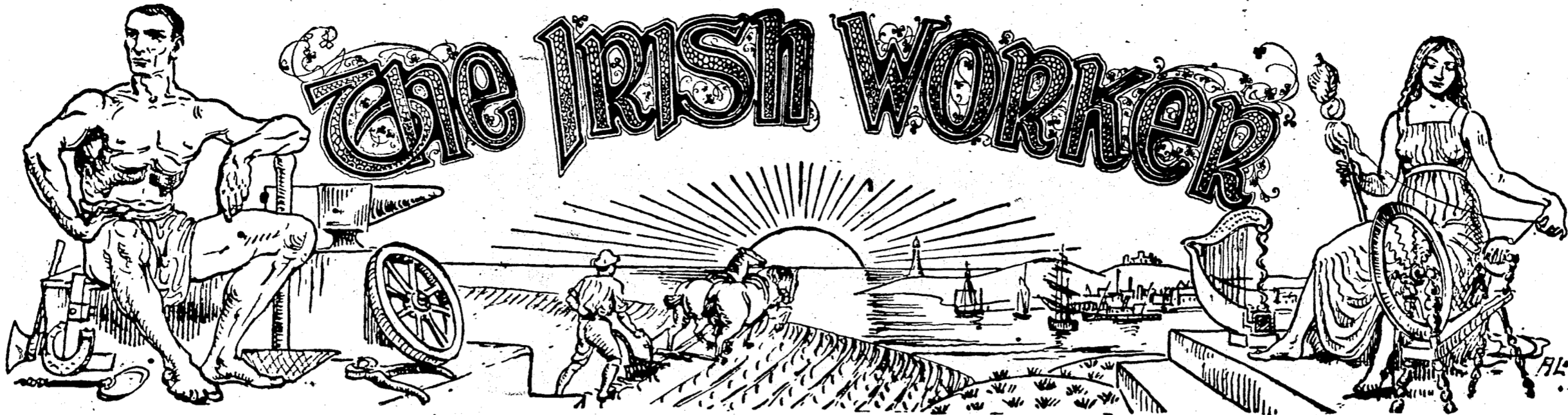


"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Finian 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!

Edited by JIM LARKIN.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 27th, 1913.

ONE PENNY

No. 15—Vol. III.]

THE TRAM STRIKE

CITIZENS, we have been compelled to withdraw the men of the Dublin United Tramways Co. owing to the tyrannical action of Mr. William Martin Murphy, Chairman of the Company, who dismissed some two hundred workers from their employment for daring to exercise their God-given rights as freemen in combining with their fellows. It is to be remembered that Mr. Murphy is President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, which body, under his direction, during the past few weeks, viewed the Trade Unions of this city to a Conference with a view to the formation of a Conciliation Board being formed to prevent trade disputes. Remember also that the Editor of this paper and General Secretary of the men affected was one of the representatives sent to that Conference, which Conference after due deliberation drafted a scheme, which scheme was approved of by both bodies who were represented at the Conference. Mr. Murphy's colleagues in the Chamber of Commerce, again under his guidance and with his approval elected six of the members, which six, along with the six to be appointed by the Trades Council of Dublin, were to comprise the Board. Before the Board could meet Mr. Wm. Martin Murphy celebrated and with malice concealed and locked out no less than two hundred of the employees without cause or reason, there being no demand made on his company for improved wages or conditions. We leave the case in the hands of the citizens to judge who is in the wrong and who is in the right; which side has claim to their sympathy and active support. Remember the issues at stake. The men, many of them with long years of service—sincere, honest, competent workmen, with big families, are thrown out on the streets by this man Murphy. The citizens are inconvenienced by the stoppage of what should be a public service. The man Murphy, with his tongue in his cheek, pretends over what pretends to be a representative body of the business men of Dublin. They and he agree that lock-outs and strikes are a deplorable thing, and machinery should be manufactured to prevent them if possible. And yet this gentleman, Murphy, who should be the man to give others the lead in the direction of business-like and peaceable measures, should have been the first employer to have tested the machinery of conciliation, deliberately goes out of his way to destroy any chance of the experiment succeeding, and takes unto himself the responsibility of fomenting what he and his colleagues, with crocodile tears in their eyes, stated they deplored—namely, a lock-out and consequent dislocation of what, we repeat, should be a public service. Every man, woman, and child, who has the slightest regard for truth, honesty, or justice, must admit the men have right on their side. They have vindicated their claim to your support in every manner possible; and, on the other hand, every man, woman, and child must condemn the tyrants—Alderman Cotton, M.P.; Colonel Vesey, of Lucan; Mr. Joseph Moorey, of Cabra; and the arch conspirator and sweater, William Martin Murphy, the hypocrite.

MANIFESTO

TO THE
CITIZENS OF DUBLIN
AND VISITORS.

We regret the inconvenience caused by the withdrawal of the men who worked the Tram Service. There had been no intention on the part of the Union or men affected to do anything to inconvenience the public during the present Show week, but owing to the action of William Martin Murphy, Chairman of the Dublin United Tram Company, in

Dismissing some 200 Men

for no justifiable reason—there having been no demands made on the Company for wages or conditions—the men were compelled to take action in defence of their Comrades. Remember, William Martin Murphy, Chairman of the United Tram Company, is also President of the Chamber of Commerce, which body at the present moment are engaged in forming a Conciliation Board to obviate trade disputes. This tyrannical act of the Chamber of Commerce President will prove to any man, woman or child interested in Dublin's welfare the kind of employer the Dublin workers have to submit to—gradgrinds, scroogers, sweaters, hypocrites, and tyrants of the worst type. The four men responsible for the Tram Strike are—William Martin Murphy (No. 1); Alderman Cotton, M.P. (No. 2), alleged Nationalist, who, asking for political freedom from the British Nation for the Irish people, denies to the Irish working class the elementary right of citizens. This is the type of hypocrite Ireland has always been cursed with; Joseph Mooney, J.P. (No. 3), brother-in-law to William Martin Murphy (and his tool), late visitor to St. Vincent de Paul's Society—while so engaged persuaded an old woman in her dotage, by working on her religious fears and philanthropic feelings, to leave her property to him, thereby defrauding the relations of the dotting woman; Colonel M. Vesey (No. 4), of Lucan, sufficient it to say he is a Vesey of Lucan (Nuff said)!

Therefore, we appeal with confidence to citizens and lovers of fair play for sympathy and active assistance in this struggle for freedom.

Don't Patronise the Cars!

Don't encourage these aforementioned tyrants and bloodsuckers. Remember, Murphy and his clique have, through the private monopoly of the tram service,

Robbed the Dublin Rate-payers of over £160,000

IN 16 YEARS.

The Tramway slaves of Dublin work 12 hours a week longer than the Belfast Tram men and receive 20 per cent. less wages. They have been subject to foul methods of a Star Chamber. They now demand the reinstatement of the dismissed men unconditionally, improved wages, shorter hours, and the right of appeal against inspectors' secret reports.

On behalf of the affected Workers
The Irish Transport & General Workers' Union,

JIM LARKIN, GEN. SEC.

When You Want Anything,
Don't forget to go for it to the
WIDOW RIELLY'S
LITTLE SHOP,
24 Lr. Sheriff Street.

William Martin Murphy, in 1887.

"The necessities of the time and the present situation in the country render it absolutely essential that the attention of the Irish national leaders should at this moment be concentrated on an effort (which I am glad to say is proving eminently successful) to save the tillers of the soil from being driven from their homes, and their improvements confiscated for the non-payment of impossible rents; but I need not assure youth at the hearts of the Irish leaders beat as warmly for and sympathise as deeply with the labourer, the artisan, or the trader in town and country throughout this island, as they do with any other class of the community."

"As I have already said, I am an employer of labour, and as such I have experience of the working classes in most parts of Ireland and in some parts of England, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Irishman, working at home under favourable conditions, will do as well as he does in any part of the world, and admittedly he is physically and intellectually the equal of other men in any country he goes to."

"Taking up the objections which are made and the difficulties suggested against starting industries in Ireland, one hears of the difficulty of dealing with workmen, and that Irish industry cannot exist with such material. I am not going to say that the workmen of Ireland are any more perfect than any other class of the community, and further on I shall venture to offer some advice to the workmen; but surely we have all heard of difficulties between employers and workmen in other countries where trades have flourished notwithstanding. But I entirely deny that it is all the fault of the workmen, or that the Irish workman in Ireland is more difficult to deal with than workmen elsewhere. My own experience, extending to over twenty years, is that by meeting workmen fairly, and by treating with them as possessing equal rights with myself, I have never failed to make reasonable and amicable arrangements with them."

"A very favourite means for promoting Irish industries, and one which is much in favour just now, is the effort to induce Irish people to patronise Irish manufactured goods. [This I believe to be a most useful movement and one well calculated to help on struggling industries, and I would join in encouraging it in every possible way; but if it is alone depended on as a means of establishing Irish manufacture I think it would be found to be a weak and unstable foundation to rest upon.]

"I wish not to be understood for one moment as deprecating this movement, or as putting a damper upon such laudable enthusiasm. On the contrary, I am always glad to take a hand in helping projects for the purchase of native manufactured articles, and in my own business, and in any undertakings with which I am connected, I do my best to give practical effect to the sentiment. But what I want to impress is that something else is required."

"Mr. Parnell, whose lead the nation follows in political matters with such confidence, has set an example of what can be done in the development of a new industry by the opening of paving set quarries in the neighbourhood of Arklow, where large quantities of stone are now being produced, equal to any hitherto imported from Wales or elsewhere."

[Wm. Martin Murphy buys his sets from Guernsey].

"I will only say on this head that all success must finally depend on the men who work with their hands, and if they want business to improve, and employment for themselves and families to become more general, they must help the employer to compete in the market with his goods, or otherwise both they and he will come to the wall. They must be more sober and more diligent; and with regard to wages and prices for the work, and rules and conditions of working, while insisting that they shall have all fair play, they must sometimes put themselves in their employer's place, and see whether they are allowing him a margin to pay for his plant, and capital, and expenses, without which the shop must ultimately close."

"The right of combination amongst workmen in dealing with their employers, which used to be called 'unlawful conspiracy,' but is now legalised by statute, is a powerful weapon, and should be made use of with consideration and prudence.

The working classes are more favoured in this respect than other men, as it appears that while they may combine with legal sanction to bring pressure on their employers, a combination of tenants to bring pressure on their landlords is a criminal offence, if we are to accept the dictum of certain learned judges."

"If workmen study their own best interests, they will loyally co-operate with employers in bringing round the necessary changes instead of hindering them."

"Whatever rights our people possess were won by agitation, and I for one hope we shall not cease our love for politics till we have won the whole rights of a nation."

[Again we prove out of the mouth of Wm. Martin Murphy his hypocrisy.]

Manifesto

TO THE
CITIZENS & WORKERS
OF DUBLIN!

The 'Independent' and 'Herald'
Newspapers Company

DISMISSED 60 Odd Men & Boys

FOR NO CAUSE

There was no Strike; no demands for wages. The men and boys were locked-out by the Chairman of the company, Wm. Martin Murphy, renegade Nationalist ex-M.P.; Mr. Charles Eason, of Eason & Co., financial supporter of the Salvation Army [far better for his soul's sake that he paid his sweated slaves a living wage] undertook not to interfere as a wholesale newsagent in assisting Murphy in starving the workers into submission, but like other religious hypocrites tried to hoodwink the Union and do the devil's work. We are, therefore, compelled in the interests of truth and Honest Dealing to ask the Citizens not to buy the

Immoral Literature

sold by the "Independent" and "Herald" Company, or to patronise the newsagent, Eason, and other newsagents who are acting cowardly and immorally in selling

MURPHY'S Immoral Literature

in a cowardly and immoral manner. You are not compelled to patronise shops that sell the "Independent" and "Herald." "Thiggin thu!"

On behalf of the Union,
JIM LARKIN,
General Secretary.

A Tram Strike and what Came of it.

A short time ago the Tramway Drivers and Conductors in Brisbane formed a Trades Union affiliated to the local Transport Union. Some of the men were so proud of the Union badge that they wore it when on duty, with the result that a bullying Inspector ordered them to take it off, and they, being men, not slaves, promptly refused. They were reported for insubordination [grand word that makes me think of the Militia], and the Murphy of the Company issued an order that in future no such badges were to be worn on duty, and any man who wore them would be instantly dismissed. Mind, these men did not want an increase of wages or reduction of hours. They have a minimum wage of 8/- per day of eight hours, and time-and-a-half overtime.

On the following Monday morning every man in the service, who was a member of the Union, had his badge up and the Company dismissed a few dozen by way of example. A strike followed, supported by the railwaymen [notwith-

standing that they are in Government service] and by all the Transport Workers of the city. Scabs, police, and military were imported galore. After a few days the public found it was not healthy to ride in scab trams, and after ten weeks the Company gave in, and the men returned to work.

The Company then took the matter into the Law Courts and Chief Justice O'Higgins [I think it was] gave a decision that the men were entitled to wear their badges, and granted an injunction restraining the Company or their officers from interfering with the men for doing so. That is an example of what workers can do when they stand together.

Last Easter the ferry boat hands in Sydney decided to strike, as they were tired of waiting for a reduction of hours and increased pay which they had asked for, and regarding which a Wages Board had taken evidence, and were slowly considering their decision.

The men came out on Easter Sunday morning. The public got frantic, but after a week the Company reduced the men's hours from 60 to 54, and gave an allround increase of 2/6. The award of the Wages Board has since been delivered, and it would not have benefitted the men one bit had they waited for it.

I cannot help thinking what a funny thing it would be if the order to strike was delivered by signal, and all the trams stopped when they arrived at the end of the run they happened to be on. It would be interesting to see the Directors and police pushing them home to their stations.

Dublin Chamber of Commerce.

Proposed Conciliation Board

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce was held in the Council Chamber, Commercial Buildings, on Monday. Present:—William M. Murphy, J.P., President (in the chair); Frederic W. Pim, Vice President; William Fry, J.P.; R. Middleton Percy, J.P.; Marcus Goodbody, J.P.; Alfred C. Aykroyd, James Shanks, J.P.; Francis J. Usher, William Wallace, J.P.; Robert W. Kennan, William Perrin, Patrick Leonard, J.P.; Frank V. Martin; Richard Jones, J.P.; Sir James Murphy-Bart, D.L.; John Mooney, C.V.O.; Maurice Malone, Samuel P. Boyd, D.L.; Edward H. Andrews, J.P., and Richard K. Gamble, J.P., Hon. Secretary. An apology for absence was received from Sir William Goulding, Bart, D.L. The minutes of the various Committees were read and approved.

CONCILIATION BOARD.
The report of the delegates who attended at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, 8th July, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor, to meet the delegates from the Dublin Trades Council, and to consider the possibility of the formation of a Conciliation Board for Dublin, was considered, and the following resolution was adopted:—

"This Council leans with satisfaction that the scheme for the establishment of a 'Dublin Conciliation Board' suggested in the circular issued by this Council to organisations of employers and employed on 23rd April last, was accepted as a basis for discussion at the conference held in the Mansion House on the 8th inst., between representatives of this Council and of the Trades Council, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding. This Council approves of the amended rules agreed to at the conference, and directs the Law and Parliamentary Committee to act on the undertaking of our delegates by communicating with the various employers and employees' organisations in Dublin, with a view to the formation of an employers' panel. This Council ventures to express the hope that the interval which must elapse before the requisite machinery can be set up will be very brief, and, in the meantime, will be glad to join with the Lord Mayor, the Trades Council, and employer in an effort to effect a truce regarding disputes now pending."

[The above will prove to any thinking man the hypocrisy of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wm. Martin Murphy.]

Established 1851.
For Reliable Provisions!
LEIGH'S, of Bishop St.
STILL LEAD!

Wages and other Conditions of Employment

OF
MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS
IN THE SERVICE OF
Belfast Corporation.

Learners are paid at the rate of 3s. per hour. When appointed to the position of motorman or conductor, the rate is 4s. 6d. For the second year, 5s. 6d.; for the third year, 6s. 6d.; for the fourth year, 7s. 6d.; for the fifth year, 8s. 6d.; for the sixth year, 9s. 6d.; for the seventh year, 10s. 6d.; for the eighth year, 11s. 6d.; for the ninth year, 12s. 6d.; for the tenth year, 13s. 6d.; for the eleventh year, 14s. 6d.; for the twelfth year, 15s. 6d.; for the thirteenth year, 16s. 6d.; for the fourteenth year, 17s. 6d.; for the fifteenth year, 18s. 6d.; for the sixteenth year, 19s. 6d.; for the seventeenth year, 20s. 6d.; for the eighteenth year, 21s. 6d.; for the nineteenth year, 22s. 6d.; for the twentieth year, 23s. 6d.; for the twenty-first year, 24s. 6d.; for the twenty-second year, 25s. 6d.; for the twenty-third year, 26s. 6d.; for the twenty-fourth year, 27s. 6d.; for the twenty-fifth year, 28s. 6d.; for the twenty-sixth year, 29s. 6d.; for the twenty-seventh year, 30s. 6d.; for the twenty-eighth year, 31s. 6d.; for the twenty-ninth year, 32s. 6d.; for the thirtieth year, 33s. 6d.; for the thirty-first year, 34s. 6d.; for the thirty-second year, 35s. 6d.; for the thirty-third year, 36s. 6d.; for the thirty-fourth year, 37s. 6d.; for the thirty-fifth year, 38s. 6d.; for the thirty-sixth year, 39s. 6d.; for the thirty-seventh year, 40s. 6d.; for the thirty-eighth year, 41s. 6d.; for the thirty-ninth year, 42s. 6d.; for the fortieth year, 43s. 6d.; for the forty-first year, 44s. 6d.; for the forty-second year, 45s. 6d.; for the forty-third year, 46s. 6d.; for the forty-fourth year, 47s. 6d.; for the forty-fifth year, 48s. 6d.; for the forty-sixth year, 49s. 6d.; for the forty-seventh year, 50s. 6d.; for the forty-eighth year, 51s. 6d.; for the forty-ninth year, 52s. 6d.; for the fiftieth year, 53s. 6d.; for the fifty-first year, 54s. 6d.; for the fifty-second year, 55s. 6d.; for the fifty-third year, 56s. 6d.; for the fifty-fourth year, 57s. 6d.; for the fifty-fifth year, 58s. 6d.; for the fifty-sixth year, 59s. 6d.; for the fifty-seventh year, 60s. 6d.; for the fifty-eighth year, 61s. 6d.; for the fifty-ninth year, 62s. 6d.; for the sixtieth year, 63s. 6d.; for the sixty-first year, 64s. 6d.; for the sixty-second year, 65s. 6d.; for the sixty-third year, 66s. 6d.; for the sixty-fourth year, 67s. 6d.; for the sixty-fifth year, 68s. 6d.; for the sixty-sixth year, 69s. 6d.; for the sixty-seventh year, 70s. 6d.; for the sixty-eighth year, 71s. 6d.; for the sixty-ninth year, 72s. 6d.; for the seventieth year, 73s. 6d.; for the seventy-first year, 74s. 6d.; for the seventy-second year, 75s. 6d.; for the seventy-third year, 76s. 6d.; for the seventy-fourth year, 77s. 6d.; for the seventy-fifth year, 78s. 6d.; for the seventy-sixth year, 79s. 6d.; for the seventy-seventh year, 80s. 6d.; for the seventy-eighth year, 81s. 6d.; for the seventy-ninth year, 82s. 6d.; for the eightieth year, 83s. 6d.; for the eighty-first year, 84s. 6d.; for the eighty-second year, 85s. 6d.; for the eighty-third year, 86s. 6d.; for the eighty-fourth year, 87s. 6d.; for the eighty-fifth year, 88s. 6d.; for the eighty-sixth year, 89s. 6d.; for the eighty-seventh year, 90s. 6d.; for the eighty-eighth year, 91s. 6d.; for the eighty-ninth year, 92s. 6d.; for the ninetieth year, 93s. 6d.; for the ninety-first year, 94s. 6d.; for the ninety-second year, 95s. 6d.; for the ninety-third year, 96s. 6d.; for the ninety-fourth year, 97s. 6d.; for the ninety-fifth year, 98s. 6d.; for the ninety-sixth year, 99s. 6d.; for the ninety-seventh year, 100s. 6d.; for the ninety-eighth year, 101s. 6d.; for the ninety-ninth year, 102s. 6d.; for the one hundredth year, 103s. 6d.; for the one hundred and first year, 104s. 6d.; for the one hundred and second year, 105s. 6d.; for the one hundred and third year, 106s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fourth year, 107s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifth year, 108s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixth year, 109s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventh year, 110s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighth year, 111s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninth year, 112s. 6d.; for the one hundred and tenth year, 113s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eleventh year, 114s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twelfth year, 115s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirteenth year, 116s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fourteenth year, 117s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifteenth year, 118s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixteenth year, 119s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventeenth year, 120s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighteenth year, 121s. 6d.; for the one hundred and nineteenth year, 122s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twentieth year, 123s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twenty-first year, 124s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twenty-second year, 125s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twenty-third year, 126s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twenty-fourth year, 127s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twenty-fifth year, 128s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twenty-sixth year, 129s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twenty-seventh year, 130s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twenty-eighth year, 131s. 6d.; for the one hundred and twenty-ninth year, 132s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirtieth year, 133s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirty-first year, 134s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirty-second year, 135s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirty-third year, 136s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirty-fourth year, 137s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirty-fifth year, 138s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirty-sixth year, 139s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirty-seventh year, 140s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirty-eighth year, 141s. 6d.; for the one hundred and thirty-ninth year, 142s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fortieth year, 143s. 6d.; for the one hundred and forty-first year, 144s. 6d.; for the one hundred and forty-second year, 145s. 6d.; for the one hundred and forty-third year, 146s. 6d.; for the one hundred and forty-fourth year, 147s. 6d.; for the one hundred and forty-fifth year, 148s. 6d.; for the one hundred and forty-sixth year, 149s. 6d.; for the one hundred and forty-seventh year, 150s. 6d.; for the one hundred and forty-eighth year, 151s. 6d.; for the one hundred and forty-ninth year, 152s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fiftieth year, 153s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifty-first year, 154s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifty-second year, 155s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifty-third year, 156s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifty-fourth year, 157s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifty-fifth year, 158s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifty-sixth year, 159s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifty-seventh year, 160s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifty-eighth year, 161s. 6d.; for the one hundred and fifty-ninth year, 162s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixtieth year, 163s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixty-first year, 164s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixty-second year, 165s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixty-third year, 166s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixty-fourth year, 167s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixty-fifth year, 168s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixty-sixth year, 169s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixty-seventh year, 170s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixty-eighth year, 171s. 6d.; for the one hundred and sixty-ninth year, 172s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventieth year, 173s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventy-first year, 174s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventy-second year, 175s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventy-third year, 176s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventy-fourth year, 177s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventy-fifth year, 178s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventy-sixth year, 179s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventy-seventh year, 180s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventy-eighth year, 181s. 6d.; for the one hundred and seventy-ninth year, 182s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eightieth year, 183s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighty-first year, 184s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighty-second year, 185s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighty-third year, 186s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighty-fourth year, 187s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighty-fifth year, 188s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighty-sixth year, 189s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighty-seventh year, 190s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighty-eighth year, 191s. 6d.; for the one hundred and eighty-ninth year, 192s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninetieth year, 193s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninety-first year, 194s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninety-second year, 195s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninety-third year, 196s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninety-fourth year, 197s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninety-fifth year, 198s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninety-sixth year, 199s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninety-seventh year, 200s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninety-eighth year, 201s. 6d.; for the one hundred and ninety-ninth year, 202s. 6d.; for the two hundredth year, 203s. 6d.; for the two hundred and first year, 204s. 6d.; for the two hundred and second year, 205s. 6d.; for the two hundred and third year, 206s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fourth year, 207s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifth year, 208s. 6d.; for the two hundred and sixth year, 209s. 6d.; for the two hundred and seventh year, 210s. 6d.; for the two hundred and eighth year, 211s. 6d.; for the two hundred and ninth year, 212s. 6d.; for the two hundred and tenth year, 213s. 6d.; for the two hundred and eleventh year, 214s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twelfth year, 215s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirteenth year, 216s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fourteenth year, 217s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifteenth year, 218s. 6d.; for the two hundred and sixteenth year, 219s. 6d.; for the two hundred and seventeenth year, 220s. 6d.; for the two hundred and eighteenth year, 221s. 6d.; for the two hundred and nineteenth year, 222s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twentieth year, 223s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-first year, 224s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-second year, 225s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-third year, 226s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-fourth year, 227s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-fifth year, 228s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-sixth year, 229s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-seventh year, 230s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-eighth year, 231s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-ninth year, 232s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirtieth year, 233s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirty-first year, 234s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirty-second year, 235s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirty-third year, 236s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirty-fourth year, 237s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirty-fifth year, 238s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirty-sixth year, 239s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirty-seventh year, 240s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirty-eighth year, 241s. 6d.; for the two hundred and thirty-ninth year, 242s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fortieth year, 243s. 6d.; for the two hundred and forty-first year, 244s. 6d.; for the two hundred and forty-second year, 245s. 6d.; for the two hundred and forty-third year, 246s. 6d.; for the two hundred and forty-fourth year, 247s. 6d.; for the two hundred and forty-fifth year, 248s. 6d.; for the two hundred and forty-sixth year, 249s. 6d.; for the two hundred and forty-seventh year, 250s. 6d.; for the two hundred and forty-eighth year, 251s. 6d.; for the two hundred and forty-ninth year, 252s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fiftieth year, 253s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifty-first year, 254s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifty-second year, 255s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifty-third year, 256s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifty-fourth year, 257s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifty-fifth year, 258s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifty-sixth year, 259s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifty-seventh year, 260s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifty-eighth year, 261s. 6d.; for the two hundred and fifty-ninth year, 262s. 6d.; for the two hundred and sixtieth year, 263s. 6d.; for the two hundred and sixty-first year, 264s. 6d.; for the two hundred and sixty-second year, 265s. 6d.; for the two hundred and sixty-third year, 266s. 6d.; for the two hundred and sixty-fourth year, 267s. 6d.; 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for the two hundred and twenty-third year, 326s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-fourth year, 327s. 6d.; for the two hundred and twenty-fifth year, 328s. 6d.; for the two hundred

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

"When are the domestic servant class going to waken up?" is a question we not only ask ourselves, but is also one we ask of that section of workers and demand an answer. What degraded, abject slaves they are, right down from the highest trained domestic to the poor general lo'ging-house drudge! Daily experience has proved to us that each and every domestic servant is a slave to tyranny; some suffer in a greater degree than others; but the evil of tyranny is one that affects the whole of them. We know there are some of the domestic servant class who will say, and perhaps, with a certain amount of justice, "Oh, I'm alright; I have nothing to complain of. I get my food, lodging, fairly good wages, and my day off." This selfish attitude is all very well, but it is a kind of spirit that has to go. Other women workers have already realised this fact; they have come to know that as long as one of their number is ill treated the whole of them are ill treated. The consciousness that ourselves alone are well provided for will not do. That is the selfish spirit that has so long kept the women workers sweating, ill treated slaves.

The skilled domestic servant has an idea that it is only the poor little general drudge who is ill treated. Never was a greater mistake made. Day after day we are appealed to both personally and by letter to give our assistance to servants who have been refused their wages, wrongfully dismissed, or ill used in one of the many other tyrannical ways resorted to by their so-called mistresses. Mistresses, forsooth, to judge from the actions of large numbers of these women to those in their charge, one would not be wrong in calling them female fiends.

The domestic servant has to remember that she is a worker whose labour cannot be done without, and that, that labour should be adequately paid for. She has to remember that she is a human being who owes a duty not only to herself but to all other women workers and a right to demand proper treatment, good conditions, and the respect that is her due from those she works for.

It is absolutely useless for servants to think that they as individuals can demand and get their rights. So long as the servant elect to remain the sweated slaves of tyrants, just so long will they suffer from the indignities which they are subjected to. The only way in which they can insist on being treated as self-respecting citizens is by becoming members of the Irish Women Workers' Organisation.

We think that Miss Aggie Shields, of Coles lane, would be much better employed attending to her duties for which she is engaged than acting as informer and talebearer on her fellow-workers in Jacob's Biscuit Factory. Aggie Shields will, without doubt, get the reward that is given to all talebearers when their services as tools and informers are no longer required. Discarded by the employer, hated and loathed by her fellow-workers, her position then will not be an enviable one. We deal out no half measures to the man or woman who joins hands with an employer to injure other workers, so it would be as well for this young lady [Aggie Shields] to reconsider her position.

GALLAHER'S TOBACCO FACTORY AN DUBLIN GIRLS.

We desire to give warning to all Dublin girls against seeking employment at Gallaher's Tobacco Factory in Belfast. Gallaher has advertised offering good wages and good work to girls in the Belfast Factory. If Gallaher is in a position to make this offer, then there are plenty of good, competent, women workers in Belfast to fill the vacancies. Let no Dublin girl be led into a trap by such advertisement or made a tool of by an employer. Already two Dublin girls who foolishly went to work in Gallaher's Factory had to seek assistance in Belfast to get their fare home to Dublin. Another girl, who false went on the same foolish errand, is now missing, and we are in communication with our people in Belfast to find the girl and send her back to Dublin. These cases alone should be sufficient warning to prevent any more girls leaving Dublin to go to Gallaher's in Belfast.

Next week we will give full particulars about Gallaher's. In the meantime all Dublin girls would be well advised to keep away from the above-mentioned factory.

We have just received the following information from Belfast. Gallaher's offer to Dublin girls is 7/6 per week in wages, and their board and lodgings. When the girls reach Belfast the wages are nothing like what is promised, and no board and lodging provided. One girl had to pawn her boots to provide herself with food and lodgings. Apart from this the girls who go down to Belfast are certainly going to meet all the usual surroundings, the Belfast girls who object to this new dodge of Gallaher's to introduce a fresh system of sweating, and any Dublin girls who persist in their fool-hardiness and playing into the employers' hands, will certainly receive a warm welcome from Gallaher's sweated slaves.

Gallaher is boasting that twenty-six more girls leave Dublin for Belfast next week; if they are wise girls they will take this timely warning—keep away from Gallaher's Tobacco Factory, Belfast.

More revelations next week.

DON'T FORGET Women Workers' Excursion, Sunday, Aug. 31st.

GROCCERS' PORTERS

Are requested to attend Meeting at Liberty Hall On Sunday, Aug. 24th, At 6.30 p.m.

Jim Larkin, Councillors Partridge, Lawlor, and other Labour men will attend and speak.

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

The 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, 16 Rowan Place, Dublin. Telephone 2421. Subscription 6s. 6d. per year; 3s. 6d. for six months, payable in advance. We do not publish or take notice of anonymous contributions.

DUBLIN, WED., Aug. 27th, 1913

THE TRAM TROUBLE.

WILLIAM MARTIN MURPHY says there is to be no strikes. Then he must be going to send for Larkin and agree to the men's demands. There is no other way, William. And if you do as you will have to, it would be, in the words of Dickens, "a far, far better thing" than anything you have done in your long and tyrannical life. Wm. Martin sent out his billet-doux. He wants to know how many motormen and conductors will remain loyal. Why not inquire at Liberty Hall? We will tell him how many men! Mark, men who will be loyal to their own class. We will also tell you the number of professional scabs, the number of Nugent's scabs, and the number of fencers. Don't misunderstand us. We gave orders, William Martin, for all men to sign any document you or your satellites may present. When the boys get orders they will stop and we know all you can depend on to scab. We will give our orders when we are ready. All your bluff went alter our plans when the hour arrives you will awaken. We hope the scabs and pimps you have will realise their position. Take notice what Mr. Farmer, Manager of Clery's got for his loyalty. Murphy's brainless offspring takes the place of a man trained to the work. This is what William Martin gives a good loyal servant: sweat your bones, suck your brains and then dismissal. But what think the Shareholders of William Martin's management? They will pay the piper for William is secured. Of course you will see what game he is playing: trying to hoodwink you as he has hoodwinked others. But faith he won't hoodwink the men; they are going to teach him a lesson. The sand in the glass is running down, and then remember your hired thugs and thieves, the creatures you have bought with blood money. It was thought that they would have had Larkin out of the way when the fight opened. Not yet, and remember Larkin has left the plans prepared, and if he falls there are others. Now, all men in the Tramway Service will understand the orders. Strike Committee takes charge to-morrow [Saturday]. A Mass Meeting of all Employees on day duty will be held on Saturday night in Liberty Hall. That meeting will be continued all night. The night shift men will meet on Sunday morning at 12 o'clock. Remember, Murphy locked out good men and true without reason. No demands were made on him or the Company. We call the attention of the public to this fact: that Murphy opened the war. We will close it. Every man and boy will be reinstated or—Never mind the pimps who sent a demand in for wages and conditions yesterday. They don't count. We wonder will Nugent have the courage of his position, and hand the scabs. Take a case out. All's well.

Murphy has played into our hands; everything is going well; as we planned, so it works.

With reference to the attack upon myself, this is but one of many attempts that have been made. We believe, by instructions of the Murphy ring, creatures like this Sheridan and his clique have made repeated attempts on my life. Within the last two months no fewer than five deliberate attempts have been made to put me out of the way. When you consider the statements made in public by Murphy, Nugent, and Murphy's other tools, you will see the connection. Take, for instance, the statement made by that drunken ruffian who made an application with reference to my alleged refusal of a writ and the alleged attack made on him. No one offered me a writ. Why should I refuse a writ? Have I anything to conceal? I am at all times prepared to face a blackguardly, black-mailing gang, organised by Murray, an alleged solicitor, who, not content with bloodsucking the Distress Committee, getting jobs for his relations, jobs for which they are unfitted, is, with his confederates, Richardson, Sheridan, McIntyre, Doyle, Alfie Byrne, and to every man, woman, and child, acting in the most impudent, lying manner, trying to injure me. The Union have taken over Croymond Park. The labor has been subjected to a most impudent examination in my connection with Croymond Park. Well, they will have much good will do them. It is to say that Richardson and Murray will never handle one penny of

any money belonging to me, for I take good care that I will have no more. They have put a rumour out that I have put all my property in my wife's name. Well, I have a wife, thank God—a different wife than those cursed vampires are blessed with, and they say I have put all my property in her name. My property consists of three boys, and some sticks of furniture worth less than five pounds. I have £2 ros. a week. I spend that wisely, and waste not one copper. I have not—my wife has not—either property in kind or cash. The drunken ruffian who, I have since found out, was a summons server, came into Liberty Hall in a drunken condition, using obscene language. When I saw and heard him, not knowing his business, I ordered him out; the caretaker put him out. If I had known his business I would have had him charged for his drunken, blackguardly conduct on the premises. Now, as to the £9 I am supposed to owe. Owing to Hopkins and Hopkins refusing to make badges for us some time ago I was compelled to order badges from Sales of Birmingham. The badges were the Parnell Monument design. The badges were so bad in design and frail in construction I called on the firm and they agreed to allow us for the broken badges by reducing our account. Because we had arranged with an Irish firm, Quinn's of Belfast to make our badges in the future, Messrs. Sale's thought they would bull-doze me into paying for the worst lot of rubbish ever a firm sent out. They thought their threat would compel us to return to them as customers. The Union is prepared to fight the matter out, but the gag have got in touch with Sale's and when Richardson and Murray sent the Sheriff into my house to sell me up Sale's account was on the same writ of execution as Murray's and Richardson's perhaps the public can see what is behind all this. They are out to destroy me by hook or crook. Money influence, and corruption unlimited is at work—they will fail.

All Trade Unionists must attend Demonstration and Procession, which will leave Liberty Hall, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Strict order must be kept. Bands will assemble on the Square. Turn up in your thousands and show your sympathy with the tramwaymen in their struggle. Sunday, at 1 o'clock, Mass Meeting in the Square, Beresford place, when the word will be given. We have worked together, lived together; we will win or die together.

Workers, every foe! Death to the evildoer and traitor, Strike up the marching tune, With your pikes upon your shoulders, At the rising of the men.

We are glad to say that the Committee of the Industrial Co-operative Society, having inquired into the complaints of the Bakers' Society, have found out that some things were going wrong. They have put their foot down.—we hope they will keep it down—and have decided that Lee's victim, M Quillan, must be reinstated, and that all their employees must be members of their Trade Union. That being so, the Committee having done the right thing, we workers must do the right thing. If the employees of the Co-op. expect work and wages they must be members of the Co-op. If not, there are others. Now, all the stewards of the above Union must join at once. Entrance, 1/6 down. Your dividend will go towards make up of your share. Those who have a pound lying handy deposit it at once, and become a shareholder. All other Unions should see to it that their members should join. The offices and shops are as follows:—Church Road, Dorset Street, Thomas Street, Turlough Terrace, and Fairview. Now, boys, a strong, strong pull, all pull together. Co-operation is the rule of life.

PASSING REFLECTIONS.

Workers, J. D. Nugent, the Keady writ server, son of Ould Nugent, the process server, Secretary of the Board of Erin, A.O.H., along with one Curley, member of the Irish Drapers' Union, formerly one of Wm. Martin Murphy's employees in Clery's, O'Connell-street, are, along with Richardson, McIntyre, and other scab organisers, such as M'Cullagh and Heffernan, of the Builders' Labourers' Union, organising scabs to assist William Martin Murphy to fight the sorely-distressed Tramwaymen. Heffernan and M'Cullagh offered to supply Murphy with all the labour necessary at 5/6d. per hour. We wonder what the members of the United Labourers' Union, who call themselves Union men, think of Bolton's late tool, now a scab organiser, as a Trade Union secretary? It seems the fashionable thing to do so now. Remember the others—M'Cullagh and Heffernan. J. D. Nugent has carried the batons over to Rutland square. All the Brudders are to be sworn in as special constables. John D. is now under police protection. He held a meeting of scabs, in Sanza Hall at which meeting there were four police or plain clothes men to every scab. There were less than seventy in the Hall altogether. Amongst the scabs we had the boys of the Red Hand. Nugent will know something of the Red Hand before many moons have passed. What think the honest and clean minded men who are members of the A.O.H. of the Keady process server? Now do they know what Judge Neillan said about Nugent and his cold nip of a father? Ask him what did they do with the money subscribed to build the Hall in Keady? Ask him who is receiving the rents from it now as a tenant? John D. will want

more than Police protection before this fight is over. He will want obscenity and plenty of it and Curley the ladies darling who was a Trade Unionist before Daly or Larkin, oh the dear saint. Wait and see what the fate of a scab organiser is. We wonder how much William Martin is paying Nugent and Curley, true christian charity money! the only objects they have in the Martin Murphy scab union are things that scabbled in every dispute. So the cars will not run in the dark Gordon? Did William say so, it must be true.

Bill Richardson, B'sthoon, Expounds in a Pub.

In a publichouse not a thousand miles from the "Independent" Offices, Abbey Street at 7.30 on Wednesday evening, the 20th of August, 1913, we were seated three or four gents, one of them, Mr. Morrison, Cabinetmaker, Liffey St., who was humming that music hall refrain "Pay, pay, pay," between the sips. Suddenly we heard the words repeated several times, "Good evening, Councillor Richardson, what'll ye have?" "I'll have a glass of stout," replies the one and only William.

The order given and the froth blown off, the conversation immediately turned on Larkinism, and Bill complained bitterly of the ineffectiveness of the law in failing to obtain for him the £10, which was the price of his character. He then went on to say that if he met Larkin and gave him one two on the face [ye gods, preserve us] that it wouldn't be long before he was landed in the Police Courts. [I personally think, Bill, it would be the Morgue]. Proceeding, he said that he read the "Worker" regularly [poor Alfie, how do you stand the expense], and the first time he got a chance at Larkin he'd sue him again [better than working, anyway, Bill].

Mr. Morrison then had his say, and said that he believed every man should be paid a living wage, but said that employers would not be bullied into giving same [what logic].

Somebody then asked Bill what did he think of the River Site, and he said he didn't agree with the idea at all, and when asked why he voted for same he said he was tricked into voting for it by the Lord Mayor, Lorcan Sherlock, LL.D., and, said Bill, "The Lord Mayor was guilty of sharp practice, and I'll tell him so to his face." [Really, Lorcan, if I were you I'd write to Alfie about this]. Bill then announced he had an appointment and departed [without standing].

When Bill disappeared one of the friends he left behind him announced confidently to the others that Bill was at one time worth £2,000, but that he drank it all. [Well, now, Bill, fancy a pal giving you away like that. Well, you might have stood, anyway]. In any case it must be an awful drop from being a two-thousand-poundaire to donning the uniform of a doorman at a sixpence halfpenny Bazaar.

D.M.P. ORGANISING!

No doubt about it that there is inter-necine war inside and outside the police periphery. Well founded rumours are afloat that very soon the "bubble will burst," and then the regime in Dublin Castle will hear of a strike within their own "secret domain" that will stagger the ratepayers. The grievances of the men in the D.M.P. are even greater than those of the man in the street, and we know it! The public know that the men's "leave" has been stopped because Wm. Martin Murphy "anticipates trouble Horse Show week" [to put it in the phraseology of the "Freeman's Journal" of Wednesday], where that journal refers to the despatch men being dismissed by Murphy, with that end in view.

The police have a right to organise and there is no power under the sun to stop them from striking against tyrannical methods to satisfy the vulture who owns the trams and runs the "Independent" and "Herald."

Perhaps the police will refuse when they get the signal from the man who knows more about what is happening than even the head of that department. But murder will out and whilst Dublin sleeps, something is happening that will surprise the citizens, and the police must abandon their "holiday leave" some after making necessary arrangements to go away, others about to go and so on. All this, to say the least of one hundred other disputes existing in the face, to satisfy William Martin M., and because men on the trams are looking for a living wage. O tempora o mores.

Regular Glass Cutters, Glaziers' & Lead Sash Makers' Trade Union of Dublin.

2, Bachelor's Walk, Aug. 20th, 1913. GENTLEMEN—I am instructed by the members of the above Society to write to you regarding the contract for the supply of the glass to your Committee for the lamps in this city having been given to a Belfast firm in preference to the Dublin firms, which pay a higher rate of wages to their cutters than the Belfast firm, and that they, as ratepayers, having carried out their contracts for over 20 years under fair conditions of wages, we cannot see the reason why the contract should be given away from this city. Hoping this will have your consideration, I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully, JOHN MONAHAN, Sec.

To the Public Lighting Committee, Dublin Corporation, Lord Edward Street, City. The above Society passed a vote of condolence to their delegate, Joseph O'Neill, on the death of his mother. Proposed by John Monahan, and seconded by Francis Black. Passed in silence, all present standing. Proposed at the weekly meeting, 18/8/13.

Pembroke Notes

Pat Cassidy, in his reply to the criticism regarding his being a "political hypocrite," has not changed my opinion. He has not denied that he was at the Viceregal Lodge and won two penny note books, which I have since learned are of foreign manufacture. He says that he was never a spouter at any election. In one of the evening lyres of January, 1911, he is reported as "also spoke." Perhaps the reports were cooked then as they are now or manufactured in a publichouse snug.

He does not deny that some member of his family attends the "Gossipers' Club," which is run by one of the greatest enemies of Trade Unionists in Ireland.

You are not a member of the A.O.H.? Well, Paddy, I am still under the opinion that you were a member of the A.O.H.

You make reference to one of the officials of the Transport Union belonging to the U.L.L. I am well aware that both of you did a lot of work in connection with the last election. Hope you will do as much this time. I have, however, still to learn that any member of his family goes on the knee to the "Girl from the Park."

Glad to know that you appreciate my criticism. Anything written in these notes I believe to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so now, Paddy, who is responsible for the delay in commencing the building of the cottages on the Duignam site? One party says it is the contractor, another says it is the Council. Anyhow, it is time a start was made and give some much needed employment in the district.

I hear that the scab "Long Tom" is getting afraid that he will be shortly knocked out of action. Before such a calamity happens "General" Boddery Jemmy ought to train him to lodge another projectile into Glasnevin Cemetery.

I believe that the "Navy" lieutenant thought very bad of having to take Boddery Jemmy's place at the meeting on Shelbourne Road, the General being on duty. Hard lines, Bill; it is a case of taking the tin hat off one man and putting it on another.

We hear that the "Die Hard" are losing ground, one of their outposts being already captured by the forces of the I.T.W.U.

When, oh, when will that 3/14 be turned up? Soapy Jack thinks that it is now time.

Pat Joe is getting bald worrying about it. Try again, Pat Joe.

Haypoth-o-Tay is again on the war-path. He was in great form at the meeting in Ballsbridge. All the talk he could do between this and January next will not wipe out all the wrongs he has committed since he was elected.

I have been informed that the question of the change of street names in Ringend has been shelved by the Council.

The "Twelve Apostles" will require to have this matter brought forward and settled if they wish to gain the confidence of the Gaelic Leaguers. Of this more anon.

"Brendan street" is allowing this question to drop very quietly. "Brendan street," are you still asleep?

CORRESPONDENCE.

Independent Newspapers, Ltd. Carlisle Building, Dublin. August 19th, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I regret to say that a strike has occurred in our despatch department to day, a number of employees, members of Mr. James Larkin's Transport Union, having gone out without notice.

Steps have been taken to replace these men, but we shall be working under difficulties for a short time, and supplies of our papers, particularly the "Herald" may to some extent be interfered with, but if so we shall do our best to keep you advised.

In case the sale or distribution of any of our papers is attempted to be interfered with by members or sympathisers of Mr. Larkin's Union in your district, you should at once apply to the police for adequate protection, and at the same time promptly advise us by wire, otherwise there is no necessity to say anything about it.

Yours faithfully, Independent Newspapers, Ltd. W. T. BREWSTER, Manager.

Mr. Harte, Newagent, Sligo. [The above is a lie. The men were locked out. Brewster is under police protection like others of his family in the past. He will learn a lesson from Sligo.—Ed.]

Wexford Notes.

So the Mollies are objecting to the workers of Wexford claiming their rights as citizens.

About a month ago there were about two hundred claims sent in for votes from the members of St. Patrick's Workingmen's Club, and, without a single exception, the Mollies have objected to them all.

Patrick F. Kileen, manager in Leverett and Frye's, a perfect stranger in town, has had the cheek to object to the most of them, of whom is Councillor Dick Corish, who has the honour to represent the largest ward in town by the good will of the largest electorate which ever voted in the borough of Wexford since the granting of the Franchise. Wonderful the audacity of some people.

Tom Roche, the publican, Coramarket, is another of the people who objects to the workers getting their rights. We are told he has signed a lot of the

objection papers, and yet we have people who are drinking their senses away in his drunkery every night in the week. Now, we hope the workers will remember this to Tom. A man who objects to you having a vote would take away from you the right to live. Phil Keating is another of them, and he has another drunkery. Dick Phillips, Pat Boggan, Johnnie Browne, Pat O'Connor, and Hugh M. Guire are also on the list.

Is it not laughable to say that the very people who are objecting to you now to get votes will be the first to call on you in January to canvass for them.

Now, let us hope that this won't be forgotten. Let every worker think of the gravity of the situation. If all of you who are on the list by virtue of you being householders had to apply every year for votes the same objection would be tendered from the same quarter. Why? Because they fear you as an organised body. "United we stand, divided we fall," is an old saying, but a true one; let it be the watchword in January next; and don't forget the names mentioned above of the boys who want to keep from you the right to vote for men of your choice.

There will be a general meeting in St. Patrick's Workingmen's Club on Sunday night next, at 8 o'clock sharp, to consider the whole matter. All outsiders who have received objection papers are invited to attend.

They are not going to get over this thing as easy as ttey think.

We are informed that some of our alleged Labour representatives are a bit knocked about at the way we showed them up last week. Joe Doyle was very indignant at [as he says himself] being put on the one par with Mahoney. Well, we fail to see where the difference comes in. One is an employer, and the other an employer's tool.

We in Wexford were very glad to see this week, by the admission of the daily rags, that Larkin has added another victory to his already long list. We speak of the great concessions gained for the [ug to now] downtrodden farm labourers, and we hope soon to see him make a start in our own county, where they are treated even worse than those he has just emancipated.

The "Free Press" editor has got into a panic over the matter, as instanced by a sub leader of his on Saturday last, calling upon the farmers of Wexford County to organise themselves for the purpose of keeping down the men who are the backbone of every county—the farm labourer.

But, no matter how the "Free Press" or any Press, may spout, the organisation of the farm labourer is inevitable; and when every county is linked up in one big organisation, then we bid adieu to the enemies of the workingman.

WE HEAR—That Mike Sheridan was selling sugar WHIFFELBARROWS at Crossabeg Bazaar. That the effete Harbour Board held a meeting in a coal yard on Tuesday last, and co-opted a new member, James Billington [another native], then went into the Chamber, and swore him in.

Tribute to Four Brave Boys.

Quite recently the people of Barnaculla and the neighbouring districts assembled at Bally Cottage to honour the four boys who risked their lives diving into a dangerous quarry hole to recover the body of a lad—Peter Doyle—who was drowned a fortnight previously at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Charles Haulon took the chair, and introduced Mr. Joseph Campbell, the principal speaker.

Mr. Campbell, in a most interesting speech, told us how Ireland had always been famed for her boy heroes. From the days of the Fianna the boys had upheld her name for bravery. He told us stories of the brave boyhood of Finna Cool and of Cuchulainn, and of deeds of valour that the plains of Dublin had witnessed many and many years ago. He then presented, amidst great applause, four gold medals and four certificates of valour to Crammins, Walpole, Murray, and M' Cabe.

Countess Markievicz thanked the people of Barnaculla for their tribute to the bravery of the four boys of na Fianna Eireann. She told the boys that one brave deed must only lead on to another that the eyes of their comrades were on them; that they were the first "Lights of Valour" in their organisation, and that it was up to them to see that that light was never dimmed by a mean or ignoble act.

Mr. T. M'Carthy pointed out the extreme usefulness of the police force; how they were ever to the fore at elections or batoning strikers; how with their endless notebooks and information they haunt us. "But," said he, "what it comes to a really dangerous job they are content to watch while four boys risked their lives.

Major Lonnigan, of na Fianna Eireann, said that the boys had only done their duty, and that the boys of the Fianna were trained in discipline and to do their duty, and he hoped they would never fail.

Mr. Christie Mulligan, who was called for repeatedly as being the principal organiser of the demonstration, urged the people of Barnaculla and the district around to lose no time in forming a branch of the Fianna in the neighbourhood.

A great many boys volunteered, and the first meeting was called for Wednesday.

A vote of sympathy was then proposed for the bereaved parents and relatives of Peter Doyle, which was passed (standing) in silence. The proceedings then terminated.

Votes for Men and Women.

All persons who have received notices of objection to claims for the North Dock, Mountjoy and Trinity Wards should bring same to Liberty Hall, where information in connection with the said notices of objection will be given.

NOTICE!

All Transport Union Men KEEP AWAY FROM GLEESON'S BUNGERY, 18, BAGGOT STREET, As he keeps on Selling SAVOY Scab and "Ratified" COCOA.

THE BOOT & SHOE Co-operative Society NO. 6 CORNMARKE, DUBLIN.

Fellow Citizens—We the members of the Boot and Shoe Trade Union in this city, have opened the above establishment for the manufacture and repairing of Boots and Shoes, with the object of improving our status as a Trade Union, and also to provide work for our members who are out of employment.

The Way to Support Us is by having your footwear made or repaired with us, and in return for your support we guarantee the fullest satisfaction possible. Hand Sewn Work a Speciality. All Work done under Trade Union Conditions.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

But no danger from stones or clinkers by purchasing your COALS FROM ANDREW S CLARKIN, COAL OFFICE—7 TARA STREET. Telephone No 2769.

Support the Trades Unionist and secure a good fire!

To Enjoy Your Meals AND STILL HAVE MONEY TO SPARE CALL TO MURPHY'S, 6 Church St., North Wall,

The Workers' Home, where you will get all Provisions at Lowest Prices.

Twinem Brothers' MINERAL WATER The Workingman's Beverage.

TWINEM BROTHERS' Dolphin Sauce The Workingman's Relish.

Factory—66 S.C. Road, and 31 Lower Clanbrassil Street. Phone 2658.

INDUSTRIAL Co-operative Society (DUBLIN), LTD. Bakers, Grocers & General Merchants.

Owned and controlled by the working classes, who divide the profits quarterly. Payment of 1s. Entitles you to Membership.

Grocery Branches—17 Turlough Terrace, Fairview; 82B Lower Dorset Street, 165 Church Road. 17 Branch—164 Church Road.

County Dub'in Farmers' meet to discuss the Situation.

A Deputation waits on Larkin—Terms Agreed Upon—Hostilities Cease—Truce Proclaimed.

On Saturday evening a scene of unusual bustle and excitement might be noticed in the vicinity of Parnell and O'Connell Streets and on making enquiries I learned that a meeting of the County Dublin Farmers was about to take place in the Gresham Hotel.

The door being open and no passport required, I quietly entered. To be very candid I have seldom witnessed such a body of well dressed and representative Farmers together. But the O'Neill's the Kelly Tighe's and the Fitzsimons were conspicuous by their absence.

Magrane (Tallaght), President of the County Dublin Farmers' Association occupied the chair, and in justice to Magrane—I must state, that he made a very fair and clever statement of the acts as they exist between, the Farmers' and their men—in fact his whole speech denoted—that the time had come when something should be done—to better the conditions of the County Dublin workers generally. He explained the interview he and other members of the Association had with Mr. Larkin—and every point was carefully and fully placed before the meeting, and the applause he received on resuming his seat was well deserved.

And although "Eye" had to find fault with his action over the change of the Hay and Straw Markets, in these columns, on Saturday I felt, when a big ignorant bostoon named, O'Brien from Cabintely made an insulting remark to him—that he was pandering to Larkin—to say Hear Hear to the castigation given to O'Brien by L. O'Neill.

The first resolution was proposed by Charley Kettle which amounted to leaving matters just as they were. Young Kettle is no orator and certainly he has not the gift of the gab like his old father, A G or his brother Tom, the Professor, Chris Dodd of Cloughran—seconded the motion—he stood up pat down but said nothing—evidently the younger breed of Farmers believe the old adage—"That silence is golden." The dogs of War were then let loose, and for over two hours a lot of the greatest rubbish that it has ever been my misfortune to listen to was indulged in. There were a few sensible remarks made certainly, by Jolly, Tallaght, P. J. Kettle and a few others and a man named Halloway, struck me as being a man of great common sense, but for all the others, oh Lord deliver me, from ever hearing them again. After a great many consultations the following amendment was carried, viz.—

"The standard wage should be 17s. per week and that a committee be appointed to go into the question of perquisites with Mr. Larkin."

When the Committee was being appointed the name of L. O'Neill, T.C., was proposed; but a vinegar-faced looking playboy named M. Kenna, of Raheny, objected to factors or friends of Larkin being placed upon the Committee. I have heard Larry O'Neill speak many times, in that calm, deliberative style of his, but never before have I seen or heard him come out of his box as he did on Saturday in replying to M. Kenna's insult. Eventually a committee was appointed. Mr. Larkin was rung up. "Yes," was the answer, and about a dozen farmers trooped down to Liberty Hall where from five o'clock until nine they were closeted with the Chief; and as the outcome of their deliberations the following circular has been sent out by the County Dublin Farmers' Association:—

County Dublin Farmers' Association, 23 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, August 18th, '13.

DEAR SIR,—With a view to a termination of the present labour dispute which, if not immediately settled, will seriously impede, if not actually prevent, the saving of the harvest, the Association, as you are aware, held a meeting on Saturday afternoon when by a large majority it was resolved, according to resolution appearing in to-day's papers, that in the present crisis "the standard wage should be 17s. per week, and that a Committee be appointed to go into the question of perquisites." In pursuance of this arrangement a conference subsequently held between the appointed delegates of the Association and the representatives of the workers discussed various terms of the proposed settlement, and an alternative basis of settlement was agreed to, each employer to have the option of either paying 17s. per week and continuing present perquisites or else of raising present wages by 3s. per week.

I am directed to ask each member to notify on the attached form that he approves of the settlement arrived at in the present crisis.

Kindly facilitate by signing the form and returning same to me in course of post. It is most important that there should be no undue delay; an immediate reply will obviate further annoyance and trouble.

Yours faithfully, HERBERT J. REID, Secretary.

Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Head Offices, Liberty Hall, Belford place, Dublin, August 16th, 1913.

A meeting of delegates representing the County Dublin Farmers' Association and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, representing the farm labourers of the County of Dublin, agree to the following conditions to govern the labour supplied by the above Union: "That the hours be 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., one meal hour, or 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., two meal hours ten-hour day; Saturdays, 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. That the wages be 17s. per week with the usual perquisites as granted formerly, or at the choice of the employer, he to pay an increase of 3s. per week on present wages. All Catholic holidays to be paid for. Employers to lead or do usual market work when necessary.

Women, 1s. 6d. per day or 9s. per week, to be understood women to receive the usual monies paid in harvest time. Casual workers to be told when engaged and to be paid at the rate of 4s. per day threshing, 5s. per day. No stoppage of labour upon any question until matter is discussed. The usual hours as worked by women formerly.

This agreement to be retrospective as from August 11th 1913. Boys to receive a pro rata increase on present wages.

To the Secretary, Co. Dublin Farmers' Association, 23 Bachelor's Walk.

DEAR SIR,—I have perused your letter of the 18th inst., and also the terms of agreement with a view to settlement of present labour crisis. As a member of the County Dublin Farmers' Association I herewith subscribe my name as approving and agreeing to the said terms.

Signed, Name, Address,

Date, Witness,

Notes.

THINGS "EYE" HAVE OBSERVED—That a truce has been proclaimed between the employers and their men in the North County Dublin.

That farmers by the dozen are capitulating. In fact Larkin has to forego most of his other work to grant interviews to these men at Liberty Hall so as to enable them to sign the pledge and receive their passport.

That last Friday, being a Church holiday, there was a large influx of agricultural workers into the city, and Liberty Hall was evidently their Mecca, for they could be seen standing around in groups discussing the situation.

That while having a quiet chat with the Chief on that day in his sanctum I was highly amused and gratified with the remarks made by some of his many visitors. The only bone of contention was not that they objected to join the Union, but that no delegates had been appointed to look after some particular localities.

That here and now I beg to tell the labourers of the County Dublin that it is an utter impossibility for Larkin or those associated with him to visit every part of the County Dublin. For the present Liberty Hall is not so distant, its doors are always open, and its officials always ready to receive any workers seeking information or guidance.

That any workers not enrolled should at once make tracks for Liberty Hall in their own interests, and in a very short time the Labour Organisation will be in a position to demand even greater reforms.

That O'Donovan, of Cloughran, is a "purty" boy, surely.

That a beautiful squabble is going on between Alderman Flanagan and Councilor Begg as to who ratted first. Begg, with his henchman Moore prompting him, will insist on telling those with whom he comes in contact that Flanagan is one of the biggest twisters that ever twisted, and produces for inspection reams of typewritten foolscap to prove the Alderman's perfidy. Flanagan, on the other hand, will insist on saying that

Begg caved into Larkin and signed the pledge behind the backs of the kitchen maid and Mrs. A. Any rat betwix them it is and we can recall the old saying, "When rogues fall out honest men come into their own."

That Nicholas Long, Swords, is another of the twisters. He had an interview with Larkin on Friday, signed the pledge on the same day, guaranteed to take all men back paying the higher wages, including the time they were out. What is the sequel? On Saturday Long took back five men only, and filled in the places of the other six with boys and girls of the neighbourhood. Larkin was appalled by telephone, and now Long is a sadder but a wiser man; and moreover, if he is not more careful in future, some of old John Towndes' money, which he seems to think gives him a prescribed right to bounce, will vanish.

That on Friday last the Evening Liar ("Herald") or, as some of the workers slyly describe it, "Murphy's Dishcloth" has been caught in deliberate fraud, and not for the first time. I have read of liars, I have met with liars; but of all the liars that have ever come across my thorny path, whether in fiction or in fact this paper, owned and controlled by William Martin Murphy (disappointed knight), is the biggest. In fact the fraud is so apparent that one of the old Mother Hubbard breed from Prince's street ("Evening Telegraph") held up the whites of its eyes with holy horror at the transaction.

We were told by this paper ("Herald"), which is a disgrace to journalism, that 600 farm labourers were on strike in North County Dublin; that 50 policemen were patrolling the roads, keeping order, and that the labourers were spending their time in the public-houses. Then follows a list showing the number of farmers affected and the number of workers who were out on strike.

The misrepresentation is so manifest and its purpose so apparent that I give the Evening Liar ("Herald") a free advertisement:—

Series of Big Strikes on Farms in County Dublin—600 Men Stop Work—Effect on the Harvesting Season—Eight Farms Held Up—Settlement of a Small City Dispute.

The strike amongst farm hands in North County Dublin has now reached the epidemic stage, and to-day the work on eight more farms was stopped, the total number of men now out of work being close on 600.

The farms affected and the number of men now on strike are as follows:— Mr. James Geoghegan, Belcamp 60 Mr. Frank Wilson, Cloughran 70 Mr. A. Kettle, Jamestown 80 Mr. Alfred Grimes, Larkhill 50 Mr. P. Kirby, Killester 20 Mr. T. Dunne, Raheny 20 Mr. F. Grogan, Coolock 68 Mr. Nicholas Long, Swords 200

On inquiry at the Clontarf Police Station today, our representative was informed that things were in a bad way in the Swords direction, and members of the Royal Irish Constabulary to the number of about fifty were proceeding there.

Now what are the facts. Geoghegan, Belcamp, employs six men. Frank Wilson, Cloughran, men eight in number, have gone on strike.

A. Kettle, Jamestown, does not exist. Alfred Grimes, Larkhill, employs five men who are not yet on strike.

Kirby, Fruiterer, Killester, has four or five men employed in his garden. T. Dunne, Raheny, has eight men out on strike.

Poor old Grogan, Coolock, who has but a very small holding, has three men out. Nicholas Long, the Evening Liar tells us in big leaden type has TWO HUNDRED MEN (200) out, while in reality HE HAS ONLY ELEVEN (11).

There are no extra Police in the districts. Everything is quiet and the men are not spending their time in the public houses.

Now if it were pleaded that there was a printer's error in the figures given or that the articles was contributed by a greenhorn reporter there might be some excuse but when the owners of the Evening Liar (Herald) have been notified of their gross and dangerous misrepresentations and no apology made it is quiet evident that the article in question was written with the object of endeavoring to cripple Larkin and to try to kill the labour campaign in the County Dublin.

William Martin Murphy has gone a little too far and in his mad career to crush Larkin has made his papers the laughing stock of the city and county.

If a poor man or woman infuriated with hunger steal a loaf, 3 months in jail, yet here we have a case of absolute fraud, obtaining money by false pretences and the people perpetrating these frauds are allowed to go scot free.

No doubt the Evening Liar had an innings over these frauds as there are many people in Dublin to-day who would swallow anything written concerning Larkin and the labour campaign.

But, Sir "Spud" Murphy and men of his class have had their day. It is over. The writing is on the wall. The scythe bearer is sharpening up. And now, William Martin Murphy, in the declining years of your life, before it is too late, make some restitution for the frauds committed in the papers which we are told you own and control.

That one of the largest meetings yet held in connection with the Agricultural Labour Campaign was held in Croydon Park on last Friday, the Church holiday enabling a great number to be present.

That the workers of Mrs. Williams, Carick Hill, Pottmarnock, were out for a few days last week, but the good sense of Simon Doyle, the manager, prevailed, so he saw the Chief on Monday morning, and everything was set right.

That in the past the Williams, of Carick Hill, had a most unenviable reputa-

tion as being the greatest skin flints in the country, and when I heard William's men were out my mind went back, and not so very long ago either, as I am a very young man still, when old Isaac Williams paid his men 10s per week, and on this princely sum a man named Lynch had to live, feed his wife and eight children, and bring these children up in the fear and love of God.

That J. Fitzsimons, of St. Dolough, County Dublin, has a great respect for Jim Larkin. He called last week and left his card at Liberty Hall.

"Pie, fie," Fitzsimons, were not you one of the men who swore eternal damnation against Larkin and all his works and pomps, but I suppose you are following in the footsteps of your bosom pal, the Squire—the "Frahmin" of the social life of the North County Dublin. But Fitzsimons looked very like a dog that lost his tail as he made his exit from Liberty Hall, and it was highly amusing to see him look around to see if anyone was looking.

That it is not my intention, or is it the Chief's wish, that I should deal severely in these notes with any farmer who has seen the error of his ways and come into Liberty Hall to see the Chief. If I was to publish a list of those who did attend it would be very interesting reading, indeed. But any farmer who came to terms Larkin took his word, and in many cases no pledge was signed. But Larkin's good nature has been played upon as shown by a letter which appeared in the Press from P. J. O'Neill last week, which reads as follows, viz:—

LETTER FROM MR. P. J. O'NEILL, J.P.

To the Editor "Irish Independent." SIR,—The published reports regarding labour troubles in this locality are entirely inaccurate so far as I am concerned. The men on this farm never left their employment, and as I only returned from Scotland yesterday afternoon, it is needless to say that the reports of "alleged" interviews between representatives of Labour organisations and myself are equally unfounded.

P. J. O'NEILL, Kinsealy House, Malahide, August 14th, 1913.

P. J. O'Neill, Esq., J.P., C.C., etc.—That this many titled farmer—oh, I beg pardon, Landowner—may consider his letter a diplomatic act, but which I call a most deliberate "twist," as I shall prove.

Will P.J. deny that he lives in the same house as his brother William? Will P.J. deny that he and his brother William work the same farm and use a stud of agricultural sires on same farm? Will P. J. deny that his name is on some of the carts working on the farm? Will he deny that his Christian brother, William, manages the farm when he, P.J., is doing the gent of arbitrating in the "spondulicks" as an arbitrator or hanging on to the train of Mrs. Aberdean's "Wife P.J. deny that when the Transport Union delegate went to Brother William, he (Brother Bill) got into such a state of nervous prostration that he, as the Squire, took the first train into Dublin and made a dash for Liberty Hall, and that Brother Bill told Larkin that his brother, P.J., was in Scotland, but that he (William) would give any undertaking required on his own and P.J.'s behalf, and that Brother William signed the pledge.

These are plain, simple, and unvarnished facts, and withal we have this fellow rushing into print, with the object to try to convince the public, many of them who will not know the true facts, that he, the mighty one, is outside the control of Larkin and his Uni- I sometimes think, when sitting in the quiet and solitude of my island home, what an amount of lies, twisting, and dodgery is going on in the world outside. Here we have a case which will not be allowed to be dealt with on its merits by a man no doubt commanding respect in high places, and rushes into print; and, if he does not actually tell deliberate lies, makes a most noble attempt to twist and deceive.

These are plain, simple, and unvarnished facts, and withal we have this fellow rushing into print, with the object to try to convince the public, many of them who will not know the true facts, that he, the mighty one, is outside the control of Larkin and his Uni-

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Cork City Notes.

A monster public meeting, under the auspices of the Transport Union, was held at Parnell place on Sunday night, August the 17th. From the point of numbers and enthusiasm it easily eclipsed all records. Pete Larkin never showed better form. He held the audience in rapt attention for close on two hours, and the exposure of the doings of some of our "friends" was heartily applauded.

Mr. E. Walsh presided. He congratulated them on the large number present, and advised every unskilled worker to join the Union.

Mr. E. Lynch (Queenstown) said it was a pleasure to appear once again before the workers of Cork to point out the extreme necessity for a complete industrial organisation. He said that old, sectional Unionism was a thing of the past and an impotent and ineffective weapon to fight the employers. He pointed out that the development of industrial conditions had compelled the employers to form a Federation to protect their own interests, and if they [the workers] wanted to abolish the insanitary, sweating, and inhuman conditions they labour under, they should also join together on the basis of industry. When all the workers were organised they would be in a position to dictate terms to their boss, and eventually own and control the wealth-producing implements they worked upon to produce the necessities of life and the motor cars for the employers.

Mr. P. Larkin next addressed the meeting, and said, in his opinion, sufficient meetings had been held in Cork to not alone wake them up to their

duties and responsibilities, but to cause a revolution. However, it was necessary to appear again before them as happenings in this city recently required public exposure. He then told them the way their request for affiliation to the Trade and Labour Council was received. He informed them that he wasn't a J.P. (laughter) no more than Tom Mann or Ben Tillett, or any other person that has tried to do anything for the workers. He then explained the duties of a J.P., and pointed out that they would have to read the Riot Act should occasion arise, and the pleasure may still be in store for the workers of Cork of Mr. Michael Egan, ex-President of the Trade and Labour Council performing this duty, for duty it is, for his fellow-workers. Alderman Kelleher was next dealt with, and his tricking in the Harbour Board recently was exposed, which was cheered heartily by the crowd.

He then dealt with the appointment of a School Attendance official recently in the city, and that those responsible ought to be ashamed of themselves; to appoint a Sergeant still in the Force out of 18 applicants. The only strong man against the Sergeant was an honourable and respected citizen of Cork, a Mr. Peter O'Mahony, who has been out of employment for the past 12 months through the death of his employees, and having a wife and family depending on him. Yet, Sergeant Ryan was appointed although still in the force, and entitled to a pension of £56 per year, and cannot even claim to be a Corkonian. He pointed out that this Committee is under the control of the Corporation, and that it will be interesting to see what action all the workers' friends are going to take in the matter.

P. Bradley, of the Cork County Land and Labour Association, and the treatment meted out to members joined under the National Insurance Act was next treated by Pete and certainly any person that is still a member should have no hesitation in leaving that society and joining one like the Transport Union, that will give them the full benefits allowed under the Insurance Act. The Diocesan Society was also commented on for supplying members with fifteen shillings in cash and fifteen shillings worth of goods as maternity benefit. The goods are supplied from a huxter's shop, where, of course, goods are at the highest price, the result being to deprive the workers of the full benefits of the Act. He also dealt with J. D. Nugent, General Secretary A.O.H. in his new role as scab organiser.

The meeting finished up with cheers for Larkin and the "Irish Worker."

I commented last week on the treatment meted out to a young man gaining first place in an examination for an apprentice for the Cork Harbour Board. I see that they have decided to take him on, another vacancy having occurred in the meantime. I wonder if the young chap would ever be there were it not for the way we have exposed Alderman Kelleher and the remainder of the crew that control the destinies of the Cork Harbour Board.

The wages paid to unskilled workers—and skilled workers, too—by the Cork Gas Company is disgraceful. An unskilled worker, twelve or fifteen years in the employment, receives the extraordinary wage of 15s. 8d. per week. This company pays eight per cent. per annum to their shareholders, and they expect a worker to support a wife and family on 15s. 8d. per week. I would like to point out to those workers that if they want to increase their wages they have got to join the Transport Union. Remember that C. J. Dunne and Stanley Harrington are only microbes to some of the bosses that the Transport Union compelled to toe the line. Join the Union and you can easily bring those men to their knees.

The ss. Westdale from Canarvon arrived this week with sets. The stevedore wanted to pay the men by the day. They refused to work unless by tonnage. Result was in one day the stevedore caved in. If the dockers want to gain still greater concessions each and every one of them must be members of the Union. If those outside the fold do not join it will be necessary for Union men to refuse to work with them if they want to make progress.

A meeting of workers will be held in Douglas, on Sunday, August the 24th. Begg accompanied by band will leave Liberty Hall 4 M. Merchants Quay, at 12.30 p.m. sharp for Douglas. Those desirous of attending are requested to attend before the appointed hour.

ALL FOR LABOUR.

MACHINE WORKERS' SECTION Irish Transport & General Workers' Union.

At a meeting of above held on the 12th inst. at Liberty Hall, Bro. M. Magee presiding, a vote of confidence was passed to the family of the late Thomas McGrath, a respected member of our Committee, which was passed in silence.

J. GILLIGAN, Sec.

Dublin Trades Council.

AGENDA. Deputation to Public Health Committee. Affairs: A. Murphy and Verdon. Railway Rates—Mr. J. Nolan. The Proposed Conciliation Board—Mr. O'Brien. Registry Offices and Hotel Workers—Mr. O'Sullivan. Selection of Representatives, re Town Clerk's letter.

BELTON & CO.'S Great Summer SALE NOW ON. BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Join the crowd and see for yourself. No one pressed to buy. We want your business, and if you appreciate value, civility and attention, we must get it. No-time like the present! Come-to-day and you won't regret it. Remember—The Cheapest People in the Trade are holding Dublin's Biggest Bargain Sale.

BELTON & CO., DRAPERS, THOMAS ST. AND ST. BRUNSWICK ST.

DUBLIN COAL FACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

Registered 301. Liberty Hall, Beresford Place. Current Price List. Best Orrell 26/- per Ton. Arley 25/- Wigan 24/- P. Wigan 23/- Orrell Slack 20/-

Above Prices are for Cash on Delivery Only.

Trades Unionists! SUPPORT YOUR FRIENDS.

MURRAY'S Sheriff Street, FOR GOOD VALUE IN PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

LARKIN'S LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE In Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c., 36 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.

Irish Manufactured WAR PIPES MacKenzie & Macken, War Pipe Makers, 54 Bolton Street, Dublin.

Every Workingman SHOULD JOIN St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society, RINGSEND.

PAT KAVANAGH, Provisions, Beef, Mutton and Pork. GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, AT CONWAY'S, 31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungers [Opposite Jacob's Branch L.T.R.]

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD! Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer Keeps your Hair from getting Grey.

Workers! Support the Old Reliable Best Warehouse. NOLAN'S Little Mary Street. The Oldest Best Warehouse in Dublin.

The Disputes in the "Independent" and Dublin Tramways.

Trade Vote Unanimous Support.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Monday. Mr. Thomas McPartlin, President, in the chair. A large number of delegates attended.

The Secretary, Mr. J. Simmons, read the minutes of the last meeting. A letter from Messrs. Varian was being read by the Secretary, when Mr. Larkin objected to its being read on the ground that it was a matter for the Brushmakers society and not for the Trades Council secretary.

The Chairman—I take it the letter was written to the Council. Mr. Larkin—well then I move that it be deposited in the waste paper basket or sent back to Mr. Varian unread.

Mr. O'Brien referred to the attitude of Varian in refusing to meet a deputation from the Council.

The Chairman did not think that was correct.

Mr. Larkin—It is absolutely true. He did not speak to us as a Trades Council deputation. No deputation should go from this Council when it is treated like that.

Mr. Kelly suggested a resolution condemning.

Mr. P. T. Daly communicated to the Council a letter received from the secretary of the Dublin Printing and Kindred Trades Federation with reference to the action of their members in the lock out in the "Independent" newspapers.

The letter stated the matter was brought forward and discussed and it was decided, that they as a federation could not interfere in the matter. They referred the whole question to the Council.

The chairman said the men in the "Independent" newspapers were locked out merely because they joined a Trade Union. There was no other reason for the lock-out of the men in the Despatch department. That was a direct attack on the whole trade union movement of Dublin.

Mr. James Nolan (Bookbinders), in explaining the action of the Federation said they fully recognised the bona-fides of the union the men belonged to. It was a legitimate Trade Union and the lock out was an unreasonable one.

The Chairman said he felt bound to bring this matter before the Council that night, although it did not matter to him one iota, but if an injury happens to one it was the concern of all. They were bound to find a way to help (applause). He therefore moved.

"That inasmuch as the action of the 'Independent' Newspapers Co., Ltd., in dismissing men from their employment for joining a trades union affiliated to this Council is a direct attack upon the trades union position in Dublin, and in answer to the resolution of the Dublin Committee of the Printing and Allied Trades Federation, this Council hereby decide that in their opinion it is contrary to the letter and the spirit of trades unionism that any trades union affiliated to this Council should give any assistance to the 'Independent' Newspapers in retaining in their service men who are at present acting in the capacity of scabs in the room of men victimised by the management of such newspapers; and furthermore we call upon the trades affiliated to the above Federation to take action upon these lines, and that a deputation from this Council call upon the trades referred to with the object of getting such trades to take action on the lines suggested in this resolution."

Mr. Nolan—Does that involve a vote of censure on the Printing Trades Federation?

Chairman—Oh, no. It is only giving them advice.

Mr. Larkin seconded the resolution with pleasure. He believed the only way to hit William Martin Murphy was by all coming together to see the best way to put him out. He quite agreed with the sending of a deputation to the Printing Trades Federation on Wednesday evening. He thought the best thing to do was to get the Trades of Dublin to hit him in every way they could (hear). He had nothing more to say only that the resolution was well drafted, and they should congratulate the President on it.

Mr. Timmons (Printers) said as one of the representatives of the Printers' Society he might tell them that it was one of the fundamental rules of his society that a man must give and get a fortnight's notice, and that rule cannot be violated or they would be open to prosecution. He was sure they would receive the deputation courteously. They had nothing to do with the present dispute.

Mr. Daly (Transport Union) said he hoped Mr. Timmons might be satisfied with the statement, but there were some who were not. A man who was six weeks on

the establishment gave and received a fortnight's notice leaving. He came out on strike in '08 on a principle connected with the division of labour with which Mr. Timmons himself is identified. Every man came out immediately, and they were paid strike pay.

Mr. Thos. Farren (Stonecutters) said, according to the reading of the letter, it was suggested that the matter should go before the Trades Council. He did not think any man could say they were antagonistic to the Printing Trades Federation. They said they cannot interfere outside the Federation and he believed they had done right if that was one of their roles. But the question at issue in that case was the right of a man to join a trade union. No matter what anyone said that was the issue; and because these men became members of their union the employer had them dismissed and other men brought in to black'eg. No man who was a genuine trade unionist would work with a black'eg. It might be the case of the despatch men in the "Independent" office to-day and the case of the carpenter and bricklayer to-morrow. They should paralyse the employment of the man who attempted to do it. They did not go to those men [printers] for a sympathetic strike. There was no strike there at all. Those men were locked out for being trade unionists, and it was up to the trade unionists of Dublin to stand by them.

Mr. Larkin said in reference to some points arising in the debate, he was more than pleased at the explanation given by his friend Nolan. He always felt he could say like the men in Cork, "I never doubted you." He always knew that no matter what differences of opinion they might have had that Nolan would be sound on the basic question of Trades Unionism. But he was altogether averse to taking Mr. Timmons' statement that he was not antagonistic to the Transport Union. He saw him that day talking to a man who was trying to smash it.

Chairman—Now, Mr. Larkin, I can't allow you to go on this way. It has nothing to do with the resolution if Mr. Timmons talks to any man. Can't you confine yourself to the resolution? No matter about Mr. Timmons.

Mr. Larkin—Well, if you are going to rule me out of order, he has made a statement here as the representative of a society, and I want to deal with that statement.

Mr. Timmons—If I had been talking to any man, does it condemn me here as the representative of my society?

Mr. Larkin accused Mr. Timmons of being connected with the enemies of the Transport Union.

Mr. Timmons—I repudiate that statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Larkin—I am not asking you to believe it. I am making a statement of fact, and I am entitled to do that by the procedure of any public assembly. They talked about coming out in sympathy. Well, no one was asked to come out in sympathy. I was dealing with a question of principle, and the suggestion that we asked some one to come out in support of the Transport Union. Well, I don't think in my recollection we ever asked anyone to come out in support of us. It has been a question of principle. What is the principle at issue? There has been for some time an organization in Dublin, and I might say extending its sphere of activity outside Dublin city, and it is known that the individual responsible for that is belonging to a certain Union, and every force in this country is bitterly opposed to that individual as well as the organization he represents, and the employing class have determined, in the interests of themselves and all the capitalist class, that one individual must be broken and the organization he represents must be smashed into chaos, but the some of the employing class have agreed to meet us on a business like basis. Continuing, he went on to refer to the fact that there were men in the trade union movement opposed to them, men who never understood the fundamental principles of trade unionism that what injured one injured all, but he felt sure when a basic principle was at stake 97 out of every 100 would support them. A vote was taken in one of the chapels and although there were some bitter enemies of his there. There were 56 in favour of an immediate stoppage and 28 against (hear, hear). Of course Mr. Timmons was right to challenge the statement.

Mr. Timmons—I am not going to do it. Mr. Larkin, continuing, said that it was never known yet that where a principle was at stake the rank and file would hesitate. He went on to say that Mr. William Martin Murphy, who suggested that there should be a Conciliation Board to have a common understanding between the employers and the men, now came out, and taking man after man, asked them did they belong to a Union, and, if they said they did, they were told that there was no Union men wanted there. The members of the D.T.P.S. and the Steno-type there could only be regarded as beggars at the feast.

Councillor Partridge stated that some of the men on the trams came down to Liberty Hall and asked to be allowed to join the Irish Transport Union, and because they took them in they had been thrown on the streets by Murphy,

who even went so far as to dismiss men with twenty-five and thirty years' good service to the company.

After some further discussion of the matter, The resolution was passed unanimously.

THE TRAMWAYS LOCK OUT.

Mr. Verdon (A.S.E.) referred to the manner in which Mr. Wm. Martin Murphy locked out the men, to the number of about two hundred, who belonged to the Irish Transport Union. He said it was their duty to do every thing in their power to give "Napoleon" Murphy his Waterloo. He proposed a resolution which was seconded by Hackett [Harness Makers] and which will be found in another column.

Mr. Larkin said he did not wish anyone to go away under a misapprehension with regard to that resolution. It was a very detailed one, and a useful one, and while he said the men should be supported, he knew they had a labour union affiliated to that Council, the official leaders of which a few days ago went into Mr. Wm. Martin Murphy and offered to supply him with men at the rate of 5/3d. an hour. One of the delegates of that union made a pathetic appeal that the men should be supported, and to vote for a principle. And yet Mr. McCullagh and Mr. Henderson went into No. 9 O'Connell Street and offered to do the work of the men who were dismissed and victimised, and then they denied it in that foul rag, the "Telegraph." The men who were working on the trams from that Union were Relyly, Dan McGuinness, Barlow, White, Finlay and a man of his own name, James Larkin, and still that union was represented in that hall. Mr. Larkin went on to say that the two delegates who offered to supply scabs voted for the resolution which appeared in the Telegraph. He was prepared to apologise publicly to these men if what he said was not true. After some further discussion the resolution was carried with acclamation, and it was decided to issue it as a proclamation to the citizens of Dublin.

The question of the allegation of black-legging on the part of the Builders Labourers' Union it was decided to bring before the next meeting of the executive. After some business of minor importance had been transacted the Council adjourned. The question of the Conciliation Board, also the item on the agenda dealing with the Hotel Workers were adjourned to next meeting.

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Tramwaymen's Fight for Freedom.

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL MAN-FESTO. To the Citizens of Dublin.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Trades Council held on Monday, August 25th:

"That this Council, representative of the organised workers of Dublin, condemn the action of the Directors of the Dublin United Tramways Company, Ltd., in dismissing close on two hundred workers from their employment for joining a bona fide Trades Union affiliated to this Council;

"That we call upon the citizens of Dublin to extend their support to the men in their fight against a Company who have invariably denied to the city any of the numerous concessions granted in other cities which were sought from time to time, such as the establishment of half-penny fares, the extension of the fare distances, the establishment of children's fares, etc.;

"That this Council, whilst deeply regretting any inconvenience which may be occasioned by interference with the Tramway Service in Dublin, more especially at this period, desire to point out that the responsibility for any such inconvenience to the citizens and visitors to the city is due to the tyrannical action of the Board of Directors in dismissing the workers as above referred to;

"That the number of cases of arbitrary actions of the Board in dealing with old servants of the Co. exhibit a tyranny which is intolerable; and, furthermore, that the system of spying and petty persecutions carried on by the inspectors and overseers of the Company, culminating in the fining and reduction in status of the men, the constant dismissal of men without giving them an opportunity of defending themselves on the testimony of such inspectors and overseers indicate a position inconsistent with the most elementary rights of freemen, and are subversive of the claims for security which men should enjoy in any public service;

"And that we extend to the workers locked out by, and their comrades in the service of, the Dublin United Tramways Company, Ltd., an expression of our hearty moral and financial support in any action they may take to enforce their right to combine for their mutual support."

(Signed). THOS. MCPARTLIN, President. Wm. O'BRIEN, Vice-President. JOHN FARRIN, Treasurer. JOHN SIMMONS, Secretary.

Mass Meeting TO-NIGHT Tuesday, At Beresford Place.

List of Scabs, Eason & Sons.

Mick Maguire, better known as the "Long Fellow," who first started the agitation that the men should join a Union, strike for better hours and wages, and "take steps to protect themselves from the insult and tyranny of M'Dowell and his satellites." This man was the first to put up his hand and swear to remain loyal to the latest tool of William Martin Murphy; his address is the Iveagh Trust Buildings, J Block, New Bride Street.

James Tallon, 2 Richmond place, prominent member of the Colmcille Branch, Gaelic League, Blackhall street.

Pat O'Brien Glengatiffe parade, the opera singer and champion wrestler of Eason's! It would be better for this man to strike for a living wage and keep his wife from sweating in a city shop in order that himself, wife, and children may exist.

J. Browne, Dalkey, member of the Catholic Club and Dramatic Club, who, we hear, are about to produce "Strife," in which Browne is engaged as the "Scab," a part which he is practising assiduously now to the accompaniment of the "Scorp's" tin kettle band.

The members of the above band are—Bandmaster "Soft Head" M'Dowell, tin kettle and crack cup merchant, Camden street.

Long Tom Shields, ball boxer, Melrose avenue, Fairview, member of the Clontarf Swimming Club, M'Dowell's chief pimp.

Little Billy Devitt, "Waterloo" Cottage, North Strand, also a member of the Swimming Club; better known as "Bit of Hard," who, we hear, has an empty pipe since the lock-out, as he cannot beg bits of tobacco off the packers now.

J. Davis, Sans Sen, Rialto place, Dolphin's barn, the alleged electrician, carpenter whitewasher, plumber, lavatory cleaner, detective, and scab.

"Winkey" H'Henry, 7 Drummond road, Ha old's cross, chief boy slave driver.

"Footy" Harris, St. Benedict's Gardens would-be Marathon runner M'Dowell's chief toe rag.

Harry Sparkes, Rathmines, member of Fowler Hall and big drummer in the Salvation Army.

John Jenkins, Kingstown, one of the men whom M'Dowell has repeatedly wiped his boots on and who it always ready to voice his grievances over a pint when he can find a buyer.

George Cleary, lodging house keeper, Kingstown, brother-in-law of the above bear shark, who, although he is going to a job in Ponsonby's, Grafton street, in a week's time, remained to scab. It is well to know that he is one of the good men and true who sat in a jury box and found Jim Larkin guilty.

"Spinter" Ivera, ex-constabulary man, Richmond road, who is to appear during the next Hippodrome season with "Bit of Hard" Devitt in a piece entitled "The Long and the Short Scab."

The above completes the band. The following are the scabs of no importance—

Tommy Young, St. Ignatius road [Little Tich] Feis Ceoil winner and scab. M. J. Quinn, Dalkey.

J. Hiney, Elm Villa Avenue, Ranelagh. Vanman M'Intaggert, 11 Lower Rutland street.

Vanman Harrison, 2 Russell street, who is scabbing, although his son is locked out.

Vanmae Harry Bonner and his son, 5 Duke row, Summerhill.

Vanman Mick Mooney, Buckingham Buildings, Bella street, scab motor driver, of Ashenhurst and Williams, member of 68 Division A.O.H.

Vanman Joe Devereux, Richmond st., motor driver, Ashenhurst. He has a small newsagent shop, etc., Richmond street.

Irish workers, please note Hoppy Christy Smith, Chancery street; Paddy Fitzpatrick, 5 Brunswick place; Jim Brien, 60 Clonliffe road; George Lyons, Foley street Buildings, members of the Railway Advertising Depot, Brunswick street; Millar, Whites and Jenkins, whose work was discontinued on the railway, so that they might scab it in Abbey street.

Paddy Langan, 21 Upper Abbey street. Vanman Miles Lawlor, no fixed residence.

Footy Rogers, no fixed residence. James Johnston, Donnybrook, brother of the Boland's scab.

Effie Holmes, who was sacked by the "Scorp" after 15 years' service, and who is now brought back to scab.

Paddy Morrissey, Rathmines. The following members of the Irish National Foresters are extending the hand of friendship by scabbing on their fellow-workers:—

Christopher Conroy, 18 Denzille street, Sub-Ranger, Sons of St. Patrick Branch. Ned Davis, 43 Crampton Buildings (the same branch).

Harry Mahoney, Montague St., Round Tower Branch.

Robert Mooney, Phibsborough, cornet player, I.N.F. Band, Owen Roe Division. Christopher Maguire, Virgin Lawn, better known as "Footy," Owen Roe Division, organiser of the strike in Reilly's Bandbox Factory.

Roger Donohoe, 30 Nelson street. William Graydon, Cafe Cairo, Grafton street, amateur boxer and general swank. It would be well for the barbers in Greene's Saloon, Cathedral street, to know that this scab goes there, and pretends he is a medical student.

The following are the gri-scabs:—Annie Newman. Piley Flood, Maggie Flood, and Fattie Flood, 16 Berkeley street.

Bidy White and Blotchy Sutton, North Dock terrace, North Strand. Fattie O'Dermatt, newsagent, North S. street, scab of the musical Savoy scab.

RETAIL DEPT., G'CONNELL ST. (SCABS). H. Jiggs, manager, 9 Eglinton road, Parnell (the man who swore he would shoot Larkin), prominent member of the Y.M.C.A., SACKVILLE STREET. Peaty Officer Clampest, Dunmore street (sexton). Jack Millar, Phibsboro', Bohemian A.F.C. R. Bryers, Phibsboro' Boy scout. Jerry Murray, Fairview, Cous Lambay's Works hope. Boy Devoy, St. Ignatius street.

Six Years Employed as a Scab.

The Dublin United Tramways Co., Ltd., 9 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, August 23, 1913.

In reply to yours of August 19th, your service was dispensed with as you were not considered suitable for the service.

To Mr. F. Whitaker, 4 Tramway Terrace, Inchicore.

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