sheviki constitution, and that Bolsheviki did not mean bombs. It might be an

honour yet to be a Bolsheviki, said Father O'Toole, of Sacramento. The convention adjourned without transacting the election of state officers. 'The

Bolsheviki,' as Gallagher termed them.

were in a minority, yet they prevented

the majority politicians from putting

" E. GAMMONS."

through their slate. "That's the whole thing in short.-

The Land War (1919 campaign) is quisites and to substitute therefor the oash wage as provided above. (11)—No victimisation of men on strike because of the men's membership of a trade union. (12)—A harvest bonus of £2 to be paid not later than November 1st, 1919, to men who return to work after the harvest has been cut, and £3 otherwise, this to men who remain in their employment up to the time when the bonus becomes payable. (13)—In the event of an employer terminating a man's employment before the date when the bonus becomes payable, he shall be entitled to a bonus at the rate South Kildare Collapse.

South County Kildare farmers, on the invitation of Art O'Connor, T.D., came together at Athy on Wednesday, 20th inst, and a conference with the I.T. & C. W. T. of 10s. for each week he worked during the harvest. (14)—Casual labourers en-

Signed on behalf of Co. Executive Co.
Kildare Farmers' Union—Henry
Fay, John J. Robinson, W. R.
Ronaldson, R. McKenna John
S. O'Grady, Jas. O. Bergin,
Andrew McNally, Frederick V.
Devere, Co. Secretary.
Signed on behalf of the Transport
Workers' Union—Thomas Farren,
Michael Smith, Richard McCann.

The Plot That Failed.

The Plot That Failed.

The M.F.A.'s great project for a weekly "special" for tainted cattle, which "will be handled," as Sec. Austin so cocksuredly promised, has collapsed like a house of cards. "The best laid plans:.. gang aft agley." "We purpose running a special from your branch area on the following Saturday," wrote Mr. Austin to his dupes in the southern Mr. Austin to his dupes in the southern part of the county; but those incorrigible Belfast drovers have upset everything; and Dunshaughlin bullocks must be given another lease of thirsty life. Vendors of specifics for the cure of murrain should be doing a brisk trade these

A Strike Within a Strike.

Strikers in the Trim area were all at flax-pulling. Six hours after commencing operations they discovered that the boss wasn't going to pay the wages secured in other districts. Coats went on, and it was only then that a satisfactory offer was forthcoming. A fine example of the good effects of direct action at short notice.

Meath Settlement.

A conference at Navan last Monday terminated the dispute on these terms: 32s.-a week, with £4 bonus, or 34s. a week; overtime, 1s. per hour, and a ninehour day.

Where is the "M.L.U."?
The few Meath workers who continue

to give their allegiance to the Farmers' Associations, Meath Labour Union, are beginning to see through the bosses' game. Nobber has repudiated Blunt and Kelly by throwing over the M.L.U. Co. Sec. McCormack was there to welcome them into the O.B.U. Drumconrath is following. If one could only discover where the other branches of this nebulous organisation are located, the process of conversion might be extended.

(Continued on Page 6.)

### On OTHER PAGES

TWO PATHS BEFORE DAIL EIREANN.

HOW BELFAST WAS STOLEN.

WRITS AND RAIDS ON LIBERTY HALL.

SLOW, MURDER.



Saturday Thirtieth AUGUST 1919.

#### EIREANN. DAIL BEFORE

(As passed by Censor.)

surprise that thoughtful believers in important public pronouncements through the medium of a party organisation, but that it has actually been applying itself to administration without, so far at all events as the country is aware, adequate, and certainly without public discussion of these

We have said before, and we now repeat, that Dail Eireann is either one or other of two things. It is either a nere party and partisan assembly of the political Republicans or it is not.

For our own part—and we speak here as citizens as well as representative in a considerable degree of a large and not unimportant or uninfluential body of public opinion-for our part we hold that Dail Eireann is the national assembly and not merely a part of even the dominant political organisation. Its function is separate and apart from the function of any political party which succeeds in returning its nominees in the elections for the Dail. The Dail, therefore, ought to issue its documents, not winter; the National Loan which is through the machinery of a party, but being raised in America and at home in through its own special and proper or Ireland; a Consular service to which the gans of publicity. Indeed, on the still Dail has already voted moneys; techninity of things, and for its own standing schemes to which moneys have also been as the body it is, the Dail ought to adhere strictly to this course.

It has not done so. On the contrary, it has gone and made a party organisa- it is proposed that the Dail should lend tion its mouthpiece. It makes no differmouthpiece is. wrong for the Dail to make the Labour less men, would provide money for the or Unionist or Home Rule or Dominion-purchase of untenanted land on behalf ist party organisation its mouthpiece, of the landless, and thus, it is hoped, ist party organisation its mouthpiece, or and to that we should offer just the same " criticism and the same objection. It is tural labour difficulty." to the practice we are opposed, not the All these are national

All this was revealed in the official report of the Ard-Chomhairle of Sinn Fein supplied to last Friday's daily press. The Ard-Chomhairle is not an organ of the Dail, but a part of the political machinery of Sinn Fein. Even that much is implied in its report, in which it is forty-seven constituencies in Ireland and from England and Scotland, "as well as several members of Dail Eireann."

licity and free and open discussion.

Our opinion of parliamentary democ-It was with something like unpleasant racy is well known, and it is not by any means high. It is not, we think democracy read in the daily papers of shared by a majority of the members of last Friday not only that the Dail has returned to the old bad practice of making minority. But so long as the parliamentary administrative organ of that system has the right to observe the practice common to all such systems in democratic countries of giving as full and as public discussion to its proposals as the circumstances will admit.

We are prepared for the objection that the Occupation prevents the admission of the public to the sessions of the Dail, and the objection is real. But what is there to prevent the Dail from issuing reports, or summaries of reports, of its proceedings, especially when those proceedings deal with measures of the importance of those referred to at the

Ard-Chomhairle? The importance of this course will be seen when we mention that amongst the measures referred to are: a National Civil Service scheme applying to local government appointments; a scheme of afforestation; the development of fish-Ireland; a Consular service to which the lower ground of the appearance and dig- cal instruction and other educational voted, and a most important proposal dealing with the land and the landless.

In connection with this we read that ts mouthpiece. It makes no differ- a sum of £250,000 to guarantee a Land what party organisation that Mortgage Bank, which, in conjunction piece is. It would just be as with a Land Guarantee Society of landget rid of a great deal of the agricul-

All these are national and not party But who outside the Dail matters. knows whether they have been discussed and if so what arguments have been made for and against and what line the discussion has taken? of them at all events several sections of the people would have much to say, and rightly. But with their nature we stated that delegates were present from are not so much concerned at the moment. We are concerned, however, that the people as a whole should have the exercise of their right to know what That departure from democratic prac- exactly their elected representatives are tice is not the only innovation which the thinking and saying as well as doing. Dail has made, nor is it indeed the most They can only exercise that right if the important. Much more serious is the Dail performs its first and most essensilence in which the proceedings of the tial duty. Ireland should not begin where Dail appear to be shrouded. If there is other countries began, but rather where one principle which deserves preserve they left off. Above all Ireland should there in the new rather bettered and set a kick arample of that demonstrate tion in the now rather battered and set a high example of that democratic time-worn code of political or parliar rule and government which we believe mentary democracy, it is the principle the people of Ireland want to substitute and practice of full and absolute pubfor the administration from which they have suffered in the past.

### IMPORTANT WORK WILL APPEAR IN THE "VOICE" NEXT WEEK.

#### The Role of the Labour Unions Russian the Revolution. 1n

By N. P. AVIKOFF (GLEBOFF),

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

THE DEGENERATED CLONCURRYS.

To the Editor, "The Voice of Labour." A Chara,—I shall be most grateful if you will be able to find space for the publication of the following:—Lord Cloneurry has twenty-five acres of meadow on the Cloneurry Estate for letting. About a fortnight ago he commissioned Edward Coonan, auctioneer, Rathcoffey, with the disposal of same by public auction. Coonan played a very nasty trick on his workers recently by pretending he was going to settle with them until his hay was saved, when he meadow is still unsold, and the attempts turned on to the roadside. However, I suppose it must be true that the law of secret negotiations have proved abortive suppose it must be true that the law of compensation is universal, for when "Big Ned," as he is usually called, came workers who are negotiating for the meadow for their own use.—Yours fradow, there were a few vicious landsharks and a strong contingent of Bolsheviks in

waiting. The latter at once surrounded the car in which poor Ned was seated,

and they demanded him to explain his conduct towards his workers. He got very pale, and trembled from top to bottom, but could give no satisfactory explanation, whereupon the Bolsheviks (the members of the Cloncurry Sinn Fein Club and the Branch of the I.T. and G.W.U.) ordered him to turn tail and clear out while he was safe. Every branch in Kildare should make the same example of Coonan when the opportunity presents itself. That's not all. The of several sharks to secure same by ternally,

# The Workers' Republic

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

Murder Most Poul.

For several weeks past Mr. James Ian Macpherson and the British Press and Propagandists abroad have been painting Ireland as a land of murderers and assassins. Mr. Macpherson's own judges on circuit have again and again paid tribute to the crimeless state of the country so far as ordinary offences go, but against that the imperial propagandists have been booming the shooting of police and magistrates as evidence of the savage and lawless character of the people. On the other hand, al outrages, of whatever kind, perpetrated by the semi-military police and the regular army of Occupation, have been minimised, and frequently glossed over, when all reference to them has not been ruthlessly cut out by me British Censor. Even private and personal crimes, like that of the shooting of an R.M. in Westport, have been attributed to the political bias of the Irish people. The same occurred when young Francis Murphy, a Fianna Boy Scout, was shot dead some short time ago while sitting reading at his father's fireside in Glan, Co. Clare, and the whole county was declared a military are But now the murder is out, and in the ordinary procedure of British law a coroner's jury has found that young Murphy was murdered by the British military themselves. .

#### The Verdict of the Jury.

On Friday, August 22, the cononer's jury at Ennistymon found: "That Francis Murphy, aged 15, of Glan, Ennistymon, was unlawfully and wilfully murdered on the morning of August 14, by a bullet unlawfully and wilfully fired by members of the military unknown to us into the house of his father, John Murphy, when the bullet caused immediate death." On the evidence submitted to them the jury could arrive at no other verdict. The evidence was as plain as a pikestaff, and it was damning. In the ordinary course of law a verdict of this nature given by a coroner's jury is followed by the arrest of the parties concerned, and their appearance on a charge of murder before the courts. Will that happen in the case of the men to whom the evidence points to clearly in the Murphy case? We shall see. other similar cases no action has been taken when the accused or suspected persons were members of one or other of the various arms of the military occupation. That, in itself, is another reason why the Army of Occupation should be withdrawn. Indeed, at this rate of progress, in a short time the Army of Occupation will-have brought about such a state of affairs in this country that that army will have earned for itself the same unenviable distinction the Roumanian army of occupation has earned in Budapesth.

### A Word to the Belfast Millworker.

Who wouldn't be a linen-lord instead of a linen-lapper in these days of big profits Certainly the information a well-informed correspondent supplies us with is enough to make a Belfast millgirl's teeth water. Our correspondent reports on this year's working of York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., the biggest concern of its kind in the world, and one of Belfast's proudest boasts: "After paying directors' fees, income tax, and excess profits tax, the profits for the year ending 30th June, 1919 amounted to £137,079, and this though the directors propose only to pay the usual 8 per cent, divi-The amount available out of the profits for the year ending June 30, 1919, is enough to pay 40 per cent dividend on the ordinary shares. Now note the steady and regular increase since 1911:-1911, £90,252 1912, £63,136; 1913, £76,846; 1914, £68,048; 1915, £74,475; 1916, £84,273; 1917, £88,649; 1918, £107,459; 1919, £137,079." These figures will be an eyeopener to those of the Belfast work who still remain in the outer darkness of the present system, and they ought to be used to the best purpose by Labour and Socialist speakers and propagandists this autumn and

The Watson Case Again.

We are glad to see that both "The Workers' Dreadnought" and "The Call" have asked for a suspension of judgment on the grave charges which the English Home Secretary, behind the shelter of the House of Plutocracy, has made against W. F. Watson, a political prisoner, defenceless behind prison bars in England. But what shall we say of the paragraph which appeared in last week's "Nationality" on this case? "Nationality" wrote—: An English Labour leader recently charged the English Government with employing a man named Watson to interrupt his meetings and to foment strikes. The English Home Secretary, replying, admitted the fact, but excused it. Watson, he said, 'was not regularly in the pay of the Government.' He 'volunteered certain information,' and when that information was found correct, and was acted upon, 'he was paid for it.' Watson, we find from another English paper, was Chairman of the London Workers', Committee."

thing more explicit and clear than that, As we read the paragraph it seems to us that this "Nationality" writer accepts as gospel truth the allegations made by Shortt and Thomas, in splte of all the knowledge the Irish people have of these gentry. To that implied faith in the words of the perfidious, lying and nation-libelling tools of British Imperialism. "Nationality" adds the quite gratuitous information that Watson is chair. man of a committee of the rebel Labour organisations in England with which rebel Labour in Ireland has common objects but no 'common' organisation. The Workers' Committees movement in England is the Left or revolutionary movement in England, Would it be to that movement "Nationality" has more objection than to the allegations of a Shortt or a Thomas? We think an explanation the more necessary since we see that that political profiteer, Mr. Charles Diamond, in his organ, "The Catholic Herald," is tilting at Sylvia Pankhurst and Bolshevik gold, and Murphy's "Independent" is gently insinuating that Liberty Hall is headquarters of sabotage.

#### SWISS BOLSHEVIST WILL WRITE FOR "THE VOICE."

Wherever the organised working class in Europe is militant and courageous the foremost revolutionary thinkers and doers are hastening to help the Irish workers through "The Voice of workers Labour."

To the brilliant little band of our correspondents abroad, including Rosmer, Paris; Wynkoop, Amsterdam; Sylvia Pankhurst, London, etc., we have now to add our latest recruit. Jules Hum-bert Droz, of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, the well-known Bolshevist and anti-militarist. Droz has very kindly undertaken to write regularly from Switzerland to "The Voice," and he will be a worthy comrade in one of the ablest and most distinguished groups of international correspondents writing for any Labour and Socialist organ, or indeed any other weekly journal in western Europe.

Droz has had a remarkable and exciting career. The son of a working class family he studied theology at Neuchatel, Switzerland, and later at Paris and Berlin. He was pastor of the French Reformed Church in Bayswater London, from September, 1914, until May, 1916, but his Socialist and anti-militarist opinions were too robust for the respectable French Protestants of his congregation, and he had to give up his living. Returning to Switzerland in February, 1916, he became editor of the French, Swiss Socialist daily, "La Sentinelle," Refusing to accept military service, he was condemned to six months' imprisonment as a conscientious objector. Arrested again at the time of the trouble in La Chaux-de-Fonds in May, 1917, he was imprisoned for four months for "attacking the honour of the army." Finally in November, 1918, he took a very active part in the Swiss General Strike, and was sent to prison again for three months for sabotage.

for three months for sabotage.

Meanwhile he stumped Switzerland on behalf of the then untried Zurich prisoners, and we had the pleasure of hearing him speak vigorously on their behalf at the great joint protest meeting of Socialists, Syndicalists, and Anarchists in Geneva last March.

On his release on July 7, 1919, he resigned his editorial post on "La Sentinelle," which by that time had become an opportunist organ, and was turned down for the secretaryship of the Federation of Metal Workers at Geneva hecause the Central Committee of the Federation objected to his advocacy of the distatorship of the prolatorist and the dictatorship of the proletariat and

workers' councils.

Joint editor with our friend Hubacher, Joint editor with our friend Hubacher, of the ever welcome and uncompromising "La Nouvelle Internationale," Droz is now secretary to the great fighting organisation of Young Socialists of French Switzerland, Les Jeunesses Socialistes de Suisse romande, and is the founder and editor-director of the monthly review, "La Phare" (The Beacon), which we are glad to see is being launched in succession to Guilheaux famous "Demain," the most independent intellectual review published on the Continent during the war.

Continent during the war.

A close personal and political friend of the great French intellectual and rebel, Henri Guilbeaux, of former Russian exiles in Switzerland like Angela Balabanoff, Zalkind, and others, of the Swiss Bolshevist chief, Fritz Platten, now with Guilbeaux in Russia, etc., he is a memely of the International Bureau is a memebr of the International Bureau of Young Socialism.

We expect to have the first contribu-tion from this much-jailed agitator next week, and it will probably deal with last week's important special Congress of the Swiss Socialist Party, which, by the way definitely decided to leave the Second and join the Third International at Moscow.

If you want to know what the fighters proinseas puirseal. We invite the writer of that paragraph in are thinking, saying, and doing every where read "The Voice."

# LOOK OUT for the coming SPORTS of the I. T. G. W. U.

COME IN YOUR THOUSANDS AND BRING THE KIDDIES.



## Frame up Against Liberty Hall

EARLY MORNING AND MIDNIGHT RAIDS ON TRANSPORT UNION.

STAFF INVITE RAIDERS TO JOIN POLICE UNION.

MYSTERY MAN ARRESTED AND MYSTERIOUS RIFLES UNEARTHED.

CARETAKER HELD IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

"THE VCICE" AS PROPHET.
When "The Voice" says it, it will

In "The Voice" for May 31 we revealed the Unionist Alliance plot to attempt to split the Transport Union and "inform the workers what the Transport Union means before June 8th (Whit Sunday)."

In subsequent issues we exposed the steps taken from Whit Sunday onward to do what the Unionist Alliance wanted to be done. Everything happened just exactly as we foretold.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

Commenting last week on the wrecking of a train between Beauparc and

ng or a train between Beauparc and Navan in the strike area in Co. Meath, "The Voice" said:—
"The 'Independent' has, of ccurse, made up its mind that the tearing up of the rails is the work of the I.T. & G.W.U. Doubtless the tip will be taken by the Castle and we will shortly be favored. by the Castle and we will shortly be favoured by a visit to Liberty Hall from the combined forces of the G Division and M.1.5 in search of crowbars."

Everything fell out as foretold. "The Voice" was on sale from Thursday morning and before twenty-four hours had passed Dublin Castle had sent the armed D.M.P., the G Division and fifty soldiers with two motor lorries to raid Liberty Hall. But they brought the crowbars themselves.

When "The Voice" says it, it will be

THE ONLY WITNESS IS LOCKED

Between four and five o'clock on Friday morning a party of G men and a niformed police raided Liberty Hall. The newspapers say that "after an exhaustive received of the provider they took tive search of the premises they took away a service rifle, an automatic pistol, some cartridges, and two military uniforms—one an officer's and the other a chaplain's."

Whether that is true we do not know. We have only the newspapers' word for it, and presumably the G Division told

the newspapers.

What happened when the G Division came nobody knows except the police and the caretaker—the only person connected with the Union on the premises when the raid took place. taker-the only witness of what the police did-was removed to the Bridewell at 5 a.m., and is a prisoner whom nobody, not even a solicitor, is allowed to approach.

The raiders visited a back room in which old furniture, theatrical costumes, etc., are stored and tore up part of the flooring, about four feet by two, But so far as anybody connected with the Union knows, there were neither rifles, nor automatics for ammunition there, nor indeed on the premises.

We have no objection to these articles

WHO IS QUIGLEY? Peter Ennis, the caretaker, was not the only man arrested. The police say they also arrested "Christopher Quigley

'of Gloucester-street.' Who is Christopher Quigley? Nobody knows. Exhaustive inquiries have been made amongst the Union members and officials have been made but robody officials, but nobody knows him. Diligent search has been made in Gloucester street, but nobody there knows him.

SILENCING THE WITNESS. Since five o'clock on Friday morning Peter Ennis has been held a prisoner, and no charge has been made against He was forcibly removed from Liberty Hall before he could communicate with the owners of the Hall. Permission has been refused to a solicitor to see and advise him. Nobody is al-

lowed to see him. What is happening behind the closed doors of Peter's cell in the Bridewell?

THE CAPTURE OF THE BOXES AT NOON. About noon on Friday Liberty Hall was raided a second time. A large force of armed D.M.P., G Division, and some fifty soldiers, armed to the teeth, wearing trench helmets and fully accounted, drove up in two military motor lorries and, under the protection of the machine guns on the Loop Line Bridge, took pos-

session of the whole block in which Lib-erty Hall is, situated.

The Hotel Workers' Section in Eden Quay was seized, Liberty Cafe was cleared out and the Hall itself was occupied in the regulation manner.

A detective inspector said he wanted to examine certain trade union boxes, but these boxes were locked. The boxes, we may say, are historic relics of early Dublin Trades Unionism, and are, in fact, the property of old-established local unions which have amalgamated with the Transport and General Workers. They contain nothing more dangerous than trade and craft documents of historic in-

The keys were not forthcoming, as the officials in possession of them were not present, and Bill O'Brien, General Treasurer, refused to allow them to be opened in their absence.

By hook or by crook the detectives would have them, and after an hour off went the procession in charge of the boxes.

Later they were opened and examined in the presence of the officials concerned and duly returned.

THE STAFF WERE VERY POLITE. While the second raid was taking place and nobody was permitted to leave or enter, the big staff of clerks went on gaily with their work.

In the middle of the raid the crowd of spectators outside were vastly amused when some of the clerks posted a notice on the windows bearing the inscription: "Join the Police Union."

Inside the building other clerks presented the police with the propagandist leaf-lets of the Police and Prison Officers' Union. But the Dublin bobbies were not having anything—except a strike against the Union.

Under the caption, "Liberty Hall Twice Raided," and immediately following on its account of the raids as if part of the same report, the "Independent" published a message saying that strike literature seized included a pamphlet advocating sabotage, and it was not until Monday that the "Independent" explained that this referred to literature seized in London, not in Liberty Hall.

But—when "The Voice" says it, it will be so. So keep your ear glued to "The Voice."

#### MEATH FARMERS' CAMOUFLAGE. Informers Wanted.

This advertisement appeared in the 'Irish Times" of 20th inst.: £1.000 Reward.

The Executive of the Co. Meath Farmers' Association offers the Re-ward of £1,000 to the first person who gives information that will lead to the conviction of one or more of those persons responsible for the wrecking of the Goods Train on the Great Northern Railway, between Navan and Beauparc, on the morn-

ing of the 15th August, 1919.
By Order of the Executive,
CHAS. McKENNA, Chairman.

This zeal for Law and Order becomes very well the men who intimate they will burn their crops before they submit to meeting with the workers' representatives, and who when their crops are duly burnt, apply for damages against the ratepayers.

These scoundrels can give £1,000 to aid the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Castle—but they will not give

a hving wage.

### "They Want More Boyrill"

Lord Duraven's agent at Adare answered the dairy-hands' demand for increased wages by starting to dispose of the dairy cows. Christy Sheehan, Limerick, victualler, cattle-dealer, cats'meat man, and God knows what, after being put in full possession of the facts, bought eight of the cows.

When it came to shifting the cows to the railway station it was found that none of Lord Dunraven's employees were willing to "box" them, though there were plenty willing to "box" Christy. However, on the following day, Christy induced two of his chums-of the bum-bailiff type—from Limerick, to come out on the quiet—the police were telephoned for, and an imposing procession started for the railway station, headed by Sam Dunno "from Enniskillen," leading a bull, and wondering how he was going to hold the bull, help drive the cows, and slip in Charake's back-way for a pint at the one time. The police valiantly brought up the rear, and "developments are expected." By-the-way. in? Surely, Lord French would oblige his old chum, Dunraven, and it would look far more imposing.

I.C.A. PIPERS' BAND .- Winning numbers of draw, late for publication, will appear next week.

# How to Join the Union.

British High Court's Tips to Intending Members.

Next time the G. men carry boxes off from Liberty Hall they'll capture some of their own documents, to wit, Writs.

Oh, You're There, Are You!

Some time ago certain members of the No. 1 Branch (Dublin) of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union were expelled from membership of the Union in accordance with its Rules.

Some of these expelled members were very patriotic folk who wouldn't touch the British Empire or any of its organs in Ire land with a forty-foot pole.

That is to say, they wouldn't defile themselves by touching it unless when they wanted to have a slap at the Transport

So off these "patriots," went to the British High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, and British Law and

Justice did the rest.

(Copy.)
IN THE HIGH COURT OF Stamps JUSTICE IN IRELAND. CHANCERY DIVISION.-HONOUR-

Friday, the 4th day of July, 1919.

Michael Connolly, Thomas Doyle and Daniel Courtney, And

Union, Thomas Foran,

John O'Neill and Defendants. Joseph Kelly,

Upon Motion this day made unto this Court by Counsel for the Plaintiffs for Judgment on the default of the Defendants in delivering a Defence in this section. And on reading the Writ of Summons issued herein on the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, a sealed copy of Plaintiffs' Statement of Claim having endorsed thereon the Certificate of the Plaintiffs' Solicitors that no Defence has been delivered in this Action the Record Certificate of Proceedings and Notice of this Motion dated the thirteenth day of April one thousand nine hundred and nineteen. And upon hearing what was alattending for the Defendants through their ling you to obey the same. Notice as appears by a copy thereof sealed with the seal of the proper office and initialled by the proper officer THIS COURT DOTH DECLARE that the Plaintiffs and each of them are still members of the said Transport Union AND DOTH ORDER AND ADJUDGE the same accordingly AND THIS COURT DOTH FURTHER ORDER AND ADJUDGE that the said fransport Union and its Officers, Agents and Servants be and the same are hereby restrained from excluding the Plaintiffs or any of them from membership of the said Union or interfering with the enjoyment of

Law and Justice, Moryah.

The case was not defended by the Union. That is to say, the Union did not in any way associate itself with the British-Lawand-Justice principles of the "patriotle" gentlemen hereinafter, as the lawyer blokes say, called the Plaintiffs. So that it's only British Law's little joke that calls the Union and its representatives "the Defendants."

Last week a high and mighty official, tool, instrument or agent of British Law and Justice, solemnly delivered the document printed below at Liberty Hall.

And Liberty Hall rang loud and long with laughter.

Still louder and longer was the laughter when some wits solemnly and with show of gravity posted copies of this writ on the walls of Liberty Hall, and the members were tickled with the heading attached thereto: "How to Join the Union."

### From Our Museum of Curiosities .-- Perpend:

ABLE MR. JUSTICE POWELL. 1918. No. 1080.

Between:-

Plaintiffs Irish Transport and General Workers'

leged by the said Counsel And no person Solicitors were duly served with the said Judgment. the Plaintiffs of all rights and privileges of

a member of the said Union AND THIS COURT DOTH FURTHER ORDER AND ADJUDGE that the said Transport Union and the Defendant John O'Neill the Secretary of the said Union do receive the subscription of the Plaintiffs as members of the said . . . . Transport Union as from the date when said subscriptions or any of them were or was refused to be accepted AND T IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants do pay unto the Plaintiffs their costs incurred in this action when taxed and ascertained. (Signed) J. C. STANLEY TORNEY,

, A.R.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1919.
THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, IRELAND.

CHANCERY DIVISION. If you the within named Thomas Foran, John O'Neill, William O'Brien, CONNOLLY Joseph Kelly, Patrick Stafford, Michael McCarthy, Thomas Kennedy, James J. Hughes, Patrick Farrell, I.T. & G.W.U. John Rogan, James Fox and James Smith neglect to obey this Judgment by the time JUDGMENT.

therein limited, you will be liable to process of execution for the purpose of compel-Dated this 21st August,

/ (Signed) Gore and Grimes, Solicitors, 6 Cavendish Row, Dublin,

That's the writ exactly as it appears in the language of the lawyer guys. We hope that to laugh isn't contempt of

court, for we shouldn't like all who laughed to be sent to keep Peter Ennis company But-"process of execution" sends a

cold shiver down our back, we don't think! And now you know how to join the Union, don't you?

### CUMANNACHT NA H-EIREANN.

On Friday evening, August 15th, Comrade Arthur McManus, Editor of the Glasgow "Socialist," lectured at 42 North Great George's Street, on Mr. Shorty's latest "Plot," and he regretted having to confess that there was no plot -Bolshevik gold not having reached Glasgow as yet. He dealt at length with the situation on the Clyde, and gave us reasons for the failure of the latest "Direct Action" stunt in Great Britain, in connection with which no blame was to be attached to the Shop Stewards' movement, which the lecturpraised.

He instanced a recent Shop Stewards' meeting in London, at while representatives attended from two Admiralty vessels in the port. The vessels were forthwith despatched to foreign waters, Shortly afterwords four other boats' crews appointed shop stewards to alread a further meeting, and the vessels met with a similar fate.

Ho wished every success to the Shop could there not be a tank or two thrown Stewards in Dublin, and congratulated the members of the I.T. and G.W.U. who had inaugurated the movement, 'Craft Unions, he clearly illustrated, were worn out as an instrument of class emancipation. They had built a wall around themselves which their members knocked their heads against every time any real improvement was wanted—as witness the week.)

present fight of the printers.

The lecture provoked many questions and considerable discussion, to which the lecturer effectively replied, and the proceedings concluded with the singing of the "Red Flag."

All-Ireland Socialist Conference.

As a result of an informal Socialist Conference, held in Drogheda during Congress week, new branches of the S.P.I. are to be started in various parts of the country, and already meetings have been arranged to put branches in operation at Naas and Newbridge

We trust that the other are as infected by the land war will fall into liac, and shall be glad to send speakers to any of the centres which decide it start Socialist branches.

We were very pleased with the reports given at the Drogheda Conference upon Socialist propagande in Beltast and Cook, and would be gratified to learn that Limerick, Derry, and Morighan will now fall into line. What about the prospective S.P.I. Branch in Dregheda?

### DUBLIN ACTIVITIES.

Arrangements are being made for ins tensive propaga da work during the coming winter, when lectures will be given each Sunday.

42 North Great George's Street, Dubling (This report was crowded out lasti

## The Land for ALL the People.—Third Article.

# How Belfast Was Stolen.

Neither the space available nor our The Castlereagh Side. immediate purpose allows us to attempt to detail the involved history of the confiscation of Irish soil. How tortuous is the story may be realised very vividly by reading "Stolen Waters" and "The Great Ulster Fraud," the two volumes in which Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., relates the forgeries, frauds, lies, and conspiracies employed by the great Lord Deputy Chichester to steal Lough Neagh and the Bann.

The Stealing of the Waters.
was a fraud that followed upon the actual confiscation of Ulster. The flight of the Earls had smoothed Chichester's path, but he had to deal with a jealous master, whose policy cut across the greedy hopes of his Lord Deputy.

Posterity has too readily accepted Melville's valuation of James I. as "God's silly vassal," and too little credit, or discredit, is given to him for devising and carrying out his plantation policy in Ulster. He was guided by his experience as King of Scotland where experience as King of Scotland, where he was feudal monarch of the lowlands, and the nominal sovereign of the clans of the Highlands.

King James' Apprenticeship.

Towards the lowland lords, his steady policy was to prevent any of the great houses so growing in power and estate as to threaten the supremacy of the Crown. To that end he would have restored episcopacy in the church, with Bishops endowed out of the confiscated land of the Catholic Church and appointed to their Sees by himself. The lords baffled him. With restoration and restitution of Church lands foreshadowed in the appointment of Bishops, they became staunch Presbyterians and deadly

foes of Prelacy.

Towards the Highland clans, the policy of James was to foundalise the clans by destroying the Gaelic system of landholding and social relations. A chief who could command against the King the allegiance of his people at any time and in all causes was a menace to

monarchy.

A Hebridean Plantation,

The first step to overthrow the clan system was directed against an unimportant sept of MacLeods in the remote Isle of Harris; and none of the clans suspected, in the punitive acts of James, the beginnings of a new policy. A minor offence against the King's peace was seized upon as an excuse for outlawing the MacLeods, and their lands were granted by charter to the Company of Gentlemen Adventurers of Fifeshire.

The Gentlemen Adventurers paid handsomely for their charter, which bound them to occupy and civilise the Isle of Harris. The King pocketed their money, but the adventurers were twice repulsed and eventually abandoned the enterprise. In this episody of Scottish history, we have the germ of the Ulster Plantation.

Ireland presented problems with which

James was thoroughly familiar. The realm required the utter destruction of the clan system with its bonds of kindred blood taking precedence, in the clansman's mind, over allegiance to the

In the redistribution of the confis-cated land there would be no great estates granted to one family, lest there might grow up in Ulster great families who would challenge the authority of the Sovereign, as the Douglases, the Boyds, and the Hamiltons had, in Scotland.

Chichester's Theft.

This did not suit Chichester, and brutality with the Irish, and double-dealing with the King enabled him to feather his own nest. Mr. Healy-and there could be none better fitted for the task-attempted to unravel the tangle of Chichester's knavery, but although he has exposed fraud upon fraud, committed, and even acknowledged by Chichester, he despairs of ever fathoming the mess of intrigue and forgery in which "the great Lord Deputy" (J. A. Froude), involved himself.

It is sufficient that a grant of the Castle of Carrickfergus and of the Castle of Belfast enabled Chichester by deliberate forgery and malpractice to assume the possession of all the land between Carrickfergus and Belfast, with the lands of Malone and Falls. To-day, Belfast is paying heavy tribute in ground rents to the Noble Earl of Shaftesbury who has come into possession of Chiches

ter's stolen goods.

A toll in the shape of ground rent is taken annually out of the fruitful First year labours of the shipyard workers and the Fifth year linen workers of the northern city—and Tenth year all because a noble lord, England's classen—and very much lauded—representative, forged new clauses in royal letters and issued fraudulent patents upon the forgeries.

The history of Ireland is a sealed book to the Protestant workingman of the North, but now that landlordism prevents the provision of cheap and sanitary houses on suitable sites on the fringe of the city, the Belfastman would

Such an inquiry should have followed the proposal to enrol the Marquess of Londonderry as a Freeman of the City of Belfast, and had the slightest investigation taken place, the workers of Belfast would have found reason to exclude the Most Noble Marquess as a common resetter of stolen property.

The family has now camouflaged its name as Vane-Tempest-Stewart. The original family name is Stewart, derived from the Royal House of Scotland, on the left side of the bed. Lord Stewart of Ochiltrie in the reign of James I., being seriously impoverished by his own extravagance, applied to his royal cousin for relief and received an Irish peerage and a grant of confiscated lands to support it.

Recently the family held lands in Ireland as follows:—Co. Down, 23,389 acres; Co. Derry, 1,922 acres; Co. Donegal, 1,702 acres; Co. Antrim, 11,560 acres.

Their vast inheritance, the most profitable portion covering the Ards district and part of Belfast, was not won by the strong right arm of the military freebooter. Bastard royalty and countiers' cunning placed this sprig of Stewarts on Irish soil. Since then they have done nought but draw rents.

One outstanding figure has arisen from this brood—the notorious Cut-Throat Castlereagh, who, after ruining, robbing and raping his native country, betraying the Protestant Parliament of Ireland by means which he described as

nefarious, became the tyrant of England.
The Six Acts of repression were devised by him to gag England. The massacre of Peterloo, the centenary of which was celebrated on August 16th, was part of his work. The Holy Alliance of European Monarchs fell to pieces when its inventor cut his throat.

"So Castlereagh has cut his throat! —tlhe worst

Of this is-that his own was not the

first."

County by county, parish by parish, Ireland could provide multitudes of instances of sheer land robbery. An entire nation was deprived of its right of access to the soil. The fact of robbery is clear. The horrible cruelty of the circumstances attending the plunder worsens the case.

The Nation must Resume the Soil.

The partial restoration of some of those whose blood entitles them to share the lost inheritance is no satisfaction of our people's just claim to restoration, reparation, and restitution. The attitude of the Irish people to the earlier invaders in past centuries is a curious study. Those who established themselves were accepted and became part of the commonwealth. They accepted its laws and customs and in time no distinc-

ers; where will be no violent plunder fair figure. safety of his Crown and the peace of his realm required the utter destruction of law of the people's will, and use, for the national weal, such soil as they can fructify.

### HOW CO-OPERATION PAYS.

A Striking Example.

The Co-operative Society at Woking is advertising the advantages of co-operation in a striking way, which shows how the Rochdale Pioneers system of paying a dividend on the amount purchased enables the co-operative member to accumulate a reserve fund of money that is saved as it is spent/...

At Woking the Co-op. pays a dividend of 1s. in the £, and if the dividends are allowed to lie with the Society, interest is paid at the rate of 5 per cent. The Society puts it thus in tabular form :-

Co-operative System-Dividend Left In. Average weekly purchases, 40s. First year

First year (Dividend on £104 purchased and interest at

the rate of 5 per cent.) Fifth year ... £28 19 6 • • • Tenth year

In contrast they set out the result of dealing with the good old family grocer who in the days before the paper shortage, presented a calendar to his faithful supporters.

Old System. Average weekly purchases, 40s. ... 1 calendar. 5 calendars. . . .

enth year ... 10 calendars.

Net result of 10 years' trading:—
The Co-operative System—the member having left his dividend with the society,

266 1s. 0d.
The other System The customer having saved the calendars: 9 out of date and one new calendar. Strange it may seem the origin of several of the North of Ireland societies was the refusal of the local grocers to

## SLOW MURDER.

## Parish Priest's Exposure.

(As passed by Censor.)

The following letter from a Parish Priest appeared in the "Irish Times" being finally determined Ireland allows and "Independent" on Aug. 20. It is a his young life to be stunted and crushed startling revelation of the narrow lines and ruined.

There are two other children whose which workers are compelled to live.

Sir-Kindly allow me space to show d its how a Co. Louth working man and his The family manage to live. The family consists of husband, wife, and three children, the eldest of whom is 15 years of age. The weekly wages of the husband is 30s. and dinner six days out of seven. The following budget will prove of interest:

Weekly Expendit	ure.	.C	ون	ď
Rent of cottage and gar Bag of coal  Bread  \$\frac{1}{2}\$ stone of flour  \$\frac{1}{4}\text{lb.}\$ tea  New milk (quart daily)  Buttermilk  \$\frac{1}{4}\text{lb.}\$ margarine  \$\frac{1}{4}\text{lb.}\$ steak  Dripping (11b.)  To insurance society		©0000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 5 5 0 1 2 3 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 35 \\ 39 \\ 4 \\ 56 \\ 23 \\ 11 \\ 20 \\ \end{array}$
Total expenditure		£i	3	5 <del>1</del>

 $0 6 6\frac{1}{2}$ 

... 0 5 0

Not halance The taste of butter, jam, marmalade, ggs or bacon is unknown to this family. The husband—a total abstainer—received a suit of cast-off clothes from his employer—the only clothing he got for two years. The wife, a most edifying women, happened to be similarly fortunate, as she served in good situations in her maiden days. The only clothing purchased for the three children is boots, and the whole year round a weekly payment of 5s, must be made to the shoemaker, leaving only 1s. 61d. for incidental expenses.

Balance of wages

Boots, etc.

The industrious wife converts some of her own clothing, as well as some of her husband's, into ackets and other articles of clothing for her children of both sexes.

A Substantial Meal is Never Placed on the Table.

It is the usual ten and dry bread, or bread moistened with some of the 41b. of margarine or 11b. of dripping that is served up to the family. The potato garden is small and the produce is quickly consumed. This is a Co. Louth family, and I testify that these statements are true and them. The potato ments are true, as their

laws and customs and in time no distinctions were made.

From that quality of neighbourliness we may infer that, whatever act of justice the revolutionary people of Ireland may demand of those who are now land-owners there will be no violent plunder. If the husband received full board

The Soale of Needs.

Rowntree in his book, "The Human Needs of Labour," tells us that English, European and American scientists are agreed upon the following table of relations between the amount of food required by men and women and children:

A woman requires eight-tenths the food of a man.

age requires eight-tenths the food of a man.

A child ten to thirteen years of age requires six-tentlis the food of a man. A child six to nine years of age re-

quires five-tentlis the food of a man. A child two to five years of age requires four-tenths the food of a man.

A child under two years of age requires three-tenths the food of a man. Let us apply that scale to the Co. Louth example of a farm labourer, taking the Wages Board figure as the standard for the man:

Man's board (sèven days) 0 11 Wife's do. ... 0 9 Youngest child

Thirty-eight Shillings and Threepence for food alone-according to the Wages Board scale, and this family can spend on food, only 15s. 91d., or, throwing in the Wage Board Allowance for the husabnd's six dinners, 21s. 41d.

#### THIS FAMILY ENJOYS ONLY A FRACTION MORE THAN HALF THE FOOD THAT THE WACES BOARD SAYS IS NECESSARY.

There is a husband engaged in hard manual labour in the open air.

There is a wife, the domestic serf of the modern wage-slave, cooking, washing, mending and making for husband and children—for, no doubt, like far too many women of the working class her last thought will be for herself.

There is a boy of fifteen who ought to be at school preparing for the battle of

do well to examine the titles by which give the usual calendar. The co-operthe lords of the soil deny him his human ators can't be bribed back again, even adolescent body should be growing, dering dens.

This tip should be sufficient.

ages are not specified by the Revd. writer. But one can imagine them singing with pathetic meaning, the song of the Socialist Sunday Schools:

"Good folks all, a word with you What a world to bring us to!"

Is it any wonder that the White Scourge decimates the country and that the faint waft of trench fever that visited us last year slew its thousands of ill-nourished and badly-clothed victims?

The Murderers.

Realising the ceaseless struggle waged by the million and a half Irish people who are living on wages, we see in a new perspective the meanness of the Sweetman class and that culpable criminality of the De Vere's, Austin's and Mackenna's who organise the canting well fed classes to crush down into deeper Hells of misery the labouring class of Ireland.

Sweetman—who flees from the issue as it has presented itself in Meath—will plead "England"—but it is not "England" that is hoarding the millions of money in "Trish" banks—it is not "England" that kept—as he admits he did two hundred of them—thousands of acres of food producing soil, the property of the Irish nation, lying bare of all but

England, it is true, blocks the way; the Irish people would have made short shrift of the land grabbing dogsin-the-manger who are starving and stunting Ireland's manhood and womanhood, and blighting with the shadow of poverty the flowering life of Irish childhood.

What an ungrateful cur is Sweetman

to blame England!

We will not readily forgive her-nor will we forget those whose accomplice she has been.

Murder must cease. The long-drawn out murder of wage-slavery, the murder committed by the elegant, the cultured, the pious, every time they endorse a dividend warrant or draw a cheque for money they have not earned in the sweat of their brow.

.The murder of souls must cease. No more shall multitudes of souls be ruined because the mere struggle to feed the body absorbs their life, blinds the eyes of the spirit, and finally degrades their Divine Humanity below the beasts.

### UNION SCABBERY BEATEN.

Sunday Sweating.

The International Union of Tailors report the result of their conference with Messrs. Arnott and Co. (Dublin), Ltd., under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. It will be remembered that in the dis-

pute that occurred some time ago the Amalgamated Society of Tailors arranged to send their members to work under police protection to prevent picketting.

P.P.

The rump of Dublin Trades Council distinguished itself also by publishing at break-neck speed a resolution denouncing the International Union, and asserting that it was not recognised by the Trades Council. Of course the boot A boy fourteen to sixteen years of is affiliated to the Irish Labour Party ge requires eight-tenths the food of and Trade Union Congress, and which man. is also in negotiation with the other Irish Tailoring Union with a view to combination, does not recognise the Trades Council.

The agreement covers milliners, dressmakers and others engaged in garment making in Messrs Arnotts, and gives girls 21 years of age and over a minimum wage of 30s. a week.
Girls between 18 and 21 are to have

25s. a week, this representing advances of from 10s. to 14s. weekly. Apprentices will receive substantial increases.

All will be entitled to 14 days holiday each year on full pay, and time and a half for overtime

The hours are reduced from 50 to 44 hours a week.

A LEEDS CUSTOM.

We hope the Union will shortly give attention to an evil that has got a footing in two factories near the Lifley. Sunday work by sweating sub-contractors is in progress, and if it is allowed to continue may spread.

It is of course assumed by the public when a tailoring workshop is seen to be in full blast on a Sunday that the workers and employers are Jews who have duly observed the Sabbath on the previous day.

In one of the cases under notice the head of the firm is a son of the first president of the Dublin Fabian Society, and has associated with him a prominent Volunteer. The work is carried on seven days a week.

sub-contractors are The hogging work, and the other employees are likely to be crowded out. The state be at school preparing for the battle of of the labour market in the trade affords life and throwing into play and study no excuse for the introduction of the

## Transport Union Notes.

DUBLIN DOINGS.

The recent application served in respect of our members engaged by the stevedores, formed the subject of a conference at the Shipping Association last week-end, and the matter was adjourned until a day this week, when a further conference will take place.

Seeing that the Shipping Association has taken up this question, this clearly establishes a new departure in negotiations in connection with this aspect of port workers' demands for increased

It has furthermore been intimated to us that in future all questions affecting working conditions in the Dublin Docks will be dealt with through the medium

of the Shipping Association.

Lest, however, there might be the symptoms of restiveness amongst the men interested in the present wage movement, owing to the apparent delay in coming to a settlement, it may be just as well to state for the intermation of all concerned that a definite promise has been made to the Union that whatever settlement is ultimately reached, the advances shall be paid retrospectively.
Wine, Red Wine.

A settlement has been come to in the case of the wine porters, on whose behalf a claim was made for improvements in both their wages and working condi-

This section numbers approximately six hundred members, and at one time the situation had assumed all the proportions of a strike. The difficulty, how-ever, was subsequently got over, and the tions of a strike. accepted terms of settlement provide for an all-round advance in wages, substantially increased overtime rates and one week's holidys annually.

The advances in the wages date retrospective to the first pay-day following service of the demands.

Mail Vanmen.

At the Ministry of I abour last week the case of the mail yardmen employed by Messrs. John Wallis, carriers, was before Professor Bailie, in conjunction with the case of the carters engaged by the same firm at Cork, Passage West, Queenstown, Waterford, and Limerick. The arbitrator's award will be promul-

gated in due course.

Coal Workers.

Acting on the instructions issued by the Coal Committee of No. 1 Branch, we have communicated with the Coal Merchants' Association, asking that body to make immediate arrangements to meet Union representatives in conference for the purpose of discussing the whole coal case de novo.
Dope Them!

We have stopped the men in Wells, druggists, O'Connell Street, because of the firm's studied discourtesy towards us in not even acknowledging our repeated applications for the establishment of the ourrent druggists' rates for their emmarried men. Some strikers refused

Mineral Water Employees.

annual holidays for the very first time in history. Although the month selected by the employers is actually beyond the holidaying period, the fault is the men's by not tackling the question considerably earlier in the year.

However, the operatives must now grin and hear the circumstances, but next year let them take things by the forelock, and see that they get their vacation when the "Clerk of the Weather" has onlis best behaviour. Thiggin Thu. Bosthoon Boss.

. The strike in the Greenmount Oil Co. is still in progress. All the circumstances of the dispute were laid before the G.P., and the action, of the employees was thoroughly endorsed by the Union.

The present dispute is not one of wages, but one that has arisen out of the continuous and persistent pimping and bullying by a foreman, whose domineering attitude and methods the men

very properly resented. Wages, even when bad, become tolerable by comparison with the aggressive tactics of a boss, who, as a rule is merely a tool, but "dressed in a little brief

authority.' Printers' Section.

The members of the Printing Section on the newspaper staffs have decided to accept one week's holidays, on condition that whenever necessary substitute labour will be temporarily employed in place of those on leave. Carters.

The men on earnings in the service of the Dublin carriers have had their case discussed at a conference, held last week at the Offices of the Master Carriers Association.

Histrionic Art. Liberty Hall Players will open their season on Sunday next, August 31st, at the Carnegie Library, Swords, with a three-act Trish Comedy.

Reinforcements,

Trim grocers and drapers' assistants have at last joined up. Kelly's immediate counter-offensive against the new gent. is ignored. Ware the Reds, Mr. Henderson must bear responsibility Typewriter & Duplicating Line, section will have serious results-for masters!

Stud Farms (Official.

H. O. requires from branch secretaries who have members employed on stud farms full information of wages, hours and conditions at present in force, and, if possible, pre-war rates and conditions. Send these details in immediately. Aerodromes.

The demand on the Air Ministry for the 12½ per cent. bonus to men working in Dublin district will be heard by the Court of Arbitration on Friday, 29th August, at 3 p.m., at the Ministry of Labour Offices, Lord Edward street,

Fermoy, The Ministry of Labour are slow in fixing a date for hearing the claims of the building trade labourers, who recently returned to work pending arbitraion on their demand.

Dalkey. -The claim of the U.D. Council men for the same rates as paid in Kingstown was re-heard by Prof. Baillie, and the award issued gives full demands to the men. Listowel.

Full demands have been gained by sawyers at Foley's and McKenna's yards.

Limerick City.

All disputes are settled; what a re-

Waterford.

Chapman's vandrivers have secured 42s. 6d. per week, and carters 40s. representing increases of from . to 10s. Farriers get increase of 7s. 6d. per week. Thurles.

Strike at Brights and Co. ended with reinstalement of Ryan at Union rates with back pay from June 1st.

Strokestown. Dispute with Col. Pakenham Mahon amicably settled.

Tullamerə. Full demands secured from Master Tailors also got inreases. Bakers.

Kilrush. Employees at Ryan and Sons won out their demands-36s. per week of 54 hours; time and a-quarter overtime; double time Sundays. Adare.

Labourers at re-building of eigarette factory have been advanced to 38s. 6d. per week. Engine driver at Black Abbey Creamery receives 10s. increase.

### A POPULAR STRIKE.

23rd August, 1919.

The strike is going strong. A special strike pay, and others returned strike pay to the special fund. One employer, In October of this year the men in the whose man was one or two days on and file of the workers are with the mineral water industry will get their strike in the beginning, and who settled leaders in the matter of smashing this annual holidays for the rows first time in the difference, gave £5 to special fund.

It is rumoured that the police are to be reported for not doing their duty. Doing their duty means battering workens. But the police are learning, and will act impartially.

The discharged soldiers' federation gave a grant to strike fund. Many school-teachers and the public of all classes are subscribing.

T. NAGLE.

Newcastle West.

Mineral water hands received an increase of 5s. weekly, bringing wages of girls to 23/- and men 36/- to 41/-. Bootmakers received increase of 333 on piece-work rates, making a total increase of 150 per cent. since they joined the I.T. and G.W. Union Mr. Maurice Roche, C.P.S., was quite willing to meet organiser O'Brien and settle the case of his employee, Mackessy, when faced with a stoppage on his farm and a refusal of his milk by the local creamery hands. Such is the way in which the Neweastle West proletariat deal with employ ers who refuse to deal with representatives of the Union. Kilmeedy, Feenagh, Castlemahon farm labourers received a bonus of £4 for men and £2 for women, after a strike lasting 6 hours. Bonus has been paid to the secretaries of the branches by the farmers. It amounts to several hundred pounds sterling. Peace reigns at last in Templeglantine, since the recent visit of the long-looked-for "responsible official," and the farmers Curtin had to pay up.

Shaughnessy's men are considering what action they will take in order to have the Secretary of Newcastle West Branch reinstated in his position in the Saw Mills They are also looking forward to a big increase in their wages, as a result of the Industrial Council now sitting.

Arthur Henderson, who was a member of the British Cabinet which slew James Connolly, is Labour candidate Widnes.

An application has been made to Irish Labour men to take part in his election campaign—all expenses paid. There have been no takers. On the constitu-

Jottings from Ulster.

**Curselves.** The Belfast Branch of the I.T. and G.W.U. has been working at high pressure during the past fortnight New sections have been organised; Meath cattle attended to; demands formulated for the Dockers' Section; while already

20s. to 28s, per week increases have been

won for the three weeks old Drover

Section.

The sympathetic strike of this section, in the interests of their comrades in Meath, and its successful termination, has had a good effect in proving the value of unity. A very hearty vote of thanks was pased to the men in Messrs. Robsons, and the members of the Butchers' Society at a meeting held during the week of the Drovers Section.

The Return Journey. They say "the animals went in two by two to the ark." As regards the Meath cattle, they went back in threes and fours en route for the station, and Messrs. O'Reilly' and Houston acted as tally-clerks, their duty being to see that all the stock was returned, a kindly action which we feel sure the Meath farmers will appreciate. O'Reilly came and saw and conquered, and the best wishes of the Belfast drovers go with him.

Audacity. The Association of Blacklegs, known as the Ulster Workers' Union, have been handing their literature to some of cur up-town members. The following extract should interest the orthodox Trade Union official:—"Workers who are dissatisfied with the Society to which they belong are appealed to to join this Society." Another blood-curdling leaflet handed in is headed "Bolshevism, Sinn Fein and The Irish Transport Union."
Printed by Humphrey and Armour,
Dublin, it contains a lot of the wellknown piffle about the £50,000,000 of Bolshevist gold, which can be had for the asking, but for which unfortunately one doesn't know whom to ask. We con't mind these statements; we only want the workers to understand that the people who circulate them look with kindly eye on the Blackleg, as was proved during the Caledon strike, and

That the Secretary was appointed at a handsome salary before there was a member on the books.

Wo don't suggest the salary is derived from a Bolshevist source, but are inclined to think it is some of the bloodmoney of the profiteers made during the war, and now being used as Trade Union

The Yellow Yewnion,

At the last conference between the representatives of the Textile Federation the place of other societies. In the case and the Masters' Association, the Secretary of this Ulster Workers' Union appeared, by invitation, from the em-ployers. The Trade Unionists present vigorously objected to his being present, and for an hour business was suspended. Eventually a conference was held, and a majority decided that Mr. Turkington might remain, but that it was to be his final ampearance. hope this will be carried out as the rank Employers' Union.

### ITEMS.

We understand Sir Edward Carson arrives next week, his object being to resuscitate the Unionist Clubs and seek recruits for the last ditch of pre-war days. To further this object the usual campaign will be commenced, with the addition of Unionist reconstruction to

the programme.

The Volunteer of pre-war days, who went to France and who returned to find there is no work for him, or when he gets his old job back he is offered the pre-war wage, will ask a few more questions before he shoulders a rifle at Sir Edward's bidding again.

The employees of the Belfast Co-operative Society are considering the reply received to their demand for an increase in

pathy. The latter action has been much appreciated, and has had a good effect in hastening the increase looked for, and

The clerks in Messrs. Lyle and Kinahans, mineral water manufacturers, receiving no reply to their application for an increase, delivered an ultimatum, with good results.

The ore miners at Parkmore have resumed work. Big victory for men.

### BACHELOR'S WALK FOR EVERY THING

in the

### Towards the O.B.U.

22nd August, 1919. To the Editor, "Voice of Labour."

Dear Sir, Thanks for answer to my query. I took it for granted that you had adopted as your own the item from the Leix paper. The meaning of the second part of the other quotation was not altogether clear; but I understood it to be that a person had joined the Transport Workers instead of joining his own trade society, the latter, because he had ignored them, refusing to recognise him as a trade unionist, and that the transport workers were backing him up in his action, even to the extent of threatening trouble in the matter.

I hold with you about the need of one big union, and that it must not be a trades union, but a union of all workers. That is why I wrote. As it appears to me, the success of the Labour Party or O.B.U. is endangered by its relationship to the trades unions, being, as it stands, practically founded on them. The inference to be drawn from this is that the O.B.U. feels it could not stand alone. In this respect it is like the Parliamentary Party and U.I.L. and the Unionist Party, propped up respectively by the Hibernian divisions and Orange lodges. In England, a trades unionist may be a Liberal, Tory, or Labour Party man; in Ireland, the assumption seems to be that he must support the Labour Party. By his doing so, through the medium of delegates who are supposed to speak for him, a good showing in numbers may be made for a while; but the ultimate result of following that course can only be confusion and waste of time. Sinh Fein did not make that mistake; it stood on an independent foundation from the outset, though less than a score of persons responded to the first invitation to join the National Council. From that small beginning it developed to considerable size before 1916, and did not do better for the same reason that the S.P.I., which began operations about the same time, is doing so badly -- the lack of unfailing effort to make the country understand it. Easter Week did not do that.

To my thinking, the one hig union will the more quickly reach its goal by being free and independent, untrammelled by any connection with trade unions, and interfering with none. It should admit to mombership all Irish workers, whether tradesmen or not (as it is doing), and steer clear of usurping of tradesmen, it ought not to dream of it; in the case of unskilled workers, toleration for rival organisations would seem to be the wisest policy. If there is not sufficient merit in the idea of O.B.U. to compel the support of the individual workers, there ought to be no compulsion of societies to bolster it up.

To my mind there-seems to be something incongruous in the Labour Party and Trades Union Congress sitting and acting together as one body. The latter, as its name implies, is intended for trides unionists only. Running in double harness causes friction, as the results of the ballots often show.

I believe that trade unionism is not an inefficient instrument to cope with the present-day needs of the workers; but I don't agree with the madmen who would scrap it until they have provided a more effective, smooth-working weapon to take its place-men who are bounding over the ground and vainly persuading themselves that the crowd is close up behind-the ignorant crowd, that has never seen the road before, and has not the same clear view of what is in front of it. The crowd resents coercion from its own leaders as well as from othersbecause it does not understand. grown man will take the distasteful medicine, because he knows it will do him good; the juvenile, unless kept Newry.—Builders labourers struck under proper restraint, will kick and work here. Masons came out in sym- fling about his arms, and perhaps injure the doctor, whose only desire is to improve the patient's condition. What is wanted is a body brought to a state of fitness, not for dictation, but for direc-

The above for the most part represent to be nothing more than opinions .-Yours failtfully, A WORKER.

The Dublin Printers.

After a long and hard fight the members of the Dublin Typographical Provident Society have again come out victorious. They are bonny and frequent fighters theso Dublin printers, and they have a fine senso of the principles of militant trade unionism. This last fight of theirs was less a fight for wages than a fight in defence of their organisation and the rights of their members. In the course of the fight they displayed a spirit of sacrifice which we should like to see manifested in every Labour fight in every part of Ireland. Now that they have not. only held the ground they had won but also added considerably to their cash income, they are to be commended for that fine fighting spirit which always brings victory in ite

THE LAND WAR IS WON. (From Front Page.)

MILITARY DISPLAY AT KIL-

KILMESSAN.
Last week-end Joseph MacDonnell made a tour of the strike area and addressed meetings at Donore, Duleek Skryne, Drumree and Kilmessan. From Donore to Dunleek he was fav-

oured with an armed escort of six police on cycles. The announcement of a meeting at 10 p.m. had evidently perturbed the official mind.

On Sunday Kilmessan was invested by a force of fifty men of the Army Cycle Corps, accompanied by reinforcements of the R.I.C. After the meeting the forces were withdrawn.

Kilmessan branch has directed the attention of the D.C. and Co. Council to the insanitary state of the temporary barracks of the Constabulary in the vil-

ent men over 18 years are to receive £7 bonus, to be paid on September 20th, or half of same on any date before this.

Casual workers to receive £3 per week for two weeks permanent, and 5s. per day for four weeks after, to commence from 17th August or on whatever date before that that harvesting begins. Threshing bonus, 2s. 6d.

No non-Union men to be employed. No imported men to be employed while local men are available.

Boys under 18 years to receive a bonus

A working day of ten hours. Helping allowed only at rick-making

and threshing.

Permanent workers leaving their employment during the harvest period without reason to be reported to the local committee.

Around the Rock of Cashel.

In Co. Tipperary, the farmers of South Riding met the I.T. and G.W.U. delegates, and after bargaining agreed to concede 19s. indoor and 35s. a week outdoor with a mine-hour day. strikes around Cashel have had not the prominence given to those of Meath and Kildare, but they were fought by the same brilliant methods under the capable leadership of Eamonn Hayes. Winning in Leix.

From Maryboro' comes a telegram "Winning in Queen's County-Heron." O.B.U. the Winner.

cattle trade from the field to the dock, and the injury intended to the recently do not wish to inveigh against the built ten years ago would depend, in a organised field labourers became the confarmers or even the graziers, as a single free market, not by the wages paid to cern of all, in every other branch of the class in the community, but we tell them the builders of that house, but by the industry.

The Drovers. The first call was made up the Dublin Cattle Drovers Section of No. 3 Branch. Without a thought of their Branch. own immediate interest and without dictation from head office the men responded splendidly.

The "Cow-puncher," Delegate O'Reilly took control of the cattle market, and indefatigably wrought night and day to blockade the scab cattle, and did so with tremendous success. Belfast drovers join with Meath, Kildare and Belfast Tipperary in praising his victorious lab-

The dockers in Dublin made it impossible for the Graziers to ship their cattle there, and the branches of the National Union of Dock Labourers in Drogheda and Dublin rose above all petty differences, and in the true spuit of solidarity made common cause with Booklet Free. their fellows, and barred these outlets; to all tainted goods.

Railwaymen's Decisive Aid.
The men of the N.U.R. were only with

N.U.D.L. Helps.

difficulty dissuaded from refusing to handle certain goods which it was sound policy to send travelling from port to Had the call for a down tools policy been made they would have responded to a man.

The Kildare N.U.R. in face of the provocation of the Navan affair kept un-waveringly to the main issue, and their resolution, which was adopted also by the Kilmessan branch (Co. Meath), was a powerful factor in brining about a settlement. The prospect of a railway strike, wakened up some of the sleeping Government departments, and brought the D.A.T.I. into the field.

"The North Held On."
In Dublin and Belfast the Journeymen Butchers' Unions joined in the general refusal to handle the "unsound" meat from the strike areas. The Union of Hearts has received a great impetus from the genuine unity of purpose displayed by the workers of North and South.

Film on Show Here.

HEAD OFFICE 2St. Andrew St, Dublin.

Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Irish Labour Press," and refreshes and guards against the Union of Printed for the "Iris

'Twould have been an ample reward for their efforts if the men of Belfast could have heard the cheers, heart-felt and

on record our appreciation of the action of our splendid comrades in Belfast, Dublin, and Drogheda in holding up tainted cattle from this county; and we promise them that when the time comes and our assistance is needed, we shall not fail to further exemplify our adherence to the motto they have so manfully upheld, viz., 'An injury to one is the concern of

tention of the D.C. and Co. Council to the insanitary state of the temporary barracks of the Constabulary in the village.

BIG BONUS AT KILMACTHOMAS. After last year's big fight in the South, the farmers are taking the more excellent way, and meeting the workers in conference. At Newtown the following arrangement was made:

(1) Permanent men to receive a bonus of £7.

(2) Casuals 10s per day while cutting the more excel was and Tom Farran spared no sacrifice to make victory certain.

(1) Permanent men to recomplete the constant of £7.

(2) Casuals, 10s. per day while cutting corn; 6s. per day while handling corn afterwards. The day to be a 10-hour day.

(3) Men hired for threshing purposes, 2s. 6d. per day.

(4) Liberty Hall. A split had been promised them, and in due time a split took place according to programme.

Even although completely equipped with a new "Toiler," the split proved a miserable fiasco. Not even the expensive services of Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., could give it power to rupture the growing (bleved in the class" rank and genuine "blowed in the glass" rank and file solidarity of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Not Yet Finality.

The rural difficulties are not yet completely surmounted. Here and there small strikes are proceeding, but they are being swiftly brought to triumphant conclusions.

Elsewhere, the hitherto unorganised are clamouring for admission to the Union that wins, and new demands are being formulated in several areas.

Meantime we commend to the growing number of farmers who find it necessary to buy the "Voice" the following etxract from the leading article in the Westmeath Independent" of last Satur-

day':
'The farmer will have to consider his position and remember the land has a reother demand on it than to minister to his exclusive interests. It is a theme which we would commend to the attention of the Farmers' Unions.

If not, the time is not immeasurably distant when the land may be taken from him as it was taken from the landlords, and submitted to the control of nationalisation to be operated not for one interest but for the benefit of the entire community,

The threat may look overdrawn at the The victory that adorns the Transport banner is a signal proof of the fighting value of the One Big Union. The formers of that set the agrarian matching in the field to the dead such reveal to the owners in 1879 when the land reformers of that set the agrarian matching in the field to the dead such reveal times are the field to the dead such reveal times and the same that the field to the dead such reveal times the field to the dead such reveal times to the same to the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the fighting to the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the fighting to the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the fighting to the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the fighting to the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the fighting to the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the fighting to the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the land restriction is a signal proof of the owners in 1879 when the duced such revolutionary results. they are very short-sighted in fighting the labourers instead of looking around for a system of land operation in which both could work in mutual friendship and good will for the joint benefit.

"They will find many such systems by a more intimate application of the principles of agricultural co-operation. The farmer and the labourer can and should work hand in hand, but the farmer must shed the arrogance in which he is for the present inclined to envelop himself and his own immediate interests.'

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Wages and Prices.

men's resolution is but a faint expression of the genuine gratiude they feel is owing to their fellows:—

"That twe, the delegates of the Meath branches of the I.T. & G.W.U. in conference assembled, hereby put on record our appreciation of the action of our sulendial wages. Even labour leaders are guilty. But the most persistent preacher of this fallacious doctrine is Mr. Geo. Russell in the "Homestead," and from him it is least excusable. For he specialises in agricultural accommiss agricultural economics.

There is some excuse for asserting that the market price of a manufactured article, of which the cost of raw material is but a small fraction of the manufacturer's expenses, rises and falls according to the wages cost of the finished article. But test the question by reference to the things that enter largely into the workman's family budget, especially those commodities which Ireland and her agricultural population is most concerned with, e.g., beef, butter,

oats, potatoes.
Will Mr. Russell say that a rise of 10s. a week to the Irish farm labourer will have any effect upon the price of beef in the English market Or that the Irish farmer with oats or barley for sale fixes the price according to the wages paid to the labourers who have sown, reaped, and threshed the grain? This is so clearly not the case that one of the arguments used to deny the labourers claim for a living wage is that the Irish farmer as producer of food has no control over the selling price of his commodity. ity, that he cannot add the increased wages to the price of the finished article as a manufacturer of boots or motor cars can. (In the long run the "laws" that regulate prices of agricultural produce are the same "laws" that operate in respect of manufactured articles).

It is admitted then that the wage of the Trick form Inhourant does not directly the same the product of the trick form Inhourant does not directly the same the product of the trick form Inhourant does not directly the same that the same th

the Irish farm labourer does not directly affect the wholesale price in Dublin or Cork of beef, bacon, wheat, oats, butter and other foodstuffs. But it may be urged between the wholesale price and the retail price come all the distributive expenses, and these are undoubtedly affected by a rise or fall in the pay of distributive workers, and in so far as food stuffs are manufactured or "doctored" the wages cost of such manufacturing or doctoring influences the price that the

consumer pays.

That is true temporarily pending the transfer of capital from the less profitable to the more profitable industries

referred to in last week's issue.

But the workers spend the greater part of their income in food, mainly in food that has undergone a minimum of manufacture and handling, such as potatoes, flour, oatmeal, beef, bacon, cabbage turnips etc., etc. (Two workers' budgets have been printed in the "Independent" this week, one of a farm

labourer one of a prison warder.

In both cases the cost of food disposes of more than two-thirds of the weekly expenditure).

Nor is the rent of a workman's house determined by the wage cost of produc-We tion of his house. The rent of a house built ten years ago would depend, in a supply of houses in relation to the demand.

It follows then that so far as the workers' expenditure on food and house rent is concerned, which comprises the greater part of his weekly budget, a rise in the rate of wages does not entail higher prices in the things which he and his family are chiefly interested.

(It is known to everyone that prices rose long before wages took an upward

It is the duty of the workers to press for higher and higher wages—real wages not merely money wages. And if the farmer or manufacturer or merchant cannot pay rent and interest or land purchase annuities out of the surplus which comes into his hands as gross profit, the farmer, manufacturer, and merchant must refuse to pay rent, interest, and purchase annuities? The remedy is clearly seen if we look straight before us.

The farmer and manufacturer as workers can easily come to terms with their fellow-workers; it is as allies with the interest rent and profit mongers, and as participants in the robbery that rent interest and profits connote that the wage-earners and their employers are at war.

In this connection the latest war savings advertisement its illuminating:
"Half a guinea. You risk nothing to get it. You don't have to work for it.

You have only to wait for it. Invest your money in 15s. 6d. Savings Certificates and you will get half a guinea profit, etc."

When the Irish workers see through this form of robbery; when they realise that modern commercial prosperity is based upon the phrases "you don't have to work for it—you have only to wait for it"—they will be more than half-way to-

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