Tuesday Night.

Scotland Yard and Sinn Fein Menace. In the view of the authorities, recent events mark only the beginning of a campaign of violence by Sinu Feiners in this country. "Unless I am mistaken, so observed a high official to-day, "there will be grave outrages in London. These people are not merely Sinn Fein desperadoes, but cool, calculating outrage-mongers who think they can terrorise London. Nothing is easier than for them to lie low until they can carry out their plans, and it is at this stage that the public may assist Meanwhile Scotland Yard is scouring the Metropolis for a small band of as extremely dangerous. Some of them are thought to have left Liverpool after arranging the outburst of incendiarism in that city, but cressing the Irish Sea, the gunmen for whom the police are searching have shunned the ordipary passenger routes, and travelled by cargo and tramp coasting vessels. The plans revealed sought were not on the premises. by censorship of the mail suggest that attempted days, but with the hunt so hot, the probabilities are that the danger is not so imminent. I understand that members of the Special Constabulary attached to the Metropolitan Police have now

In the absence of official corroboration, the Commons was planned for yesterday has been accepted with due reserve. It is the fact, however, that certain members who have been interesting themselves in Irish matters received somymons warnings against attendance. For in one case a report was made to the Speaker. Press. The precincts of Parliament are now very closely themselves refused admission. The police have North. He went to Ardee about two years ago. instructions to take no chances whatever. There ate 100 of them-uniformed and in plain clotheson duty, and those inside are armed with autonatic pistols. To-night a system of passes for all officials of the House of Commons was instituted. o far as can be ascertained, the restrictions are likely to operate for the remainder of the session.

A batch of amendments to the Home Rule Bill the very roots of the Government's scheme; Ulster. Lord Midleton, on the other hand, has city at intervals during the night. an amendment designed to exclude only the six counties while setting up a two-Chamber Parlia. Limerick, was burned to the ground on Monday ment for the 26. In each case the provision is night. for maintenance of the status quo in the exduded area. From Lord Killanin comes the suggestion that County Fermanagh and Derry City should be cut out of the other English peer, would be content with putting | mittee." an embargo on interference-by Irish representatives at Westminster in proceedings relative to matters in Great Britain as to which, if they arose in Ireland, the local Parliaments would have jurdisdiction. Amendments and new clauses proposed by Lord Clifford of Chudleigh me designed to postpone the operation of the Bill until after a referendum of the Irish people has been taken on if, then to set up a aries of Conventions, with membership elected a to two-thirds by the Irish people, and apwated as to one third by the Imperial Parliarest, so to re-draft or smend the Bill as to mike it acceptable in Ireland, and subsequently to establish a State Parliament for each of the for provinces, with a national Second Chamber. h case of devolutionary legislation for England. Souland, and Wales, the scheme contains a terration under which all or any of the Consatutional privileges given to Ireland may be uncelled. Lastly, Lord MacDonnell seeks to rake the "P.R." principle govern elections to the Lish Parliaments for a minimum period of

EI Acsia. .

According to statistics compiled by the Commercial Bank of London, the total valuation of the ordinary stocks and shares of home industrial companies quoted in the commercial and indestrial division of the Stock Exchange official list was at the close of the month just ended £203,909,356. This figure compares with £319,185,034 at the close of the preceding month of October, 1920, and with £270,676,293 at the this of November, 1919, a year ago. The corresponding figure at the close of November, 1913, pre-war year, was £139,879.325. These total aluation figures represent a paid-up capital of f181,245,035 on 234 securities at the end of the Past month (November, 1920), of £175,051,036, on 219 securities at the end of October, 1920; of £105.372,677 on 183 securities at the end of November, 1919; and £78,157,506 on 186 securities at the end of November, 1913. The new capital offered for subscription by home industrial companies (39 issues) in November amounted to £13.926.803, as compared with £14.303.173 (44) issues) in October, with £2,109.656 (36 issues) in November, 1919, and with £2,792,534 (24 issues) in November, 1913.

In a written reply to a Parliamentary question by Mr. M'Guffin, the Chief Secretary says he is aware of the dissatisfaction that prevails among the Itish lady teacher pensioners, and that their position is receiving his carnest attention. It is true that £34 was often the amount of a teacher's Pension under the rules made under the Act of 1917. Under the rules of the 9th October, 1914. increased pensions were granted on account of service and salary amounting in many cases to £44 or £48, but often to larger sums. The Schedule to the Pensions (Increase) Act provides for the calculation of the percentage increases Franted under that Act to be based on the former pensions. The actual increase has consequently lern only a few pounds, though increases amounting to £18 have been granted. There is no questra of discrimination under the Pensions (In-(rease) Act against Irish teachers as compared with Scottish teachers. The statutes relating to Ireland and Scotland are of course distinct.

ULSTER FARMERS' UNION.

A special meeting of the Flax Committee of the Ulster Farmers' Union, to which were also invited other members interested in the flax crop, was held in the head offices, 5., Royal Avenue, Belfast, on Tuesday, 30th ult., at 11-30 o'clock. Mr. William

The meeting was called to hear the report of the 140 delegates-Messrs. David Wright, J.P., and the policy decided upon at the International Con-Present, cossation of scutching operations, a minimum price of 37s 6d per stone for flax equal to No. 3 grade of last year, and no sowing of flax next

OUR BUSINESS IS BUILT ON A SOUND FOUNDA-Tion.-to give a reliable article at the most moderate price possible; to keep a large stock of the Justille way, the wishes and interests of our stated still to be in Mountjoy Prison. Customers

OUR LONDON LETTER. MURDER IN COUNTY LOUTH

TWO MEN KILLED.

Dragged from their Homes and Shot by "Uniformed Men."

ANOTHER SAYED BY CONSTABLE.

Patrick Tierney, a butcher, and John O'Carroll, an Irish teacher, were taken from their by communicating well-grounded suspicions to the homes at Ardee, County Louth, yesterday morn- that two lorries, full of Auxiliary cadets stationed ing by armed and uniformed men, and shot. at Macroom Castle, left that town early on Sun-Feiners who, are believed to be in O'Carroll, who was a native of Belfast, was day, with the object of conducting raids and hiding. They are of both sexes, and are regarded found lying in a gateway shot through the back. searches along the southern countryside stretch. He died in two hours. Tierney was placed on a ling towards Dunmanway. The entire day was rubbish heap ten yards from his house, and his lefore the plans had been put into execution. In head riddled with bullets. Both are young and evening when the party started on their return

Two other houses were visited, but the persons

The armed men are alleged to have what they outriges may be anticipated within the next few | described as a "black list," containing about 40 named therein were "wanted."

teen warned to hold themselves in readiness for the saiders. It was reported that his dead body was found at Dromin, but later news was received that he was a prisoner in Drogheda Bar-

It is alleged that another man was placed in report that a Sinn Fein attack on the House of the Market Square, that revolvers were held to his head, and that he was eaved by the timely interference of an Auxiliary constable stationed

townspeople are horrified at the occurrence. A military inquiry was held last evening in the most part they made light of the matter, but camers, but no verdict was communicated to the

O'Carroll, whose mother resides at 32, Gibson guarded. Two Ministerial secretaries were " held Street, off Leeson Street, was born in County "p" this afternoon until they had established Dublin. The family lived in Banbridge for some their identity, and several members of the Press years before coming to Belfast, where deceased Gallery who arrived without their tickets found | was a student at the Irish College, College Square

MORE BURNINGS IN CORK.

City Hall Again Attacked.

night, and for the third time the City Hall was attacked. Bombs were thrown through the win- dale, Canterbury. appears on the House of Lords' paper for con- dows of the Public Health Department, but the ideration in committee. Some of them cut at outbreak of fire which followed was quickly land Fusihers, 14, Wootten Road, Abingdon checked. At five o'clock in the morning fire | Berke. broke out in a jeweller's premises in Patrick others raise minor points which are none the less Street, and did much damage. The proprietor is ment, 56, Swindon Road, Wroughton, Wilts.

Cadet E. G. W. Lucas, late Royal Sussex Re pesal to set up one Irish Parliament, and to ex. Sinn Fein Club Hall was also set on fire and dude from its purview the whole province of burned. Shots and explosions were heard in the

The Sinn Fein Hall in Little Burrington Street,

WARNING TO CORK HOUSEHOLDERS.

A Cork message states that the following notice | Gravesend. was issued in that city yesterday :--"Anti-Sinn Fein Society, Cork and district northern area as fixed by the Bill. Lord Oran- circles. Membership 2,000, and still growing. more and Browne has evolved a scheme of Second | To all Cork citizens. Take notice that any housethamlers for both the Northern and Southern holder known to shelter any rebel, or who is Parliaments, with provision in the latter case for known to subscribe to any rebel funds, or to land Fusiliers, address not ascertained. a strong nominated element in the membership. assist in any way the murderous gang of assassing An amendment tabled by the Marquis of Crewe known as Sinn Fein, had better increase his or ment, address not ascertained. seeks to deprive Ireland of all representation in the her fire and life insurance, as it will be wiser than Imperial Parliament immediately the Bill become | buying spurious Dail Eireann bonds. Remember | Afmy (tirst erroneously reported as Major Hays) operative, whereas Lord Stuart of Worliey, an. 1641! Remember 1798!-By order of the com-

THE "FREEMAN" FIRE.

Mr. MacYeagh Has His Suspicions.

Replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor (N.) in the louse of Commons yesterday, Sir H. Greenwood said the following was a summary of the police report on the burning of the "Freeman's Journal " advertising offices, Westmoreland Street, ther any armoured protection was afforded for the

The offices were set on fire shortly before 12 was obtained to the offices by forcing a double- are being armoured as rapidly as possible. barred iron gate. The bottom portion of the building was almost completely burned out The fire was extinguished by the fire brigade in about three-quarters of an hour. The caretaker and her two daughters were rescued from the top front room by means of a fire escape. An empty petrol tin was found on the premises, There was no clue to the perpetrators.

Licut. Commander Kenworthy (R.)-What is the theory of the Government about this outrage Mr. Devlin (N.)-Is it true that the editor of the "Irish Times" was held up by armed men? "Irish Times" was entered by armed men. As to whether the editor was held up or not I do not

Mr. MacVeagh (N.)-Did the petrol tin beiong

to any Government Department? (Loughter.) Yee, it did.

No reply was returned by the Chief Secretary. NOT "PRISONERS OF WAR."

Chief Secretary and the Internment

Plans.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir John Butcher (Co.U.) asked whether it was the intention of the Irish Government under the powers of the Restoration of Order (Ireland) Act 1920, to arrest and keep confined :nembers of the so-called Irish Republican Army, and would the Chief Secretary give an assurance that the persons so confined would not be given the honour

able status of prisoners of war, and no excuse furnished to justify murders as acts of war. Sir H. Greenwood-It is intended to jutern those persons who, the authorities have reason to engine. believe, are prominently connected with the tebel organisation. While interned they will be accorded treatment similar to that normally given to prisoners of war; but this fact does not imply in any way recognition of these men as prisoners

of war, or grant to them that status. Sir J. Butcher-Will the right hon, gentleman he careful that no question can arise in the courts-martial as to whether these men shall be looked upon as belligerents, or other than mur-

Sir H. Greenwood-I have already answered

OUTRAGE NEWS IN BRIEF. Information officially communicated states that a mixed party of military and police arrested thirteen men on Monday night at a public-house at Kilrose,

Co. Tipperary. One prisoner, named T. Ryan, was wounded while trying to escape, after throwing away some ammunition. It has been ascertained that during a police ambush recently at Ballylongford, in the Listowel district, one of the attackers, named Edmund Car-

mody was shot dead. been found lying about in the Dublin streets, apparently abandoned through fear of detection Constable Quirke, shot at Cappoquin (Co. Waterford) on Saturday, died on Monday night.

Dr. Byrne, Dublin coroner, has received an order directing him not to hold any inquests in the city

The military inquiry at Galway into the circum- main arteries cut. stances of the death of Rev. M. Griffin resulted in the finding that he was wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown. The Court expressed sympathy with the relatives.

Bernard O'Donnell, manager of the Co-operative

Stores at Sharragh, recently tried at a court-martial in Derry for having explosives and ammunition in his possession, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. John and James M'Kenna, of Ballywhollan, Clogher, County Tyrone, tried by court-martial in Derry last week, have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, John to six months, and James to nine months. The evidence was that a ride was found in a piggery which accused were seen entering as the military approached their

PROFESSOR MACNEILL RELEASED. Raiding parties were again busy in Dublin yes-

terday, and the premises visited included those of "Young Ireland," in Brunswick Street, where the manager, a clerk, and a contributor were taken

Professor John MacNeill, arrested on Saturday, Lencet and best goods only; to consider, in every has been released, but Mr. Arthur Griffith is The close "comb out" has resulted in the arrest WARNOCES. LIMITED, & ROTAL AVENUE *** of about 100 in Dublin during the last ten days.

MACROOM MASSACRE.

HOW THE TRAP WAS LAID

Lorries Run Into Specially Prepared Trench.

NAMES OF THE YICTIMS.

With reference to the ambush at Kilmichael on Sunday, a Cork correspondent says it appears occupied with this work, and it was late in the

Darkness had set in, and the lonely and mountainous road seemed deserted; but at a very secluded part of the road, covered by overhanging trees, near Shanacashel, a deep trench names, and to have stated that all the men | had been out across the road, which at that part is soft and boggy. The leading lorry can into the A young man named Murphy was taken off by trap, and was partly embedded. The second lorry, travelling fairly fast, ran into the wrecked

car, and the occupants became casy victime. A large number of civilians were lying in ambush, and intense fire was opened on the cadets from both sides of the road. The Auxiliary force attempted to return the fire, but in the pre-

vailing darkness their resistance had little effect, | decided to call out the special constables. Ardee is an extremely quiet town, and the and all were either killed or wounded. When it was found there was no further resistacce, the attackers came out on to the road and set fire to the lorries. It is believed there were no

> The following list of the eighteen killed, wounded, and missing was officially communicated yesterday :-

casualties among the rebels.

Francis W. Crake, M.C., district-inspector, late Bedfordshire and Herts Regiment, 22, West gato Avenue, Newcastle on Tyne. Cadet L. D. Bradsnaw, late R. F.A., 34, Lark hill Terrace, Blackburn.

Cadet W. T. Barnes, late Royal Fusiliers and R.A.F., 47, Globe Road, Sutton, Surrey Cadet C. D. W. Begley, late 28th Londons and Burnings took place at Cork again on Monday R.P.C., 21, Reynard Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy. Cadet James Chubb Gleave, late R. A.F., Crun-

Cadet Philip Noel Graham, late Northumber

Cadet Albert George Jones, late Suffolk Regi Cadet E. G. W. Lucas, late Hoyal bussex Regiment, 42, Fox Street, Sheldon, Tidworth. Cadet Wm. Palliser, late 5th Yorkshire Regi ment, 71, Primroso Avenue, Sheffield. Cadet Frank Taylor, late R.A.F., 21, Seaview

Road, Gillingham, Kent. Cadet C. Wainwright, late 2nd Dublin Fusi liers and Royal Irish Rifles, 13, Brunswick Road,

Cadet Benjamin Webster, late 8th Black Watch, 300, Langside Road, Croschill, Glasgow. Temporary Constable A. F. Poole, late R.A.F. 2, Muriel Street, King's Cross. Cadet J. W. Hooper-Jones, late Northumber-.Cadet H. O. Pearson, late Yorkshire Regi-

Major F. Hugo, O.B.E., M.C., late Indian Grove House, Southgate, Middlesex.

.Cadet F. H. Ford, late R.F.A., address not yet ascertained.

Missing. Cadet Cecil James Guthrie, late R.A.F., whose sife was with him at Macroom.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS. In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Pen nefather (Co.U.) asked the Chief Secretare whe

lorries in question. Sir H. tireenwood-I cannot tay at the momidnight. The police were notified, and imms- ment whether the two cars were armoured or prodiately informed the fire brigade. Entrance | tected; but all the cars used for patrol purposes

"MINE IN THE ROAD."

Foremost Lorry Said to Have Been Blown Up.

The Skibbereen correspondent of the Central News says-Further light is thrown upon the ambush of the party of R.I.C. auxiliaries near Mac-Sir II. Greenwood-I believe the office of the room by inquiries on the spot, which show that the actual occurrence took place at Cashel, seven miles from Dunmanway. The police party numbered twenty and they were proceeding from Macroom to Dunmanway in two motor lorries.

The foremost lorry, travelling at high speed struck a mine concealed in the readway and was blown up, its occupants being killed outright. The second vehicle, some hundred yards in the rear, immediately after the explosion pulled up sharply and was run into the ditch beside the road. Fire was instantly opened upon the ten occupants by a party of about 200 civilians.

The auxiliaries returned the fire and a fierce engagement ensued, which was only given up whom seven of the police party had been killed. Two civilians were slightly wounded. The Press Association says-Another account

says the exact place of the ambush was Greeve's Cross, the junction of three roads about half-way between Dunmanway and Macroom. When the two lorries reached the cross, a terrific explosion was heard, as if the road had been mined or a bomb thrown. The first lorry came to a sudden stop, and the occupants of the second, on hearing the explosion, endeavoured to reverse the

Shots now rang from all directions for ten minutes, when there was complete stillness. The lorries were then observed to be afire. One of the occupants endeavoured to escape, but was shot down, and it is believed he is the member of the party reported missing, and that he is now dead. The Cadet party fired but a few shots

The wrecked and barning lorries, with their gruesome freight, remained at the place all night, and not till next day did their absence cause anxiety at Macroom Castle Station. Then about midday a search party in three lorries arrived on the scene and discovered the dreadful fate of their comrades.

MILITARY INQUIRY.

Medical Evidence Taken.

A military inquiry in lieu of an inquest was and shoulder, fracture of bones of face caused by opened at Macroom Castle yesterday into the cause heavy instrument. Rifles, revolvers, and, in some cases, bombs have of death of the victims of the ambush. A medical witness gave evidence of the injuries as follows:-Cadet F. Hugher, compound fracture of skull, compound fracture of thigh bone. Cadet E. G. W. Lucas, gunshot wound on head, several wounds on head and body. Cadet W. Hooper Jones, one wound on back

> Inspector Crake-Gunshot wound in head. Cadet Graham-Extreme bullet wound in the Cadet Pearson-Wound on head; lacerated wound on forearm. Cadet Webster-Wound on shoulder, fractured

> Cadet Jones-Bullet wound on back; six other Cadet L. D. Bradshaw-Wound on thoulder big perforated wound in body caused by gun of fired at cleso range.

Cadet Barnes-Wound in back; four other

bullet wounds; gunshot wound over heart. In-

shoulder bone; bullet wound on back.

licted after death. Cadet Christopher Wainwright, wound over chest and another wound.

wound over heart. Cadet D. W. Bayley-Bullet wound behind times, once being temporarily blinded. Subsecar and chest. Cadet J. C. Gleave-Gunshot wound over heart. wound in chest from explosive bullet.

Mystery Prisoner Identified.

GUARDING THE PUBLIC BUILDINNGS.

Our Liverpool correspondent telegraphs-The Liverpool police, who have been scouring the city in the pursuit of their investigations into Saturday night's fire outrages, have now nine men in custody or under detention. These include an official of the Liverpool Customs, against whom no charge has been made up to the present, but whose detention has been effected under the powers conferred by the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to protect their | by his colleague Sir Robert Horne, and the diffivast estate on both sides of the river, both military and special constables being on duty. The Liverpool l'ost Office, the Government buildings in which are located the High Court Registry, the County and Bankruptey Courts, and the Givernment tax offices, are also under police protection.

Having regard to the high political feeling existing, the Bootle Watch Committee are taking measures to probibit any meetings or demonstrations of a political character for the present, and for the same reason the Bootle Finance Committee have bauned the use of the Town Hall for similar purposes. As a further precaution, it has been

"No. 87'-the official description applied to

the man who was arrested in connection with the

outrages and charged with murder-was vester day identified as Matthew Fowler. It was stated that he came to lingland from Dublin about 12 months ago, and has since been working as a dock labourer, and residing in the Tranmere district of Birkenhead. He was identified by means of photographs published by the Press and police. A man named James Joseph Morgan was arrested on Monday night, and was brought before the stipendiary vesterday, when he was charged with leitering with intent to commit a felony. It was stated for the prosecution that he and another man were observed standing at the corner of a street in which there are largo warehouses, and that Morgan was seen to go to a warehouse and examine the padlock. A detective went towards him, when Morgan and his companion bolted, going different ways. When Morgan was captured he said he was only walking up and

manded for seven days without hail. The inquest on William Joseph Ward, the young Liverpool docker, who was shot dead by a Sinn Feiner-who has so far escaped arrestduring the fires on Saturday night, was formally opened yesterday and adjourned until 15tl

down, and did not know the other man. Asked

by the stipendiary to give an account of himself,

Morgan, who spoke with a strong Itish brogue,

said he had been in the employment of a Liver-

pool shipping firm for 20 years. He was re-

RUMOURED PLOT AGAINST PARLIAMENT.

A Warning to M.P.'s.

The political correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says-I hear that one or two members of the House of Commons, who in their questions on Irish affairs had shown a desire to elucidate the Sinn Fein point of view, were advised not to come to the House Monday. The inference that was drawn was that the day had been chosen for a hostile demonstration by Sinn Fein against the British Parliament; by what means is unknown. If this be true, it would be an extraordinary parallel to the Guy Fawkes conspiracy, in anticipation of which Lord Monteagle, one of the Catholic peers, was warned not to attend Parliament on 5th November, 1605.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS IN ENGLAND

Detectives Search Giant Cunard Liner. Police activity in connection with feared Sinn

Fein outrages in England was very marked yes-

arrests were made so far as is known. The Irish Self Determination League of Great Avenue and at the offices of Mr. Art O'Brien. The statement adds-"The search in every case was thorough, and all letters, papers, registers of members, account books, and other documents were removed for examination. Money was also taken, for which receipts were given."

SIX ARRESTS ON BOARD AQUITANIA.

A Southampton message states that on the arrival of the Cunard liner Aquitania at Southampton from New York, in the early hours of vesterday morning, the vessel was boarded by a number of detectives, who made a thorough search of the ship, as the result of which they detained six men on suspicion of being associated with Sinn Fein The men, who spoke with a pronounced American accent, were convered to London later in the day. Their effects had been examined, and although three revolvers and some ammunition were found the police did not feel justified in keeping them in

THE LONDON EXPLOSION.

custody.

Its Cause a Mystery.

As was reported in our late edition vesterday, an explosion took place in the early hours of yesterday morning on the premises of a skin merchant in Old Swan Lane, near London Bridge, one of the floors of the building being blown up and stock hurled in all directions. Members of the Salvage Corps found among the debris the remains of a Cladstone bag and an ordinary alarm clock set for one o'clock, which it was surmised had been used to time the fuse of a bomb.

There were rumours of Sinn Fein responsi bility, but it was stated officially on behalf of the City of London Police yesterday afternoon that no evidence had been discovered that could connect the explosion with the Sinn Fein movement. 'So far as appearances go," said a responsible officer, "the affair does not appear to be due to political causes, or to be any part of an organised attempt to destroy property

Questioned as to whether the explosion had been found to be the result of a bomb, he answered that nothing had been discovered that would give any colour to such a theory.

THE FUNERALS.

Remains to be Taken by Destroyer to Fishguard.

An official report issued from Dublin Castle last night states that the bodies of 16 of the men murdered in the Macroom ambush will be taken by destroyer to Fishguard, accompanied by an escort of Police Auxiliaries. The bodies will pass with military ceremony through Cork. An inspection revealed that the bodies had

nearly all cix bullet wounds, and had suffered terrible mutilation as though hacked with hatchets. No trace has been found of the missing cadet. The ambush occurred at a sharp bend of the road. The bodies of the murdered men are at present lying at Macroom Castle.

Cadet W. T. Barnes, one of the victims of the Cadet Pallister, one wound over heart caused Macroom massacre, was a son of C. W. Barnes, by an explosive bullet, compound fracture of of Glebe Road, Sutton, Surrey, employed by a skull inflicted by a heavy instrument after death. local building firm. Barnes, who was 26, joined Cadet Taylor, perforated wound on chest, the army on the outbreak of the war as a private in the infantity, and was wounded several

Constable A. F. Poole-Bullet wound in chest I down 11 enemy acroplanes.

THE LIVERPOOL OUTRAGE. PREMIER AND INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

NINE MEN DETAINED. LEAN TIMES COMING.

The Aftermath of the War. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ECONOMY NECESSARY.

Mr. Lloyd George was the principal guest last night at a dinner given by the Federation of British Industries at the Hotel Cecil, London. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Peter Rylands, and those attending also included Sir Robert Horne, Sir Eric Geddes, and Mr. F. G. Kellaway.

Replying to the toast of " His Majesty's Miniters," Mr. Lloyd Goorge said that it was helpful to a Government to get the business community Extensive precautions have been taken by the organised. For two years he held the office held culty at that time was always to get the organised sentiment of the business community at home. It was very important that the Government should business as a whole and not as a part. Labour was getting organised, and he did not mind saying be would rather talk to organised labour than to disorganised labour. He was glad that the great business community were coming togother, prepared to give common counsel to the Government.

The Chairman had reminded them that The boom times were over for the time being. and that they were getting into the slack time. Whether that time was going to be long or short, it was going to be serious. He was afraid it was done to shorten it and to mitigate its evils.

The causes were not peculiar to this country. They were something that affected the whole world. It was important when they came to think of remedies, to get that fundamental fact in their minds. so that they would not run into remedies that dustries. might be applicable to one country and not to another. Countries with totally different economic systems were suffering alike-countries whose Governments in the eyes of Lord Northeliffe could do no wrong, and countries whose Governments in his Lordship's clear eye could do no right. It was raining on the just and the unjust without stint. And Socialistic countries were suffering just like the Departmental Committee. those wretched Individualists were suffering.

Causes of Trade Depression and the Remedies. If they were going to get at what must be done, let them get rid of the notion that it was to 58, and the Home Secretary's amendment was a cause that was limited or circumscribed by something that had happened in this land. We seemed sometimes to have forgotten that there had been a war, and its cost of were £40,000,000,000, ten millions of young vicerous lives, and ten millions of cripples. Our European customers were impoverished. "Europe." said the right honourable gentleman, " is standing in front of our shop windows, stocked with the best goods that any land can turn out. It is the advice of the Departmental Committee, who in rugs, and wants to buy; but its pockets are full | had pointed out that so far as certain continuous of paper, and it cannot buy. Britain has got to work its way back to a full purse, and until it from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at does that nothing that Governments can do. nothing that Federations can do, and nothing that newspaper articles can do can help us."

The first remedy was peace. Europe to get back must work with both hands. The whole energy of the business man, of workmen, and of statesmen was needed to replenish the impoverished purse of mankind.

"Don't stand those men who are constantly blowing up the embers of the fire (the Premier proceeded). Stamp out the men who are going about with petrol tins in order to start fresh fires in the world. They are a curse, whatever their profession, and it is not confined to Bolshevists or Sinn Feiners. The world wants time. It wants peace to attend to its business." It was the business of the industries to work out as far as possible their own salvation. Control and interference was not the business of Governments. The less interference there was on the part of the Government with trade-whether was home trade or foreign trade—the better. There were certain things the Government were pledged to do. They were pledged to deal with the problem of dumping, and in so far as they could with the exchange cituation, co that that situation might not be utilised as a

ference there was with trade the better it was for trade and for the Government.

means for destroying our industries. Those

things the Government were pledged to do: but

in the main their policy was that the less inter-

The Problem of National Expenditure.

Dealing with the question of national expendi ture, Mr. Lloyd George remarked that it would In London five different searches were carried be easier to economise if economy were urged on out, and a quantity of literature was seized. No | the nation as a whole, and not used by certain persons as a means of discrediting the Government. He had said they must economise all Britain last night issued a statement to the effect | round to a minimum which was consistent with that extensive raids were carried out at the security and national efficiency. The Governheadquarters of the League in Shaftesbury | ment had set up a committee for the purpose of going through the whole of the estimates. Again, with a view to cutting down to the very lowest support of the nation when the scream came from the other side, because it was coming. Let the nation set an example to the Government. It was vital, if we were going to build up our resources again, that there should be economy

> As the Cabinet had appointed a committee to cut down expenditure, he suggested that to cut down expenditure. It was essential the nation were to recover that there should be

> ruthless economy for some time to come. The members of the Government were willing to have criticism where it was honestly directed, but let them act together. We came through a criti cal period where, by common action, this nation achieved greater things than ever in its great his tory. We were a country still faced with a great emergency, but the resource and courage which brought us triumphantly through a most critical period of our history would serve us yet.

Other speeches having been delivered, the pro ceedings terminated.

THE REBEL ARCHBISHOP

Deplores "the Necessity for Yiolence, Outrage, and Murder."

Archbishop Mannix was cutertained by North Country priests to luncheon in Newcastle-on-Tyre vesterdy. Responding to the toast of his health, he said the Irish battle was worth winning, and he as an Irishman was prepared to suffer. While he agreed the place of a priest was in the sanctuary in normal times, when humanity was outraged and injustice done his place was with those who were oppressed, tortured and trampled down. He deplored the necessity for violence, outrage, and murder in Ireland. It was a pity that country should have been driven to such paths, after striving so long to work out her national destiny by other methods. The British Government talked of fight ing a gang of murderers, but what it had to light was a nation infuriated and freezied by the treat ment meted out to her.

ENGLISH R.C. BISHOP'S YIEWS. Dr. Amigo, Roman Catholio Bishop of South wark, in a pastoral letter to his clergy and people, deplores the conditions prevailing in Ireland.
"At the present day," he asks, "while we unhesitatingly and in the strongest terms condensu the murder of impocent or even guilty men, ought we not as vigorously to deprecate reprisals on the lives and property of our fellow-titizens in Ircland by those who are employed to preserve law and

protest against them. BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

order? To tolcrate, much more to condone, such

government, and it is the carnest duty of bishor.

priests, and people to raise their voices in carnest

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Sir Frederick Hall (Co.U.) in the House of Commons yesterday, said that the Chief Secretary's speech on the Irish question, delivered in the House on 24th Novem. ber, was very fully reported in the United Bingdom. The Government were endeavouring to have the real facts of the case made, as regarded Ireland, known particularly in the United States, but did not consider it was necessary to have the speech republished in pamphlet form for distribu-BROUGHT DOWN 11 ENEMY AEROPLANES, tion at home and abroad.

BOMBS FOUND IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

states that the discovery of a small bomb at Rumney, near Cardiff, has been followed by a similar find at Marshfield, near Newport. The caps had quently he gained a commission on the field, been removed, but the explosive substance rebeing gazetted to the Royal Air Force, in which as a pilot he gained the D.F.C., after bringing | possession of the bombs, which are being submitted to expert examination.

GOVERNMENT AMEND-

Home Secretary and the Two-

MEASURE READ A THIRD TIME.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the Women, Young Persons, and Children Employment Bill was re-committed in order to allow of further discussion of the new clause dealing with the employment of women and young persons on the two-shift system. Mr. Shortt, the Home Secretary, moved an

cerned in such factory or group of factories.

for an order authorising the two-shift system if the have a body coming to it which spoke on behalf of workers were determined to have nothing to do with it. Later he would move a further amendment which would enable an industry as a whole to intervene, if it thought right to do so, in the in-

standpoint. An order should only he issued on the application of the industry as a whole, and not of individual firms or groups of firms. He moved an amendment of the amendment to this effect. Mr. T. Shaw (Lab.) thought that if it was not inevitable, and the question was what could be the Home Secretary's desire to introduce the twoshift system into a large number of industries where it did not now obtain, there could be no objection to his acceptance of Mr. Wilson's amendment.

remove the fears of those engaged in certain in-

Mr. Seddon (Co.N.D.P.) supported the amend-ment to the amendment, which he thought would

Mr. Shortt thought that to long as the industry as a whole was safeguarded they ought to give each individual group or entity the power of initiating action. They should give a fair trial

Wilson's amendment They should begin with the industry as a whole. carried without & division.

That the hour for the commencement of work on the morning shift should be 7 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock. He thought that was early enough for women and young persons to start work. Mr. Shortt was sympathetic to the idea underying the amendment, but said he was acting on

said he thought the two-shift system would lead

to shorter hours and a more varied and interesting The amendment was rejected by 143 to 63. After the division, Mr. R. Richardson (Lab.) frew the Chairman's attention to the fact that all the numbers serving on Standing Committees had

Secretary by organisations representing a majority of the employers and workers in an industry, or section of an industry, to the effect that two shift orders ought not to be made in respect of factories and workshops in the in-In said he wished to give full control over an industry in this matter to those engaged in the

rils to impose a veto on the decision of the Homo Secretary. This was Sovietism. The amendment was agreed to, and the re-

THE LOST DIRIGIBLES.

Berlin, Tuesday. The president of the German peace delegation in Paris has been instructed to present a note to the Conference of Ambassadors in reply to the note of the Inter-Allied Aircraft Control Commission of 16th November conveying the decisions of the Conference of Ambassadors at its sitting limit which was compatible with the conditions he of 8th November. The inter-Allied note dehad laid down, they would have to ask for the manded from the German Government, in place of the seven German dirigibles destroyed during June and July, 1919, the handing over of the

Mr. Henderson Approves of Conference

ULSTER TRADE UNIONISM IGNORED.

ferred to the proposal made by Mr. R. Sweetman, Sinn Fein M.P. for North Wexford, suggesting an immediate conference between the Labour delegations, the Itish Labour Party, the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, and the Irish Peace Conference, with the object of bringing to an end acts of violence in Ireland. 'The suggestion is courageous," said Mr. Henderson, " and will be most carefully considered at the first meeting of our Commission. While the specific purpose of our visit is to inquire into the allegations which have been made with regard to outrages and reprisals, we desire to say to the Irish people that we are less concerned with apportioning responsibility for violence in Ireland than with proposals for terminating violence and disorder; and they may rely upon us to give all the assistance in our power to any suggestion for reestablishing peace in Ireland. It the bodies deplorable acts is to sap the moral foundations of mentioned by Mr. Sweetman express any desire to secure our co-operation, they will find us ready to meet them. We do not with to prejudice any chance there may be to terminate the reign of violence in Ireland, and we must therefore wait until our good offices are invited. Moreover, before committing ourselves to any particular method of belping forward the cause of peace. we wish to confer with our Irish labour col leaguer, whose policy for the settlement of the Irish question is in complete second with that formulated by the British Labour Party. We are convinced that once a halt is called to the murderous strife which is now rending the living body of Ireland in twain, it will be possible to attain a permanent settlement on the lines of

The itinerary of the Commission is not determined. It will probably remain in Dublin two The Central News Newport (Mon.) correspondent | or three days, and then visit various parts of the

> Yesterday, in the House of Commons, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was read a second time, and the Isle of Man Customs Bill a third

MENTS.

Shift System.

amendment providing that-

An order for a two-shift system should be issued only on the joint application of the em player or employers of any factory or group of factories and the majority of the workpeople con-It would, he said, he idle for an employer to ask

terests of the trade. Mr. Tyson Wilson (Lab.) thought the Home Sec-retary was dealing with the matter from the wrong

Captain Eowyer (Co.U.) thought there were ample safeguards in the Home Secretary's amend-

Sir D. Maclean (R.) said he should support Mr.

Mr. A. Davies [Co.U.) moved an amendment providing

processes were concerned, unless the hours ruled night the Bill would be entirely useless. Mr. Inskip (Oo.U.), in opposing the amendment,

been shut out of the division. Mr. Shorit moved an addition to the clause which provided that If a joint representation was made to the Home

Captain Elliott (Co.U.) considered the proposal en important departure. It allowed Whiteley Coun-

committal stage was concluded. The Bill was subsequently read a third time.

Allied Governments' Demand.

GERMAN REPLY.

dirigibles Lake Constance and North Star, and as compensation for the remaining destroyed dirigibles either money or new construction. The German Government, in its reply, states that it cannot recognise an obligation to replace the destroyed dirigibles. It adopts the standthere should be a committee in every household | Point that in the supplementary Protocol of 1st November, 1919, which was signed by the German Government on 10th January, 1920, which mentioned a number of breaches by Germany of the armistice agreement, there was no reference to the seven destroyed dirigibles. The German note states that all the demands of the Allies have been fulfilled. The note suggests that if the Allies do not accept the German standpoint

the matter might be submitted to an arbitration court .- lieuter.

LABOUR COMMISSION ARRIVES.

The self-appointed Labour Commission, which has set itself the tack of investigating "reprisals" in Ireland, arrived in Dublin yesterday. The members are: -- Mr. A. Henderson, chairman; Mr. Adamson and Mr. J. Lawson, representing the Parliamentary Labour Party, and Messie, Cameron, F. W. Jowett, and J. Bromley, representing the National Executive of the Lateour Party,

Interviewed upon arrival, Mr. Henderson re-

conciliation and consent."

country.

Goarding Parliament.

The Home Rule Bill.

The Increase of Capital Values.

Irish Teachers' Pensions.

The Flax Question.

Jackson was elected chairman.

Hugh Minford, Cc.C .- who had attended the Inter-Pational Conference of Flax-growers at Brussels on behalf of the Union. After the delegates had pretented an exhaustive report of the proceedings at the conference, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of the whole council of the Union be summened for Friday, 10th December, in the Central Hall, Rosemary Street, Belfast, to discuss forence in Brussels. This policy consisted of recommendations to abstain from marketing flax at