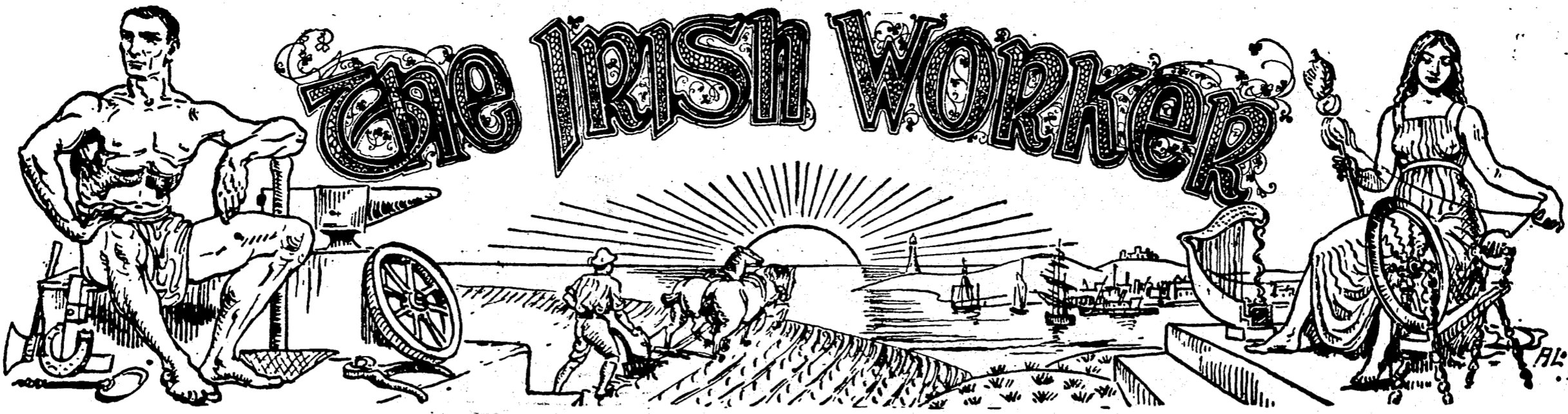


"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is:—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Fintan Lalor.



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

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

No. 5—Vol. III.]

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 21st, 1913.

ONE PENNY.]

## What Agitation has Done for the Farmers.

### What Agitation will do for the Labourers.

By "IRELAND'S EYE"  
On Monday morning last at the Great Northern Railway Station, Amen's St., about 8.15, a scene of unusual excitement and merriment prevailed.

On that morning the County Dublin Farmers' Association were going on their annual excursion, Newcastle, in the Co. Down, being the venue.

The men appeared gay, and the women looked supremely happy. The men were comfortably clad, while the women were decked out in all the summer finery of the latest fashions. The railway officials were all attention; first-class carriages were in readiness, and baskets of refreshments were provided to sustain that apparent happy party on their journey, and as the train steamed out of the station "Ireland's Eye" from his heart hoped that that party of County Dublin Farmers and their friends would have a pleasant day's outing and a safe journey.

In stating the foregoing I am not finding fault. I don't envy any portion of the community taking reasonable recreation. In fact, I felt quite pleased seeing those farming folks seeking a day's enjoyment; and if I might say in "an aside sort of way," rumour tells me that with many of the younger people and older ones, too, the annual excursion is a red letter day in their lives—a day as "Cassidy" would put it on which several of them meet their "doom."

Workers may say, "What on earth has all this to do with us? Our masters and mistresses may be happy while we may be sad—they are away enjoying themselves while we have our noses to the grinding stones all the time.

The moral is this—  
Some years ago a Farmers' Excursion was out of the question. It was dangerous to appear well clad and an unheard of thing to take a holiday. In fact if a farmer or his wife appeared at prayers on Sunday in a new hat or a new bonnet, as the case might be, and if the landlord or his agent was about it meant extra rent or perhaps paved the way to eviction.

Everything is changed now so far as the farmer is concerned. Farmers and their wives dress as well as the landlords and their wives. Farmers and their wives take their amusements, and who shall say them nay? Farmers who were slaves a few years ago can now hold up their heads and say, "Thank God, the day of our redemption has arrived—we are men."

Now one may reasonably put the question, what has created this vast change in the habits of the farming community? And "Eye" answers—The efforts of Parnell and Davitt who founded the Land League.

I am not going over the history of the weary days that are gone. I am not going to reopen this chapter in Irish History, nor shall I deal with the means which were adopted to bring the landlords to their knees, whether by shooting, by boycotting, or by a no rent manifesto; but there is a lesson, and a tremendous lesson, to be learned—that the happiness and prosperity which have been brought to the farmers of Ireland are all due to the fruits of Agitation and Organisation; and as I am now chiefly concerned with the farmers of the County Dublin, there are a few straight questions which I should wish to put to them. By what means and by whose aid have they had their rents reduced, and in many cases to whom are they indebted for becoming sole owners of their respective holdings in a few years hence? On whose earnings have they been able to take advantage of the particularly low rate of interest to purchase the landlord's interest in the first instance? Through whose industry have they been redeemed from a position of serfdom and placed in affluence? By whose votes have they been elected to the different Public Boards—securing power conducive to their vanity, to their self-interest, and to their prosperity in some cases?

Do the farmers ever stop to think that it is to the labourers they owe all the good things they now enjoy?

The labourers form the greater portion of the population and electorate, and that being the case, is it not time that the farmers should act a graceful part and immediately start to do something for those who have worked tooth and nail to bring the farmers out of their former miserable condition and to estab-

lish them in the present proud position they to-day occupy?

Is it not time that some restitution is made by affording better housing accommodation, and provide more land than the beggarly half acre usually allotted for cottages, which might be built so as to afford the occupant greater comfort?

Is it not time that better wages should be paid to men and women; and as the half-holiday is now almost recognised in all parts of the Three Kingdoms, why not it be given by the farmers of County Dublin? And they will do so if they are Christian men; but I fear that they will do no such thing until they are compelled, and that will be in a very short time provided that the labourers organise, as my "scouts" inform me they are doing with a vengeance.

I do not suggest that the labourers should adopt all the methods adopted by the farmers in their agitation against the landlords, but I do suggest that the lead which has been given already by Joseph O'Neill in boycotting, aided and abetted by Kelly-Tighe, might with advantage be followed by the labourer, if necessary, in their struggle for justice and fair play.

Therefore, I say to you, workers of the County Dublin, the remedy is in your own hands to improve your present unenviable lot. Strike out for yourselves, locking together the different districts in one solid organisation, and I promise you if you do so that before the next harvest moon appears you will be in receipt of better wages, you will have received your half holiday on Saturday, and you will be on the right road to better housing accommodation and more land for yourselves, your wives, and families in the future.

## Notes

THINGS "EYE" HAVE OBSERVED—  
That the Cruelin meeting has been postponed as some of the employers of the district are willing to fall in with Jim Larkin's view, and give their employees a half holiday on Saturday.

That all the Smithfield offices, with one or two exceptions, close early on Saturday, and give their employees a half holiday.

That Jim Larkin paid a visit to some of the Smithfield Factors recently, and since his visit everything appears to be in apple pie order.

That the motto of the change of Market is as dead as Julius Caesar.

That the motto of the Jenkinson and Fitzsimons are adopting in future is culled from the latest rag-time ditty—

"Oh, what silly asses we have been."

That with all Kelly-Tighe's tall talk at the Rural Council advocating the boycotting of Factors the only one who has changed his Factor is Joseph O'Neill, J.P., C.C., Kinsealy Hall, Malahide, Co. Dublin, not forgetting the squire business.

That wonderful competition prevails in the county and city among all sorts and conditions of beings, particularly among the "day is not far distant" ones to get the J.P. from the Castle.

That Joe Hatch, at one time a prominent member of the Corporation, and prominent in more ways than one, has been appointed a J.P. This is as it should be. A dairy man will be able to give his brother magistrates on the Bench many tips as to how it is done.

That Kelly-Tighe has received no answer yet. What an acquisition he would be to the Bench. Would't (grab all) Kelly-Tighe make Plunkett and old Dr. Gibbs sit up. Kelly-T. is so graceful, so sweet, "poetic," and such a linguist. He could address bench and people in a language all his own.

That the surest stepping stone to the Bench, whether in the Four Courts or at the Sessions in the present or in the past, is that one must be a political thimble rigger of the first water or a nonentity whom nobody knows.

That few, if any, labour representatives in this county have been offered or accepted the position of J.P. How is that?

[Editor's note—Because the representatives of organised labour are too respectable and independent.]

That several associations and many large and influential business firms have written pointing out as a matter of justice that Carton Bros., Halston Street, should give their employees a half holiday on Saturday.

That any reasonable request made to those bounding brothers—Joe, Tom, and Peter—has been ignored, and they still maintain their dogged determination not to cave in over the half holiday,

That Carton Bros. have adopted the motto, "We fear not." We have a monopoly in our business of "Fowl, Eggs, and Butter Factors."

That bigger firms and mightier men than Carton Bros. have bit the dust before now, and "Ireland's Eye" begs to tell them that they can no longer trade on the memories of the past, and if they don't voluntarily toe the line like other traders in the city perhaps public opinion will compel them to do so.

That one of the Inspectors appointed under the Shop Hours Act by the Corporation was seen in the vicinity of Smithfield and Halston Street last week, and perhaps Carton Bros., nice dear gentlemen that they always claim to be, will, like some other traders in the district, be sorry when it is too late.

That if the old Cartons, who are lights of other days, and living on the ignorance of the past, and anxious to preserve the relics of the bold, bad days of yore, wish to persevere in their foolish action, the younger generations of the Cartons doing business in Halston Street should step in and offer a word of warning and advice to their fathers and their uncles, that is of course if their sole delight does not consist like that of their elders in the handling of Hens—and the counting of guineas.

That I have a list before me showing the hours of labour of Carton Bros. employees, Sundays, Xmas Days, and Bank Holidays included, which I shall publish in a week or so if the Brothers do not see the error of their ways in the meantime.

That naturally the vision of prehistoric days rise up before them. Like all fossils they say, "God be with old times." Yes, God be with them, and thank God they are gone, never to return, is the prayer of "Ireland's Eye."

Tra la la, Carton Bros., Thomas, Joseph, and Peter, "Au revoir, but not good bye."

## Trade Unions and Co-operation.

By SHELLBACK.

"Bacon one shilling and twopence a pound, when it used to be only sevenpence." So with every other commodity. Everything is dearer. Go where one will—in city, town, or country—the fact is staring us in the face, that in comparison with old-fashioned prices the cost of living has gone up, and is still climbing higher, and it is doing so, although this good, Liberal, Free Trade Government, has not put a single penny of taxation upon the necessary articles of food and use, that was not already on them, when they took up the reins of office, though they had to raise millions of extra money to meet their so-called "Social Reform" demands, such as the Insurance and the Old Age Pensions Acts, to say nothing of Payment of Members and cost of Naval and Military war material and strike-breaking forces. As you will doubtless be aware, all this extra money has been raised by taxing the money men in increased duties on legacies, income, motor—in fact, on all classes of "property," cwaed or used by the rich, for purposes of pleasure or luxury, but as these gentlemen happen to be the owners of all the wealth-producing machinery, and as they are well represented in the present Government of Liberal Social Reformers, they know well how to save themselves, and how to pass on the additional taxes to the consumers, who in the increased cost of living are paying all, and are, at the same time, blessing Lloyd George and his friends for letting them go free. Hurroo for Free Trade and the great Liberal Party.

We are informed by some authorities that the increased cost is directly due to the great increase in the cost of production, chiefly by the higher wages now paid for labour. But is it? Wages no greater to-day when compared with the amount of wealth produced than it ever was, but if the cost of production has increased surely it must mean that there is a less quantity produced, or that it is produced under greater or more difficult or expensive conditions. Is that the fact?

Let us, for the sake of argument, take the case of grain. Agricultural statistics and other authorities inform us that there is far more grain produced to-day than at any other time, and owing to the growing general employment of labour-saving machinery, the cost of production is less, if anything. The farmer receives less profits than he used to do, while the agricultural labourer is no better off than at any time in his history. The truth of this argument will be quite apparent to anyone who cares to look around him,

In Liverpool there are warehouses whose walls are literally bulging out with the pressure of grain scored within, and ships are belching out still more tons—millions of tons—of grain on the quays; and there are in Liverpool hundreds of bakers unemployed and thousands of people wanting bread. In Liverpool there are thousands of little children running the streets barefooted, and there are thousands of tons of leather in the warehouses and hundreds of cobblers are out of work. How can the cost of bread or of leather have increased under these conditions?

The holders of the grain and leather have raised the prices of these commodities to meet the new additional taxation and the increased cost of advertising and the high rents of shops in fashionable neighbourhoods, and although people may need the goods, may actually die from want, they will hold them until their Shylock-like demands are paid.

Well, now a suggestion has been made by the Editor of the "Irish Worker" and myself in articles published in these columns that action should be taken to force down the cost of living to the standard prices that ruled some years ago.

There has been no suggestion as to what particular shape that action was to take other than it should be on the Co-operation principle. But as it is absolutely necessary that something should be done at once in order to save Trade Unionists the great amount of money they are at present contributing towards the payment of the business man's taxes, and the cost of his lithographs, and the upkeep of his motors and his plate glass windows, I will venture to-day to make a proposition, that I trust will receive the careful and weighty consideration of all Trade Unionists. My plan is, of course, open to amendment; but I think that by its adoption, even in the present crude state, although we may not save all we are entitled to save we can at once reduce the cost of living to a minimum.

My suggestion is, then, that a Committee, composed of well-known members of the Labour movement should be at once formed to manage from a central office, say Liberty Hall, the business of the Trade Union Supply Section. Every Trade Union member should be allowed on the production of his or her paid up Union card to become shareholders. I suggest the shares should be of the value of ten shillings, which amount could be paid by easy instalments, and when fully paid up a book should be issued to the member, showing the number of Shares held. The duty of the Committee would be to make arrangements with shopkeepers friendly to the movement to supply the holders of these books with goods to the amount of the share capital they represent, the tradesman entering each article and its price. One day in each week the Committee will pay these accounts from the money held for shares, and enter to the credit of each member the amount received as discount.

Now the amount I should expect the average trader would be prepared to pay for this sort of absolute safe custom might be put at from 15 per cent. to 27½ per cent., so that for every pound a customer spent there would be a rebate of something like 3/- or 3/6, a part of which could be deducted to meet cost of working, and the remainder returned to the members, or held in trust for them.

In the event of strikes or lock-outs the payment of these accounts should take the place of the strike pay at present paid, and that would give considerably more satisfaction to both members and traders, and be of considerably more service.

Of course this system would entail the absolute necessity of the member paying the bill to the Union Committee promptly every week, failing which it would be deducted from the amount standing to his or her credit in the share book, and it would also require that the committee would see that the shopkeepers strictly observed the rule that no new weekly account be opened in cases where the members' share book has not been balanced and signed for the previous week by the responsible official of the committee.

I submit that the adoption of this suggestion would at once save at least 2/- in the £ on the expenditure of every member, and would go a long way to keep up the membership of the Unions, besides giving the high saluting business man, who is such an important personage to-day, a "lit in the lug" that will set him thinking at last.

## THE PEN SLAVE

So at last the question of the wage slave clerk has been raised. Thank heaven!

On last Friday night I was making my way homeward. Exactly at the Pillar I was somewhat startled by the appearance of a poster bearing the words—"Open Letter to Dublin Clerks: Slaves of the Pen." Of course it was the "Worker" placard. What other journal in this city has a care for the worker, or ever had the hardihood to champion his cause? If it be to hoodwink and cajole the toiler then the Dublin Press is the most reliable agent. Being an employer's force it is used merely in his interests. I think the majority of the workers has found out by now that reports are cooked in the editorials—that is in matters of vital importance concerning themselves. Damn bad cookery it is. For he would be a fool that did not get the taint of treachery from each report. However, enough about this journalism so-called.

I bought a copy of the "Worker." With interest I read the Open Letter. Its writer advocated combination among clerks as a means to their social betterment. I agree. The clerk is terribly ill-paid. No one will deny this. He has just claims to better conditions all round, but most of all to a better wage.

As long as he is content to endure his present conditions no effective remedy can be forthcoming. All will agree on this point. Discontent shows an anxiousness to improve. That an employer will voluntarily offer an increase in pay is possible of course, but highly improbable. Do social events bear out in any way that the employer has given a substantial increase in wages of his own accord? I do not think so. There may be one or two exceptions.

But the advance given in these exceptional cases was far and away below what should really, and in justice, be given the employed hands. Where is the employer with an exuberance of generosity? Certainly he is not in Dublin. Better conditions must always be forced, though in a moral and legal manner. Were it not that the Transport Workers fought their demands, victory would never have been theirs. This spirit of militancy applies to all other sections of workers anxious for success in their claims for a better standard of living.

Surely the clerks, except they be purblind, must have observed the mighty power of organisation. They must have realised that if they want to improve their lot it can only come through the channels of organisation.

Every day organised labour is developing. These extra numbers give an added life to the Labour movement. Certain sections, the members of which up to a year or so ago were in ignorance of Trade Unionism, are to-day linking themselves up with the greater force in the fight for the freedom of the working class. These progressive moves must have been evident to the observant clerks. At the moment the agricultural labourers in North and South County Dublin are preparing to shake off the chains which have kept them in social bondage. Already the land tyrants are feeling uneasy. They have good reason to be so. The tillers of the soil are fully awake to the far-reaching importance of organisation. Clearly no fools these!

Still the clerk remains idle. With an indifference almost suggesting haughtiness he is keeping outside the ranks of the Labour movement. Will he remain so much longer? If there be a spark of manhood left in him, I say no. He cannot. Circumstances demand that he cannot. Why, even in the Government service, things are becoming atrocious. The Labour Exchange clerks, I noticed, are being sweated horribly. But their lot must be mild compared with the bulk of clerks. Everything points, therefore, to the need of a proper Union for clerks.

It is with a certain feeling of pain that I write. I am a clerk myself. All my brethren know the present rotten state of things obtaining in commercial life. They know the wage is inadequate—so much so that it is simply miraculous how some of them keep body and soul together. I grant the fact, of course, that man has a body and soul; but many of these commercial autocrats do not think he has.

It is a shame that some clerks should have a crude notion that they are well above the common herd, which supposedly comprises the dockers, the carter, the builder's labourer, and the man who sweeps the streets. What a silly notion! As a clerk, I do not consider myself one whit better than

## CAUTION.

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31a HENRY ST., DUBLIN,

—IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE—  
Bargains by Post.

We do cater for the Workingman. No fancy prices; honest value only.

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs  
A SPECIALITY.

any of the above workers, whom my fraternity designate inferior people. When all is said and done, we are workers all. We all suffer the social disabilities, but we of the quill to a greater degree—in the matter of wages, at all events.

Pity, indeed, it is that the clerks are not organised. Springing up before my mind is that awe-inspiring procession which took place through the streets of the capital on Labour Day. What a host to be reckoned with in an industrial fight! Yet the clerks could always rely on their magnificent support once they had fallen into line.

Still I have hopes. I believe it is the veriest mockery to say that the clerk must ever remain the slave of the employer. Some time he must raise himself from serfdom. But why not now? All clerks should start right now and band themselves together. Let them link up with some real, live, militant force that would see their demands carried out—aye, even to the death. That is what is wanting. Arise! slaves of the pen. Organise now! Assert your independence, God-given rights and liberties.

## Organization.

In your issue of the 7th inst., under above heading, I was glad to see that the subject occupied the attention of two confreres, viz., Messrs. Burke and Partridge, T.C. In view of the forthcoming change of Administration in this country, it behoves every labourer to be up and doing in furtherance of above object. This can only be achieved by each and every member of a Trades Union putting his shoulder to the wheel and assist his officers to bring non-Union men into the fighting line. Yesterday, thank God, a glorious campaign to alleviate the wrongs of rural workers was opened in Baldoyle, and from information received it was not a moment too soon, as the great majority of the large farmers of County Dublin treated their employees something after the fashion of a South Carolina boss. This state of affairs shall, and must, be changed not only in County Dublin, but in every county in Ireland.

There is another phase of farm labouring which may have escaped our worthy chief (Jim), and to which I desire to direct particular attention, viz., dairy-men's employees. Now, those men are in a manner—worse circumscribed than the ordinary farm labourer, as they have to work in all weathers, under all conditions and at all times, from midnight to noon, and vice versa. The work has to be performed under extraordinary conditions, and if "Herself" would take the trouble of finding out those conditions, there would be no necessity for the increasing number of sanatoria throughout the country. I merely direct attention to this matter for the present, as I intend to return to the subject later on.

With regard to town organising, I would suggest that any member of a Trades Union, whether tradesman, producer, distributor, shop salesman, carter, or no matter what class of labour he may be engaged in, should put it before him, to bring in at least one non-Union man pertaining to his business. In this way all would take a hand in the glorious work before us.

It must be apparent to the ordinary man that now is the time, and now is the hour to gather in the stray sheep, make the Labour movement concrete, co-operative and tolerant, and thereby secure for its members their rightful share in the future administration of the country.

Let the watchwords of the Trades Unionists be—Education, Co-operation, Agitation, and Toleration, and as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise, the cause of Labour in Erin will be a bright and prosperous one.

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

Dispute still existing at Savoy Confectionery Co.

The Manager of the Savoy Company appears to have entirely lost any little common sense he possessed.

This man, M'Murty, is without a doubt injuring the industry. Girls who have been in the Savoy employment for five years, girls who thoroughly understand the confectionery business, are victimised, and new, incompetent workers, without previous knowledge of the business, are kept on in their places.

Then what about some of the people who are in the employment? The supposed carpenter, Nicholson, who is keeping other men out of employment by acting as handy man on the works and scabbing on the victimised girls.

Then the scab driver, Gleeson (son of a policeman), who could not find employment until a dispute arose at the Savoy Co. and he got an opportunity of acting as a block.

Also the scab motorman from Heiton's, who also comes along and delivers coal, although he had been told there was a dispute at the Savoy.

These are the kind of creatures who should be dealt with severely when they deliberately set out to injure the already downtrodden women workers.

We would also like to know from the Manager of the Savoy if a few rat traps would be a welcome present. In the public interest we would not mind supplying a few.

IMPORTANT.

An article dealing with the manner in which Jacob's are treating their women and girl employees will appear in this column next week.

Dublin, 17th June, 1913.

DEAR D. L.—From time to time I have the pleasure of reading some of your articles in that fearless journal the "Irish Worker."

There are many ways of dealing with this sweating evil, one of which often suggested itself to me, and one which I often wondered was not adopted—viz., the great employers of labour to come together and fix a standard wage.

Another way is to knock the scales of hypocrisy from the eyes of the public. Go round the churches on a Sunday as the people are departing from divine worship, watch their faces and get to know them to the sales on Monday and you will find these people endeavouring to secure bargains at a price which they should know it would be impossible to obtain under honest conditions.

Yet another way—the way of the Church. I do not want to be anticlerical. Some of the happiest moments of my youthful days were spent as a Sunday school teacher.

There is another way—the way you have adopted. It may be that, as the son of a Puritan home, I am too narrow in my conception as to what is right and wrong; still I believe there are no measures too drastic when such dreadful evils have to be encountered.

people Israel go that they may serve Me." Before Pharaoh let them go all the first-born in the land of Egypt from the throne unto the captive in the dungeon had to be slain.

Where, amongst all the literature of all the earth, can you find grander thoughts, loftier conceptions, or anything more likely to raise the prostrate and grovelling toilers than those sayings of the chosen leaders while guiding the bondsmen of Egypt towards light and liberty? Be strong and of good courage. Fear not, for thou must go in to possess the land of promise.

May the good God of the universe be your guide, support, and strength in the struggle is the wish of—Yours faithfully,

PURITAN, T.C.D.

[This letter will be replied to in next week's issue. Space does not permit this week.]

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION.

(Head Office—Liberty Hall) Entrance Fee - 6d. and 3d. Contributions - 1d. & 2d. per week. Join now. Call in at the above Office any day between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Irish Dancing Wednesday and Friday Evenings. Don't forget the Sunday Evening Socials commencing at 7 p.m. Small charge for admission.

All communications for this column to be addressed to—

"D.L." 18 Beresford place.

Herideact Mor

EMMET HALL, Inchicore,

Sunday, 22nd June, 1913,

commencing at 3.30 sharp

The Best Vocal and Instrumental Music available.

DELIGHTFUL BAND SELECTIONS.

Admission . . . Three pence.

"An injury to One is the concern of All."

Irish Worker,

EDITED BY JIM LARKIN.

THE IRISH WORKER will be published weekly—price one penny—and may be had of any newsagent. Ask for it and see that you get it.

All communications, whether relating to literary or business matters, to be addressed to the Editor, 18 Beresford Place, Dublin. Telephone 5421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 6d. for six months, payable in advance.

We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, June 21st, 1913

STONE'S RESURGAM.

On this day, June 20th, one hundred and fifty years ago, was born in this City of Dublin a man, Tone, one who for talent, courage, and loyalty has not been surpassed in the annals of our land.

man compelled attention. Even as a child he was exceptional; as a youth he proved he was unlike his school-mates. He had will and determination and a belief in himself.

Correspondence.

To the Editor "Irish Worker." June, 1913.

SIR.—I hope you will allow me space in the columns of your paper to sound a note of warning to the Dublin Tramway men.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, OBSERVER.

Agricultural Labourer as Saint!

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the "Irish Homestead," the organ of the I.A.O.S., in the course of a controversy regarding the wages paid to agricultural labourers.

"SAINTS AND SCHOLARS. To the Editor of the 'Irish Homestead.' 'DEAR SIR.—In an otherwise sensible letter 'Father Tom' says, 'Not one of these landlords can state that they have a labourer in their employ who is worthy of his hire.'"

IF you have not the ready money convenient, there is an Irish Establishment which supplies Goods on Easy Payment System.

IT IS THE Dublin Workmen's Industrial Association, Ltd., 10 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET. Office Hours—10.30 to 5.30 each day.

STONE'S GRAVE.

"Once I lay on that sod—it lies over Wolfe Tone—And thought how he perished in prison alone, His friends unavenged and his country unred, O' hiser, I said, 'is the patriot's need' —D.V.S.

And bitterness is there in the reflection upon Ireland's subjection, bitterness in the memory of the lonely grave in Bodenstown; bitterness in the thought of Tone's pallid face and painful wounds and broken heart is the bare call of Newgate Gaol waiting the approach of Death with an unbroken smile.

Bitterness in the thought that many Irishmen are offering a final welcome to Home Rule as the joyful crowning of Caidin Ni Houlihan. Shade of the unconquerable Tone did we all elect to utter vows of satisfaction at England's feet because of this, then better that the storm that sweeps down on the plains of Kildare should carry away on its bosom the last trace of thy lonely grave.

For all this bitterness of heart no Nationalist standing beside this lonely grave can repress the feeling that there is a new hope that is stronger than the British Empire; that there is near an inspiration more potent for Ireland's good than sweet words from the mouth of Birell, political poptoon and liar.

All Ireland Drum and Flute Band Association.

All Ireland Drum and Flute Band Association held their usual weekly meeting at their rooms, 24 Winetavern-street, on Monday, the 16th inst., Mr. D. Magee, President, in the chair.

The following bands were represented:—The O'Connell's, Mr. Hunt; Corporation Trades' Union, Mr. Lane; St. Patrick's, Blackrock, Mr. M'ann; Young Ireland Newtownpark, Blackrock, Mr. Long; Transport Union No. 1, Mr. M'Dermott; Lord Edward's, Harold's-cross, Mr. Lawless; St. Mary's, Donnybrook, Mr. Shaw; Sarsfields, Ballsbridge, Mr. Nolan; Transport Union No. 3, Councillor Bohan; Sandryford, Mr. Pluck; Newtownmounkenedy, Mr. Sutton.

A debate took place about the forthcoming contest. The matter was, however, deferred till next Monday night. Signed, THOMAS RAFFERTY.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE WORKING BAKERS OF DUBLIN.

FELLOW-SLAVES.—Twelve months ago a bakers' organisation was started in the City of Dublin, under the auspices of the Dublin Trades Council, to try and bring together the disorganised bakers of the city and weld together our unfortunate brother slaves of the night into one solid union to take their stand amongst the other trades of the city.

At present, unfortunately, we are the only trade which is in a disorganised state, and more shame for us. Friends, what is the cause of all this? I am told that Bolands have held out as a threat to their bakers that if they joined their Trade Union instant dismissal would follow.

How long, men, are you going to stand this? Is the old spirit dead? We saw recently that this firm made nearly £20,000 in profits, which was divided amongst shareholders, few of whom, perhaps ever stood in a baker's house or would know an oven from a 'dreadnought' and yet you who slave night after night, and sometimes night and day, to help to make these profits, what was your share? Just a few paltry crumbs that fell from the shareholder's table; and yet one of those shareholders, a prominent public man, remarked "that you were happy and contented."

Notes from Queenstown.

But to the rank and file of his Society we would address a few commonsense remarks—Do not allow your credulity and sentiment to be played upon, and we intend to show that they are, by the opportunist and fakir, for secret political purposes, and also those in the Trade Union movement, who are responsible for such an imposition, and its effect on the movement generally.

We would say to you—What has Larkin or his union done to you? Cannot he do the same for you as he has done in the cities and towns of Ireland where branches of the I. T. Union exist, i.e. that of bettering the conditions of the workers, who were slaves to their masters before his advent?

Therefore be no longer rent asunder by people who are using you as tools, to serve their personal and political ends, but form up with your brethren of Cork city, where a strong branch of the Transport Union exists, and the workers of Ireland generally.

The same applies to the laundry workers, the female counterpart of the Transport Union. The Women Workers' Union is also established in Cork, and we strongly advise you to join up with them, for ye are being used for the same purpose, your organisation is but an instrument in the hands of those whose actions have vitiated the virility and have stunted the efficacy of the Trades Council.

The Secretaryship was occupied by Mr. M'Otter, A.S.E., from whom the girls received the magnanimous offer to leave the secretaryship of their society in his hands pro tem, and "he would draw up rules for them."

Replying to a question as to whether the organising committee was subject to the control and criticism of the Council, Mr. Quealy said yes. And here we are sorry to remark that this promising young trades unionist has become subject to the influence of O'Halloran, and is now a pliable instrument in his hands, a position which we hope his growing experience and manliness will cause him to shun and discard.

M'Otter, another of Halloran's tools, who is now a member of the A.O.H., as he thinks it will secure him place and power, stood up and inveighed against the "Irish Worker," and with a roar and bellow which might have turned the proverbial "town bull" green with envy, he denounced it as a gutter rag, to which he received the cutting retort that his denunciation was the outcome of his ignorance of the Labour movement in Ireland and the great and good work accomplished by that paper.

Brought up under the pernicious tuition of the secretary, browbeating and vociferous by nature, he is an admirable tool when Halloran requires anything dirty or intimidatory to be done.

Thus there is in Queenstown a selection of Trade Unionists, mostly members of the A.O.H. lodge of which Halloran is secretary, who are prepared to do his every bidding, and who have backed him up splendidly where he has, by their connivance, expelled from his society, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, one of the finest and foremost Trade Unionists of the town, John Dowling.

Such a man is now to be victimised by this man Halloran because he would not consent to have his branch controlled by underhand methods in the interest of the personal and political aims of Halloran. And woe to anyone who would dare to oppose his Czarlike, well-organised tools in every society in Queenstown! We will see to it that they shall not exist for long.

And John Dowling has now got to go because he refused to allow his integrity and honesty as a Trade Unionist to be sapped and undermined by this man's influence. Because he showed, clear as the light of day, Halloran's actions were governed by ulterior motives he is now to lose all his society benefits, to become a matter of public odium by being branded as a non-unionist; and Mr. Halloran is having his sweet revenge for many troublesome branch nights. What pleasure must have passed through his crafty brain and narrow heart as he wrote out his dictum and ultimatum, and such a one.

A MASS MEETING OF Farm Labourers WILL BE HELD IN CRUMLIN ON To-Morrow, Sunday, June 22nd, At 1 O'clock. Jim Larkin and other Labour Men will address the meeting. Made by Trade Union Bakers. EAT FARRINGTON'S BREAD.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS. A Competitive Examination for Five Clerkships (age 17 to 21) will be held on the 3rd and 4th July, 1913. Application for permission to compete must be made on the form provided, which is obtainable at the Office of the undersigned.

EDMUND W. EYRE, City Treasurer.

16th June, 1913.

CORK HILL NOTES.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Monday last, and Councillor William Richardson, whose character has been valued at £10, and who was unable to obtain an even that small amount on the constituency in question, showed that a corner boy elected to the Dublin Corporation still remains a corner boy.

On the 6th of January last the then Councillor Patrick O'Carroll—whose seat and trials I have been elected to—made a statement in open council concerning Councillor John Saturnus Kelly. That statement amounted to a series of serious charges, which, if true, rendered Saturnus worthy of that name, but unworthy to sit in council with respectable men.

Lorcan on the occasion referred to stated in effect that no innocent man would allow such statements to pass for one hour without taking legal steps to clear himself of suspicion; and the Mountjoy midjet offered the Kilmainham ditto—please note how the prisms come together—financial assistance in putting O'Carroll in gaol—and, by the way, it is alleged that it is not the only time that Lorcan subscribed to put an opponent behind the bars.

But Saturnus was not "having any." Ever since my return to the Council I have endeavoured to get the decision of the members on the conduct of Councillor Kelly on this matter taking place within the Council. And Lorcan spared me off successfully until eventually I forced him to the ropes.

In moving my motion on Monday I was exceedingly careful not to offend even John Saturnus, that is, if such a thing were possible as to offend one so apparently case hardened. But Richardson, with all the recklessness of a lost soul, sprang up to move an amendment in the interests of his fellow strike-breaker.

Sweet William's language sounded like the genuine echoes of the closed Hall in Mabbot-street. His repulsive countenance, distorted with passion and green with envy, might have served the painter for a model of the Furies. Even the presence of Councillor Miss Harrison did not restrain his vile tongue. He flouted the authority of the Lord Mayor, and made us imagine for the moment that we were serving in the British House of Commons at Westminster instead of the Municipal Chamber, Cork Hill.

And then Lorcan tried to blame the Labour Party for the conduct of his friend, the scab organiser of Mabbot-street; and while Lorcan backed up Richardson he voted with the Labour Party, for which we may thank the coming January elections. Councillor Murray, who professionally defended John Saturnus Kelly in the Recorder's Court, got up to show us what a scant knowledge some lawyers have of law, which is on all fours with the ignorance of some doctors of diseases they are paid to cure; and Murray's mixture was adopted by the Council by twenty votes to fourteen.

Councillor Swaine, who has promised to make a certain man Lord Mayor if he succeeds in putting a certain councillor in gaol, unblushingly paraded the depths to which he has descended. Richardson's statement of men seeking to evade responsibility by declaring themselves to be almost paupers was particularly unkind to Swaine, and the drummed out betting man showed he felt it.

Saving up for January. At the Paving Committee on Tuesday last a letter was read from the Trade Society asking for employment for flaggers. Mr. Chance stated that it was possible to employ twelve men at this work, and Councillor Bohan moved that the men be employed. Councillor O'Beirne suggested that the work be left over until the hard times. Mr. Chance pointed out that the men needed the employment now, and that the Corporation got best value during the fine weather and long days. Councillor Bohan's proposition was not seconded, and consequently the twelve men were not employed. The following were present—Alderman O'Connor, Councillor Byrne, Lennon, Jimmy Vaughan, and Monks.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

Established 1861. For Reliable Provisions! LEIGH'S of Bishop St. Please support our Advertisers.

WEXFORD NOTES.

Well, if there is anybody more miserable in this world than William O'Keefe, in the House, we would like to know him and see him.

He was always noted for looking for cheap labour and for cutting down wages. He was getting a ceiling sheeted with timber a few years ago, when he brought up four different carpenters before he got one cheap enough.

He has an old, tumble-down house in the Faythe, now occupied by that notorious scab, Miley Devereux, which has been done up from roof to floor—carpenter's work, mason's work, painter's work, in fact every tradesman's work in the calendar—by the weighmaster, James Crosbie.

This is a nice state of affairs. A labouring man doing four or five tradesmen's work for a few shillings a week, and all for a miserable creature who would throw him out on the streets in the morning if it suited him.

We wonder what dirty work did Martin Conerton of LEMON DROP FAME do for Coalporter Joe that he was giving him money at the corner of Rowe-street on Monday evening.

Birds of a feather flock together, even though one of them might be a HERMIT. The latest argument against Jim Larkin in Wexford is that he is opposed to the Gaelic League. Was there ever such a lie circulated?

How could anyone believe this who read the correspondence going on in Murphy's rag last year, when he spoke off the Gaelic League platform on Language Day.

He was foremost in making the Fete, held last week, in aid of St Enda's College, the great success it was.

We are glad to see that the Harbour Board have taken the hint given in our last issue by getting the dredger at work.

The late chairman of that body, Jamsey Stafford, is at present taking sand out of the Crescent for his own use. Might we ask would any other body be allowed to take this stuff, as we could do with a few loads at present? The Wexford Harbour Board is about the limit.

There was an election of an Assistant Surveyor in the County Council last week and whenever there is we know that Spread the Light generally acts the Denny around town for a while after it.

Well, on the occasion he lived up to precedent, and devoted most of his time to annoying some of his decent neighbours because they refused to go bail for him in the loan bank some time ago. We are led to believe that his conduct outside a certain house in Allen Street some evening last week was anything but edifying. It was so bad that the people concerned were going to get out a summons. When "Spread" heard this he went into the infirmary pretending to be sick, and of course being on the managing board of that institute he was admitted without an examination. You know he might be wanted to whitewash some official in the near future. Poor John—

Anybody who read the report of the meeting of the Rosslare Race Committee in the local papers last week must have been highly amused as it would appeal to anybody's sense of humour. The idea of people being jealous of one another getting subscriptions from certain individuals for a common object is enough to make a cat laugh. "Charley's Aunt" is only in the shade to that performance. We noticed that there was a lot made of Tommie Salmon's generosity. It must have been his first donation to such an object.

Poor Paddy Murphy or, as he is commonly known, "Hoppie Murphy," has been sent to the University once again for an alleged assault on that "Hard working man Carroll," who swore, in that humiliating, squeaking way, known only to scabs, that he was working with Mr. Stafford trying to earn his living in honesty, poor fellow.

Johnnie Barry was on the Bench, and reminded all and sundry when the case was half way through, that he was thinking, from the aspect of the case, deputed by the Sergeant, that it was one of those beastly strike cases. Oh, boys, Johnnie, didn't Jemie tell you anything about it before you went up, at twenty minutes before time, to talk the matter over with the captain?

A man that interviews a plaintiff of defendant before a case comes off is corruption itself, and he should not be allowed to sit on the Bench. But then we have had experience of Wexford law before.

WE HEAR—

That Pierce's float is going to scab Daly's very often now with galvanised iron to put up a kennel for the bothered greyhound.

CORK NOTES.

We have had some very successful organising meetings here during the week. The one on Sunday evening at Parnell place was a monster gathering. We held another at Ship street on Monday night, and another at Parnell place on Wednesday night. Amongst the audience were Sir Stanley Harrington, Messrs. Murphy, Muirhead, Rourke, and a crowd of other employers, federationists and their tools, not forgetting "Mr." Tuite, better known as "Jack Shoot." Amongst the speakers were Pete Larkin (brother of Jim), J. Dowling, P. T. Daly, J. Lynch, &c.

Things are beginning to look well. The men are coming into line with their brothers throughout Ireland. And although the Cork Steam Packet are alleged to have laid off two of their men on the report of their ex-policeman spy, Cronin, it has not deterred the men. By the bye, the two men are re-started, although they were "never, never, never" to be employed again. Why? Would they have been re-employed four months ago, we wonder? Echo answers "We wonder."

The Cork Corporation is a strange body. We were at a meeting last week. A motion was proposed which was not on the agenda. A point of order was raised as to its being allowed to be considered on that account, when one brilliant Corporator said that inasmuch as "it had nothing to do with the business of the Council," he did not see why it should not be discussed whether it was in order or not. And it was discussed. And this is Cork!

Well, now, we would suggest that the Council clerks have work to their hands to do if they were slack. What about their Inspector of Weights and Measures, Mr. Rowe? Could they not consider why he does not insist among other things on the provisions of the Bread Act being put in operation. He prosecuted a baker named Murphy, of Blarney street, for not selling bread by weight, and secured a conviction and a fine. Does he do it all round? Bread here is 7d. per standard of 4 lbs., and we have heard of bread being sold by one of the "big bugs" in the trade, where the standard weighed only 3lbs. 13oz. 12! But then this "big bug" has a pull on the job.

Another matter which might engage their attention is the action of the American Oil Co. Here is a company, one of the richest in the world, with premises erected for the storage of petroleum in the front of a block of working-class dwellings, and about twenty yards from them. The storage tanks are not twenty yards from the boundary wall, and this boundary wall is not much more than ten feet high. There are no isolation chambers that we could see. Who licensed these premises for the storage of petroleum or petrol spirit? The vice-chairman of the committee is Mr. Jeremiah Lane, T.C. Did he pass the licence? The other members of the committee are—Alderman J. C. Forde, "Sir" D. J. Hegarty (the hero of the patent purchase), Com. Millard and James Simcox (ex-Lord Mayor), and Councillor T. C. Butterfield, Patrick H. Curtis (whose recent action in re Labour meetings will be remembered), Con Desmond, Wm. Fleming, John Horgan (former Treasurer of the United Trades Council), James O'Donovan, Denis Sexton, George Sutton (who refused permission to hold a Labour meeting in the City Hall, and who was foreman of the jury that convicted John Twiss), and Christopher Young. Did they license the premises?

Is Peeler Rowe the responsible official? And did the responsible official—whoever he is—report the premises as suitable? Were the necessary precautions under the Petroleum and Explosives Acts taken? If they took fire what would be the result to Cork? And what to the chairman of the company, whom, we think, is Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

There have been rumours that some of these companies have a way of "squaring" people which brought them within the clutches of the law in America. But "squaring" never occurs in Cork. Perish the thought!

Another. This company gets petroleum spirit in oil tank steamers. Why do they lie at the quayside all day FULL of oil, and yet away the following morning EMPTY? We have heard from a little bird that at the witching hour of midnight, when Cork sleeps, they lay a line of hose across the public road, and by the assistance of their donkey engine pump the oil from the floating tank to the stationary tank. Who gave them permission to do this? Surely, not the committee named above? Oh, surely not! They have all too much love for the workers of Cork to agree to deprive them of the means of earning money by working for it. More especially when so many of them belong to the St. Vincent

De Paul Conferences. Oh, surely not! And again—Perish the thought! But some person or persons have. Query:—Who is it? Who are they? That is for the citizens of Cork to find out. And might we suggest that here is work which has to do with the City Council.

Last Friday morning one of these floating oil tanks came alongside, lay there all day, and yet sailed away empty at 6 a.m. on Saturday morning. On the roadway outside of the Anglo-American Oil Company's premises were various little pools of waste oil which had evidently leaked from the hose, and the wooden jetty—the property of the Harbour Commissioners—was practically soaked with petroleum. What would have happened if somebody dropped a lighted match on the bards, we leave to the imagination. It might have even burned up the City Council, and "Up with the Shaft" says Fitz would have to be repeated by some other honest builder.

During the strike in 1909 we all have a lively recollection of the many references made by several persons as to their interest in the—as they called them—poor misguided men. The "disinterested" advice of the scab M'intyre's friends, the directors of the Cork Steam Packet Company, excelled all others in this regard. They all had the interests of their worker at heart—that is, of course, according to themselves.

Well, we have just heard of a poor tanner who for twenty-nine years and four months served a Mr. C. J. Dunne—do ye know him?—and at the end of his faithful service has been thrown out to starve. This faithful servant has to rely on the alms of charity to keep him from the poorhouse. But then C. J. was never against a Union, that is, a "properly conducted" Union. And again—perish the thought the Cork Poorhouse is evidently a "properly conducted" Union according to C. J. We commend it to the scabs in the employment of C. J. and his co-directors.

Mr. E. Pike's son has taken unto his little self a wife, and there be joy in the house of Pike, for all the Pikes are respectable people—God-fearing people. Well, it would appear that the Papa Pike bath given unto the Junior Pike a bundle of shares in the C. S. P. Co. and a seat on the Board, with, av course, its accompanying emoluments as a wedding present. Congratulations to the younger Pike. To Papa Pike our felicitations. The Pikes can evidently shuffle the cards still, eh?

Joseph Pike is very wrath, we understand, that any of his men should go to hear "that fellow, Larkin, who had been convicted of robbing them and by a jury too." Well, well, one would think that Joseph did not know the way these juries are arranged. And again—perish the thought. Poor innocent! Or mayhap he forgets, but John Clancy never does, eh. Josie, shall we have to remind thee? If not, keep it closed.

Eben's brother, the Joseph aforesaid, is chairman of a railway company in Cork. We understand that Eben always secures the coal contract from that railway, against all comers. And still there be people who may say that the pike is obsolete for offence or defence!

The law, on the authority of Bumble, is an ass. But what is to be thought of the law which is administered under the following circumstances:—During the strike in Cork one of the most active of the peelers was Head Constable Kennedy. Another of the force was a Sergeant Reid. The fight was against the C.S.P. Co. practically. At the time Kennedy was in the battalion of testimony his son was in the employment of the C.S.P.C., as well as Reid's son. Since the strike Kennedy has succeeded in placing another son in the same employment. People have suggested that companies have no gratitude. Well, quote this case as a case in point.

By the way we should sympathise with poor Kennedy. He is now only a sergeant. No, no, not drink. He just mistook the times, and beat a soldier with his baton as he used to do a striker. What a sacrilege! He knows better now. The soldier costs a shilling at least, not to count the cost of his clothing; the poor worker nothing at all. Oh, yes, the

same Bench as praised his heroism for bludgeoning the poor worker—all "friends" of the poor wage slave! The same Bench that Horgan, the scab, had been brought before three times in the one week and—acquitted. Acquitted for offences for which any of the MEN would be sent to jail without the option. Oh, yes, the same Bench—just the same; the same court—just the same. But the one is a useful tool—the same as Bass and Shoot—and, of course, deserveth different treatment. And so ended the First Lessons! But when will the workers of Cork learn their Lesson? When will they so complete their organisation that these blood-sucking vampires will be put away once and for all. Aye, my friends, WHEN? Why not commence NOW? To-day, to-night. It may be TOO LATE TO-MORROW.

Whatever did Larkin do in Wexford that some people should be so sore about it? Although we read quite recently in the "Telegraph" that Pierce's firm were doing more business now than ever before. And the Pink One never lies! A branch of the I. T. & G. W. Union was started in Wexford—there was nothing wrong about that; one of Pierce's workmen joined the Union—there was nothing wrong in that; but be a use this man joined the Union himself and his two sons—who, by the way, had not joined the Union—were instantly dismissed by Pierce—apparently for spite. Was there anything wrong in that?

Then the blood of the "Boys of Wexford" showed itself. Pierce locked out the men, and Jim Larkin spent over £4,000 in supporting them during their struggle for liberty. Now, who is to blame Pierce for trying to victimise men for doing what they had a legal right to do; or Larkin, who spent thousands in supporting men, most of whom did not belong to his Union previous to the trouble, and none of whom contributed 5s. to its funds?

It is high time people should give up offering such excuses for ardent cowardice. The men of the Transport Union are men in the truest form of the best interpretation of that word, and none other are eligible.

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE, Councillor, New Kilmainham Ward.

Independent Labour Party of Ireland, Open-Air Propaganda Meetings will be held on to-morrow, Sunday, in the Phoenix Park, near Band Stand at 12 noon. Subject—"Education under Home Rule," Speaker—Walter Carpenter.

Amateur and Dancing Competition at Ringsend.

All who wish to enjoy themselves on Sunday Evening could not do better than visit the enclosure on Cambridge Road, Ringsend, when absolutely the best Amateur of the Season will be held. There will be dancing, singing, Recitations and musical selections to suit all. Mr. McKenzie (of the firm of Macken and McKenzie) will give a selection of airs on the Irish War Pipes, which is sure to be a treat in itself. The dancing competition which is to take place is sure to be keenly contested as many have entered who are anxious to try conclusions for the very valuable gold medal which has been presented. The charge of admission is very moderate (3d.). It is hoped that a very large attendance will be the result of the Committee's labour to provide a programme which is worth travelling a very long way to hear.

PEMBROKE NOTES.

The local Mutual Admiration Society (U.I.L.) has been once more revived. "Bottle of Lager" has been promoted to the presidency. "Jay-Jay" is anxious that all members and intending members should forward on their subscriptions. The "Ringsend Twister" is pressing for his £7 odd, although he has received over £300 from his sium property. A special meeting was held in the snug of the "Ringsend Twister's" drunks. The stock resolutions and votes of congratulations having been passed, the "Twister" invited all present (the snug holds four) to have something, which they did. That we sincerely hope the "Twister" will overlook the little account, now that he has received his cheque; otherwise the four will have of necessity to send round the hat.

Things are still lively in the "Idlers' Club" (and likely to be so). "Futty Luke" is the culprit this time. He was summoned to appear before a special tribunal of the "Brudders," "Best All," who presided, in his remarks to the jury, spoke of the necessity of true Christian charity and the necessity of keeping out of debt.

The charge against "Futty" was that he on various occasions did, with malice aforethought, forget to pay for his "house" card, and when he did win neglected "Kitty."

After a lengthy hearing, which lasted several hours, the jury retired (to the nearest pub), and have not as yet arrived at a decision.

Brudder "Cuckoo," who is a bit of a carpenter, is much annoyed at the contract for the Billiard Room being given to Englishmen, while he is walking the street in search of work.

The hopes that were once entertained of the contract being given to an Irish firm having now vanished, we may expect to see the table imported.

Haypoth-o-Tay has now got a "job" for himself, having seen to all his friends, and not having any relations in Dublin, his own turn has come.

He has been appointed "official" horse-jockey to the Council. "What on earth does 'Haypoth' know about buying horses?" We wonder who gets the "luck-money."

If this job is not stopped immediately, we feel certain that an "official" knacker will be required.

In the list of subscribers to the Ringsend Band, which was published recently, the names of eleven out of the twelve apoplexies were conspicuous by their absence.

When they require the services of the Band next January it is hoped the members will remember how the twelve subscribed.

"Jerry the Tramp" and scab has had an interview with Green, the scab, regarding the amalgamation of the Society of Scabs with the Scab Union.

Jerry, you acted the scab when the gas workers were on strike. You are still a scab, and evidently you are never happy till you are in company with scabs.

Jerry, I promise you a lively time before the amalgamation takes place, if you are not on tramp before it.

Will the chairman, or some of the local councillors, let us know who is responsible for the Forest of Weeds at the rear of the Delta. Certainly it is a disgrace.

Some time ago it was a safe place for children to amuse themselves, but in order that the children should be compelled to join the Babies' Club it was closed up. Evidently the "Girl from the Park" was not successful, as the club has been turned into a "Meeting place for gossips."

Each member who attended the weekly meeting was supplied with a stout stick, with instructions to "Kill that fly."

A prize of a "disinfected bun" is to be presented weekly to the member who brings the most dead flies (flies only). NIX.

Irish Stationary Engine Drivers and Firemen's Trade Union. Trades Hall, Capel Street.

Nominations for Management Committee and all other offices will be received on Sunday next, 22nd inst.

J. COFFEY, Sec.

Irish Transport & General Workers' Union. Pipers' Band. 77 AUNGIER STREET.

Members of the above are requested to note that the practice nights are—For Pipes: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Drums: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m. When joining the Band all members must state what instrument they intend to play—i.e., Pipes or Drums.

THOMAS O'DONOHUE, Sec.

THOMAS O'DONOHUE, Sec.

Aeridheacht AND GOLD MEDAL Dancing Competitions. Sunday, 22nd June, Ringsend, At 3.30 o'clock.

St. Joseph's Catholic Boy's Brigade Band will march from Church Street and will be met at Westland Row by the Ringsend Brass and Reed Band at 2.30 and proceed to Ringsend, where choice selections of music will be rendered by both bands.

Admission — 3d.

When You Want Anything, Don't forget to go for it to the WIDOW RIELLY'S

LITTLE SHOP, 24 Lr. Sheriff Street.

A Good Old Has-been of days gone by. A Good Old Has-been—but that's no reason why you should pass her door now. Call in for Old Time's Sake and buy your necessities.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

But no danger from stones or clinkers by purchasing your COALS

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7 TARA STREET. Telephone No. 2769.

Support the Trades Unionist and secure a good fire!

TWINEM BROTHERS' MINERAL WATERS. The Workingman's Beverage.

TWINEM BROTHERS' Dolphin Sauce, The Workingman's Reliah.

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N. J. BYRNE'S Tobacco Store, 89 AUGHRIM STREET (OPPOSITE JACOBS) FOR IRISH ROLL AND PLUG!

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. CYCLE! CYCLE! CYCLE!

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All Accessories kept in stock. Repairs a Speciality by Skilled Mechanic.

174 NTH. STRAND ROAD.

THREE SPECIAL JOB LINES IN MEN'S TROUSERS. No. 1.—Dark Tweed, raised seams; a kn-ck-out line, 1/11; worth 2/6. No. 2.—Dark Tweeds; three nice Stripe Patterns, extra value, 2/6; worth 2/11. No. 3.—Guaranteed Irish Tweed; four good patterns; well made; all good hard-wearing Tweed; extra special price 5/3; worth 6/6. A great line in Men's Irish Tweed Suits, 21/-

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EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD JOIN St. Brigid's Christian Brides Society, RINGSEND. Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'clock. One Penny per Week. Estd 52 Years

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DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting was held on Monday last at the Trades Hall, Capel Street, Mr. Thomas M'Partlin, President, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, Mr. Gorman (United Labourers) objected to their being adopted on the grounds that the Chairman had misrepresented the ballot taken by his society on the question of accepting the recent offers made to them by the Master Builders' Association. He further objected that Mr. Larkin had called his union a scab union, and he wanted the word withdrawn. The Chairman said he never said anything at all at last meeting. Mr. Gorman said the Chairman gave it as his opinion that there was a majority of 125 in favour of accepting the offer in question, whereas the majority was 225. The Chairman said he knew nothing about it. Mr. Gorman reiterated his statements and called for the words "scab union." The Secretary Mr. John Simmons asked what was there to object to in the minutes? Mr. O'Brien (Tailors) said Mr. Gorman wanted a word taken out that was not in it (laughter). The Chairman said if Mr. Larkin made an observation after the meeting he had nothing to do with it. Mr. Gorman—If the Executive tolerates such language as that it is time for us to withdraw. Is this observation to be let rest? Chairman—A conversation that takes place after the meeting has no right to be on the minutes. Mr. Gorman—Mr. Larkin said it. Mr. Larkin—I said a great many more things. Mr. Simmons—I'm not supposed to put down "scab" on the minutes. Does Mr. Gorman want me to put it down and then take it out (laughter)? Mr. Gorman—You took part in the conversation with Mr. Larkin. Chairman—And I took part in a conversation with him in Baldoyle last Sunday. Mr. Gorman—It was never used to any affiliated body before, and is it going to be tolerated now? Mr. O'Brien—It's the warm weather (laughter). The matter then dropped. Mr. Larkin said he wanted to raise the question of the qualifications of affiliated delegates. He understood that a delegate should be a man working at his trade or industry or a paid official of his society. He would like to know what was the proportion of delegates to each affiliated body. He saw certain delegates there from a society called the United Labourers, and he believed according to the rules they must be working at that particular trade or industry. The members were entitled to send forward a certain number to the Council. Now, there was a delegate there—a Mr. Johnston—who was not working as a labourer and who was not a paid official. Mr. Gorman—Beg pardon, he is a paid official. Mr. Larkin—I asked the chairman, not you. The Chairman produced a book of rules, and read out that a delegate should be an operative at the trade he represented unless special sanction was given by the Executive. One delegate for a society of 200 members; under 400, two delegates; 400 to 1,000, three delegates; and 1,000 upwards, six delegates. The United Labourers had paid for 400 members, and they were entitled to three delegates. Mr. Larkin called attention to the fact that this society had four delegates. Mr. Johnston—I may say we are more than 400 and we are prepared to pay for them. We are entitled to these delegates. Send us your bill; we have plenty of money. Mr. Larkin—It is not a question of money. It is a question of the rules of this Council. I want to know who is not entitled to be here and why is he here. After some discussion, Mr. Larkin said he would bring the question up at the Executive and the matter dropped.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT ON PAINTING TRADE. Mr. Grogan (A. S. Painters) complained that some boxes were being painted at Clontarf by two members of the Irish Transport Union. Mr. Larkin stated that Mr. Grogan should have done the ordinary thing and given the Transport Union notification of it. Mr. Grogan said he informed Mr. Foran, and he undertook to bring the matter before the Committee. Mr. Larkin said the question was never raised at their Committee. Mr. Grogan had a right to notify their society first. Mr. Grogan—Mr. Foran undertook to do this. Mr. Larkin I am not bothering about Mr. Foran. Your society never told us as a society, and you had a right to tell us when anything was done wrong. The Chairman said Mr. Larkin's argument was a very sound one. Mr. Grogan's Society had a right to write officially to the Transport Union, notifying them of the fact. Mr. Grogan—I was under the impression that the District Committee had written to Mr. Larkin. The discussion then ended.

A MINIMUM WAGE FOR COACHMAKERS. Mr. Milner (Coachmakers) moved the suspension of the Standing Orders in order to bring before the Council the question of the wages of the Society he represented there. Mr. O'Brien seconded. Mr. Milner said on last Thursday night they had a large meeting in that room of both the Inchicore and Dublin Branches, and at that meeting it was decided to ask a minimum wage. It was, he said, the opinion of many outside the trade that their wages amounted to £2 4s. a week, whereas it often went down to £1 4s., and they decided to strike a minimum of 36s., with the exception of fitters and vicemen, whose wages in some cases were very low. Their minimum was 30s. They expected this would come into force on the 28th of the month, and they expected an answer by the 23rd. He hoped the trades affiliated to the Council would give them their moral support. He promised, in connection with the Sawyers' dispute, to see that none of his trade infringed on them.

THE SAWYERS' DISPUTE. Mr. Paisley asked the Council to give their delegate from Belfast, Mr. White, an opportunity of explaining to the Council the position of the members of his trade. Mr. Larkin moved and Mr. Burke seconded that Mr. White be heard. This was passed unanimously. Mr. White said that some time ago they made an application to the Master Builders, the Master Cabinet Makers, and the Master Sawmillers for a 50-hour week and a penny per hour advance on the present rate of wages. The Builders had complied, with the exception of three. These three they had not had time to interview yet. The Cabinet Makers had not complied, and their men were in dispute. On last Friday the Sawmillers' Association asked them to send a deputation, and so they met them and went over the whole question, but they failed to come to an agreement. They (the employers) thought they were asking too much when they asked a reduction of four hours and a penny per hour advance on wages. It was now sixteen years since their branch in Dublin asked anything, and he thought it was not too much, after sixteen years sweating their men, to ask that they should give them something in return. (Hear, hear.) He then referred to two alternatives which had since been offered them, namely, a 54-hour week, with increase of 2/- and 3/., and a 50-hour week, at present rate. The first was unanimously rejected, while it was decided that it would be to the detriment of their men to accept the second. At half-past two that day they got notice from the employers that no further good could be got by a deputation, as they had a long interview; but if there was any point in dispute they would let them know by letter. That was only dallying. They gave them [the employers] every opportunity to confer with them; but their men would be out to-night. But they did not know yet what might be the result. He referred to what had appeared in the Press all last week. Mr. Lawlor, P.L.G.—We don't mind the Press here. Mr. White, continuing, said all the information supplied to the Press was entirely from the employer. The statement had been made that the men would be paid for extra work. That was the very thing they were trying to stop. They had got many men disemployed, and with a 50-hour week there would be an additional man in the place. Mr. White then quoted figures to show the comparative worthlessness of the employers' offer of the penny advance, with the present hours. Mr. Larkin said the Council should express its approval of the statesmanlike view of the matter taken by the sawyers, and the very able way they had carried on the negotiations. Mr. Johnston (United Labourers) said they had members in that line, and they had given instructions to them to stand behind the sawyers (hear, hear).

Mr. Lalor, P.L.G. (Cab and Car Owners) said he would be inclined to move that a deputation be sent from the Council to the employers. It might lead to a settlement. Mr. O'Brien—We can place ourselves at the disposal of the sawyers. The Chairman said they [the carpenters] had been fairly successful lately, and that was because the Press of Dublin knew practically nothing of what was going on. They had no strike, and they won the best terms for the last 100 years [hear, hear]. Mr. White thanked the Council for hearing him, and he would inform his society of the suggestion offered by Mr. Lalor.

DEPUTATION TO PIM BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Farren (Stonecutters) said acting on instructions from the last Council meeting the President and himself waited on Mr. Leopold Pim in connection with some shop fitting and engineering work about to be done in Pim's establishment. At the outset Mr. Pim seemed to want to stop the interview with half a dozen words, but owing to the manner in which the President acted they were with him for close on an hour. They went into the question closely, although Mr. Pim did not admit that he was going to get work done within the next twelve months. They asked him if he would give Irish builders a chance of competing for the work. Mr. Pim said he was informed that Sage's were specialists in that class of work, and the President, being in the trade, pointed out that the work could be done as well by Dublin workingmen, while Sage would have to give his men 2d. and 2½d. an hour more than the men in Dublin, and when they came over here they were not often as good. Mr. Pim was delighted to meet the President, but he was a very good match for Mr. Pim. Mr. Pim said it was in Parliament he should be [laughter].

THE CHAIRMAN said that before they left he thought both of them felt convinced that Mr. Pim would give work to an Irish firm, although he said he had already spent too much. He agreed that the work done both on the back and front of the windows already was very satisfactory. They then gave him the names of builders who would be able to execute the work. The report of the deputation was considered satisfactory. DEPUTATION TO MESSRS. HOPKINS. Mr. John Simmons said the interview was eminently satisfactory. He thought Mr. Costello had been misled. The first Mr. Fisher heard of the existence of the present Goldsmiths' Society was through the agency of his letter. His idea was that every man should be a Trade Unionist. He agreed in its entirety with the words of the late Alderman Meade which had now become historic, that a man was not worth his salt if he was not in a Trade Union. He said he would rather be dealing with an organisation of working men than with a rabble. With regard to some remarks made by Mr. Costello at last meeting that Messrs. Hopkins objected to their men joining a society, Mr. Costello said he was not inclined to believe that he said that. Mr. Costello said he did not think that anyone could take that reading from his remarks as they appeared in the "Worker," although it might be his own personal stupidity. Mr. Larkin wanted to know what was the result of the deputation. He said that Mr. Fisher would not allow into his shop any man who was not first a Trade Unionist, and if possible an Irish worker. In order to keep the trade in Ireland he was getting badges made by Quinn in Belfast, so they would see the man was a go-ahead man. With regard to Mr. Costello's statements, he did read into his remarks that Hopkins did not observe Union conditions, and in fact it was his [Mr. Costello's] opinion that they were averse to their men joining a Trade Union. With regard to Mr. Larkin's first question as to the result of the deputation, Mr. Costello said the men were in consultation yet.

LEAGUE OF THE BLIND. Mr. Winston, on behalf of the League of the Blind, proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to pass into law immediately a Bill improving the technical education of blind children, so that they would be able to earn their own living. He said at the present time the blind had been living on charity, and it had proved beyond doubt quite inadequate for all that were in need of it. It was ridiculous to say that a Government whose revenue was 195 millions could do nothing for them. Mr. Partridge, T.C. (Engineers), supported the resolution. He had a very dear friend who was blind, and for that reason he had a great knowledge of the extent of their affliction. He thought people handicapped as they were should be provided solely by the State and should not be asked to toil for their living. Mr. Larkin said there was no one who wanted help and assistance more than the blind. He referred to the capabilities of the blind to earn their living, and comparing them with those who had their sight, said it was they who were really blind, because they had their sight and they could not see. Their friend Winston had quoted figures, statements, and authorities in a manner that those alleged to have ability would never have equalled. He referred to the marvellous development of the delegates of the blind, and though the Creator thought it wise that they should never have their sight, He gave them other gifts. The man who had lost an arm or a leg had greater power on the other side of the body, and could do the same work without the limb as a man with two limbs. They had got a number of well-fed ladies and gentlemen living on those people. If ever there was a case for a State control of an industry—and no one could object to it—it was this one. The State should take them over into their own hands, because they had a right to be protected. He had read the Bill that was proposed to be introduced, and he was disgusted, as they were only asking for a moiety of what they had a right to demand, and that was the God-given right to live. They were only asking to be allowed to exist, and yet those men's claims were ignored. He was glad to see their comrades back at the Council again, and he assured them that anything they wanted they had only got to ask and they would go out of their way to help them in every way possible (hear, hear).

Mr. Murphy (Whitesmiths) supported the resolution, and it was passed unanimously. THE SILK WEAVERS' DISPUTE. In connection with the above, Mr. Grogan said the men had won considerable concessions. He referred to the present strike in Messrs. Fry's, Cork street, and said they must have been under the impression that the men in Atkinson's were defeated. He referred to the appeal that was to be sent out by the Council, and said that owing to some misunderstanding it had not gone out to the Societies, as he would have wished. Owing to differences of opinion, the Sub-committee appointed by the Council had been unable to do anything, and he objected to being put on a committee as an ornament. Mr. Mallon (Silk Weavers) referred to a statement that had appeared in the "Daily Express," to the effect that the men taken on during the strike would be kept on. He said that was an absolute fabrication. He communicated with Mr. Swirles [Manager, Atkinson's], and he denied being responsible for the statement. Mr. Mallon then read a letter to that effect from the gentleman named. He [speaker] said it had been agreed upon on both sides to keep the terms of the settlement private, and they intended to carry that out. They came out on a series of resolutions, and they had been accepted. They demanded that no members be penalised, and that was accepted, and the men taken on during the dispute should go. That had also been accepted.

Mr. Burke (Sailors and Firemen) said he was very glad the strike had been settled; but why was there so much privacy surrounding the conference? If it was a victory for the working classes, it should be made known to the working classes. Whilst on the surface there seemed to be a settlement, they must not disclose everything that had been said and done at that meeting. If it was a victory, it was a victory for every man in Dublin, and they should know that they had beaten the employer. Mr. Larkin thought that when these men went into the conference, no matter what they did, they should have full authority. Nobody else should interfere, and he took it all Trades Unions did their own work. He knew there were some alleged Unions in this country. He criticised the attitude of the Weavers over the settlement, particularly as to not giving him some information for the "Worker," which they did in the evening papers; and they (The Worker) were out before the evening Press. He did not object to helping them when they asked it; but it would be a lesson to him in the future. With regard to the letter appearing in the "Daily Express," they should, he said, have demanded a personal explanation from Mr. Swirles, as there was someone giving that particular paper the information. A long discussion then ensued on the question of the appeal for the Weavers which was to have been sent out by the Council. The Sub-committee appointed to deal with the matter drew up an appeal, with the names of the officers of the Sub-committee appended. The Chairman and other members of the Executive said the appeal was never forwarded to them for their official sanction, and they knew nothing about it.

METHODS OF DISINFECTION EMPLOYED BY PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE. Mr. Arthur Murphy, P.L.G., referred to the methods of disinfection adopted by the Public Health Committee. He gave a detailed account of a visitation of scarlatina to his home, and the subsequent disinfecting, which, he said, burned the bedclothes and put holes in them. He proposed the following resolutions:—

"That this Trades Council calls for an immediate investigation into the present methods of disinfection employed by the Public Health Committee in dealing with outbreaks of infectious diseases, with special reference to the following points:— 1st. The process of disinfection through which the people's belongings are put, and if same have been injured, and in some cases destroyed, and, if so, to devise or suggest some remedy. 2nd. The necessity of leaving all dwellings after being disinfected by the staff in as habitable a condition as previous to disinfection. 3rd. The desirability of having a laundry attached to the Marrowbone Lane Depot, in which articles of clothing, bed covering, etc., could be washed before being returned to the owners. 4. Whether the present staff is adequate to cope with the demands on it, and whether it is not desirable in the interests of public health to have a staff sufficiently large to deal WITHOUT DELAY with all such outbreaks. "That a copy of the above be forwarded to the Public Health Committee."

Seconded by Mr. John Farren (Treasurer). A long discussion ensued, and Councillor Partridge was instructed to raise the question at next meeting of the Public Health Committee. This concluded the business and the Council adjourned.

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