OUR LONDON LETTER.

Friday Night.

frish Policy. As was expected, the Prime Minister has lost to time in addressing himself to the trish ques-100. Downing Street was relicent to night as to the results of the round-table conference which le summoned this afternoon, and even made something of a mystery of its objects. But inquiries thre and elsewhere were not altogether barron. Detensibly the conference to which Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Walter Long, Lord French, Sir Hamar eneconced, and Mr. Denis Hebry were sum-Leged was to consider the report which, as anrounced in the Commons this week, the Irish Lacourie had been asked for. But policy was also under discussion, and with it the personnel It Irish Government. Apparently a recasting of the one percessitates changes in the other, for it is admitted that experts have been sent—or are tein; cent -to see where the administrative ride (Dubita Castle cannot be modernised. Only to inst catent therefore may what I wrote last week te described as premature. As regards the shaping of policy no new facts become available, but tion of restoring peaceful conditions there is no weskering. On the contrary, lawlessness will be with firmly and with promptitude—in itself, as many will hold, a new policy. Dut there are sho to be modifications. "Repression" is to cease in the rense that so far as is possible whatever ran le regarded as provocative in the administra-tion will be removed. Liberally interpreted this hav mean much, but as yet we can only judge by recon events. On one specific point Downing Spect is emphatic to-night—namely, that Lord French's regignation was not before the conferene. I gather, however, that he is remaining in Lealin for the present. Railwaymen's Threat.

Judged by the statements of railway leaders the "work to rule" threat which is to be put into execution to morrow is not of itself regious. The movement is quite unofficial-that is to say, the N.U.R. executive repudiates it-and so far as on he ascertained to-night is unpopular with e majority of the rank and file. Experience has store, however, how easily these troubles spread, and therein the public recognises its amer. To work to rule is a development of ".a'cruny" when applied to railways, and there is no doubt that the policy energetically carried out on a large scale would speedily bring about general paralysis of the railway system. Rules are made on the assumption-an obviously imsible assumption-that everything will work servet time on a railway. Their number is being, and for the most part they are designed. to protect the travelling public and the rolling took of the company against the inexperience A of the novice. To the expert, departure from them is a matter for individual judgment which his to be applied every hour of the day. In theory this disregard for rule is illegal; in practice, as every railwayman knows, it is essential to smooth running. There are rules which if chervel in the letter would hang up a whole eviten because one train was not running to time. At lest, then, the movement opens up the prospect of serious inconvenience and delay ! to the public. At worst-that is to say, if it recures extensive support-it means absolute ctars on the railways. A great deal, therefore, may depend on the result of Mr. J. H. Thomas's talk to the men at Derby on Sunday. The Duke of Connaught. The roungest son of Queen Victoria, the Duke

of Connaught, who enters his seventieth year tonorrow, has to his record important work in virious parts of the Empire. But his best years, as he has been heard to declare, were spent in the Army, and it is with the Army that his name valuevays be associated. A godron of the Duke d Weilington, he took early to military life, and at care set himself to prove that he was no mere commental officer. That was upwards of half a cutary ago, and to-day sees him the senior British Field-Marshal, and one of the few living dien who were the riband of the Red River Euclitica in Cauada, a country which he was desired to govern. By the rank and file of the Army he has always been held in affectionate etem, partly by reason of his own personality, pany because of his solicitude at all times for the interests. Certainly Ireland has had no rate popular Commander-in-Chief. But the actithe d the Duke have been manifold, thanks to the atholicity of his tastes and the high senso of pablic duty that has been his ruling charactwisting As Grand Master of the English Freemuons as patron of philapthropic institutions, as a while-hearted supporter of every cause deaged to promote the common weal, and in contless other ways during a long and honoursole meer he has deserved well of the country. | placed over it. Erglish Presbyterian Bynod.

The Spord of the Presbyterian Church of laghed, which meets in Regent Square Church ren week, has several interesting features in project. The retiring Moderator is Rev. Hugh faicher, D.D., and his successor Rev. Duncan Campbell MacGregor, who has been for over trents years minister of Trinity Church, Wimblewe, and as competer of the Foreign Missions Counties. On Tuesday evening he will have the unique experience of welcoming Rev. Dr. William MacGregor, lately of Edinburgh and ar of Giargow, who is a " brother Moderator ' by teason of family relationship, as well is of his office in the General Assembly the United Free Church of Scotland. Lid Rebert Ceril has consented to address the Spaid on "The League of Nations," and on Thursday evening Sir Donald Maclean, "to is a staunch Presbyterian, will speak to recoraging news, for the total receipts of the (burch have reached the record sum of 15.017,522, including £120,000 subscribed as a bankeriving fund. As elsewhere it is the foreign Mission Fund which, in consequence of the earlierge problem, gives cause for anxiety. Miss Law's Engagement.

Political interest has been aroused by the an; Segrencent of an engacement between Mr Bonaf lar's eldest daughter and the Controller General of Coul Aviation. Chief of the Air Staff during the later stages of the war, Sir Fredk, Sykes is hel now to have Parliamentary ambitions, and la indeed been mentioned in connection with ross than one English constituency. His fiancee, to abore charm and character her triends pay taking tribute, has been Mr. Bonar Law's close corpanion size a he lost his wife, and an unfailing perce et confect i. the double bereavement which by tae first time during Sir Frederick's term of the at the Air Ministry, and are to be married in lenden, it is understood, a few weeks hence.

TO READERS AND NEWSAGENTS.

The price of the "Belfast News-Letter" from to-day has been increased to 1id. Readers are requested to place definite

orders sith a Newsagent, otherwise they may be frequently disappointed.

THE LIVERPOOL FIASCO.

200 Strikers Return to Work.

MR. SEXTON AND THE AGITATORS.

A procession of 400 Irish strikers at Liverpool thoon yesterday failed to cause an extension of the stoppage. A further 200 strikers have reterned to work, and the number of men now out 5 (9). The departure of the liners is not being well. To day there is likely to be a complete treeten of manual work, with the exception that the trains will be running. A body of .00 Irish men and women marched

three miles along the dock road to the point thre the Atlantic liners are berthed, and there trecting was held. Mr. J. Kelly, the originabrof the movement, declared that it was spreadand would soon involve all the English ports. Jr. James Sexton, M.P., recretary of the brigged deckers, at the close of the Deckers conference verterday afternoon informed · Central News representative that he was pro-"die at once to Liverpool so as to be in touch the his one executive, and strive to destroy Prices Union for political ends. "My blood its, he said, "to think that attempts should made to make our industrial union a machine giving expression to the political thoughts of the people. The people who are egging on the efferent factions have much to answer for. I'erreally I am not going to stand it, and I am

IRISH LAWLESSNESS.

RECORD OF FOUR DAYS.

Outrages on Person and Property The Berlin Government's Offer.

AN AMAZING LIST.

A list of outrages in Ireland between 25th and 30th April was issued from Dublin Castle last night. It contains records of attacks on the mails, assaults on the person, incendiarism, and injuries to cattle.

The following is the list :-

A mail car was held up by armed and marked men at Corbally, outside Limerick city, at 6 20

A mail car was held up at Oldrock, Co. Sligo, on April 29, and £50 stolen. The rural poetman was held up by armed and masked men on 29th April, between Ballinamore

and Newtowngore, Co. Leitrim, and robbed of craft guns. the Old-Ago Pension money. Annamore Road post office, North Circular Read. Dublin, was broken into on the night of

28th 29th April, and £15 in cash and other property stolen. A waggon load of military camp equipment was

maliciously burned at Dingle railway station, Co. Kerry, in the early morning of April 30. On the night of 28th 29th April, after a cattle drive from the farm of Ballygarvon, near Newport, Co. Mayo, it was found that the tails of two of the cattle had been cut off. A labourer named Cornelius Minozue, of

Mountcool, Co. Kerry, was fired at and slightly wounded on 28th April On the same date ten guzehots were fired into the Louse of Mrs. K. Coyne, of Loughwell. Moycullen, Co. Galway.

On the same date the house of Richard Bayers,

Temple House, Sligo, was fired into. This man's

house had been twice fired into on the previous In the Gort district two shots were fired at 3 a.m. on 27th April into the house of J. Kilcon, who was wounded by a bullet in the shoulder. The mail car was attacked near Granard, Co. Cavan, on 26th April by armed and masked men,

AT WORMWOOD SCRUBS.

and the mail bags taken.

Comparatively Quiet Night. THIRTEEN MORE PRISONERS RELEASED.

Compared with its predecessors last night's Sinn Fein demonstrations outside Wormwood Scrubs Prison was comparatively quiet. The rowdy element, composed for the most part of young people, led by a woman draped in a Union Jack, a compted to break the cordon protecting the chair of Irish women, and some missiles were thrown, but a party of Irishmen, wearing tin helmets, and known as "the mobile column," succeeded in drawing off the opposition. It was announced that many of the hunger-strikers were in low condition, and their early release was anticipated.

The following Irish prisoners were released from The following Irish prisoners were released from Wormwood Scrubs vesterday:—J. Duffy, Tipperary; C. Cullane, Thurles; Joe Hoey, Bray; B. Coughlan, Dunmanway; P. Rankin, Newry; J. Moran, Limerick; T. Ryan, Dombane; W. Bracken, Dublin; J. T. O'Connell, Queenstown; W. Dwyer, Youghal; Stephen Hackett, Nenagh; J. Clancy, Kilkeshire; and J. Hynes

CO. KERRY OUTRAGE.

Military Camp Equipment Burned by Sinn Feiners.

NO RESISTANCE OFFERED.

An extraordinary outrage was perpetrated at Dingle, Co. Kerry, late on Thursday night. It appears that a military camp was about to be | May. established in the vicinity, and for this purpose camp equipment of all sorts, including tents and bedding, was sent by train from Traleo.

The equipment was left in trucks at the station, awaiting the arrival of the troops yesterday morning, without, apparently, any guard being Late at night a large number of people

assembled at the station, opened the trucks, took out the equipment, and destroyed the whole consignment by fire on the public road. An astonishing feature of the outrage is that

it was carried out within a hundred yards of the police barracks, and within a stone's throw of he coastguard station.

No damago was caused to railway property. It is believed that the equipment belonged to one of the cavalry regiments recently brought over to Ireland.

BELFAST HUNGER STRIKE.

Four More Prisoners Released.

Four of the prisoners on hunger strike in Belfast Jail were released yesterday evening, and young people. Financially the Synod will hear were conveyed to the Mater Infirmerum Hospital. They are very weak, but are not in a cerious condition. Their names are :- Frank Carney, Enniskillen; T. Lynch, Kinsale; T. Purcell, Thurles; and P. M'Cormick, Dundrum, County Tipperary. The remaining prisoners who are on hunger strike number between 70 and 80, but it is not possible to state the exact number as there

were some arrivals yesterday. The Roman Cathelic Bishop of Down and Conner (Most Rev. Dr. MacRory) visited the jail during the day, and spoke to all the prisoners, and subsequently called on the four men who are undergoing treatment in the Mater Hospital.

REMOYED FROM POLICE FORCE.

he sustained in the war. The engaged couple met | Head-Constable's Experience in Fermoy Murder Charge.

At Fermov Courthouse yesterday, before Mr. William Dickson, R.M., Michael Fitzgerald, John MMulver, Thomas Griffin, Patrick Leahy, Peter O'Callaghan, John J. Hogan, Leo Callaghan, and Daniel Hegarty were returned for trial ou a charge of having murdered Private Jones, Shropshire Light Infantry, as he was entering the Methodist Church in Fermoy on a Sunday morning last September.

To day's evidence had reference to the hiring of a motor car at Mallow, which was alleged to have been driven by Callaghan on the morning tu with the recent murders in the city,

Daniel Sullivan, an ex-Head Constable, who was engaged at the preliminary investigation of | injuries was £32,460. the charge against Calleghan, was examined as SINN FEIN. to a statement made by Callaghan, and at the conclusion of his evidence he said he wished to state that he had been removed from the police force in consequence of his refusal to make certain arrests in connection with the case.

ANOTHER "MYSTERY MAN."

Body of Co. Limerick Victim to be Exhumed.

The Newcastle West (Co. Limerick) Rural District Council has forwarded a request to Dublin Castle for the exhumation of the body of a man who was found shot dead in a field near the village some weeks ago. He had been blindfolded and bound, and his body was riddled with bullets. The request was rent forward as a result of a communication from a Mrs. Crowley, Cappoquin, who said she believed the body was received regarding the destruction of the barracks that of her hucband, Denis Crowley.

It will be recalled that it was in connection with this murder that the Lord Lieutenant was alleged to have made some remarks to a London newspaper correspondent in an interview. It is stated that permission to exhume the body

has been granted. ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

The mail car from Limerick to Breadford, Co. The mail car from Limerick to Breatford, Co.
Clare, was stopped at Corbally Bridge, close to
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GERMANY AND THE ALLIES.

WANTS TO KEEP THE SCRAP.

Berlin, Friday. The newspapers to day publish the following statement issued by the Ministry of Defence:-

The question of the armament of German for tresses is still under negotiation. The German Government is taking as a hasis the armament on 10th January, 1930, while the French have selected 51st July, 1914. Under the Peace a.m. on 30th April, and a number of registered Treaty armament is only permissible for castern and south-eastern fortresses. Koenigsberg has at present 478 heavy, 450 light, and 60 anti-aircraft guns. The fortress of Koenigstein, near Dreeden, has 44 heavy, 28 light, and 18 anti-air-

Regarding the surrender of arms and military material, the following have been offered to the

12,000 light, 2,500 heavy, and 217 anti-aircraft guns.

3,358 mine-throwers, 21,676 machine guns, and 377,000 rifles. 15,500,000 rounds of artillery ammunition,

and 28,500,000 cartridges. The question is whether the Entente will be dissatistied with the mere destruction of this material, or will demand its surrender after it has been acrapped. In the latter case Germany would suffer serious economic damage. As to aircraft Germany has placed at the En-

teute's disposal her entire available stockwill by 15th May be reduced to 200,000, at which figure it will remain until 1st July. Regarding the Navy, the conditions imposed have been ful filled since 10th March, and the Entente has made no complaints.-Reuter.

THE AMERICAN SENATE.

Still Playing at Making Peace.

Washington, Friday. The Senato Foreign Relations Committee to day just forward a resolution declaring at an end as a substitute to the House of Representatives resolution, which mentioned only Germany. All the Republican members of the committee favoured the new resolution, whilst the Democrats opposed it. The resolution will be brought up for debate next week, and final action is ex pected to be taken within the next fortnight. At the draing ression of the Conference o

American Chambers of Commerce at Atlantic City a resolution was passed urging that the Peace Treaty should be put into effect without further debate .- Reuter.

IRISH RAILWAY CLERKS.

Threatened Strike May Not Take Place It is stated that 3,000 railway clerks, station-

masters, and supervisors in Ireland will be affected by a strike which has been called for Monday next, failing the granting of a demand respecting the payment of arrears said to be due under au agreement between the Covernment and the Railway Clerks' Association last year. The managers of the principal Irish railways

have been in conference with the Irish represent tative of the Minister of Transport in Dublin during the past few days, and yesterday a statement was issued by that official, in which it was declared that the classification of the clerks and stationmasters employed by Irish railway companies had been confirmed, and instructions had been issued by the Director of Transport (Ireland) for the same to be put into operation at once. The classification, it was added, dated from 1st August, 1919, and the arrears of wages and salaries would be paid before the end of

In view of this statement, the belief was expressed in Dublin last night that the strike would not take place. A meeting of the Irish Railway Clerks' Association will be held in Dublin to-day to consider the situation.

The members of the Association in Belfast, Derry, and other Northern centres, it is underthe Dublin meeting.

At a meeting of the Belfast No. 1-Branch, N.U.R., on Thursday night a resolution was passed pledging support to the Railway Clerks, and declaring that in the event of their taking drastic annul all existing contracts, action the branch would hold a special meeting to Mr. Reunick (Co.U.) said the Bill raised in-deal with the situation.

MILTOWN MALBAY AFFRAY.

The Inquest Resumed.

The inquest into the deaths of the three victims of the Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, shooting affray on 14th April was resumed yesterday, when Mr. P. Lynch, K.C., and Mr. O'Connor appeared for the next-of-kin, Serjeant Hanna for the military and police, and Mr. James Rearden attention of the Government. victims of the Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, shootfor the Attorney-General.

The medical evidence was that two of the deceased were shot from behind, and the third, O'Leary, through the side, the bullet passing in a straight line and out through the left side. Death in each case was due to shock and

hemorrhage. Various witnesses were examined, their evidence being to the effect that on the evening in question a crowd, consisting, as one witness said, of "25 grown-up people and some children and women," gathered round a lighted tar barrel to relabilite the release of the Mountjoy hunger strikers. The "Soldier's Song" and other Sinn Fein ditties were sung. Police and military came up, and Sergeant . Hampson, of the R.I.C. directed the people to disperse. As they were moving off he drew a revolver and fired, killing one man. He fired two or three shots, and then turned round and said something to the soldiers and police who were with him. A volley rang out, and two other men were shot dead, and eight people were wounded, including an American soldier. No molestation of the military

or police took place. The further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

DUBLIN'S CRUSHING RATES.

Criminal Injury Awards Ignored. Dublin Corporation yesterday passed a resolution, by thirty votes to six, formally declaring a rate of 20s 6d in the £, and excluding any provision for criminal injury awards in connection

Alderman Sir Andrew Beattie said the amount of decrees given by the Recorder for criminal

TIPPERARY BANDITS

Take Possession of Village and Burn Down Barracks.

A large party of armed men practically took possession of Ballymacarberry village, near Cloumel, Co. Tipperary, yesterday, and having cut the telephone and telegraph wires tried to blow up the vacated police barracks. The explosives failed, and the men then set fire to the building, which was soon gutted.

VINDICTIVE TYRONE REBELS.

A claim for £1,000 compensation for the malicious destruction of Mountfield police barracks, Co. Tyrone, has been lodged on behalf of Sir Lionel M'Mahon, Bart., with Omagh Rural District Council. Further information show that the raiders, having blown up the place completed the demolition of the walls and roof treller. with pick-axes and hatchets.

REORGANISING DUBLIN CASTLE

The London correspondent of the "Scotsman" says he understands that three important officials of the Government bave gone to Ireland for the 173,196. purpose of advising Ministers as to the reorganisa-

DISARMAMENT QUESTION. DAMAGE BY SUBSIDENCES. A HAPPY MAY DAY?

LABOUR BILL REVIVED.

"Bad Measure and Grossly Unfair."

CONDEMNED BY SIR R. HORNE.

In the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Hirst (Lab.) moved the second reading of the Compensation for Subsidence Bill-a measure promoted by the Labour Party-which provides for the payment of compensation for damage to property as the result of subsidence due to underground mining. He said the Bill was identical with one introduced last May by Mr. Brace, but which came to grief in Committee because no financial resolution had been introduced. In the inancial resolution had been introduced. In the district he (Mr. Hirst) represented hundreds of acres of land were lying under water through colliery subsidences. Not only cottage property, but schools, chapels, and other public buildings suffered from damage of this description. The Bill provided a speedy remedy for the owners and occupiers, including local authorities of houses, buildings meaning local authorities of houses, buildings, means of communication, and public banks works, both where remedies now existed at common law and where they were at present absent. Certain colliery owners welcomed the Bill. He

boped that the Government would assist the passage of the Bill into law.

Mr. C. Edwards (Lab.) seconded. The real object, he said, was not to secure compensation for subsidences, but to prevent them. He believed ninety per cent. of the subsidences could be prevented.

Mr. G. Thorne (R.) . upported the Bill. Rejection Moved.

Colonel Wheler (Co.U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said the last Bill of which this was a The strength of the army on 5th April was in Committee as being framed on wrong lines.

The strength of the army on 5th April was in Committee as being framed on wrong lines.

The Bill was very complicated. It imposed a levy towns. The branches of this or similar unions on royalty, mineral, or colliery owners in order to have quite a large membership, including trained make good damage that might be done in a quite and untrained members of all classes of society.—
different part of the district. There was already a remedy at common law for damage done. No limit was placed on the levy that might be laid.

Sir F. Banbury (U.) seconded. There was, he said, a perfectly good remedy at he for damage caused by subsidence already. Subsidences were not confined to colliery districts. The first effect of the Bill, if passed, would be to raise the price of

Colonel P. Williams (Co.R.) supported the Bill, as the law allows " to break up May Day if only to induce the Government to table a mea-demonstrations by "Radicals." The Department sine of their own to deal with what was a very sorious grievance to people who owned property in the state of war with both Germany and Austria, mining areas. There were many cases in which no remody was now obtainable at common law.

Mr. Kidd (Co.U.) sympathised with the principle underlying the Bill, and proper compensation should be paid to the man whose house was damaged or destroyed by underground workings, and said that principle would be welcomed by the vast majority of landowners in Scotland. He objected to details of the Bill, but would support the second reading

General Hickman (Co.U.), in opposing the Bill, said the Miners' Association of Great Britain did not wish to get out of their responsibility to pay for any damage done by subsidents. What they objected to was that the liability should be taken. away from the mincowner who worked the mine that caused the damage and placed on his neighbours and the mineral rights owners, who had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Mr. J. Guest (Lab.) supported the Bill.
General Surtees (Co.U.) said he had hoped to be
able to support the Bill, but he was very disappointed that the promoters had not profited by the criticisms directed against the most objectionable features of the Bill when it was considered last year. As the Bill stood it was a bad measure, and grossly unfair. The proposed Compensation Board did not include a single representative of the class which it was proposed to make pay. He contended with this ill-considered, unwise, and unjust example Still Interrupted by New Zealand of piecemeal legislation

Major Watta Morgan (Lab.) said at was our paramount importance that comething should be done to deal with subsidences in the coat valleys of South Sir J. Harmood-Banner (Co.U.) declared that the

Bill sinned against every principle of obtaining money from somebody for damage caused by sub-

Mr Myers (Lab.) supported the Bill. No Support from Government.

Sir R. Horno said, while he did not oppose the second reading, the provisions of the Bill were resolution must prevent it going further. Nevertheless he had every desire to find a remedy for this troub a in colliery districts. The Bill was no remedy. It would do nothing to regulate the working of coal so that it should not let down property. On the contrary, it would be a direct stood, have agreed to abide by the decision of only intensify the difficulty. To work by District hope that the Prince might yet be given a Royal Boards instead of under a national scheme would create nothing but chaos and confusion. Moreover it was quite impossible in regard to the basis of compensation to deal with everyone alike and

> in a private member's Bill. The Government ought to take up the matter. Mr. Walsh (Lab.) regretted that the President of the Board of Trade had not brought forward any policy of his own, and had contented himself with Lilling the Bill. There was in South-East and South-West Laucashire thousands of acres of

Major Morrison-Bell (Co.U.) said the Bill would put a premium on had management of mines. guiding principle of the Bill absolutely fair. attitude taken up by the Government.

Mr. Bridgeman said the Government was full time could be found.

Captain Bowyer (Co.U.) supported the Bill. The second reading was rejected by 80 to 55.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

Windror Costle, Friday. The King, attended by Colonel Clive Wigram Castle this evening from Newmarket. Lord Ormathwaite (Master of the Ceremonies) is loing taken in all parts of the country. and Lady Ormathwaite arrived at the Castle.

Yesterday was the 59th birthday of Mr. Renald " WASTEFUL AND BARBARIC." M'Neill, M.P. Although still weak, the Bishop of Durham mainlains his improvement. General Lord Horne has been appointed Aide-do-

camp General to the King, vice General Sir W. Robertson, promoted Field-Marshal.

Mr. Lloyd George had arranged to go to Windsor resterday afternoon for the week-end, when he would have had opportunities of discussing with the King the proceedings at San Remo. He, however, found it necessary to cancel the arrangement for

yesterday, but will doubtless take an early opportunity of seeing his Majesty.

Lord De Freyne, who has been seriously ill in

Mrs Charles Needham, the Downger Duches of Abercorn, the Countess of Ducley, the Countess of Massereene and Ferrard, Lady Granmore and expert of plumage was prohibited from most ports. Browne, Florence Lady Garvagh, Mr. and Lady of the British Empire. Caledon, Priscilla Counters Annerley, Viscounters Constance Combe, Lord and Lady Arthur Hill. Colonel A. Murray (Co.E.) seconded, basing his General Sir John Maxwell, Colonel R. A. C. support on what he had seen ladies wearing at a M'Calmont.

Among those called to the Bar this week was Mr. Cytil Asquith, the youngest son of the ex-Premier barbario traffic, which throve on the vanity of a and his first wife. He is commencing his leval cureer 44 years after his father was called. Mr. Cyril Asquith as the fourth member of the family lation as this could repress. to cuter the profession.

traits of social interest are paintings of Lord Par- unobjectionable. The trade authorised bim to say Making Way for Ex-service Men. moor by Sir John Livery, and of Lady Hastings that they were willing to come to an agreement and Lord Hartington by Mr. J. J. Suannon. with the Board of Trade as to the birds to be dealt The appointments to the Lord Licutenant's show that the raiders, having blown up the place Household announced last night include Mrs. it did not provide for compensation being paid to with explosives, returned the following night, and Helen Creed Kelly to the office of Arsistant Con-

> The Health Ministry announces that house plans representing 1.922 houses were submitted during the week and plans for 1.703 houses approved. The total number of houses represented in all the place unemployment.

WARNOY &S, LIMITED, 3, ROTA: AVENUE "" aljourned.

THE OUTLOOK IN PARIS.

NO TRAINS, TRAMS, OR AMUSEMENTS

A General 24 Hours' Strike.

Paris, Friday. practically clear, and on the whole it may be taken for grabted that the 21 bours' strike will be trams, omnibuses, and taxis will not be running.

ributed, although an effort will le made to despatch and deliver telegrams, the central offices in l'aris remaining open for this purpose. Both the tolegraphic and telephonic staff, who will remain on duty in order to ensure a very restricted service, will leave work for an hour in the morning and another in the afternoon. The banks will be closed all day, as will also the theatres, concert halls, cinemas, restaurants, and

now been averted, the Mines Committee of the Chamber Juving acceded to their demand that slate quarry workers should be identified with on May Day only.

The Union Civique, the organisation volunteers which grew out of the last railway trike, for the purpose of replacing employee of the public rervices in case of strikes, is calling

PRECAUTIONS IN THE STATES.

Washington, Friday. Mr. Palmer, the Attorney General, has given instructions to the Federal agents to "go as far of Justice is devoting its attention to the protection of the lives of officials, both Federal and

THE DERRY CELEBRATIONS.

Etate, who have been threatened .- Reuter.

Tailors and Dockers Too Unhappy to Take Part.

A sports programme under I.A.A.A. rules has been arranged by the Derry Trades and Labour Council for to day in celebration of May Day, but the members of the Transport Workers' Union and the union associated with the tailoring trade have declined to participate. Their grounds of objection are two-first, because they are too much concerned about the "hunger strikers" in Belfast and Wormwood Scrubs, and secondly, because the sports are not under the suspices of the Gaelie Athletic Association. They will, therefore, remain at work.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR

Railway Strike.

NEGOTIATIONS AT WELLINGTON.

PRESS ASSOCIATION POBEIGN SPECIAL. Auckland (N.Z.), Friday. The Royal party, including the Prince of Wales. the Governor, and the members of the General Staff, with 300 leave men from the Renown, were lustily as he operained at Rotorum . The progress at the meeting of Mr. Massey, the Premier, with the strikers at Wellington last night was this morning regarded by both sides as hepeful. The tion here issued a communique expressing the welcome by a speedy settlement of the dispute, and added that the Executive Council would participate in the demonstration at Wellington,

his Royal Highners in the fight for freedom and democracy in the great war. A telephore message received here at 2.30 this afternoon stated that the conference between Mr. proceeding. The prospects of a complete settlement being regarded as excellent, the Royal luggago was packed in special trains, which stood negotiations had not resulted, after all, in any sottlement. It was accordingly decided to post-

pone the Prince's start until Sunday. A notification was issued to night to the effect possible, without interference with the remainder Colonel Burdon (Co.U.) was disappointed at the of the tour. If, therefore, the labour situation permitted, his Royal Highness will leave Auckshort shooting trip. If, however, the labour situation to morrow still remains unsettled, it will be impossible to do this, and the Prince will proceed by eas direct for Wellington, leaving on Sun-

day morning. Much inconvenience and less to the general community are caused by the continued steppage of all railway communication in the North Island.

What the Colonel Saw at the Academy.

In the House of Commons yesterday. Colonel Yate (Co.U.) moved the second teading of the Importation of Plumage (l'robibition) Bill. Princess Mary, who takes a real and practical in-terest in her Girl Guides, means when they camp 1,863,431lbs. of feather, carbusine of extrah out this summer to live under canvas with them, for feathers. During the three years 1917-19, when a while, and is looking forward with Leen interest the import was permitted only under special are still out of doors." The great poet does not to doing so. London with influenza and presuments, is making the value of 1667.351. During the present year tion, according to which we may adjust ourselves, satisfactory progress.

23,267lbs. had been imported. The only opposit but he does bring to each one courses and energy. Among those present at the memorial service for to the Bill came from the Plumage Section of the the Dawager Counters of Kilmotev which was held London Chamler of Commerce. Judging from a and strength, so that we may dedicate ourselves in the Chapel Royal, St. James's l'alace, on Thurs- list of names which he read our he said the trade to that-whatever it be-which life has revealed day were the Dowager Counters of Jersey, the did not appear to be by any means in the hands as best, and highest, and most real; and not Earl of Jeney, Lady Mary Needham, Colonel and of Unglishmen only. He understood that a great | lecome deal of the plumage imported into this country was sent to Germany and mad: up there, The

> Colonel A. Murray (Co.R.) seconded, basing his private view at the Royal Academy that morning. The Bill was necessary to stop a wasteful and type of creature whose selfishness only such legis.

Mr. Denniss (Co.U.) thought that as drafted The private view at the Royal Academy took the Bill went too far, because it would interfere place yesterday. Among the large number of perwith. A fatal blot on the Bill, bowever, was that there abord trade was destroyed. The only effect of the Bill pareing would be to divert the trade to the Continent.

> Cologel Archer-Shee (Co.U.) moved the rejection of the Bill, contrading that no case had been insect out for it, and that it would cause much

The name of "Rolls Royce" stands for per- the passage of the Bill would destroy any legiti- the Dockers Union, and some dockers say they will begin in motorcars; the name of "Warners" mate trade. He urged the House to give it a strike if non-union labour is substituted. second reading. Sir M. Wilson (Co.U.) opposed the Bill.

SHAKSPERE.

William Shakspere is generally commemo. rated on St. Coorge's Day, April 23, though that such was the exact date of his brith, it is somewhat difficult to prove. In any case be was a great Englishman of those stirring days when Elizabeth was Queen, three and a half centuries ago, but of scarcely any leading poet do we know so little. Most of us have probably seen Shak-The situation with regard to May Day is now sperc's tomb at Stratford-on-Avou, and the bust overbeal is all that remains to enable us to imsgine his appearance. Driven by poverty probably

general. Travelling will be impossible, as trains, from his native town be legan life as an actor in London during the year preceding the Spanish Even private chauffeurs are not likely to venture Armada. This career greatly heliced the poet in out for fear of being molested by the demonstra- writing his plays and preparing them, for the stage because in these early days a drams re-There will be no letters either collected or dis- mained for years in manuscript, and each fresh rebearest or representation afforded hints for change. I'en Jonson made the statement that Shakspere pover blotted a line. For all we know this may have been quite correct, yet it is utterly untrue if meant to infer carelessness. His ling. lish plays serred to ensure bla popularity with the mass of his fellow countrymen, instinct as they are, one and all, with English humour English With regard to the miners a general strike has love of hard fighting. English belief in the document that waits upon apparently victorious evil, Eng lish pity for the fallen. the miners as far as the question of pensions is When Shakepere reached the years of middle concerned. The miners will therefore cease work life the world suddenly darkened round him will When Shakepero reached the years of middle the failing of old friends and the failing of old hopes. His browsnt youth time had passed, giving place to a graver and more reflective morel, and the strange imagery of passion which passes for more volunteers for to morrow in the large over the magic mirror of his connets is an evidence of tertlessness and agony within. The " obstinate questionings of invisible things " hung round him in the years of quiet retirement

before his death in the home of his youth, where he lived with his wife and daughters as a preperous country gentleman. There he wrote his chief classical plays-the last assertion of a passing age. The spirit of the Renascence was fading before the spirit of the Reformation. Puritanism was hardening and narrowing while it was ennobling and strengthening the national life by its seriousness and stern morality. The old daring which had turned England into a nation of "adventurers," the intexicating sense of beauty and youth and joy seen in Drake and Sidney and Marlowe were dying with Shakspere himself, and the Bible was superseding Plutareli. A new political world, more really national though less picturesque, was rising with the new moral world, and from each the poet largely stands aloof. Neither his political nor his spiritual sympathics were those of the days before and now almost around him. What exactly bis religious faith was it is hard to say-Roman Catholic or Protestant-for the religious phrases through his pages are chiefly just indications of imaginative roverence. He is silent as to the after-world. "To die, to go we know not where." The riddle of life and death Shakepere leaves a riddle to the end, paying little heed to the common theological solutions around. "We are such stuff as dreams are made of, and our little life is rounded by a sleep." To a mood of world-weariness, such as largely

pervades to-day, Shehepere splays come with me direct teaching indeed, but with the vision of life. Beauty and strength, love and sin, joy and anguish, these things are, and therefore life cannot be but a little idle whirl of dust. The vision of life rises before us, and we know that this vision represents a reality. Is his drama religious No, if religion be something which stands over and above human life, luring it away from earth; of such a character that he could not offer it any safely brought back to Auckland to-day in four if the highest acts of religion be access to the support. The impossibility of getting a financial special trains by strikers, who cheered the Prince | Divine pressure through special receivastical tiles and places and persons. Tes, if the facts of this world be themselves sacred; parts of a divine order of things, and interpenetrated by Enginedrivers' Firemen's, and Cleaners' Associa- that supreme Reality of which our worlds of matter and of mind are a manifestation. A faithful presentation of the facts of life does not leave us indifferent to good or evil, but rather rowes within us, more than all maxims or preaching. members of its organisation having joined with an inextinguishable loyalty to good. The vigour of the Elizabethan drama reveals the comedy as well as the tragedy of life. . When life grous bare or trivial, when falso heroics and showy Massey and the strikers' representatives was still | ecotimentality take the place of tragic passion, then laughter sounds brutal and joyless. One who is thoroughly in earnest is not afraid to land under water, and houses and public property with steam up ready for the start. During the laugh; he knows that this will not disturb the evening, however, news arrived that the day's solid relations of things. So, when great tragedies can be written joyous comedies can be written also. Shakspero gives us the staff of life itself, the coarse with the fine, the mean with that the Prince desired to carry out his North | the heroic, the humorous with the tragic. " No Commander C. Williams (Co.U.) comidered the Island programme entirely, provided this was fate for him broads over the actions of men and the history of families as in Greek tragedy; the only fatality is that of character. Thus, both in land on Sunday afternoon, and will visit all places his views of religion and, of ethics Shakspere is alive to the necessity of settling this question in and on Sunday atternoon, and will visit all places and places are comprehensive way as soon as Parliamentary as originally proposed, recovering the time later essentially a Modernist. The problem of Bunyan from the period which had been set aside for a was how the soul of man may estape from earth to heaven. That of Spenser's " Facrio Queene " is "To fashion a gentlemen or noble person in

virtuous and gentle discipline." Shakspere was for all time by virtue of certain powers and perceptions; but he also belonged to his own age, the age of Spenzer, Raleigh, Den and Lieut. Colonel Arthur Erskine, arrived at the Regret is generally expressed at the helding up Jonson, Bacon, Hooker-an age monarchical, of the Prince's tour, in which immense interest Protestant, positive, practical. We come most deeply into communion with the permanent facts and farces of human nature and human life, as Professor Donden so well points out, by accepting first of all this fact-that a definite point of observation and of sympathy, not a vague no where, has been assigned to each of us. For Shakspere the terror and sadness of the Middle Ages had passed away; as for ourselves the two opposites, materialism and sentimentality of the last half-century. The transition in this acc is as great as that in the age of the He said that during the three years 1911 16 there Rennaissance. A good reader," writes Emerson, was supported into this country up less than "can in a cort neetle into Plato's brain, and think from thence; but not into Shakapere's. We license, the amount received was 613,1831ba., of supply its with a dectrine, interpretation, tarela-

" A pipe for Fortque's finger To sound what stop one please."

For each individual his mersage is " To thine own self be true. And it must follow as the night the day Thou cans't not then be false to any man."

GIRL CONDUCTORS TO GO.

BRISTOL DRIVERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

The Bristel Tramway Company apnounce that

INTERPRETER.

each girl conductor will receive a gratuity of \$5 and a week's untire that her services are dispensed with to provide work for externion men. At a meeting of expersion men yesterday afterpoon it was stated that the transpay drivers wer; shreatening to strike if the girl conductors were dismissed, but the experviouseen were ready to till Mr. Montago (Co.U.) said be did not believe their jobs. The girl conductors are members of

Mr. Gillert (Co.li.) also opposed the fail, and Dr. Walde, London City Coroner, has fixed the was speaking at five o'clock, when the debate was impact on Gertrude and Walter Pairlie, the victim-

of the Fairlay Prest thooting tregoly, for Morday.