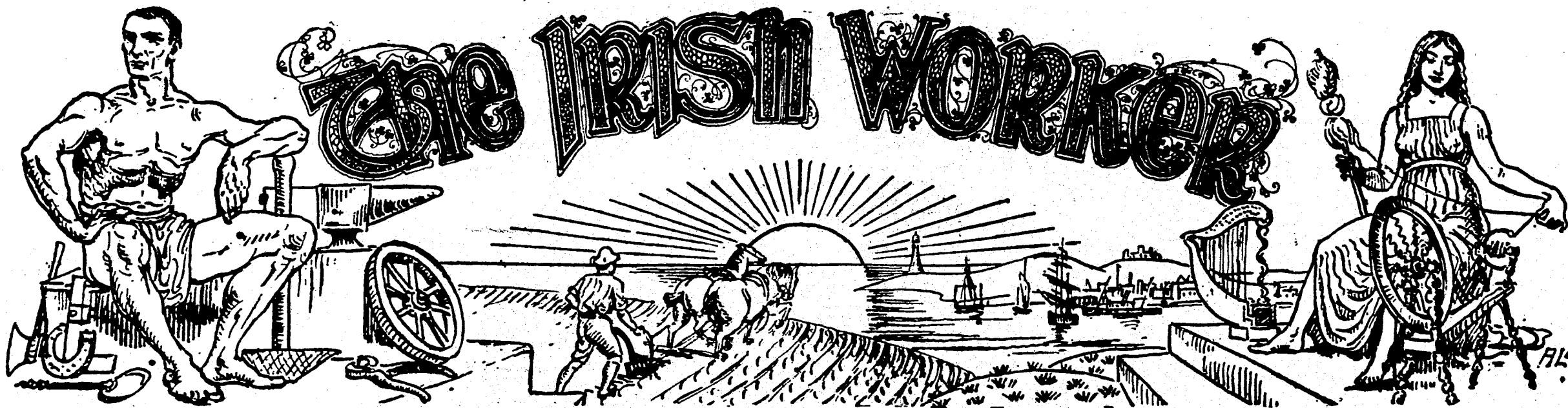


"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is:—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

James Fintan Lalor.



Who is it speaks of defeat?
I tell you a cause like ours;
Is greater than defeat can know—
It is the power of powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round
As surely as the glorious sun
Brings the great world moon wave
Must our Cause be won!

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Edited by JIM LARKIN.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 26th, 1913.

ONE PENNY

The Game of Profit-Sharing.

The Hypocrisy of Benevolent Employers.

By "EUCHAN."

If the spirit of benevolence, which is at present at work among some of the employers of Dublin, spreads much further then I can see in the near future that the labour leaders will have to shut shop. It will be a case of "nothing doing" with a vengeance, for now that William Martin Murphy has started addressing his tramway slaves as "friends" there is not a stony-hearted skin-flint of an employer in Ireland who dare refuse to follow suit.

I do not intend to deal with the kind-hearted ex-M.P. who controls the Dublin Tramway Co. here. Our Editor can be relied upon to chew him into little bits without my assistance.

I write for quite another reason. I am just afraid that William Martin's tremendous generosity will have such a stunning effect upon the Dublin public that they will under-rate, if not entirely miss, an even more generous proposition on the part of another Dublin employer of labour. Murphy just talks of raising the tramway-men's wages, but the other employer goes the length of saying he will share his profits with his employees. In the face of that fact it must be admitted that some of the limelight should fall upon this second employer as well as on Murphy, and the sole intention of this article is to let him and his proposals have it.

On Wednesday evening of last week Messrs. Fletcher & Philipson, engineers and contractors, of Lower Baggot street, entertained some of their employees to dinner in the Gresham Hotel. Mr. Burton W. Philipson presided, and took the opportunity of introducing a profit-sharing scheme in which all present—employer and employee alike—were to participate. There's for you, now! If a grand spread in the Gresham, with a profit-sharing scheme thrown in, isn't better than porter and pies in the Antient Concert Rooms and a miserable "bob" rise, then I'll eat my hat, ill as I can afford to do so.

There are only two possible reasons for this sudden outburst of generosity. Either Martin Murphy and Burton Philipson have gone mad or they think that their employees already are mad.

I put it to you that the second reason is the correct one, but I put it to you also that mad as those employees may be, they are not yet sufficiently mad to accept the specious proposals of either Murphy or Philipson at their face value.

When the milk of human kindness overflows from an employer's heart you may take it that it has turned damned sour before his employees get it.

When employers begin calling their workpeople by the gracious name of "friends," then the famous lines of Mark Antony's oration should be altered to read:—

"Friends, workers, countrymen,
Lend us your ears,
We want to bite them!"

Without the slightest hesitation in the world, I hold that when Mr. W. Burton Philipson propounded his profit-sharing scheme to some of his employees in the Gresham Hotel that night he was trying his dirty utmost to "bite their ears."

Whatever the dinner-party had to drink in the Gresham Hotel that night I have no opportunity of knowing, but of one thing I am certain and that is, that Burton Philipson was not half as beery as his Christian name would imply. I would be inclined to say that he was due sober, for a more carefully worded piece of blatant hypocrisy than his speech, as reported, I have never had the misfortune to read.

"It should be clearly understood," he said, "that the movement was an experimental one—it depended on him and on them. He was not going to ask any of them to sacrifice one penny piece of their usual wages, but he was going to ask them to help to make the business machine produce more profit."

He then went on to explain the undesirability of disclosing an exact return of a firm's trading during the year, and pointed out that nobody in their firm knew what the capital of the house was, what the turnover was, or what the profits made were but himself and the other bosses.

The unsophisticated reader might think that now when the employees are to share in the profits these things will need to be revealed to them or at least to some of

their representatives, but there is no fear of such a business indiscretion being committed under this precious scheme.

The whole essence of profit-sharing schemes, when separated from the hypocrisy of speakers like Philipson, is that they are purely business investments for the sake of industrial peace. They are intended to strike at Trade Unionism as a fighting force, and nothing else.

The welfare of the employees is the last thing taken into account in a scheme of profit-sharing.

If an employer wants to let his employees have a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, that is already provided for by engaging trade-unionists. But where an employer wants to keep clear of trade unionists he introduces some specious scheme of profit-sharing or co-partnership whereby he can get an unfair day's work for an unfair day's wage, because the poor deluded employees are buoyed up with the notion that they will get things nicely balanced with their share of the profits. Every farthing divided as profits amongst the employees under such a scheme is first of all sweated out of their hides, with the benevolent employer coming in, as he always does, for first whack.

A profit-sharing scheme means that the workers, who are gulled by it, are expected to work harder, and out of their increased production a part is given back to keep them quiet and content.

It means that after wages have been paid, management expenses met, depreciation provided for, reserve fund considered and a dividend of anything from five to 10 per cent. declared, the surplus should there be any, would be divided between workers and shareholders in a proportion to be decided by the directors. (by the directors, mark you). The workers, so far from learning what the capital or turnover is, will not even learn what the amount of extra profit sweated out of them is. They will have no share in the control of the business and for their increased activity and interest in the business they are not even guaranteed a living wage.

The whole intention of profit-sharing schemes is to give the workman some little interest in the financial side of the business in order to break down his loyalty to his class.

So long ago as 1889 Sir George Lindsey described a scheme of profit-sharing which he was then propounding as being incompatible with Trades Unionism. "The two things are diametrically opposed," he said. Fletcher & Philipson's scheme, then, you will see, is not very up-to-date, but they evidently hope in this cheap and hypocritical way to guard themselves against Trades Unionism and try and secure a measure of industrial peace and security by hoodwinking their employees.

I am not greatly concerned about Burton W. Philipson's petty little attempt at benevolent intriguing with his employees. Profit-sharing has been tried and failed elsewhere when workmen were more blind to their own interests than they are to-day. Fletcher & Philipson's hopes in this direction will be quenched, too, but whether they will give another dinner to their employees when this happens is another matter.

The organised workers of Ireland should watch these little profit-sharing games wherever they may be tried on. In practice they are the funniest things imaginable—for the onlooker—and provide the greatest examples of humbug ever perpetrated.

It seems to me that it is only fair that Burton W. Philipson should share the limelight with his brother comedian—William Martin Murphy.

When employers such as these ask their workers "to shut their eyes and open their mouths" the workers may bet their lives they are not going to get much, but that an attempt is going to be made to pull their teeth.

The best teeth the workers ever had, or ever will have, are unity and solidarity. If they lose them, they are at the mercy of the employers, and as good as done for. Let the workers take due note of that. Dinners at the Gresham, or pies and porter at the Antient Concert Rooms, are not good equivalents for a living wage, and it is a living wage the workers want and not hypocrisy!

The Farm Labourers' Movement.

By "SHELLBACK."

All friends of Labour will be highly pleased to hear of the epoch-making gatherings which have decided to inaugurate a trade union for Farm Labourers. I say epoch-making, because they are the forerunners of a movement on the part of the members of a branch of industry that has always been thought too servile to ever make any effort to stand up for their rights, and there is something so spirit-raising in the evident intention of these men all over the British Isles just now to organise, that one can really afford to be optimistic enough to look forward to still greater happenings, with a greater influx of members into Trade Unions catering for men more easily organised than rural workers, who are placed at a great disadvantage in this regard through being spread over a countryside, widely apart, and without the opportunity of frequently gathering together in anything like big bodies, at which their general grievances could be made known and measures towards their remedy advocated.

Well, now that its "Buttons Up," and Jim Larkin is on the job, something will happen. There is one thing sure, that in the event of a strike, there will be very little fear of many blacklegs being obtained, as the pay and conditions of farm work are not of the sort that appeal to this class of "Tired Times," who much prefer loafing about towns where, in times of industrial peace, they can always steal enough from the food of stray dogs, and where there is always a chance of a pint of beer, if only for cleaning a publican's window.

This was emphasised during the strike of farm labourers in Lancashire, where the men have just gained a victory through their solidarity and where an attempt to get blacklegs signally failed. It was simply laughable to hear the farmers putting forward their plea for voluntary help "to save the Harvest," and it was most elevating to witness the efforts of kid-gloved Champagne tasters and their subservient lackeys with their two varieties of lady-loves making masher collars of hay rakes or dancing unwilling polkas with long-shafted pikles, which in the case of the lady volunteer strike-breakers as often as not played as scurvy tricks with them as their society partners might do in an actual ballroom, while the newspapers spoke of their antics as "a very successful coping with the difficulties the Lancashire farmers were labouring under by the absence of their regular hands, who had been lured away from their loyalty by wicked agitators." Not so much saving of the Harvest as helping sweating employers to continue their bleeding of the poor helpless workers (as they were always supposed to be) who were condemned by force of circumstances to a life of rural slavery that they would never have the pluck to fight against. As a matter of fact, it is only very lately that the spirit of revolt has made its appearance in the agricultural districts.

Dissatisfied labourers in the past have been content to migrate to the towns, where more often than not they have found a chance of entering other industries during strikes or labour disputes when noses counted and no experience. Even in these circumstances they were better paid than when on the farm, though I doubt very much that they ever profited by the change in the long run. Still the men who remained on the farms were left to stew in their own juice.

At last they are waking up, and are no longer going to be content with a smock frock for Sunday and a forelock to pull to "their betters" on the week days. The farmer is taking his place among the sweating employers, after for ages posing as a heaven-sent benefactor, and the labourers are fighting for their claim to be considered fully-fledged human beings after ages of quietly submitting to be branded nearly as absolutely the property of their employers—as their dogs—but requiring less consideration.

The result of the labourers' agitation is going to surprise many, and those who are in a position to properly appreciate all that organisation will mean to these men are confident, the given good management, their Union will not only raise to twenty shillings a week, with a Saturday half-holiday, but will eventually raise the farm labourer to a standard as high even, as what is termed, the skilled trades; for the work of a farm labourer is infinitely more important to the community than engine building or "Dreadnought" constructing. Knowledge of farming can

only be acquired by years spent, not as in the case of many other callings, notably the engineering, where seven years of boiling cans for other men, running to the shop for "red lead" or spanners, is sufficient training to qualify a man for work at that trade, but spent in daily close contact and communion with Mother Nature, away from designers and pattern shops. It is only by a long acquaintance with that old dame, in her rugged costume, without frills or fur-belows, that men learn how to make use of her prolificness and induce her to produce in abundance that enormous flood of food that is necessary to sustain the whole world of humanity. Farmers who hold land, and who exploit the workers, are no further advanced in this knowledge—that is not book-learning—than the men they exploit. They deserve no greater thanks or consideration from the community than their helps in the field. Rather is thanks due to the iron men who fashion their ploughs and harrows, though these machines themselves would be useless without the human element that knows how and when to use them to fill haggard and granary.

I am sure that everyone will admit this much, but then the idea of farm labourers combining it is that staggers humanity.

Particularly the Irishmen, the last men in the world that one would expect would rebel. Haven't we seen them in England, when in their thousands they came over to assist in garnering the Harvest. Though they were welcomed wherever they went no better accommodation could be found for them than in drafty outhouses or rat-infested barns. The very farmers who profited by our countrymen's exceptional abilities in this sort of agricultural work had very seldom a good word for them and openly professed to be better pleased with a view of their backs than of their faces. The gentry turned their aristocratic noses a shade or two higher in the air when they encountered an Irish harvester in the country lanes as something a corresponding degree below even their own common "Hodges," who were so admittedly below their notice. And these men are going to strike? These men are getting their backs up? What next?

The bare-faced hypocrisy born of ignorance that permeates the whole social fabric of Britain is more openly paraded in matters connected with agriculture than with any other method of money-making, and the Sunday set apart for Harvest Thanksgiving emphasises this fact when Churches are decorated with mimic sheaves of corn and frowsy cabbages and sickly strings of peas and other produce of the land, and when the congregation, wearing alleged poppies in their button-holes, and the well-groomed, shining-faced Parson returns thanks to the Creator for his bountifulness, he or they give never a thought to the damnable conditions of life of those children, women and men who are in the direct service of God, in the production of all these things they claim to be so thankful for.

Well, we the workers, know them. We have all been with them somewhere. In Euston, Holyhead or Lime street, we have seen the Irish harvesters arrive with their bundles and their hay-swathed sickles and scythe blades. We have seen them sent here and there, pushed about and neglected as people of no consequence, and we have felt mad at the humility with which they put up with it all, and the alacrity with which they got out of the way of luggage trucks and the passing of ordinary passengers, into some dark corner where they could remain out of notice. These men who had travelled across the Irish Sea in glorified cattle pens, to garner the very food of the English people, had to keep in obscurity while a host of men and women, with bales and boxes of luggage, were handed from motor cars to station, and from the station platform to sumptuous first-class carriages in the continuance of their tour, to strut upon the stage, to dance or to sing, to wear grotesque and abbreviated costumes; to paint, powder, or disguise their faces for the enormous salaries, that in all justice, is earned by the quiet, unobtrusive, hardworking and necessary holy body of men, redolent of hay-fields and crops, the producers of the life bearing fruits of the fields.

Established 1851.

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

Merchants' Quay Ward Notes.

The identity of the writer of these Notes is a burning question with the "intellectuals" mentioned recently. Their efforts to discover "Liberty Boy" are causing much amusement. They would be better employed in following the advice I gave—viz. not to be so stupid as to oppose the Cause of Labour, or I will renew their castigation.

The "Naughty Little Haberdasher" looked sprightly a few mornings ago when he drove away in Scully's brougham. He and the "Light Weight Champion" went out, I believe, to canvass in the interest of Scully's daughter for the Crookling job.

The directors of Guinness's Brewery are wise in their generation. They have given an increase of 1/- a week to their workmen, payable from the first week of the present year.

The Brewery Board of Directors are recognising the compelling force and power of organised labour since the advent of Jim Larkin.

Some of the more foolish of the employees deny that Jim Larkin's wonderful efforts and skill in the Cause of Labour could influence this mighty Board, but did not somebody at some time or other say—"Wait and See?" "And thereby hangs a tale."

When will what is termed "The Licensed Trade" learn that there is any virtue in consistency.

The Press reports of the meetings of the licensed trade team with complaints of how the trade is worried by the police authorities.

Yet, here in Merchants' Quay Ward a testimonial to a retired police sergeant named M'Laughlin is being promoted by some of the local bungs; the superior, Mr. Clowry, who runs the tumbledown pub. at the corner of Meath street, and the Coombe his neighbour, the "respectable" Mr. White, at the opposite corner, and Wobbling Woodcock, of Thomas street.

What has ex Sergeant M'Laughlin ever done to deserve a testimonial?

Well, perhaps he "winked the other eye" occasionally, hence the gratitude of the bungs.

If Sir John Ross of Bladensburg reads "The Worker"—and I am sure he does—let him ponder and inwardly digest.

There are many wonderful things in this wonderful world of ours, but anything to eclipse what is called the Merchants' Quay Ward Branch of the U.I.L. has yet to be found.

Some time ago I attended a so-called meeting of the branch in St. Kevin's Hall, Clonbrassill street.

Shade of Father Donegan! to think that this Hall, built through his efforts for the social regeneration of the people, should be turned into a meeting place for intriguing publicans and ward bosses, is enough to make that good and gentle Irish priest turn in his grave.

But how shall I describe the "meeting"?

There sat "Deadhead" O'Connor like an Eastern soothsayer, and Jimmy Vaughan with his idiotic grin in close attendance, while Ryan, the recently made Jewish J.P., peered at the other two, like an awakened owl.

Five or six stragglers were in the room.

There was no business done, and after some incoherent mumbblings by "Deadhead," a move was made by some of the party for the bar parlour of the "Glue Pot." That was the meeting. But the sequel—

A few nights afterwards a column and a half of the lying "Evening Telegraph" was filled with a report of a meeting held at St. Kevin's Hall. There was a list of 40 names of those who were supposed to have attended, and a summary of the "eloquent" speeches of "Deadhead," Footy Vaughan, Ryan, and some smaller fry.

Jim Larkin and the Labour Party were fiercely denounced in the "speeches," and Paddy Meade, Editor of the "Telegraph," being in a militant mood after leaving the Oval Bar, gave orders that the report get a prominent place in the Pink Liar.

And so the working people of the ward are gulled.

But before "Liberty Boy" is finished he hopes to put an end to the reign of humbug and hypocrisy in the Merchants' Quay Ward.

LARKIN BOY.

Don't forget Women
Workers' Excursion, 31st August.

CAUTION.

The Pillar House,

31a HENRY ST., DUBLIN,

—IS THE DEPOT FOR GENUINE—

Bargains by Post.

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

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs
A SPECIALTY.

Inchicore Aeridneacht.

On Sunday week last, 350 members of the U.K.S. of Coachmakers of this city now on strike, accompanied by women and children, and headed by the Piper's Band of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union; formed a very imposing procession as they passed through the city en route for Inchicore, where they were entertained by the members of the local branch of the U.K.S., whose female friends presided over the refreshment rooms and looked after the welfare of the women and children.

Messrs. Donnelly, Clarke and others carried through most successfully a very large and varied programme. The vocal items were provided by such well-known artistes as Mr. and Miss O'Carroll, Mr. T. Sheridan, Mr. McInerney, Mr. P. Lynch and Mr. James Masterson, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Mr. Wm. Byrne; and No. 1 Band of the I.T.W.U. supplied the instrumental portions, while the famous Ring Dancers, Miss Ryan (juvenile dancer) and Mr. Thomas Burke completed the programme with their highly-applauded and truly-appreciated performances.

The reception and entertainment took place at the Emmet Hall and on the spacious grounds at the rear of that building. Short and interesting addresses were delivered by Councillor T. O'Hanlon, a member of the local branch of the U.K.S.; Mr. Milner, E.C. Officer for Ireland, and J. T. O'Farrell.

Councillor Partridge apologised for the unavoidable absence of Jim Larkin, and acknowledged the hearty vote of thanks of the Coachmakers' Society to the members of the Committee of the Emmet Hall for their kind co-operation in a most successful and enjoyable undertaking.

Irish Bakers' National Amalgamated Union.

(DUBLIN BRANCH).

The Annual Meeting of the above was held on Sunday, July 6th, in the Trades Hall, Capel street. Mr. James Hughes presided. There was a large attendance. The meeting was called for the Election of Officers and Statement of Accounts. The President congratulated them on their numerical strength, and after giving a full detail of the year's working, read the Balance Sheet, which showed the healthy state of the Branch. The revised Rules were read and adopted and other important business transacted. The following were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—James Hughes; Vice-President—Luke Hanrahan; Treasurer—Francis Moran; Trustees—Thomas Fylan, John Sheerin and James Keating; Secretary—John Barry, and a Committee of 12.

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.

Now, Citizens, we, as Trade Unionists, earnestly solicit your Support.

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 Specialty. All Work done under Trade Union Conditions.



The Savoy Scab Octette.

WOMEN WORKERS' COLUMN.

THE SAVOY DISPUTE.

The case for supposed intimidation against the locked-out girls from the Savoy Confectionery Company was tried before Mr. M'Inerney on Thursday, July 24th. What a trumped-up case, and what deliberate perjury. These scabs, not content with going in to work in the locked out girls' places, and thereby doing their utmost to prevent the girls from earning their living, deliberately go down to a Police Court and make false and perjurious statements to try to get the girls sent to gaol.

Seven of the locked-out girls were in the dock and two boys. On the evening that the supposed intimidation took place not one of those locked-out girls nor the two boys were anywhere near the neighbourhood where the scabs say they were intimidated. Nevertheless, these scabs, who are quite young, get up to a witness box, and after taking their solemn oath to swear, "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," blacken their souls with the foulest lies that were ever uttered. The Fathers and Mothers of these scabs should be ashamed of their existence; they should be ashamed to own them. They may scab it now for a short time at the Savoy, but what is in the future for such girls? Even employers will be loathe to give them employment, and certainly no girls—no, not even non-Trade Unionists—will work with them. Already one of their number has had to leave Dublin, and seek employment in Liverpool.

But, with all their lies and false statements, Mr M'Inerney was clear-headed, and sympathetic enough to deal justly with the case. We also have to thank him for the gentlemanly and sympathetic manner with which he treated the locked-out girls. In summing up the case he drew attention to the nice appearance of the locked-out girls and said:

"I am not going to send these girls to gaol. I cannot fire them, BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED FROM EARNING THEIR LIVING; neither can I put them under their own bail; therefore I dismiss the case against the girls."

The scabs looked surprised, as well they might, considering that all their perjury had gone for nothing. Poor old stupid M'Inerney looked bewildered, as though he could hardly believe his own hearing. But from the back of the Court came the most sincere "God bless you, sir," that I ever heard for a long time.

The names of the scabs who swore false are: Cissie O'Toole, 2 Lr. Dominick street. Daisy Kemp, Lr. Dominick street. Annie Rilly, 45 Marlborough street. Mrs. Davis.

There is a person who, I think, who deserves to be specially mentioned. During the beginning of the dispute the man Nicholson stayed for the first week, but came out the following week. M'Inerney has since been to him several times and offered to give him extra wages and many other concessions; but Nicholson absolutely refused to have anything further to do with the Savoy firm while the dispute exists. We are glad to hear of this decision of Nicholson.

We are very much surprised to see that the Irish Farm Produce firm are exhibiting for sale the Savoy goods. To our way of thinking this is in fact of the utmost inconsistency. The owner of the shop is a great advocate of Irish Industries; of this we are fully aware; but the owner is a great advocate of good health for the people of the

nation. Well, we have published true statements which prove that the Savoy Company are neither an Irish industry, according to our interpretation of what an Irish industry should be, nor yet are the goods made there of any value to the Irish people—in fact the goods made by this firm are a danger to the public. As we pointed out some few weeks ago, the goods are made in a condemned premises where we are given to understand the previous inhabitants died from CONSUMPTION. Also the raw materials are chewed by rats, and time and again rats are found in the large pans of liquid chocolate. The chocolate is wiped from the rats. They are consigned to the fire, and the chocolate is made up for public consumption. Surely, no person with an interest in Irish industries, or with an interest in the good health of the nation, would offer for sale the Savoy goods, hence our surprise at "The Irish Farm Produce Firm."

Poor M'Inerney is nearly out of his mind. He has already declared to a friend of his that he does not know what to do—that any few things he is getting in are only procured under the greatest difficulties; that those he has working for him are most incompetent; that business is very bad; that nothing is doing in the Cafe. All this is bad enough we know, but wait until "Horse Show Week." He will know then how far the RATIFIED REPUTATION of the Savoy Confectionery Company has gone.

IRISH WOMEN WORKERS' UNION.

(Head Office—Liberty Hall.) Entrance Fee - 6d. and 3d. Contributions - 1d. & 2d. per week. Join now. Call in at the above Office any day between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. All classes of workers are eligible to join this Union.

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

All communications for this column to be addressed to— "D.L." 18 Beresford place.

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.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, July 26th, 1913

NAPOLEON: MURPHY (Moryah)

So we are to meet our Waterloo! Murphy says so, then it must be so. He forgot to explain that there were two men who fought the issue out; and Murphy says we are not respectable. He would be glad if the man formed a respectable Union. Might I suggest a respectable Secretary for it? What about M'Intyre, the flower of propriety, Hall's pet pupil, the

keeper of the Smyly doss house in Hill 'ell Haul, Swift's alley, or Joe Neil, the boy who sold the men of the horse car Union, the respected blackguard who acts as timekeeper in Donnybrook depot, Joe Neil, who got twelve months for assaulting a policeman; or Baker, that highly respectable and moral gentleman who has the honour of respectable men in his control; or Doherty, the expoliceman, the rent collector, who, we find, has been telling the wives of the tramwaymen that they will be evicted if their husbands join the Union? Of course, Murphy does not object to the men joining a Union. When he has done with them they generally have to join a Union, the North or South Poor Law Union. Murphy said he has been employing men since he was 19 years of age, and that his father was a contractor in the County Clare. What a pity William Martin did not tell all the story. It would be interesting. What about the contract Tim Healy got you, William Martin? Let us have the whole truth, nothing but the truth, if possible, William Martin. Let us know the facts about Clery's. What about Captain Lombard and his dying mother's injunction? What about the Clery's orphans? Christian, thy name is Murphy! Respectable, honest upright Christian, William Martin Murphy! The only public man in Ireland who has been publicly branded as a d— liar. For 50 years, as an employer, he has had no strike. What a lie. What a damned lie. There is not a company or industry that you are connected with, directly or indirectly, that has not had disputes prolonged and otherwise. What about the Clare Railway Strike, you Christian? You were a Member of Parliament; yes, but they found you out. You have been driven from public life as a toady, a renegade, and untruthful and dishonest politician; a false friend, a sweating employer, a week kneed tyrant. Witness the tank you are in now, you whitened sepulchre. You talk about sympathy with the workers! Sympathy when your slaves that worked on an average of seventy-three hours per week as conductors for a wage of £1 1s per week for two years when the wages for the same class of men in Belfast is £1 8s. per week for 54 hours a week; Glasgow £1 10s. per week for 51 hours a week one day a week off out of seven. The highest wages a motor man receives is £1 10s. per week. We know Crutchley, of Dalkey, and one or two drivers of his kidney get £1 12s. 6d. per week. Conductors may, if they are good lickspittles, or lucky enough to escape the lasa of a foul brood of inspectors, may also, after five years, get £1 7s. per week. In Belfast—bigoted Belfast, canny Glasgow, they would get £1 16s. a week after six months' service. Why, the Edinburgh Tramwaymen are on strike for £2 per week and a 50 hours' week. The bulk of the motormen were getting £1 16s. a week, a number £2 per week. We quote in another place the results of the working of the Glasgow Tramways, owned by the citizens for the past twelve months. No private robbery allowed there. Don't forget, 51 hours a week; average wage, £1 16s. per week; fitters, £1 19s. per week; washers, £1 8s., 48 hours per week. No man can be discharged without the Committee's sanction. Same in Belfast. All questions of wages and conditions are arranged through the Union. No victimisation. If a checker reports a man and fails to make good his charge he must recompense the man. Learners get paid while learning. Spare men get paid whether they are called upon or not. One week's holiday to all employees. The citizens get double the journey allowed in Dublin. Halpenny fares; special halpenny fares for school children; special workmen fares; and all the profits go to lowering the rates. Now, for the grand clique who control the Dublin trams—Murphy, Cotton, M.P.; Joe Mooney, the "temperance man" (moryah), J.P., C.C., Cabra cabbage eater; Captain Vesey, the other good Nationalist. What a group! These are, the gentlemen who have put by £100,000 to smash Larkin and at the same time they refuse to acknowledge the claim of the workmen to live! The Christian, sympathetic directors are prepared to spend £100,000 (one hundred thousand pounds) stolen from the men who work the trams, and the Dublin citizens who are robbed by this clique of exploiters) to smash Larkin. What a capable and brave quintet they are. Murphy is not in a panic. Oh, no! Yet, he could get down to the Antient Concert Rooms on Saturday night at 12.30, provide soup, ozo, sandwiches, sweet cake. What sweet cakes he must think the workers are. Provide free cars. Give the men a half day's wages. Call out all his hired thugs to intimidate the men to attend the meeting, also the other hired hooligans, the police, the creatures who he carries free gratis and for nothing on the company's cars that they might help to bulldoze the workers, and then he draws out in his best Parliamentary manner the lying, vicious statements, the false and fallacious promises of what he the Christian, Murphy, will do for them. No strike ever succeeded, William Martin says. You lie, Murphy. The Railway Servants did not fight the 1st strike on the Great South Western Railway; they did not half fight. The Company was tied up beaten to the ropes; and well you and your fellow-sweaters know that if Larkin had had full control you would have had to eat dirt; and you to talk about the last strike, you Christian; you will have to answer for the broken agreement made there; you will have to answer for the ruined homes in Clare. You have had a lifetime to repent; you have failed to do so. You will have an eternity to expiate the crimes, public and private, you have been guilty of, £100,000 to

fight a common labourer! What a mighty man you are! We have given you and your fellow-thieves many restless nights. Your conscience begins to prick you, Wm. Martin. Can we point out any success from the strikes of the last twenty years? Yes, and too well you know; what of the carters strike here in Dublin? what of fifty strikes that you are conversant with? What of the strike in 1911 when you were scared into giving according to your own statement £1,500 a year increase in wages to conductors? What of the rise you granted without asking, but through fear, to fitters in Tramway Co.'s service this last week? Well you have not finished with us. What we cannot get by argument we will get from you by fear. The great Wm. Martin, the great I am, you have had and used the columns of the foulest advertising sheet in this or any other county, to try and stop the erection of an Art Gallery, depriving hungry men, women and children of food by refusing the chance of work. Larkin will meet his Waterloo, aye, and you your St. Helena. Larkin has tamed better, braver, cleaner, and honest foes than you. The gauge of battle is accepted. We will drive you to defeat, or we will break your heart, and that will include your most respectable offspring, and the next time you want to pour forth your vicious diavel do it in the presence of the man you fear in your heart—Larkin. Larkin is prepared to meet you face to face on any platform and prove you are a poll-tron, liar, and sweater, a renegade to your political opinions, a renegade to your Creator, and you worship one god—that god profit. You cannot take your gold with you, William Martin Murphy. Your god will not avail you then. So repent, so repent, so repent, and give to the worker the results of labour.

I went to the only place left. "I'll take a chance in the boat on the brimstone lake. Or perhaps I may be allowed to sit on the griddled floor of the bottomless pit." But a jeering tout with horns on his face Grieved as he forked me out of the place: "It's Murphy's."

GLASGOW TRAMS

HOW MUNICIPALISATION PAYS.

In presenting the accounts of the Tramways Department for the year ending 31st May, Bailie Kirkland unfolded a remarkable story of progress. The traffic receipts for the year amounted to £1,007,652 as compared with £987,280 for the previous year. The working expenses were £619,000 as against £582 for the previous year. Part of the increase in the working expenses was due to increased wages and the reduction of motormen's and conductor's hours from 54 to 51 per week. This latter benefit cost £7,000. £67,273 was paid in local rates, an increase of £7,600. Moreover, during the year the halfpenny stage distance was doubled. Despite these things, and the placing of large sums to development, depreciation, and sinking funds, there remained a net profit of £33,000, which will be handed over to the common good. The number of passengers carried was 300,000,000, being an increase of 36,000,000 in one year. These passengers were carried at an average fare of 1/4d. each, as against an average of 1/2d. paid by the Manchester tramcar passengers. Incidentally Bailie Kirkland mentioned that the extended 1/4d. stage (which was pioneered by the Labour Party) was now the backbone of the tramway system. In concluding, he complimented the workers in the tramway service on the able way they had carried out their duties. Bailie M'Millan, in criticising the accounts, said that within the next year or two, if they continued to lay aside money at the same rate, they would be able to say that the tramways were owned by the department itself. They were then sure to have a lot of money let loose, of which the Corporation ought to get a share as they went along.

Irish Transport Union.

Farm Labourers' Section.

Entrance fees, contributions, &c., can be received and all information given by applying at the following places—Crumlin, forge, Saturday evenings; Lucan, band-room, Sunday mornings; Swords, after last Mass; Baldoyle, Saturday evenings. Other arrangements are in hand. Mass Meeting at Blanchardson, Sunday week, 1 o'clock.

Liberty for Tramwaymen in Sight!

A MASS

MEETING

Of all Sections of Tramway Employees will be held in

LIBERTY HALL, Saturday Midnight, July 26.

All men on finishing early come in by late cars. Brakes will be provided for men finishing late at each depot. All Tramwaymen on day duty will assemble in Liberty Hall on Saturday night. Important to Powerhouse men!—All washer fitters and others on night duty will attend Sunday before 12.30 noon.

Great Demonstration of Tramwaymen

And all organised workers and citizens in sympathy with their demands, will be held in Beresford Place, on to-morrow, Sunday, at 12.30.

The Fight for the Flag.

Three hundred and fifty members of the Dublin Branch of the U.K.S. of Coach-makers are still actively engaged in the struggle for a minimum wage, having successfully carried the flag through many victrories.

The female workers of the Savoy have triumphantly kept their flag flying despite an irritating indifference of some male workers on one hand and the unscrupulous employers' methods of suppression on the other.

McMurty may make rats into chocolate and his Freemason friends of the Public Health authority shut their eyes to this revolting adulteration, but his attempts to make jail-birds of our respectable Dublin girls will not be tolerated by public opinion.

The female workers recently escaped from Somerset's sweating dens are also to be congratulated on their gallant fight. The women fighting at the Walls of Limerick were supported by the men. These heroic women of Dublin to day are not alone unaided by the men, but some male workers, members of trade societies, have actually assisted their enemies to defeat them. This state of things must cease.

The hairdressing establishment in Abbey street is still holding out. Why do not the authorities now arrest the individual parading the placard outside this scab house? They arrested the man who carried the placard for the men, but the insulting poster issued by the scab employer is unnoticed—and then they pretend that there is the same law for all. What lies!

The vote of thanks from John Saturnus Kelly—the creature to whom the Lord Mayor would not bid the time of day—to John Redmond and the Irish Party is accepted and published in the "Telegraph" under large headings. The Irish Party earning and receiving the thanks of a self-boasted strike breaker is a matter worthy of the consideration of the English Labour Party.

The newly-formed labour battalion of Tramwaymen have had their first brush with the enemy, and acquitted themselves with credit. William Martin Murphy has become so interested in their welfare that he got up in the middle of the night to consult them about their affairs. The midnight attack was a failure. I hear they want more O.N.

It was more than kind of the Tram Company to provide free cars, free refreshments, and pay the men a half day's overtime for coming into Larkin's meeting in Liberty Hall, on Saturday night last, for that was the real result of their well-laid plans. William Martin did not give the men Bovril before Jim interested himself on their behalf—he gave them "sacks."

And then Long Mooney spoke—"Ireland sober, Ireland free." This was the man who was prominent on the temperance platform a couple of years ago when the so-called Workingmen's Committee allowed the Labour representatives to be publicly insulted. I wonder was the motorman who stood up to attack Larkin sober when he was taken off the car that morning?

The men will not be bought off. They are sufficiently intelligent to know that all the good things so kindly promised at that meeting can be not alone readily procured but firmly secured by organisation. Do not mind the sweet promises. Remember, the prey in the deadly coils of the relentless boa-constructor is salved all over before it is swallowed; and William Martin represents the most deadly species of crushing reptiles.

We are all fighting, men and women, under the one flag—the banner of Trade Unionism. Rally, then, to the points of attack! Support those in the firing line; strengthen those who waver; watch the weak ones; and at all costs, keep the flag flying!

WILLIAM P. PARTRIDGE.

[By-the-by, the motorman referred to as having attacked us at William Martin's meeting has expressed his sorrow and explained that at the time he did not know what he was doing.—Ed.]

PEMBROKE NOTES.

Those Pembroke Notes must be stopped, no matter what it costs. The above expression has been used on many occasions by those who have appeared therein.

"Mary of the Curling Knott" has used all the power at her command to find the writer, and now she is joined by those "beauties" who were brought under notice last week, but so far has been unsuccessful, and are likely to remain so.

There was a regular "wax" in the cottages last week when the "Worker" was read. "Mary of the Hot Tongue" was wild. A "lovely" scene was witnessed when "He of the Last" came home.

In order to show that they still adore "The Girl from the Park," the "beauties" intend to invite her to a sail on the "Russell" (which, by the way, is the name of a boat built by "Lar") when she is on a visit to the Pigeon House of which more anon.

The "Ringend Twister" has at last received the cheque, value £849, for his slum property on Irishtown road. His last visit was on Monday, when he called for his rent. On Monday night another person called informing the tenants that they would be required to pay a further week's rent on the following day, or else they would be evicted. Who is responsible? Probably one of the "Twelve Apostles" will let us know.

Votes, votes, votes. All workers are requested to look after their votes during the next week, as they will have an opportunity of voting for some of their own class next January.

Almost three years ago at the last elections, we were promised all kinds of reforms. New houses at cheap rents. The promises have yet to be fulfilled.

Too long have we, the workers, put up with those people who enter the Council with the intention of benefiting their relations and friends, samples of which we drew attention to some weeks ago.

"Hayporth o Tay" the "Electric Twister," and some others, better take notice and retire. Should they again go forward it is our intention to make things warm for them.

Workers, take the hint and see after your votes, even though the Ringsend and Irishtown Districts have been neglected by the all-god Nationalists' Registration Association of Ballsbridge.

The "Bruders" held a special meeting last Sunday, which was presided over by Chief Brudder Bestall. The object of the meeting was to consider how best to recompense the "Wee Lad" for his services to the ORDER. The "Hat" will be sent round to all those who were absent.

Some time ago we drew attention to the fact that the "Bruders" were anxious to "import" a Billiard Table in addition to having the Concert Hall and Billiard Room erected by an English firm.

The Billiard Room has been erected by the English firm, the Billiard Table has been imported from England, and when the "Kathleen Mavourneen Hall" is finished "Scarce-o'-Hair" will appear as the "Eloquent Twister" to help to raise funds to pay the instalments.

"The Society of Scabs" at their last meeting decided to remain "Scabs" on the plea of the "Handyman" who do Tradesmen's work for £1 per week.

"Boddered Jemmy," who is one of the leading lights of the Pembroke West Branch U.L.L., the ex-Militia Sergeant, who holds three "jobs," and who declared that he travelled specially from "The Isle of Man" to vote against amalgamation with a Trades Union, were mainly responsible for not having the Vote by Ballot in order that those who were in favour of amalgamation would be marked men and deprived of promotion.

"Jerry the Tramp" and scab was present and voted, like the majority, in favour of scabbery.

"Jerry," we hear you are still very attentive to the nurserymaids who visit Herbert Park on pleasure bent, but are prevented by your attention from enjoying themselves.

"Jerry," in spite of yourself and "scab pals," there will be an amalgamation, and then out you go.

THE LANDWORKER.

He formed, through all the work-worn lanes of Time, The dumb, toil-sodden legions of the Past. The changing years have passed him all unchanged; The very first to labour—and the last.

Forgotten Empires grew beneath his hand, Slow-footed Progress builds upon his pain, Grey, silent on the canvas of the years, Save where his transient furies leave their stain.

But voiced at length by all this voiceless past— Like rays of morning cross a sleeping sea, The message to his sleeping soul is borne: "Rise, you must free all others to be free."

GERALD J. LEVELL.

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Trades Unionists! SUPPORT YOUR FRIENDS.

The adjourned General Meeting of above will take place on Sunday, the 3rd of August, 1913, at 12 o'clock, for alteration and amendment of rules. All such amendments to be received by Thursday, 31st July. All members requested to attend.

WM. C. MOORE, Sec.

To Enjoy Your Meals AND STILL HAVE MONEY TO SPARE, CALL TO MURPHY'S, 6 Church St., North Wall,
 The Workers' House, where you will get all Provisions at Lowest Prices.

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TWINEM BROTHERS' Dolphin Sauce
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THE FLOWING TIDE OF LABOUR.

LUCAN IN THE VAN OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.

On Sunday last another great meeting in connection with the Organisation of the Workers of the Rural Districts was held in the town of Lucan.

Mr. Richard Bradshaw, of Belfast, took the chair, and after a brief description of the purpose of the meeting, called on Mr. Peter Larkin.

Mr. Larkin, who was received with applause, said he was proud to have the honour of addressing that meeting that day. His friend, the Chairman, had spoken to them on the necessity of organisation, but he wished to outline for them what organisation had done for one particular section of workers—that section which he as a worker had the pleasure of working and sweating amongst—the men who went down to the sea in ships. A few years back sailors were receiving from 30/- to £2 10s. per month. Such a state of affairs had got to stop. They first tried organisation on the old sectionary line—that was a Union where only sailors and firemen would work together, and of course the men were defeated. They tried again in 1906, and they were defeated again. But they never lost heart, and having got the carter and the docker to work with them they struck again in 1911, and the men who were crossing the western ocean at £3 to £3 10s. as sailors and £4 as firemen were now getting £5 as sailors and £6 as firemen [applause].

The speaker, in conclusion, referred to the improvements that had been secured by the farm labourers of England, 50 per cent. of whom were Irishmen, and appealed to the audience to organise in the Irish Transport Union.

Excellent speeches having been delivered by Councillor Lawlor and Mr. J. Grogan,

Mr. Jim Larkin came forward and received a great ovation. He said this movement in which they were engaged was a great movement. It was one of the greatest movements that had ever been in Ireland. Nay, he would claim it was the greatest. There had been great movements before working for political independence, and they were handicapped in getting industrial freedom without political independence. When Michael Davitt started the Land League movement did they mean to say he wanted to get the land for one small section? Michael Davitt's movement was taken over and was misdirected by the very men who happened to belong to the middle class and the members of the landed aristocracy, and to-morrow they would try to get hold of this movement and try to lead it up a cul de sac on a march of despondency and despair also, but they would make a mistake. No man would ever take control of their movement but a working man (hear, hear). The men who would control it would be the men from the factory, the workshop, and the field. Nobody else would ever be allowed to have a say in their movement; no political huckster who ever tried to mislead the class he belonged to would ever have a chance of misleading this movement. The speaker went on to refer to the question of self-government, and said the so-called Government of Ireland Bill was one of the worst drafted Bills ever perpetrated or accepted by intelligent men. He was in London last week interviewing the Labour Party as the representative of the Irish workers, and a conference would be held with the leaders of that Party with a view to securing amendments to the Home Rule Bill. England gave this Bill because they were compelled to give it whether they liked it, or not, and not because of agitation and not because of the United Irish League, which was disunited. European politics were so complex and troublesome that England had got to get a friend; and now she turned for friendship and help to the country she had ruined and decimated. Did they think to bribe all Ireland? Did they think to bribe the working class? In giving them the Government of Ireland Bill the Government laid down certain rules and regulations, and under them they would go through the worst pilgrimage the Irish working class ever went through. In the past they had always been free men with free hearts and free consciences. But now they had to be a part of the Empire, and to sing "God Save the King," myrah! He was one who had never any use for a king or for any satellite of any king. It had been kings who had always brought trouble on this country.

WEXFORD NOTES.

On Friday night last Jim Larkin and Pat Daly arrived in Wexford from London, where they had been for a week previous in connection with matters affecting the working classes all over Ireland.

Unfortunately, Jim had to leave almost immediately for Dublin on urgent business. The railway station was packed with a huge crowd, who nearly pulled him out of the train to stop with them and address them in public, but it was no use. When Jim says a thing he means it, but he promised on leaving that he would come to Wexford at the first opportunity.

P. T. Daly stayed behind and addressed a large meeting of enthusiastic workers in the Historic Bull Ring, when his remarks were cheered to the echo. He was to have addressed another meeting in the old place in the Faythe on Sunday evening, but he was wired for on Saturday evening by his Chief, and had to go—one of the occasions when DALY MUST GO—MEMOIRS OF TAPPERTIT.

There was a grand auction held last week at the 'scab Hotel, the beds which the Bubbish imported into Wexford by Beit'n, O'Hara, and all the others lay on] being bought by Jones, Pierce's pattern maker.

We were glad to hear during the week that the Wexford Corporation had refused to present an address to Lady Aberdeen on the occasion of her visit to Rosslare next week. Anyhow, we can't see why they should be asked to do so, as she is nothing but a busybody going round at the country's expense, preaching about consumption to that extent, that we are held up to odium all over the world as being a plague-ridden nation.

All roads should lead to Wexford Park on Sunday next, where the Irish National Foresters, Branch Tom Moore, hold their annual sports.

The Wexford Foresters deserve the support of every honest worker because of their action in connection with the recent lock-out, when they started a fund—in their rooms to keep the men implicated from starving, when they had been thrown out on the streets by unscrupulous employers' tools.

Speaking of the Foresters' sports brings us to another matter. We are informed that an official of Pierce's foundry approached some of the workmen this week with a view of getting all hands to take part in an excursion which is being organised by the clerks and foreman for Sunday next, and we are glad to know that the men have refused to go.

Now, what is the meaning of this? Is it because of the love they have for their employees? No, but simply because the Foresters are holding their sports on Sunday next; they want to keep the men from attending. Oh, Bobby, Bobby, thy name is humbug; and we can always see through your little games.

We noticed during the week that Pierce's, through their solicitors, Huggard & Brennan are offering a reward of £10 for anybody giving information as to the person or persons who broke the sluice gate near the Mill Road Iron Works.

We wonder how it was that they did not offer a reward to find out how the place took fire, or did they know?

WE HEAR—That he of the swinging hand has taken to the beer.

That Spite Richards is once again thinking seriously of buying a motor car. He says that he cannot compete with John Kirwan without one.

That Stafford's scabs created a little H— on Saturday night.

That Stafford's obstructions are going to cost him something.

That John Kehoe says he does not like the work. We can imagine that.

That the old time nationalist, who was heaving Mr. Connolly's watch around with enthusiasm the night of the settlement has now turned scallywag. This is the man who when trying to draw the BADGER, drew a salmon.

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Has the best stock of working-class papers in Dublin. Come to us for "The Irish Worker," "Clarion" and all progressive books and pamphlets. All on sale.

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Things "Eye" Have Observed.

BY 'IRELAND'S EYE.'

That on Sunday "Lucan looked lovely." The Labour Meeting was held there. The "Chief," J. Larkin, Lawlor, T.C., Grogan, and Bradshawe, Belfast, being in attendance.

That Larkin, despite his recent illness, was never in better form, and the speeches made by the other speakers were as usual listened to with delight.

That in no part of the County Dublin are the agricultural labourers so badly treated as around Lucan, and in no part is it more essential that they should organise.

That I am of opinion that sufficient attention is not paid (I know how hard it is to work out every detail at once) to the enrolment of members. Speeches are very good, no doubt, for explaining matters, but the advantage gained should be followed up by the appointment of delegates at each meeting "to strike the iron while 'tis hot."

That the Farmers' Association at a meeting held on last Thursday had under consideration a letter from Jim Larkin requesting an interview so as to discuss the labour situation. As usual at these farmers' meetings opinions were very much divided as to what should be done.

That the motto of the Farmers' Association seems to be "Wait and See."

That some farmers have stated that they will fight Larkin to a finish, on the plea that the labourers are not organised and have no money at their disposal at present.

That it would appear from this statement that the gauntlet is thrown down to the agricultural labourers as a body, and the moral is that the workers should join in one solid organisation, so that when the command is given "to be up guards and at them," the labourers will be ready.

That I have lost sight of the "grousing army" for some little time. But one of my scouts informs me the commander-in-chief is on vacation, and owing to his absence, the units composing it have become somewhat disorganised and that there have been a great many deserters from the camp. Indeed, some of the prominent "grousers" have already given into Larkin by paying higher wages, and others have promised the half holiday on Saturday.

That old Conservatives and trusted ports like Plunkett, Portmarnock, have decided to give their workers a half holiday on Saturday, the only condition imposed being, that should their services be urgently required in haymaking or in harvesting, they should be prepared to continue to work, for which extra pay would be given.

That I shall from time to time take particular delight in showing up these "farmer gentlemen" who endeavour to evade their responsibilities. They should remember that men will also be required on grass farms; that a market is necessary for the sale of their stock, and that now that the workers are organising it will be for the workers and not for the farmers to say if the farmers shall have either men or market.

That by this time the workers have very clear evidence of what the farmers mean to do for them—nothing! nothing! nothing! And I repeat that they will get less should the farmers be allowed to carry their threat into execution.

That coming events cast their shadows before, for I see a report in the newspapers that representatives from several public bodies have met to consider the advisability (good word that) of applying for further loans to build labourers' cottages. It is rather late in the day to try and catch the labourers' sympathies with chaff of this description. Why, may I ask, did not the representatives on public boards exert themselves in this direction during the past five years when we were continually told that the Irish Parliamentary Party held the Government in the hollow of their hands? I venture to say very little would be heard of such reports now were it not that Larkin has appeared on the scene in the County Dublin, and that those so-called representatives who clamour loudest know full well they are merely beating the air.

That a Wages Board, a Sixty-Hour Working Week and a Half-Holiday on Saturday for all Agricultural Labourers are the demands put forward by the Labour Party in England.

That if there had been a well organised Labour Party in Ireland, the interests of the Agricultural Labourers would not have been so long neglected.

That until you have such a Party the labourers will receive very little from the farmers, and the only way to create a Labour Party and to demand redress for crying grievances is to at once proceed to organise the agricultural labourers of the country into one solid compact mass.

That one of the greatest drawbacks up to the present affecting the efforts of organisers has been the want of a proper meeting place. Hitherto, no matter, how important the business to be discussed by the labourers, of the country, the only place open to them was the publichouse, with all its influences for ill. This must not prevail in future. The labourers must secure some premises of their own, be they ever so small, and avoid the publichouse.

That the Crumlin workers have taken this lesson to heart, and secured premises of their own; and it would be well if the workers of the other districts followed such a good example at once.

That a short time ago a body of County Dublin Farmers were seen assembling in the vicinity of the City Hall, Cork Hill.

That on making inquiries as to their object in visiting that abode of "light, love and learning," it was ascertained that it was in connection with the buying and selling of potatoes!

That as potatoes form the staple food of the workers, I naturally became very interested.

That the farmers think the present system of buying and selling does not enable them to get the value of their produce, therefore they want the system changed.

That the Markets Committee of the Corporation will require to handle the subject very carefully and not give these men an opportunity to raise the price of foodstuffs on the poor and afford the farmers a greater monopoly than that which they have at present.

That I am informed that one of the strongest arguments used by the farmers against the present system is that their horses delivering in town after their journey are worked to skeletons—but what about the unfortunate carters who are on the road in the early potato season, often from 2 o'clock in the morning to 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, earning 11s., 12s. or 13s. per week, as the case may be, out of which the insurance is stopped?

That a better system of buying and selling potatoes and better market accommodation might be arranged which would doubtless tend to the advantage of the country generally, as owing in a great measure to the monopoly in the potato as in many other trades, a great deal of land has gone out of cultivation in the County Dublin, and grave complaints have from time to time been made, more especially as to the marketing penalties.

Many years ago potatoes were grown far more extensively in the County Dublin thousands of men and women being employed in their cultivation—and the surplus supplies were shipped across Channel to the English and Scotch ports from the North Wall.

The North of Ireland now seems to possess the advantages which Dublin has lost in this respect for a time at least. I will revert to this subject in my next.

McHale Branch Gaelic League PUBLIC EXCURSION TO GALWAY.

The excursion organised by the above Branch to Galway on Sunday, August 3rd, bids fair to be one of the most successful of the year. Everyone should avail themselves of this opportunity of visiting the City of the Tribes, the natural beauties of which call for no recommendation. The greatest Gaelic Festival of the year—the Oireachtas—will be held the week previous and hence the town will be filled with people from all parts of Ireland interested in the Gaelic Revival Movement. This Excursion is of special interest to Oireachtas delegates, as they can travel to Galway on 27th July, returning to town on our excursion for a total expenditure of 7s. 3d. Excursion Special leaves Broadstone at 9 o'clock a.m., returning from Galway at 7.30 p.m., which leaves visitors plenty of time to see Galway and its environs. Gaelic speakers should make a point of visiting the Claddagh and engaging the natives in conversation. A special feature of this excursion is that parties of eight or more can have a separate compartment reserved on application to the Secretary. Tickets are now on sale at the Branch premises, 91 Upper Dorset street, and several shops in the district.

CROKE GAELIC CLUB.

GREAT EXCURSION TO LIMERICK.

We desire to draw the attention of the workers of Dublin to the splendid Excursion to Limerick which is being organised by the above club, to take place on the first Sunday in August. To Irishmen familiar with their country's past, and especially with that glorious episode in our history known as the Siege of Limerick and its gallant defence by the heroic Sarsfield, there is little need to recommend a visit to the City of the Broken Treaty. Add to this the magnificent scenery and beauty spots which are at easy distance from the famous city, the proximity of storied Killyaloe and far-famed Doonass, and we think the Crokes are to be commended on the splendid opportunity which they afford to visit those places on their very cheap excursion. For the meagre sum of 2s. excursionists can stay over till next day, the first Monday, but as only a very limited number of tickets are available, we would strongly urge intending purchasers to apply at once if they would avoid disappointment. For the better appreciation of the visit to Limerick the committee has in hands the preparation of a beautifully-illustrated souvenir booklet. A copy of this booklet will be presented free to every excursionist. For further details see our advertising columns. Tickets can be obtained at various centres throughout the city, from any of the members, or at the rooms, 100 Capel street.

Workers! Support the Only Picture House in Dublin Owned by an Irishman.

THE IRISH CINEMA

Capel Street (next to Trades Hall),
Now Open Daily 2.30 to 10.30.

Prices, 3d., 4d., 6d.

Change of Pictures—Monday, Thursday, and Sunday.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN TENDERS FOR DISINFECTING FLUID.

The Corporation of Dublin are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of the best Disinfecting Fluid for the period to end on the 31st March, 1914. Tenders must state the Specific Gravity of the Disinfecting Fluid they intend to supply, and must also state the make and whether Irish manufacture or otherwise.

A sample of the Disinfecting Fluid proposed to be supplied should be forwarded to me with each tender.

Tender Forms, with conditions, etc., may be obtained on application at the office of the Borough Surveyor, 23 Castle Street, on payment of the sum of one shilling for each Form.

The Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to "The Chairman of the Supplies Committee, City Hall, Dublin," and must be delivered at the Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, on or before 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 31st July instant.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(By Order),
HENRY CAMPBELL, Town Clerk,
Town Clerk's Office, City Hall,
Dublin, 21st July, 1913.

Farm Labourers Half-Holiday.

LABOUR GUARDIAN TAKES ACTION

At last Wednesday's meeting of the North Dublin Union the following motion was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. Arthur Murphy, (Labour member, North Dock Ward):—

"That this Board of Guardians grant to their employees working on the farm at Cabra the half-holiday on Saturdays, as it is now generally recognised in the City and in most parts of the country."

Remember this is the date of the :
FIRST SUNDAY IN AUGUST.
 CROKE GAELIC CLUBS'

Excursion to Limerick.

RETURN FARE ONLY

4/-
 THE EXCURSION OF THE YEAR!

Archbishop MacHale Branch Gaelic League.

Excursion to Galway

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1913.

FARE 4/-

Tickets to be had at 91 Upr. Dorset Street.

Workers! Workers! Workers!

STOP AT

M. O'GORMAN'S,

107 BRIDE ST., DUBLIN,

For Good Breakfasts, Dinners and Teas.

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!

Kenna Brothers,
 Provision Market,

58 Lower Smeril Street,

Best Quality Goods,
 Lowest Prices.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CYCLE! CYCLE! CYCLE!

J. HANNON,
 174 Nth. Strand Road,
 Agent for Lucasia, Ariel and Fleet Cycles.
 Easy Payments from 2/- Weekly.

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

Note Address:
 174 NORTH STRAND ROAD.

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 GT. BRUNSWICK ST.

BOOTS for the WORKERS

Men's Bluchers, 3/11, and 4/11; as sold elsewhere 5/- and 6/-
Men's Box Calf and Chrome, Stitched and Sewed 6s. 11d.; worth 8s. 11d.
Women's Box Calf and Glass Kid Boots 4s. 11d.; worth 6s. 6d.

The Best Range of Children's Boots in Dublin.
78 TALBOT STREET.

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

Don't forget LARKIN'S
LITTLE SHOP FOR GOOD VALUE
in Chandlery, Tobaccos, Cigarettes, &c.,
38 WEXFORD ST., DUBLIN.
IRISH GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Irish Manufactured
WAR PIPES

MacKenzie & Macken,
War Pipe Makers,
54 Bolton Street, Dublin.

Every Instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Everything relating to the War Pipe kept in stock. Save the Middleman's Profit by purchasing direct from our Workshop.
All information necessary for starting Bands, &c., free on application.
Note Address.

Every Workingman SHOULD JOIN
St. Brigid's Christian Burial Society. RINGSSEND.
Large Divide at Christmas. Mortality Benefits. Meets every Sunday, 11 till 1 o'clock.
One Penny per Week. Estd. 52 Years.

PAT KAVANAGH,
Provisions,
Beef, Mutton and Pork.
GOOD QUALITY. FAIR PRICES.
74 to 78 Coombe; 37 Wexford Street; 71 and 72 New Street; 1 Dean Street; DUBLIN.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes,
AT CONWAY'S.
31 Exchequer Street and 10a Aungier St [Opposite Jacob's Branch I.T.U.]
Established 1894.
Good Value and Courtesy our motto.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOOK OLD!
Dr. KING'S Hair Restorer
Keeps your Hair from getting Grey.
Shilling Bottles. Made in Ireland.
LEONARD'S MEDICAL HALLS,
19 North Earl Street and 38 Henry Street; DUBLIN.

Workers! Support the Old Reliable Boot Warehouse.
NOLAN'S,
Little Mary Street.

The Oldest Boot Warehouse in Dublin. Irish-Made Bluchers a Speciality.
If you have not the ready money convenient, there is an Irish Establishment which supplies Goods on Easy Payment System.
IT IS THE
Dublin Workmen's Industrial Association, Ltd.,
10 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET.
Office Hours—10.30 to 5.30 each day, Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, evening 7 to 9. Saturday evening, 7 to 10.30.
Manager—Ald. T. Kelly.

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting was held on Monday evening, Mr. William O'Brien, V.P., presided in the absence of the Chairman.
The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, also minutes of Executive.

ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICIANS.
In connection with a dispute between the A. S. Engineers and the Electricians, a letter was read from Mr. Fred J. Allen, Secretary of the Electricity Supplies Committee, asking for the decision of the Council on the matter.
The Chairman moved that it be referred to the Executive, and Mr. Thomas Farren seconded.
Mr. T. Murphy asked would the Committee accept the decision of the Executive on the matter.
Chairman—On the last occasion when we were written to with regard to a similar case they asked for our advice. On this occasion they ask for our decision, a very material difference.
Mr. Verdon said on a former occasion they moved altogether contrary to the decision of the Council.
Eventually the Chairman's motion was passed unanimously.

THE METHODS OF DISINFECTING.
A letter was read from Sir Charles Cameron relative to the resolution of the Trades Council. They had investigated the workings of the Committee, and found everything nearly as perfect as possible. He invited the Council to appoint some representatives and a date to meet the Committee with a view to discussing everything.
Mr. A. Murphy said the letter was not satisfactory. The Public Health Committee wanted to throw the onus of offering suggestions on the Council. He thought the officials of the Committee who received wages from the taxes of the people should perfect their system themselves.
After some short discussion, Mr. J. Lawlor, P.L.G., Verdon, and A. Murphy, were appointed as delegates.

ORDER AT MEETINGS
The Chairman, before calling on the first item on the agenda, referred to the manner in which the meetings of the Council had been interrupted by those who attended there, and said he was instructed by the Executive to announce that if the delegates were interrupted the rules would be strictly enforced. They were all delighted to see the number of workers who came there to see and take an interest in their proceedings. He would therefore ask these to cooperate with them in keeping proper order.

DEPUTATION TO GRANARIES COMPANY.
Mr. Verdon said he was one of the parties who interviewed Mr. Milne, and he received them very courteously. They stated their case to him, and they stated that this importation of joineery was a thing they were up against day after day. They pointed out that there were a lot of men walking about the city, and it was taking the bread out of their mouths. They asked if the men were Trade Unionists, and they got an evasive reply. He (the foreman) told them the men were sent from his firm, and they were qualified to do this class of work. When they were sent over he did not know whether they were Trade Unionists or not. When they went in to see the job they found it was practically finished. There were seven millwrights brought over. He might say that a millwright was a man used to stone, steel, or brasswork, and all mill finishings. But they found that there was no fuss made until the woodwork came to be erected. He criticised the action of the carpenters' representative, Mr. Delaney, in not informing the Council before the other work was done, as his society could have supplied men for its erection. He said there was not cohesion enough among the Trades of Dublin. When one body infringed on another the matter should be brought there and settled.

ANOTHER CASE OF DEMARCATION.
The Secretary of the Brassfiners' Society [Mr. T. Boniface] wrote in reference to the alleged action of the Corporation labourers in the Electric Lighting Department in doing some of their work.
The Chairman said he was informed by the Secretary of the Corporation Labourers that they were not given an opportunity of discussing this at the Executive, and
After some discussion, it was referred to the Executive.

BOY LABOUR IN THE BRUSHMAKING TRADE.
Mr. William Murphy said he was instructed by his society to bring that matter there and to ask them to be kind enough to appoint a deputation to wait on their employers in connection with the practice of bringing in boy labour. He suggested that Mr. James Larkin and Councillor Partridge be appointed on the deputation.
The Council unanimously appointed a deputation consisting of the two gentlemen suggested.

THE JOINT HOSPITALS BOARD.
Mr. Thomas Farren said he would like to know if the Secretary had received any communication from the Secretary of the Joint Hospitals Board. When the deputation went to the Board in connection with the grievances of the carpenters, painters, and plasterers they were given to understand that the Secretary of the Trades Council would be communicated with.
The Secretary replied that he had not, and the Chairman remarked that it was extraordinary that the Council should be treated in such a fashion.
The Secretary was instructed to write for an explanation.

APPRENTICES IN STANLEY STREET.
The Chairman drew the attention of the Council to the question of apprentices in the Stanley street workshops, and he thought it was time to have the matter definitely settled. Out of twenty circulars sent to the different trade societies in Dublin; they had received five replies, and he said they had been treated with scant courtesy by the trades of Dublin.
The Chairman then reviewed the case, and referred to the suggestion made by the Cleansing Committee that the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation should have the nomination of the apprentices.

Mr. Thomas Farren said when this question was up before he moved a resolution that the Secretary reply to the Cleansing Committee that when they wanted an apprentice they should send to the particular trade concerned. He was going to move that resolution again that night. He regretted to say that the Council could not see their way to adopt it. One of the reasons why he moved the resolution was that if they wanted to stop the wholesale apprenticing of boys to a trade it was the only means they had of stopping it.
Mr. Magee (Corporation Labourers)—You are debarring a labourer's son from going in.
Mr. Farren contradicted this statement, and said Magee would have an opportunity later on of discussing the thing. He was putting his views as well as he could, and if Mr. Magee could do better let him.
Mr. T. Murphy said he understood the five societies that gave their views on the question were against the system of allowing the jobbing in of apprentices. If the Councillors get the nomination of apprentices the place would be flooded with them. He believed the trades had a right to protect themselves and only allow a certain number of apprentices to the trade.

Other delegates having spoken, Mr. Smith said it was impossible for any boy to learn a trade in the Stanley street workshops, and he moved an amendment that no apprentices be there.
Mr. Verdon seconded, and said that this was supposed to do away with the unemployed tradesmen, but the question was really one of the introduction of boy labour, and in ten or fifteen years the tradesmen working in that shop would be wiped out.
Mr. John Lawlor, P.L.G., supported the amendment, and said if those apprentices were allowed the whole place would be flooded, and the men who were entitled to employment would not get it. The work, too, would not be done as well as by tradesmen. Some of the apprentices there already he knew himself would never make tradesmen. He thought they should write to the Cleansing Committee strongly objecting altogether to them employing apprentices at the different trades.

Mr. M'Manus said if the previous speakers were logical they would do away with Stanley street altogether. He was in favour of extending Municipal workshop, so as to take up the Corporation work of all sorts. If they started a Municipal printing office in the near future, he did not see why it should not get the same facilities as the private employer. It was absolutely ridiculous to start Municipal workshops if they tried to hamper them in every way. With regard to the nomination by Councillors and Aldermen, he did not agree with that. The Cleansing Committee had to tender for the Corporation contracts, and unless they were the lowest tender they would not get it. If the amendment were passed it would be to the well being of the private employer.

Mr. John Farren (Tinsmiths) stated that he was in the position of being against both resolution and amendment. It was ridiculous, in his opinion, to compel the Committee to employ men on boys' work that boys should learn a trade at. The resolution said, "send to the trade." If they sent to the stonecutters I would have been a stonecutter.
Mr. Lyons (Bricklayers)—You would not make a stonecutter (laughter).
Mr. Farren—I would not make a stonecutter, but anyone could make a bricklayer (renewed laughter). I believe the unskilled worker has as good a right to send his son to a trade as a tradesman [hear, hear]; but if they sent to a society for an apprentice it was ten to one it would be the son of one of the members.

Mr. Magee (Corporation) endorsed the remarks of Mr. John Farren, and in doing so he said as an unskilled labourer and a member of a trade union for a number of years, the resolution would be to the detriment of his class.
After a long discussion the Chairman put the amendment, and it being lost, proposed a counter amendment to the effect that the nomination be left in the hands of the Trades Council, each delegate to have the privilege of nominating an apprentice, and when a certain number were required, that number to be drawn by lot from those nominated.
The amendment was then put as a substantive motion, and it was passed with a few dissentients.

THE PROPOSED CONCILIATION BOARD.
The Chairman said, in company with Mr. John Farren, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Larkin, he attended a conference under the presidency of the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Monday last. The Chamber of Commerce was represented by an equal number—four, and the necessity and desirability of setting up a Conciliation Board was gone into at considerable length. After discussing the various points as to

the desirability of setting up this body they went into the general details and arrived at a unanimous decision.
Mr. Simmons read the following document, which embodied the decision of the Conference:—
"PROPOSED CONCILIATION BOARD FOR DUBLIN.

A meeting took place at the Mansion House on the evening of the 8th July, 1913, between representatives of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the Trades Unions. The Chamber of Commerce was represented by James Shanks, J.P.; Edward H. Andrews, J.P.; and Richard K. Gamble, J.P., whilst the representatives of the Trades Unions were John Simmons, General Secretary; William O'Brien, Secretary of Labour Party; John Farren, Treasurer of Trades Council, and James Larkin.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor occupied the chair.

PROPOSED CONCILIATION BOARD.
The Chamber of Commerce representatives presented a draft scheme with rules. The most important feature of the scheme is that every trade is invited to form a Conciliation Committee of its own particular trade. Those Committees to be formed half of employers and half of employees, to whom any labour dispute in that particular trade may be submitted if the disputants so desire.
It is believed that in most instances such disputes may be arranged by amicable discussion between men practically acquainted with the trades without outside interference.

If the Trade Committee cannot settle the dispute the disputants will have the advantage of referring it to the Conciliation Board, a body composed, half of employers' and half of employees' representatives.
The Board will endeavour to prevent or arrange disputes referred to them by discussion, conciliation and advice.
Both on the Trade Committee and also upon the Board the representatives, both of employers and employees, will be elected or appointed in the manner which they, through their various organizations, may themselves decide upon.

The following was agreed to—
1st—That the delegates representing the Dublin Chamber of Commerce undertake to recommend strongly to their Council to get into communication with the various employers Organisations in Dublin with a view to the formation of a panel of employers, the said panel to have power to select from their number six or more persons to serve on a Board of Conciliation jointly with an equal number of representatives nominated by the Trades Organisation.
2nd—The Chamber of Commerce delegates agreed to recommend the Council to invite the various sections of employers in Dublin to elect one member each to serve on the panel.

3rd—It was decided that the style and title of the new Board should be the Dublin Conciliation Board.
After considering suggested rules, the following were agreed to—
1st—That a body be constituted to be called the Dublin Conciliation Board, and that its composition shall be as follows:
(a) Six members representing employers, elected by such body of employers as may be nominated at a meeting of employers.
(b) Six members representing labour to be elected by the Trades Council of Dublin.
(c) The twelve members so elected shall choose a chairman who shall not have voting power.

2nd—The Board so constituted shall be elected triennially.
3rd—Trades Conciliation Committees, Separate Trade Conciliation Committees shall be elected by their respective trades, and shall be composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, the number of members in each Committee and their rules of procedure being determined by each trade, subject to the approval of the Conciliation Board.

It shall be the duty of the Trade Conciliation Committee to discuss matters of contention in their respective trades; to endeavour amicably to arrange the same, and in general to promote the interests of their trade by discussion and mutual agreement. In the event of their not being able to arrange any particular dispute they will refer the same to the Dublin Conciliation Board, and in the meantime the Committees are to endeavour to prevent any strike or lock out until the Conciliation Board shall have exhausted all reasonable means of settlement.

PROCEDURE OF BOARD OF DISPUTES.
(a) They shall in the first instance invite both parties to the dispute to a friendly conference with each other. Members of the Board can be present at this Conference or otherwise at the pleasure of the disputants.
(b) In the event of the disputants not being able to arrive at a settlement between themselves, the Board shall invite the parties to lay their respective cases before the Board with a view to receiving its advice, mediation, or assistance.

Mr. Gamble said that Secretaries for the employers and employed would have to be appointed, so that meetings for the Conciliation Board could be convened, etc.
Mr. Larkin said that the Board of Trade should provide Secretaries and pay them, provide rooms where the Board could meet, and recompense the merchants and the workers for the time lost in attending the Conciliation Board meetings when cases arose. The Board of Trade had power to do what he suggested, and he saw no reason why they should not do it.

It was decided at the conclusion of the Conference that no details be given to the Press beyond that it had been agreed by both parties that a Conciliation Board be formed.
On the suggestion of the Lord Mayor it was agreed that representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Unions attend at the Mansion House on Thursday afternoon, 10th July, 1913, and consult with the Lord Mayor as to having a minute made of the proceedings of the Conference.
A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for the able manner in which he presided and for having placed the Mansion House at the disposal of the Conference was passed, and the meeting terminated.
The further discussion was adjourned to next meeting.

BRAVERY OF DELEGATES.
Mr. Grown moved a vote of congratulation to Mr. Larkin and Mr. Verdon for their bravery in connection with the recent fire in Capel street, and he suggested that the Secretary bring the matter under the notice of the proper authority.
Mr. Murphy seconded, and referred in terms of admiration to the brave conduct of the two gentlemen in question.
Mr. Sheerin (Carpenters) said he had only just this to say—that anyone who knew Mr. Larkin or Mr. Verdon would not expect anything else from them. It just fitted with his idea of both gentlemen.

This concluded the business and the Council adjourned.
CORRESPONDENCE.
MURPHY THE SOUPER.
To the Editor "Irish Worker,"
July 22nd, 1913.

SIR—I was one of the men who attended the midnight meeting for tramway inspectors, motormen, and conductors, and I am at a loss to know where some members of the Press and public got the information they have been circulating. Perhaps the following would prove interesting to those people besides giving them our opinion of the meeting.
First of all we had a choice selection of soups and other beverages as refreshments in the room adjoining the meeting room. From this we went into the meeting. Our RESPECTED CHAIRMAN [?] opened the meeting by telling us that when this agitation started the directors had various schemes in hand for the well-being of the men.

In a few well-chosen words he gave us to understand that he wondered at such respectable, good, intelligent workmen having anything to do with such a ruffian as a certain well-known chap named Larkin. He mentioned that in the event of the aforesaid little "goody goodie" being naughty enough to retain their determination to fight for their right to live by joining Mr. Larkin's Union, we would be sorry. [Poor dear boys!]

He said it was ridiculous to think that a company that can spend some thousands of pounds would be dictated to by any agitator. Now, those thousands of pounds could be a lot better used in paying the men who have earned it than in the above-mentioned manner. He also mentioned something about Mr. Larkin meeting his Waterloo if he brought the tramway men out on strike.

If he [Mr. Murphy] is so sure of being able to crush Mr. Larkin what is he in such a funk about, and why are all the inspectors so tyrannical to those whom they find out have attended meetings in Liberty Hall? Though, by the way, their tyranny is a great deal modified since we joined the Union. He then gave us a few of his own virtues as an honest employer, and told us that it was on account of his generous disposition towards his employees that he never had any trouble before with them, and that this state of equanimity caused much jealousy in Trade Union circles. When he had got all this noxious gas off his chest he told us the directors had magnanimously condescended to give us a shilling [mark you, Mr. Editor, a whole shilling] extra in wages per week, and if we lived long enough in the employ we would reap the benefits of a pension scheme they had in hand. He also remarked that the directors had not got a rise in pay for seventeen years. If I may express my opinion, I think they are all in the same boat as shareholders, and reap so much better benefits that way they don't want an increase in pay, particularly those who hold such large number of shares as Mr. Murphy. Mr. Mooney also gave us a short speech; but I don't know Mr. Mooney, only by appearance, so it would be unfair for me to express an opinion on him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mooney's speech the Chairman again rose and called on the men to put their grievances before him. During this part of his speech he read a paragraph from a poster sent us in 1911, in which it was stated that no man would be thought the worse of if he put before the directors any grievance he may have in petition form, and he need not be afraid to put his name at the head of it.

Now, so far as the chairman is concerned this may be all right. I remember that the men on the Barn Line sent in a petition for better conditions of work on Sundays, and this petition, like many others on various other roads, was ignored, and, in addition, the inspectors started a policy of tyranny which lasted till the RED HAND took an interest in us; then we got a bit of peace because those inspectors found they had overdone the business. They have raised so much of our anger that

I think I may say with confidence we are all going to get justice or the "sack."
You know, Mr. Editor, which it will be; so do we, for that matter; but the Press does not, though they think they do.
A beastly fellow who had been taken down during the day took upon himself to put our grievances before the directors. He began by telling us that Larkin had done no good for Dublin the past three years, and that he was the means of having our things put in the "pop," etc.

This creature has been in Dublin twelve months, yet he ventured to express such an opinion and, no doubt, would have said more had he been let; but we got enough; so he had to go and air his opinions to such suckers as himself on his way home.
Now, my fellow-workers must remember that had the directors not heard that the men would not "stick" tyranny and oppression no longer and had joined the I.T.W.U., they would never have had the pleasure of drinking that delicious soup I was telling you about; and they will please remember that after the war is won they have got to stick to the Union like glue or they may find themselves in hot water again. The Union is the only thing which stands between them and a relapse into the old condition of affairs, if not worse.

Wishing your paper every success, I am, sir,
ONE OF THE OPPRESSED.

T. P. ROCHE,
The Workers' Hairdresser,
34 NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN.
An Up-to-date Establishment. Trade Union Labour only employed. Cleanliness, Comfort, Antiseptic used. Success to the Workers' Cause.

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(Opposite Jacob's),
FOR IRISH PLUG & ROLL.

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The New Scientific Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Chest and Lung Troubles. Acts like Magic. Price 6d. & 1/- Per Bottle. Breaks up the Cough immediately.

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Pure Wholesale and Buttermilk Squares a speciality THE WORKERS' BAKER.
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Established more than Half a Century.
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Trades Union and Irish-Ireland House
Punctuality and Economy Guaranteed.
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INCHICORE.

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FINEST, PUREST AND CHEAPEST
TEAS.
PRICES—2/5, 2/2, 2/-, 1/10, 1/8, 1/6, 1/4 and 1/2.

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AND
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