

IRISH OPINION

The VOICE OF LABOUR

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Irish Republic Friendly to Soviet

SAYS DE VALERA.

Only One Enemy, England No Social Alliance' Exists with Russia. Menaces Accusers to Prove Dublin Got German or Bolshevik Gold. Feiners and Socialists in America.

"The Voice" for June 21 we printed such of Dr. Pat MacCartan's letter to the Russian Ambassador in America as showed the Irish people's sympathy for the struggling Workers' Republic of Russia. The British censor in Ireland would not let it. Since then De Valera has gone to America, and the great Socialist daily has been giving him front page space and editorial notice in its columns. Unfortunately we have not space enough to give even a fraction of what the "Call" says about Ireland, and indeed we could fill a whole number of "The Voice" with extracts on Ireland from our Continental and American exchanges. De Valera's interview with "The Call," printed below, is but typical of what is happening every day in the American press. We add a paragraph contributed by Ed. Gammons, publicity manager of the Tom Mooney Committee, to the "Oakland World" of July 25 on an incident at a recent convention of the Sons of Irish Freedom. And our friend, Louis Lochner, one of the editors of the "National Labour News Service," writes:—"You will be interested to know that the Irish Sinn Féinners have practically annexed man Thomas, the editor of the World To-morrow, who is a member of the Congregational minister, who is regarded because he could be of more service in the Radical movement. Dr. Mooney is giving the Sinn Féin crowd a night of light and sound, and I am amazed at meetings to note how well they take to it. He is the connecting link between the Socialists and the Sinn Féiners."

and the Soviet Republic. The "Call" article of July 13 reads:—"The specific relationship—or, perhaps, lack of specific relationship—between the Irish republic and the Soviet Government of Russia was made clear by De Valera during an interview with the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. He said that a 'special alliance' between the two Governments exists, the President added, and nothing which may have passed between official representatives of the two nations can be construed as indicating such an alliance, he added. The republicans, however, he continued, far from regarding the Bolsheviks as their enemies, and he implied that the Irish people have been drawn into a pathetic attitude toward the Bolsheviks, largely because they believe in Socialism to have been the victim of the same type of propaganda that has been directed against Irish national-

his statement of position grew out of a question from a reporter concerning whether Patrick McCartan, the 'boy' of the Irish government to the United States, had sent to Ludwig C. A. Martens. The reporter gave it as his opinion that the letter had been taken generally as an endorsement of the Soviets by the Irish government, and asked the President if he thought it might be construed as such.

De Valera was silent a moment. He then dictated a statement, to which he afterwards made several amendments and corrections. Finally, he called one of his assistants and had her type the statement, and when this was done it was as follows:

Russia Not Ireland's Foe.
"I have not seen the letter, but I am perfectly certain that any construction based upon it which would imply that there is any special alliance between the Irish government and the Soviet Government is incorrect. We do not presume to pass judgment on the Russian situation. We haven't the materials necessary to form any just judgment. Remembering the type of propaganda employed against ourselves and knowing how despicably vile it was we have little faculty in recognising obvious evidence of the same propaganda being employed against the Bolsheviks. We do not want to make enemies of our people. We need the good will of our peoples. We have now, as before,

no enemy but one—the one enemy we have had all through the recent war, the one enemy we have had through seven centuries—the power that denies us our just liberties—England. In coming here I have one aim and one purpose, and it is, to try to secure for the government set up by the Irish people the international recognition which is its due and is Ireland's just right.

"I am sure once they realise what the issue is that the American people will never be guilty of the monstrous injustice of pledging America to assist Great Britain in retaining possession of her ill-gotten goods.

"England should be asked to prove her title 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 Bolsheviks they're going to be disappointed."

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

"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 double, and call on those who make the charges to substantiate them. Though no proofs have been forthcoming the charges continue. My plans were known only to my Cabinet and to one or two others, and they were neither Russians 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 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 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 is no doubt they will be prepared to employ equally large sums to misrepresent Ireland. Though I am well aware of the skill with which England does its work, by insinuation, implication and suggestion, and all other artifices known to the psychologists, I believe they will fail with the intelligent and fair-minded public."

IRISH-AMERICAN CLERGY BACK BOLSHEVIKI.

The "Oakland World" of July 25 says:—"The Irish Convention was held in the Knights of Columbus Auditorium on Golden Gate avenue on Sunday, July 13. There were the politicians and the workmen lined up against each other. One of the workmen criticized the handling of the recent Irish Freedom Fund. Andy Gallagher jumped up. 'This is a struggle between our clergy and the Bolsheviks,' he shouted. Immediately fifty Irish young boys raced for Andy. The leader got a wallop at him. Andy's bodyguard surrounded him and a subordinate ran for the phone to call for police protection. Uproar for fifteen minutes. Father Tarrant of Oakland shouted that the young Irish workmen were true,

The Land War Is Won.

Settlements in Tipperary, North Kildare, South Kildare, 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 Land War (1919 campaign) is won. 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.

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 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.

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. & G.W.U. fixed up a settlement 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.

CO. KILDARE AGREEMENT.
(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 age:—Celbridge, Maynooth, Naas, Newbridge, Kildcullen, Kildare, Clane, Rathangan, Monasterevan. (2)—The wages between 18 and 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 hours each:—Athy, Ballymore, Ballymore Eustace, Carbury, Nurney, Rathmore, Robertstown, Duniavin, Castledermot—for 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, such valuation not to exceed current market value. (7)—Men over 20 years of age to receive 3s. for Sunday work, and time and a half on rate of wages for overtime. (8)—The employer to have the right to engage and dismiss men without interference from the Transport Union, so long as such dismissal is not because of the men's membership of a trade union. (9)—The question of union and non-union labour not to be raised on either side. (10)—The employer to have the right, should he so desire, to abolish per-

quisites and to substitute therefor the cash 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 of 10s. for each week he worked during the harvest. (14)—Casual labourers engaged for threshing to receive 1s. per hour, with a minimum payment of 5s. (15)—This agreement to remain in operation until 31st December, 1919.

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 Farrer, Michael Smith, Richard McCann.

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 cocksurely promised, has collapsed like a house of cards. "The best laid plans . . . gang aft a'gley." "We purpose running a special from your branch area on the following Saturday," wrote 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 times.

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 nine-hour 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.

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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 Bolshevik was not such a terrible one. Father Allman said that he read the Bolshevik constitution, and that Bolsheviks did not mean bombs. 'It might be an honour yet to be a Bolshevik,' said Father O'Toole, of Sacramento. The convention adjourned without transacting the election of state officers. 'The Bolsheviks,' as Gallagher termed them, were in a minority, yet they prevented the majority politicians from putting through their slate. "That's the whole thing in short.—Sincerely, "E. GAMMONS."

On OTHER PAGES

- TWO PATHS BEFORE DAIL EIREANN.
- HOW BELFAST WAS STOLEN.
- WRITS AND RAIDS ON LIBERTY HALL.
- SLOW MURDER.



THE TWO PATHS BEFORE DAIL EIREANN.

(As passed by Censor.)

It was with something like unpleasant surprise that thoughtful believers in democracy read in the daily papers of last Friday not only that the Dail has returned to the old bad practice of making 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 measures.

We have said before, and we now repeat, that Dail Eireann is either one or other of two things. It is either a 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 unimportant 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 through the machinery of a party, but through its own special and proper organs of publicity. Indeed, on the still lower ground of the appearance and dignity of things, and for its own standing 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 organisation its mouthpiece. It makes no difference what party organisation that mouthpiece is. It would just be as wrong for the Dail to make the Labour or Unionist or Home Rule or Dominionist party organisation its mouthpiece, and to that we should offer just the same criticism and the same objection. It is to the practice we are opposed, not the party.

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 stated that delegates were present from forty-seven constituencies in Ireland and from England and Scotland, "as well as several members of Dail Eireann."

That departure from democratic practice is not the only innovation which the Dail has made, nor is it indeed the most important. Much more serious is the silence in which the proceedings of the Dail appear to be shrouded. If there is one principle which deserves preservation in the now rather battered and time-worn code of political or parliamentary democracy, it is the principle and practice of full and absolute publicity and free and open discussion.

Our opinion of parliamentary democracy is well known, and it is not by any means high. It is not, we think, shared by a majority of the members of the Dail, though probably it is by a minority. But so long as the parliamentary system prevails the legislative and 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 fisheries; certain measures, unspecified, dealing with the food problem with which the country will be faced this winter; the National Loan which is being raised in America and at home in Ireland; a Consular service to which the Dail has already voted moneys; technical instruction and other educational schemes to which moneys have also been voted, and a most important proposal dealing with the land and the landless.

In connection with this we read that it is proposed that the Dail should lend a sum of £250,000 to guarantee a Land Mortgage Bank, which, in conjunction with a Land Guarantee Society of landless men, would provide money for the purchase of untenanted land on behalf of the landless, and thus, it is hoped, "get rid of a great deal of the agricultural labour difficulty."

All these are national and not party matters. But who outside the Dail knows whether they have been discussed and if so what arguments have been made for and against and what line the discussion has taken? To some of them at all events several sections of the people would have much to say, and rightly. But with their nature we 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 exactly their elected representatives are thinking and saying as well as doing. They can only exercise that right if the Dail performs its first and most essential duty. Ireland should not begin where other countries began, but rather where they left off. Above all, Ireland should set a high example of that democratic rule and government which we believe the people of Ireland want to substitute for 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 in the Russian Revolution.

By N. P. AVIKOFF (GLEBOFF),

People's Commissioner 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 Cloncurry has twenty-five acres of meadow on the Cloncurry 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 turned on to the roadside. However, I suppose it must be true that the law of compensation is universal, for when "Big Ned," as he is usually called, came along to auction the few acres of meadow, 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 meadow is still unsold, and the attempts of several sharks to secure same by secret negotiations have proved abortive in the face of the determination of the workers who are negotiating for the meadow for their own use.—Yours fraternally,

PROMISEAS PURSEAL.

The Workers' Republic.

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

Murder Most Foul.

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, a l outrage, 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 the 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 area. 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 coroner'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 pike-staff, 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. In 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 or 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. dividend. 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 eye-opener to those of the Belfast workers 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 winter.

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." We invite the writer of that paragraph in "Nationality" to give his readers some-

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 spite 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 chairman 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' Committee 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 a 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 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 Humbert 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 Neuchâtel, Switzerland, and later at Paris and Berlin. He was pastor of the French Reformed Church in Bayswater, London, from September, 1914, until May, 1915, 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.

Meanwhile he stamped 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 because the Central Committee of the Federation objected to his advocacy of the dictatorship of the proletariat and workers' councils.

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 Jeunes 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 Guilbeaux' famous "Demain," the most independent intellectual review published on the 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 member of the International Bureau of Young Socialism.

We expect to have the first contribution 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 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 VOICE" AS PROPHET.
When "The Voice" says it, it will be so.

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 Navan in the strike area in Co. Meath, "The Voice" said:—

"The 'Independent' has, of course, 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 favoured by a visit to Liberty Hall from the combined forces of the G Division and M.I.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 so.

**THE ONLY WITNESS IS LOCKED
UP.**

Between four and five o'clock on Friday morning a party of G men and uniformed police raided Liberty Hall. The newspapers say that "after an exhaustive 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. The caretaker—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, nor 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 seen many but nobody 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 him. 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 allowed 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 accoutred, drove up in two military motor lorries and, under the protection of the machine guns on the Loop Line Bridge, took possession of the whole block in which Liberty 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 interest.

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 leaflets of the Police and Prison Officers' Union. But the Dublin bobbies were not having anything—except a strike—against the Union.

SUB-EDITING UP TO DATE.

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 Reward 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 morning 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 living wage.

"They Want More Cows!"

Lord Duraven's agent at Adare answered the dairy-farmers' 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 Duraven'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 bun-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 Charike's back-way for a pint at the one time. The police valiantly brought up the rear, and "developments are expected." By-the-way, could there not be a tank or two thrown in? Surely, Lord French would oblige his old chum, Duraven, 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 Ireland 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 Union.

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

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-Law-and-Justice principles of the "patriotic" 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:

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

1918. No. 1080.
Friday, the 4th day of July, 1919.

Between:—
Michael Connolly,
Thomas Doyle and
Daniel Courtney, Plaintiffs;
And
Irish Transport and General Workers'
Union,
Thomas Foran,
John O'Neill and
Joseph Kelly, Defendants.

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 alleged by the said Counsel And no person attending for the Defendants through their Solicitors were duly served with the said 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 Transport 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 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 IT 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 Staf-
ford, Michael McCarthy, v.
Thomas Kennedy, James J.
Hughes, Patrick Farrell, I.T. & G.W.U.
John Rogan, James Fox and
James Smith neglect to obey Copy 1
this Judgment by the time JUDGMENT
therein limited, you will be
liable to process of execution
for the purpose of compelling
you to obey the same.

To/
Dated this 21st August, 1919.
(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. Short'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 lecturer warmly praised.

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

He wished every success to the Shop 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

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 areas affected by the land war will fall into line, and shall be glad to send speakers to any of the centres which decide to start Socialist branches.

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

DUBLIN ACTIVITIES.

Arrangements are being made for intensive propaganda work during the coming winter, when lectures will be given each Sunday.

42 North Great George's Street, Dublin.
(This report was crowded out last week.)

