GLASS SMASHING AND LOOTING.

DETAILS OF EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

CORK QUIET LAST NIGHT.

ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVED

ROWS IN DUBLIN.

DAIL EIREANN RAIDED.

BIG STRIKE ON G. S. & W. R.

There was no renewal of the rioting in Cork last night. The military were confined to barracks. There are rumours that the troops concerned are to leave Cork. Examination shows that the damage to property was very extensive. Captain Harris is progressing well.

Armistice Day was celebrated throughout the United Kingdom yesterday. In Dublin there were some rows. In Cork a demonstration by demobilised soldiers in memory of the dead was sympathetically received.

Speaking on the League of Nations in London yesterday, Mr. Balfour referred to the celebrations of the day, and said if a repetition of war's incalculable calamity was to be prevented for the future it could only be through the beneficent operation of the League of Nations.. Critics of the League had no substitute for it. What was wanted was public opinion behind it, and that all the Powers, especially the Great Powers, should take an equal share in the burden the League would throw on them. If one nation began to make reservations, others would inevitably copy. Equality of effort would be lost, and the outlook for the League dark indeed.

The Douglas Pennant Inquiry Committee found that the allegations against Col. Jansen, Miss Glubb, Col. Bersey, and General Livingstone were untrue. There was no evidence in support of the charges of immorality at Hurst Park or other W.R.A.F. camps.

1,400 men came out at the G.S. and W. waggon works, Inchicore, yesterday. The goods service from Dublin was stopped, and it is feared that the passenger service may be interfered with. A worker already belonging to a Trades Union declined to join a union to which the strikers belong, and the company declined to interfere.

The London Stock Exchange closed very weak yesterday on fears of still dearer money. War Loan fell to £91 3s 9d, Victory Bonds 81, Coats £8 13s 9d (the Dublin price was £8 16s 3d). Oils slumped badly at the end.

Colonel Seely has resigned from the Air Ministry.

In the House of Commons the Second Reading was taken of a Bill declared by the Government to be intended to improve the organisation of the State for assisting agriculture and re-establishing rural life.

The Prince of Wales has arrived in Washington.

The American coal strike has been called off. Negotiations with the Government are resumed.

Rumania is complying with the orders of the Entente, and is leaving Budapest.

AGRICULTURAL BILL.

The Government's Proposals.

In the House of Commons last evening, Sir A. GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN, in moving the second reading of the Agriculture and Fisheries (Councils, etc.) Bill, said the Bill was really a machinery Bill, its object being to improve machinery and get the best advice and stimulate interest in agriculture into rural life generally. The Government wished to improve the organisation of the State for assisting agriculture and re-establishing rural life. As a result of the war, we had realised the great danger of being so entirely dependent on the foreign importation of food, and we now took a broader view of our responsibilities in this respect. It was sought to obtain all the advice and assistance possible, both locally and centrally. The Bill made two sets of provisions—local and administrative, and the central advisory provisions. It was proposed that in every county there should be set up a Standing County Agricultural Committee, to which every matter of an agricultural character, including the Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture, should stand referred. These Committees would be on similar lines to the local Education Committees. A majority of the members would be chosen from the County Council, while the Board of Agriculture would nominate at least a third. While the County Council might delegate any of its executive powers to the County Agricultural Committee, the latter might delegate any of its powers to sub-committees, as in the case of the Small Holdings Committees. The Board would also nominate one-third of the members of the sub-committees. As to the National Advisory provisions, it was proposed to set up three bodies—an Agricultural Council each for England and Wales and an Agricultural and Advisory Committee. Each County Agricultural Committee and County Borough would be represented on the Council, besides the Agricultural Wages Board and the Board of Agriculture, the last-named representatives to include labour members, women and representatives of educational research. The duty of the Council would be to consider all matters of public interest relating to agriculture and other rural industries. The Central Advisory Council would be a much smaller body, consisting of about twelve members from England and Wales. Four members would represent the County Agricultural Committees of England, four would be nominated by the Board of Agriculture, two nominated by the Wages Board, and two would be chosen for Wales. This body would meet about four times a year or oftener, and would be a statutory committee to the President of the Board of Agriculture without executive power. It was hoped that something might be done to stimulate social life in villages and reawaken country life. With regard to the fisheries section, it appeared as if the fisheries industry would prefer to be excluded from the present Bill and dealt with in a subsequent measure. He hoped to meet representatives of the industry within the next few days on the matter.

Mr. G. LAMBERT hoped the Bill would not mean too much meddling with agriculture on the part of the Government. The question of the Government policy towards agriculture was of more importance than any question of machinery. The farmer wanted to know what price he would obtain for his produce, and that was the gist of the whole matter. He hoped later stages of the Bill would not be taken until the whole agricultural policy of the Government had been announced.

Col. FITZROY warmly welcomed the Bill, which he considered very much overdue. He accepted it as a preliminary to the agricultural policy which the Government would announce later.

Mr. CAUTLEY said that under the Bill they would for the first time have statutory bodies really representative of agricultural opinion.

Mr. ROYCE welcomed the Bill on behalf of Labour.

Capt. PRETTYMAN emphasised the fact that the Bill dealt with machinery only. He favoured a separate Bill for the fishing industry.

Mr. IRVING asked for the withdrawal of the fisheries clauses. Our fisheries industry should be developed under a separate department.

Mr. ACLAND wished the fisheries industries could be dealt with by some authority representing the whole of Great Britain.

Colonel Wheler, Major Lane-Fox, Col. Weigall, Mr. Wignall, Commander Kenworthy, and Sir John Hope supported the Bill.

Sir A. GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN having replied on the points raised,

The Bill was read a second time.

MONTENEGRIN SITUATION.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons last night,

Mr. R. McNEILL called attention to the situation in Montenegro and the refusal of the Foreign Office to publish Count de Salis' report.

Mr CECIL HARMSWORTH denied that there had been any undue reticence on the part of the Foreign Office in regard to Montenegro. The real difficulty was that affairs on the eastern shore of the Adriatic were still unsettled, and they could not settle the question of Montenegro without any regard to those affairs. Count de Salis' report was prepared for the guidance of the Government, and in it he spoke with the completest freedom on every aspect of the question. The report could not be published without causing the greatest trouble. The Government had no intention of slighting Montenegro in any way. They very much deprecated any discussion of the matter, because they had recently received a communication from their principal representative at the Peace Conference to the effect that the situation had reached a more satisfactory stage, and that he looked for a solution on lines that would be acceptable to the Montenegrin people.

The House adjourned at 7.47.

IRISH QUESTIONS.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Sir R. HORNE, answering Sir M. Dockrell said that the number of demobilised ex-service men in Ireland is believed to be about 76,000. The number di wing out-of-work donation on October 24th, was about 35,000, leaving 41,000 as reabsorbed in industry. The percentage of unemployment among ex-service men in Ireland is thus 46 per cent as against 10 per cent for Great Britain and 11 per cent for the United Kingdom as a whole. The official agencies working to find employment for ex-Service men in Ireland are the Employment Exchanges and the local branches of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, with a special staff of canvassers. Prominent civilians and ex-service men are actively co-operating with the Ministry as honorary correspondents of the Appointments Department, or as members of the Central Committee for ex-service men with local committees throughout Ireland.

HOUSING SUBSIDIES.

In the House of Commons yesterday, answering Mr. Pilditch,

Mr. BALDWIN referred to the estimate of the sum of ten millions recently given as the probable cost of the housing subsidies in a normal year. Sufficient progress had not yet been made by local authorities to enable an accurate estimate to be made of the amount of the subsidy or the charge on rates in each of the next seven years. He was aware that some local authorities found difficulty in raising money in the market. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had recently appointed a committee to consider what steps could be taken to assist them to do so.

Mr. JOHN JONES asked the hon. member whether he was aware that municipalities found it impossible to build houses at anything like an economic rent, and what steps the Government were prepared to take to enable them to do so?

Major LANE FOX asked whether any of the local authorities had applied for and received a subsidy?

Mr. BALDWIN—These questions must be addressed to the Minister of Health.

Mr. MacQUISTEN—How many houses have been built, or are in progress of being built?

Dr. ADDISON—The number building is about 10,000.

An Hon. Member—We want to know the number built?

Dr. ADDISON—I have answered that question four or five times.

Mr. BALDWIN, replying to Mr. J. Jones, said that until the houses were built and the cost had been ascertained it could not be stated what the economic rent would be.

Mr. PILDITCH—Is it suggested that the sum of ten millions, to which the hon. gentleman refers, is anything like accurate in view of the immense cost of building?

Mr. BALDWIN—Of course, it is only an estimate, but I see no reason at present to depart from it.

Mr. D. IRVING asked what the departments had done to meet the difficulty?

Dr. ADDISON—The matter has been explained at great length to the House. I will send to the hon. member a copy of the regulations.

BRITISH FINANCES.

The Exchequer returns from April 1st to November 8th show: Receipts, £552,074,148; expenditure, £885,456,575; corresponding period last year: Receipts, £421,016,004; expenditure, £1,659,601,577.

RAID IN DUBLIN

ON DAIL EIREANN OFFICES.

Sinn Fein Leaders Arrested.

About mid-day yesterday four military motor lorries containing armed soldiers and plain clothes and uniformed police left the Castle, and some five minutes later arrived at 76 Harcourt street. The military at once clubbed their rifles and battered at the door, which was then opened by the caretaker, whose wife lived on the premises and was at the moment in bed in a delicate state of health.

On the door being opened the raiders at once rushed in and occupied all the rooms. One of the typists, Miss Lawless, a daughter of Mr. Frank Lawless, was working at a machine when the military and police entered. She was at once seized and taken away from the typewriter, and detained in the room. Several members of Parliament and clerks who were in other rooms were also held prisoners while the raiding party conducted an exhaustive search of the house. Some of the military were observed rushing up to the roof, from which it was assumed that some persons in the house had made their escape. There has, however, been no confirmation of this belief.

In the meantime a dense crowd collected in the street outside and watched the military manoeuvres with keen interest. Uniformed police who came out of the building with documents relating to Dail Eireann were greeted with hooks and sarcastic cheers, and at one moment the demeanour of the crowd became so hostile that a collision seemed imminent. Some of the soldiers in the street, at an order from the officer in command, shoved the crowds clear of the lorries.

Several of the occupants of the rooms, including a number of ladies, appeared at the windows and waved their hands to the crowd. One of them—Mr. Patrick Sheehan—held a printed notice to the window containing the words, "All arrested," an announcement which was greeted by the crowd below with cheers.

At six o'clock the military were observed to be making preparations for their departure, and a double file of soldiers with fixed bayonets were drawn from the door of the house across the footpath to the second lorry. Two prisoners were then marched through their guards, and a chair was placed at the end of the lorry, upon which they mounted one by one. They were: Mr Sean O'Mahony, M.P.; Mr John Hayes, M.P.; Mr Frank Lawless, M.P.; Mr Diarmuid O'Hegarty, Mr M. Lynch, Mr Fintan Murphy, Mr D. O'Donovan, Mr Patrick Sheehan, and Mr Richard M'Keon.

On making their appearance in the street they were greeted with loud cheers by the crowd, no members of which doffed their hats to the prisoners. While they were standing in a lorry between soldiers and police the spectators sang "The Soldiers' Song," after which packets of cigarettes were thrown into the lorry to the prisoners. Some of the boxes were badly aimed and fell on the ground, but the police and military on the curbstone handed them up to the prisoners. About 1.20 the first lorry left containing the articles seized, which included documents relating to the work of Dail Eireann and a rat-trap, a hand-box, and a luncheon basket. It was followed by the vehicle with the prisoners, and about five minutes later the rest of the military departed with the remaining two motors.

The prisoners were taken to the Bridewell, where they are detained.

A Press Association telegram says:—While the building was being searched a maternity nurse arrived to attend the wife of the caretaker, and as she descended the steps to the basement she was followed by two soldiers with fixed bayonets, who kept close on her footsteps. Subsequently the guard was withdrawn. The papers seized included numbers of copies of the Dail Eireann prospectus and a variety of documents. It is stated there were quite a number of people in the house at the time. Several are reported to have made their escape through a skylight, and got away over the roofs of adjoining houses.

So far no charges have been entered against them.

MR. GRIFFITH INTERVIEWED.

No Parallel In History.

Dublin, Tuesday Night.—Mr. Arthur Griffith, M.P., in the course of an interview to-day, on the raid and arrests, said that the British Government had now raided by military force the offices of the elected representatives of Ireland and seized what they could, and arrested those on the premises. The Germans did not act thus towards the elected representatives of Belgium, said Mr. Griffith, nor is there any other parallel in history that I know of, except Cromwell's action towards the English Parliament, when he suppressed it by force. That is the nearest, but not a complete parallel, of what happened to-day. Those who carried out those raids showed a remarkable aptitude for anniversaries. They fixed the second last raid on the day of the signing of Peace, and fixed the present one on the anniversary of the signing of the armistice, so, to use the words of King George, that "in perfect stillness the thoughts of everyone may be concentrated in loving memory of the dead." This was their interpretation of the perfect stillness, and at the end of the two minutes Ireland had an illustration of what peace and freedom meant in the mouths of the English Government.

ARRESTS IN BANTRY.

Much Excitement.

(From Our Correspondent).

Bantry, Tuesday.—This morning two arrests occurred here—Michael Hurley, relieving officer, Sears Road, and Michael Harrington, clerk at Mr. Roe's boot warehouse, New street.

They were both brought before Mr. Brady, R.M., at the police barracks.

Hurley was sentenced to a month, in default of giving bail, for having in his possession an old gun.

Harrington was remanded to Bandon Petty Sessions, to-morrow, for having in his possession literature, including the Dail Eireann prospectus.

Those were seized when their homes were searched a month ago by armed military and police.

The arrests, after such a long period, caused much excitement here to-day.

A large, cheering crowd accompanied them to the railway station, where Sinn Fein songs were sung.

A strong body of police, under Captain Regan, D.I., and armed military were in control.

HOUSE SEARCHED IN TIPPERARY.

The house of Patrick Sinnott, blacksmith, Bata Place, Tipperary, was searched for firearms by a party of police and the local District Inspector. The search lasted a considerable time. It is not known with what result.

MILITARY OFFICER'S HOUSE BROKEN INTO.

While Captain Snelling, Yorkshire Regiment, Tipperary, was away visiting some friends his house, a cottage at Ballinalard, near the town, was broken into, and a Sam Brown belt and a compass were stolen.

WILLIE REDMOND'S ANNIVERSARY.

Dublin, Tuesday Night.—The following telegram was sent by Dr. Ashe to Mrs. Willie Redmond from College Green Post Office at 11.5 to-day: "19, Merrion Square, Dublin, Nov. 11th, 1919.—Mrs. William Redmond, Elm Tree, Westmoreland—Our prayers and thoughts are with you today. Your dear husband died for the Empire that a non-partitioned Ireland may live. The ungodly have digged a pit and are fallen into the midst of it themselves.—James S. Ashe."

CABINET MEETING.

A Cabinet Council was held at 10 Downing street yesterday.

FROM TO-DAY'S "DAILY EXPRESS."

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
(THROUGH OUR PRIVATE WIRE).

LABOUR'S G.H.Q.

Germ Of All-Powerful Organisation.

The first plans towards the formation of Labour's "General Staff" were discussed at yesterday's meeting of representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the mediators who brought the railway strike to an end, and the Trade Union side of the Provisional Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference. Much of the discussion was devoted to reviewing the important tendency shown lately for Trade Unions to co-ordinate within several large and well-defined industrial groups, and the new policy of negotiating for agreements on questions of wages, hours and other matters which shall be national in their application. These two developments mean a concentration of power, and the creation of infinitely greater weapons.

The first definite move is likely to be the revision of the constitution of the Trade Union Congress, and the extension of the functions of its executive body. A special committee was appointed yesterday to present a detailed report, and there is no doubt that the "general staff" will be created. It will be by far the most powerful organisation which British Trade Unionism has yet produced.—"Daily Express" Labour Correspondent.

GENERAL SEELY'S RESIGNATION.

The Lobby of the House of Commons yesterday discussed little besides the rumoured resignation of Major-General Seely. Politicians generally regard the resignation as a step of high political importance. It is realised that the Under Secretary for Air is a well-known "Free Liberal," having very definite views as to imperial defence, and that he is the last politician in England to subordinate his beliefs to the Parliamentary exigencies of the moment.—"Daily Express" Lobby Correspondent.

ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY.

Celebrations in Cork.

The first anniversary of the armistice was celebrated in Cork yesterday by the military at Victoria Barracks and by the members of the Discharged and Demobilised Soldiers' and Sailors' Federation, who marched through some of the principal streets. The suspension of work for two minutes was also generally observed in the business houses of the city, and Union Jacks at half mast in honour of those who fell in the war were hung out by many of the larger establishments. The Municipal flag was also at half mast in honour of the fallen.

The members of the Discharged and Demobilised Soldiers' and Sailors' Federation with band assembled at the Father Mathew statue at 11 o'clock, and after honouring the two minutes' suspension marched to the Grand Parade playing the "Dead March." The Lord Mayor (Mr W. F. O'Connor, solr) walked in the procession as did also a large number of citizens. On arrival at the National Monument the "Last Post" was sounded, and the procession, headed by the band, then proceeded along the South Mall, Pembroke street, Winthrop street, and on to Patrick street, after which the members of the Federation returned to their rooms on Patrick's quay.

At Victoria Barracks the buglers of the 2nd Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry sounded the "Last Post" at 10.59 on the recreation field. This was the signal for the commencement of the two minutes' silence, and during that period all Union Jacks in barracks were half-masted and all work ceased. The guards turned out and presented arms when the "Last Post" was sounded and sloped arms at its finish, remaining at the slope during the two minutes' interval. Troops under arms also stood at the slope during that period, and individual officers and other ranks stood to attention. At two minutes past eleven Union Jacks were must headed and massed bands on the recreation field played "Land of Hope and Glory," "God Save the King," after which normal work was resumed.

The Comrades of the Great War did not take part in the procession through the streets; the members of that body contented themselves with honouring the dead by the suspension of work for two minutes from 11 to 11.2 a.m.

DUBLIN OBSERVANCE.

College Students' Row.

COURT BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Our Dublin correspondent wired last night:—Some minutes before the time for the observance of the two-minutes' silence a large number of Trinity students were gathered outside the College, and at the appointed moment they removed their hats, as did most people in the neighbourhood. By this time a party of National University students, marching four deep, turned into College Green from Grafton Street direction singing "The Soldier's Song." The Trinity men replied by singing "God Save the King." Cheering and counter cheering was indulged in. The National University students proceeded up Dame Street, marching four deep, singing a number of national airs.

Subsequently a large number of Trinity students marched up to Earlsfort Terrace, and on arrival were met by a crowd of National students, who had rushed out from the lectures, augmented by their confreres who had already arrived outside the building. They engaged the Trinity men. Sticks, bricks and missles of various descriptions were freely thrown, while bundles of barbed wire and blocks of wood were also hurled, and a number of both sides received minor injuries.

The Trinity boys retreated, and proceeded as far as the Shelbourne Hotel, where they re-organised their ranks. The National students, now numbering about 500, followed. About midway in Grafton street the order, "charge," was given by one of the Trinity men. A riotous scene ensued, when fists, sticks, stones, and all classes of missles were again used.

As a result the Trinity boys were forced to retire, which they did in a hasty manner, and took refuge in the College, closing the door as the last man passed through. The National students followed them to the door. Several motor bicycles, which were at the entrance, were taken out to the street by the National students. These they subsequently replaced at the request of one of the Trinity men, who pointed out that bikes didn't enter into the game.

On the arrival of a force of police the crowds subsequently dispersed, the National University boys breaking up into small parties, and quietly walking off in various directions.

About 5.30 this evening some hundreds of the National students paraded in front of Trinity College, cheering and jeering, but they yielded to the persuasions of the police and dispersed.

At the Four Courts this morning the King's Order enjoining two minutes' silence and cessation from business in celebration of the Armistice Day anniversary was duly carried out.

In the different courts where cases for hearing had been listed the judges sat a few minutes before 11 o'clock, and then they, and the lawyers, and members of the general public present stood up and remained standing in solemn silence for the prescribed period which appeared longer than it really was. Their lordships, it was remarked, were a shade earlier in attendance than usual, but the reason, of course, was obvious.

In the Court of Appeal, where all the Bar seats were fully occupied, the Lord

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.)

STRIKE ON G. S. & W. R.

1,400 MEN OUT.

STRANGE SITUATION.

(From our Correspondent).

Dublin, Tuesday.—The goods service of the Great Southern and Western Railway has been suspended from to-night in consequence of a strike of 1,400 men in the waggon works, Inchicore. They ceased work because of the refusal of a fellow-worker, already a member of one union, to join another, of which they are members. Full passenger service run to-night and to-morrow.

Wiring last night, our Dublin correspondent said:—One of the principal officials of the Great Southern and Western Railway stated to-day that a dispute had been in existence in the waggon shops there for nearly eight weeks. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of one man to join a particular union. The man was already a member of a union, and declined to accede to the request of his fellow-workmen that he should join another. The management declined to either dismiss the man or to compel him to join the particular union, and matters came to a head last night when it was decided to down tools. The actual stoppage began this morning, when nearly 1,400 men stopped work.

The trouble is not confined now to one particular shop at Inchicore, but embraces all. The goods trains will be stopped because it is no longer possible to coal engines in Dublin. While there is no interference with the passenger service at present, there may be a very curtailed service to-morrow, and it is quite possible that the passenger service may have to be entirely suspended if the strike continues.

To-day, by messenger and telephone, all merchants were warned of the suspension of the goods service, and the officials are doing all in their power to forward any stocks of goods they have on hands to-day.

At the North Wall goods depot of the G.S. and W.R. the gates were closed against traffic shortly before noon.

STRIKE IN CORK.

The assistants and clerks, other than chemists, in the employ of the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., withdrew their labour yesterday in consequence of their demands for increased pay and a more satisfactory arrangement of working hours not being acceded to. The demand was for an increase of 20s per week for male employees and 10s per week for females, and the working day to begin at 9 o'clock, the company's reply to which was a offer of varying sums to certain of the assistants affected. This was considered inadequate, and a strike, in which are affected about thirty men and women, took place yesterday, as stated.

MACROOM SHOP ASSISTANTS' STRIKE.

The negotiations which had been in progress between the members of the Drapers' Assistants and allied trades and their employers in Macroom for the past two months culminated in a strike which affects most of the business houses in Macroom, particularly the drapery establishments. Tuesday was a cattle fair day in Macroom, and to all appearances a very busy day, and the inconvenience resulting from restricted service in the shops must have been very pronounced. Assistants, apprentices, and millinery staffs are all out, and generally partook of their share in the picketing work which was conducted around the affected establishments. The strikers freely distributed handbills, in which they state: "The shop assistants of Macroom have been working on a miserable wage, and being unable to get it reasonably increased, they are now on strike." Supporting this assertion, one of the assistants made the following statement officially: "Some of the assistants in Macroom have had no increase of salary for the past eight years, and their condition has, in view of increases in every direction, become intolerable. We have reluctantly adopted the strike remedy, but there was no alternative. On demand was for a 75 per cent. increase on the salaries paid in January this year, in respect of indoor assistants, and 100 per cent. increase for outdoor hands, with a bonus of £20 all round. The offers made by the employers could not be accepted. For instance, the increase proposed would bring the salary of an assistant with 20 years' experience to £80, outdoor. In the case of a few houses, Mr. Duffy, the organiser, advised the acceptance of the offers made, and we agreed, but these houses subsequently withdrew their proposals. In the circumstances, we have been compelled to take this action. In another house, where two assistants are employed, one with 9½ years' and another with 4½ years' experience, the salary paid is £25 and £20, respectively, and the employer refused to entertain any application for an increase or bonus. We all believe the dispute would have been amicably settled were it not for the attitude of one employer. In the hardware trade Mr. J. O'Leary, North Square, has been paying his hands a decent salary, and Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, Main street, has settled, we understand, on reasonable terms with his men. We feel the justice of our demand will secure us the sympathy of the public in our fight for a living wage. Our members feel strongly in regard to the conduct of those employers who made certain proposals which we accepted, and ultimately withdrew them as there was no general settlement in the drapery dispute."

MIDLETON DISTILLERY STRIKE.

The strike of the Midleton Distillery workers still continues, and so far there appears to be no immediate prospect of settlement. During the past week Messrs. J. Donovan and P. Kiely, of Passage West, secretaries of the Dockers' Union, to which organisation the men on strike belong, went to Cork to interview the directors of the Cork Distilleries Company, who are the proprietors of the Midleton Distillery, with a view to arranging a settlement of the dispute if possible, but the directors refused to agree to the demands of the men. It was, however, intimated that the men on strike could go back to their work in Midleton Distillery on the terms that existed before the strike occurred. This offer was rejected by the men's representatives. Later on at Midleton a meeting of the Dockers' Union was held and addressed by Messrs Donovan and Kiely, and the position as it stood was explained to the men, who endorsed the decision and action of the speakers at the Cork interview. The strikers were urged to keep together until their demand was conceded by the firm and victory would crown their efforts. It might be mentioned that the men on strike are in receipt of financial assistance from the Dockers' Union and from local organisations of trade and labour in sympathy with them. Under all the circumstances the strike looks like being continued for some time, and its continuance is undoubtedly a great loss to the town and district.

PARIS STRIKES.

Paris, Tuesday.—The appearance of Paris was altogether changed this morning owing to the absence of newspapers. The counters of kiosks on the boulevards were almost empty, to the evident surprise of their regular customers. The only paper which did appear, "La Presse de Paris," met with a half-hearted reception, for most of the newspaper readers of Paris and especially midinettes and working men, have only contempt for any paper but the one they themselves buy regularly. Probably, however, this new paper will gain popularity when it is better known. As for the Socialist newspaper, which was promised to-day, there was no sign of it anywhere. The second edition of "La Presse de Paris" appeared at 6.30 this evening. Its make-up was rather that of a morning paper, although it published a paragraph reporting the sitting of the Supreme Council such as usually appears in "The Temps," and other features recalling the evening papers. Much of its space again was devoted to President Poincare's visit to England, including a photograph of the President's landing at Dover.—Reuter.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)

NOTES & COMMENTS.

[illegible] to the respects get such familiar [illegible] In a libel case which ended [illegible] in the London courts the West [illegible] editor here the familiar [illegible] title editor here the familiar [illegible] case of Taylor, a name, by the [illegible] of very rare occurrence in Ireland. [illegible] witnesses was named De[illegible] Some years ago a full-blooded negro [illegible] named McCarthy was Attorney-[illegible] of Sierra Leone. He visited Lon[illegible] frequented the smokeroom of the [illegible] Liberal Club, a place where many [illegible] M.P.'s were to be met. He ex[illegible] that the chief from whom he was [illegible] had named his children after Sir C. [illegible], a clemency sent out by the [illegible] Government, who befriended the [illegible] and was slain by the Ashantees in [illegible] McCarthy's Island [illegible] mouth of the Gambia. Others, [illegible] follow a similar course in naming [illegible] after administrators who are [illegible] just to the natives.

[illegible] with caution re[illegible] discovery at Vera Cruz of a [illegible] thirty-two feet long, [illegible] measurement far surpasses every [illegible] in the annals of Fairyland. [illegible] of a few who was over 10ft. [illegible] Fine of an Arabian giant of 9ft. [illegible] John Middleton, born at Hale [illegible] of James I., is reputed to have [illegible]. The Chinese claim that only [illegible] men in their [illegible] measuring 15 feet, but the claim [illegible] The tallest skeleton in the [illegible] believed to be one in the museum [illegible] College, Dublin, and that is only [illegible]

[illegible] bequest to Mr. Carnegie's [illegible] to various leading states [illegible] England and America call to mind [illegible] memory of Ralph Allen, who, by [illegible] 6th November, 1763, left the [illegible] "the most upright and ablest [illegible]" the nice little legacy of [illegible]. Allen was a man of considerable [illegible] which he made out of a private [illegible], and besides being a friend of [illegible] was also a friend of Fielding, the [illegible] who shows the character of Squire [illegible] in "Tom Jones," from Allen.

[illegible] subject of translations into French [illegible] there is one priceless example [illegible] that is not so well-known that [illegible] bear reading. It occurs in a [illegible] version of "Macbeth." The famous [illegible] "Demain vous portez vous, Mac[illegible]." For the information of those who [illegible] happen to know French and its [illegible] we may say that the French "transl[illegible]" may be retranslated into the casual [illegible] "Macbeth?"

[illegible] of life is being disturbed [illegible] the "respectable" population of [illegible] boroughs which recently re[illegible] Labour majorities, who promptly [illegible] Mayors from amongst themselves. [illegible] is not caused by fear of an [illegible] social revolution or the confis[illegible] of capital, or, indeed, any material [illegible]. The Labourites have sent [illegible] that the new Labour Mayors [illegible] wear any of the usual trappings [illegible] with the possible exception of [illegible] chains. Cocked hats, scarlet robes [illegible] are to be discarded. Some [illegible] prefer to see in this division a [illegible] than even the taxation of [illegible]. They are accustomed nowadays to [illegible] of taxation calculated to replenish [illegible] exchequer, but a mayor with [illegible] hat, a scarlet robe, a mace [illegible] and so on, is an unexpected step [illegible] is going to happen next, [illegible] to administer law and jus[illegible] and counsel plead with [illegible] Will the King open [illegible] in the garb of an ordinary [illegible]? In a word, what is going to hap[illegible] to the British Constitution [illegible]?

[illegible] a month in which the ama[illegible] is tempted to sit up all [illegible] and sometimes has the opportunity [illegible] the observations of the [illegible] astronomer. Two remarkable [illegible] of meteors—the Leonids from the [illegible] 14th, and the Andromedids from [illegible] 23rd—may be observed dur[illegible] month, and amateur observations [illegible] phenomena are always worth re[illegible]. Meteor showers occur when the [illegible] in its orbit, passes through [illegible] of a stream of particles and frag[illegible] of matter which, as they enter the [illegible] atmosphere, become incan[illegible] owing to resistance to their very [illegible] 120 miles a second in the [illegible] Leonids and are seen as shooting [illegible]. They derive their names from those of [illegible] constellations from which they seem to [illegible] the time orbits intersecting these. At [illegible] of 33 years the Leonid meteor [illegible] has been a veritable star storm, as [illegible] and 1866; in 1899, however, the ex[illegible] display did not take place. Meteor [illegible] are believed to represent disintegr[illegible] comets, the particles being thickest [illegible] the "head" used to be. Thus the [illegible] may be the remains of a comet [illegible] had a period of 33 years, while there [illegible] reason to think that the Andromedids are the remains of Biela's comet.

[illegible] Margaret Professorship of Divinity, [illegible] Dr. Sanday has just vacated on the [illegible] advanced age, is the oldest profes[illegible] chair of any kind in Oxford Univer[illegible] and probably in the world. It was [illegible] in 1502 with a pension of twenty [illegible] by Margaret, Countess of Richmond [illegible] mother of Henry VII., who has also [illegible] educational mark on Cambridge—but [illegible] traced back to 1497. The meagre [illegible] was augmented by Charles I. with [illegible] of Worcester, which was ex[illegible] in 1716 for a canonry of Christ [illegible]. The Margaret Professor now [illegible] office for life. Formerly this [illegible] professorship was vacated [illegible] years, and a reasonable [illegible] of tenure would appear to be [illegible], for the post seems conducive to [illegible] and some of Dr. Sanday's prede[illegible] have enriched their intellectual [illegible].

[illegible] most brilliant member of the family [illegible] figured prominently at [illegible] Committee was the [illegible] Stanhope. Born in 1753, and [illegible] up at Geneva at a time when [illegible] many revolutionary ex[illegible], he imbibed their opinions at an [illegible] age and remained constant [illegible] until his death. He was among [illegible] of the Revolutionary Society [illegible], and one of Gillray's best [illegible] represents William Pitt [illegible] bar of the Society, with a halter [illegible] neck held by his brother-in-law, [illegible] Stanhope. There still exists, [illegible] "Citizen" Stanhope's honour, a [illegible] bearing the names of the reforms he [illegible]. With the single exception of [illegible] Parliaments, all long ago became [illegible]. He also showed himself a practical [illegible] of journalism. The Stanhope print[illegible], which he invented, was less than [illegible] ago still used in newspaper offices.

[illegible] monarchs possess at least one [illegible], but so far the double of the present [illegible] of Persia has not been discovered. [illegible] grandfather, Nasr-ed-Din, had a fam[illegible] double in the person of Edmund [illegible]. The resemblance between these [illegible] was so striking that Yates's photo [illegible] were sold in Brussels as the Shah's [illegible] Nasr-ed-Din visited that city. How [illegible] he never suffered through the pos[illegible] of a double or another monarch did, [illegible] may credit a theory of Andrew [illegible]. According to that ingenious his[illegible], Queen Elizabeth and Darnley were [illegible]. The second husband of Mary [illegible] of Scots was not, as is generally sup[illegible], blown up in the explosion of Kirk[illegible] Field, but escaped into England. He [illegible] something got Elizabeth at his mercy, [illegible] ultimately secured her throne, posing [illegible] the Queen to the end of his days [illegible] to the amazing resemblance between [illegible] the impostors was not discovered [illegible] after Darnley's death.

FROM TO-DAY'S "DAILY NEWS."

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
(THROUGH OUR PRIVATE WIRE.)

MINERS' WARNING.

Effect Of 6/- On The Cost Of Living.

A private notice question will be put to the Government in the House of Commons to-morrow on the coal question, when a statement will be made. The discussion on the various points between the miners' representatives and the Ministers is in abeyance till then, when further conversations may take place by arrangement. The Government view seems rather against the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry at the moment.

The chief point made by the miners' representatives throughout was the need of reducing the cost of coal, and they displayed no desire to penalise the coal-owners for the benefit of the workers. They put forward a strong case and challenged the figures of Sir Auckland Geddes. They warned the Government that the only alternative to a demand for an immediate advance in wages was a reduction in the cost of coal. During the period that had elapsed since the 6s. per ton was added, the prices of other commodities had gone up by about 20 per cent., according to the official figures, which they contended was chiefly due to the increase in the cost of coal. If the Government did not reduce the cost they would be faced with further labour applications.

The Government, while assuring the miners' leaders that they could effect a certain reduction, did not hold out hopes of removing the whole of the 6s., but promised to look into the question again and see whether the reduction to be made could be taken further. It was agreed, as has been indicated, that whatever reduction is made in the cost of bunker coal must also come off the cost of the cargo carried.

The Government are proceeding with their Bill, perhaps next week, in the Commons, to limit the profits of the coalowners to 1s 2d per ton. On this there will be a general discussion. The coalowners threaten that if the Bill is passed some of the pits will be closed.—"Daily News" Lobby Correspondent.

COMMONS PETITION.

Strange Reversal Of Votes Of The Two Houses.

An extraordinary position has developed between the two Houses of Parliament over the Government's Patents Bill, which was hurriedly run through the House of Commons before the autumn adjournment, and now awaits the consideration of the Lords. It is indeed tantamount to a reversal of the position which the Parliament Act was designed by the Commons to correct, for now, owing to the drastic or autocratic methods of the Government in the Commons, the latter have become petitioners to the Lords to safeguard their rights.

The Patents and Designs Bill will be taken in the House of Lords on second reading to-day. A large number of members of the House of Commons are dissatisfied with it in the shape it was put through, and they have taken the unusual course of petitioning the House of Lords to strengthen the Bill. No fewer than 200 M.P.'s have signed this petition, which has been presented to Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Southwark, who have the desired amendments in hand. The Commons petition that these amendments should be brought to the notice of the Lords, and among the petitioners are nearly 40 members of the Labour Party, as well as members of the Federation of British Industries, the British Commonwealth Union, the National Union of Manufacturers, and the Institute of Patentees.

The petition calls attention to the undue haste with which the Bill was rushed through the Commons Standing Committee, and the subsequent report and third reading stages, and states that it was impossible for necessary amendments to be made, so that really useful legislation was defeated.—"Daily News" Lobby Correspondent.

RUMANIA YIELDING ?

Intention To Leave Budapest Announced.

Vienna, Monday.—At last Rumania will comply with the wishes of the Entente. A proclamation was published in Budapest today announcing that the Rumanian army is about to leave the capital. This has caused great satisfaction. The new Hungarian National Army, under Admiral Horthy's command, will shortly enter the city. Horthy declares that there will be no attempt to establish a military dictatorship. The political situation is not yet quite clear. The Premier, Herr Friedrich, is still attempting to form a Coalition Cabinet, but has not yet succeeded in coming to terms with the Socialists and Liberal Bourgeois parties.—"Daily News" Correspondent.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

Berlin, Monday.—Reports received here from Russia show that millions of Russians are supporting Bolshevism against the White invaders, and in defence of the revolution, who will deal readily with Bolshevism when the danger of outside interference is removed. All Russians within the "border" are fairly agreed that Russia ought to be allowed to manage its own affairs. The peace negotiations going on between the Soviet Government and Finland may be the beginning of this consummation. Certainly if the hopes of Baltic statesmen are realised all will come well without the necessity of adding a White terror to the frightful starvation action against Soviet Russia has caused. Hostile critics constantly repeat the charge that England is keeping Russia on the rack between two decisions because she is not ready with her plans of exploitation. —G. G. DESMOND, in the "Daily News."

IRISH EGG EXPORTS.

Liverpool Merchant's Action.

Our Liverpool correspondent wired last night:—At a meeting of egg merchants of Liverpool to-day the following resolution was agreed to:—"That as the Irish shippers are demanding the full controlled price for eggs, the members of the Liverpool Wholesale Gr