

ted. Manager, of the National Waste Paper Company, Limerick, ng up of centres for the collection of waste paper to help the rick, also in above photograph, addressed the boys on the im- ing Fund had, so far, benefited to the extent of £1,700. He urged good work.

Exhumed Limerick

Eighteen year-old sailor,
drowned at Limerick
and buried on 24th, was

Mr. Thompson said that he would have the body transferred this evening from the morgue at Drington's Hospital to St. Michael's Protestant Church (the drowned sailor was a Lutheran) pending the making of arrangements to fly the remains to the Finnish consulate.

COULD NOT BE CREMATED.

The body was interred in the British Garrison cemetery, Millington's Island, on the 24th September. The parents at first expressed a wish to have the corpse cremated, but this could not be done in Ireland.

In order to have the body exhumed Messrs. Thompson had to obtain special authorisation from the Department of Local Government and Public Health.

DANCES UNTIL 3 A.M.: CITY APPLICATIONS

PERMISSION to hold ten dances until 3 a.m. in Cruise's Hotel was granted to Donal Rory Donoghue by Justice Gleeson in the District Court to-day.

Mr. D. G. O'Donovan, solr., who made the application, said he was seeking permission to hold dances in the hall on 52 occasions until 3 a.m. Six such dances had been held last year. Mr. O'Donoghue made representations to the parties objecting to 3 a.m. dances and he had been told by them that there was no objection to the dances but that their number could be restricted.

Justice—I think there should be uniformity about these 3 a.m. applications. Is there objection to them on the grounds of public order?

Supt. Collieran—No; they are all conducted as a rule.

Mr. O'Donovan said that dances were being held in Dublin all the year round until 3 a.m.

Justice—I have no jurisdiction in Dublin, and I don't want to

COURT CASE OVER ROWING CLUB'S DWELLING

IN the City District Court to-day, before Justice D. F. Gleeson, the officers and committee of Shannon Rowing Club applied for possession of living accommodation attached to the Club premises, and which are occupied at present by James Fitzgerald, former steward and caretaker of the Club.

Mr. M. B. O'Malley, solr., appeared for the applicants; and Mr. Niall Gaffney, solr., for Fitzgerald.

RETAINED KEY.

Michael J. O'Dwyer, Secretary, Shannon Rowing Club, said Fitzgerald was appointed by the Club's officers and committee as steward and caretaker, in 1945. He held that position until the summer of the present year and was then dismissed. When the officers of the Club demanded the keys of the building from him he handed them over, but retained the key of the living accommodation and said he could not vacate the residence, because he had no other place to go to. On September 13th he was asked a second time to hand over the key, but refused to do so. The accommodation included two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen and pantry. A new steward had now been appointed and would take up duty on October 14th. One of the terms of his appointment was that the accommodation held by Fitzgerald at present would be occupied by him.

Mr. Gaffney applied for a dismissal. The demand for possession had not been properly made, he said.

The Justice, however, refused the dismissal, but said that he would fix bonds in the event of an appeal.

Fitzgerald, in evidence, said he was living in the Club's residence with his daughter and invalided wife. He had tried for alternative ground-floor accommodation in various parts of the city, but could not find any. Nothing else would be suitable, because his wife could not climb stairs.

To Mr. O'Malley, Fitzgerald denied that he had refused accommodation offered to him by his daughter, in Landsdowne Park.

DECREE GRANTED.

The Justice granted a decree for possession and fixed recognisances in the event of an appeal.

difficulty the factory experiencing in providing training and employment for young persons.

The factory had installed the most modern methods of manufacture. It rested absolutely on team work; and if any member of a team was absent, the whole team would be disorganised. If that happened to a number of teams then the whole business of the factory would be disorganised.

Mr. Hannan further pointed out that all these young persons had attended for at least a year at St. Anne's Vocational School since leaving the National School. They were being trained to become useful, self-supporting members of society. If the age at which they commenced their training was too high, they would have passed an age at which they could not easily adapt themselves to different conditions. In view of the fact that they had attended the Vocational School for a greater period than they would have attended on the basis of one day per week, "is it possible that they could be granted exemption from further attendance?" the letter concluded.

DEPARTMENT INFORMED.

The C.E.O. said that the matter was discussed by the Executive Sub-Committee and it was decided to write to the Department for their observations. So far, there was no reply.

Mr. J. Danaher, N.T., B.C., cited a case of a boy who was employed but lost his job because he had to attend the "one-day" school. There was another case of a boy who was told that the only day he could go to school was on Thursday when he had his half-day. When it can be proved that the money was needed in the home and the case a deserving one, the Act should not be rigidly enforced.

Mr. E. Glasgow, B.C., asked if it could be arranged that a special evening class be held to accommodate these young people.

The C.E.O. said the position was very grave. Recently a firm gave notice to their juvenile employees because they had to attend the "one-day" school. The Union stepped in and the matter was settled. Three days later there was a similar happening when at least ten students were prevented from attending.

Mr. Danaher asked that each case be treated on its merits.

The Chairman (Mr. P. J. Donnellan, B.C.) said they were up against the law as far as the Act was concerned. It was not a new thing at all. The Act was in operation since 1942, and that sort of thing was happening year after year. It was the first time that he had heard of threats made openly of dismissal. It showed a very poor public spirit on the part of any employer to dismiss young people because they would not afford them the facilities coming within the ambit of the scheme.

Using Water

HEAT (