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CONVENT GUARDED

Bands of Blackguards Amok in Derry

SAVAGE ASSAULTS

Special Police and Military Precautions

Elaborate police and military precautions prevented a repetition of the terrifying week-end scenes in Derry last night.

Bands of blackguards were, however, abroad, and several inoffending citizens were victims of brutal attacks.

Some revolver shooting also took place, but, fortunately, no casualties were reported.

HOOLIGAN ENTERPRISES

Our Derry correspondent wires:—

Military precautions last night prevented any renewal of rioting in the area previously affected, but disturbing elements on both sides devoted themselves to hooligan enterprises of an equally alarming character, of which unoffending citizens were victims.

Driven by armed forces of the Crown from the district which, for three nights, they kept in a state of terror, gangs of rioters, some of whom flourished revolvers, carried out raids in other parts of the city.

Bands of blackguards attacked isolated individuals, and in one instance, had it not been for the timely intervention of police constables, a demobilised officer who was set upon would have been severely beaten

TIMELY INTERVENTION.

He was chased along the street by one of these gangs when a police patrol came on the scene, and, with the butt ends of their rifles, drove back the assailants, who then fled along the quay. The officer, who was bleeding from a cut in the head, had the wound dressed in a hospital and proceeded home.

While this attack was evidently the work of Nationalists, on the other hand Unionist toughs were no less active through the night, and some Catholics who had to pass through the Orange quarter were similarly maltreated. A man cycling home was attacked, and thrown off his machine.

NO CASUALTIES.

Incidents of this description on the part of both factions could be multiplied.

At intervals during the night shots were heard, but no casualties are reported.

A special guard was kept on the Convent of Mercy buildings, fearing an attack by a stone-throwing mob.

An extraordinary position exists in regard to the proposal to proclaim the city. Such a step was in the case of a former riot taken by the Mayor as Chief Magistrate, but the present occupant of the mayoral chair does not officiate as magistrate, having declined to take the oath of allegiance. His worship did not attend the meeting of the magistrates.

The situation is altogether unprecedented in the fine city's history.

AMAZING STORY.

An amazing story is told of a challenge given by a Unionist ex-soldier to a Sinn Feiner who had fired at him from Bridge street. Going to the head of the street the Unionist invited his assailant to a duel with revolvers.

This invitation was declined, whereupon the ex-soldier, putting his revolver in his pocket asked the man to come and fight with his fists. This invitation was also declined, and the Unionist retired.

"EYE FOR EYE!"

Threatening Notices to Dail M.P.'s

POSTED IN DUBLIN

Interesting Developments Soon Expected

Several members of Dáil Eireann yesterday morning received through the post threatening notices with large typewritten headings in which the words occur:—

AN EYE FOR AN EYE,
A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH,
THEREFORE, A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

The envelopes, according to one Sinn Fein M.P., who has himself received a notice, all bear the Dublin postmark.

All these communications and similar anonymous missives, some of which have not been sent throuh the post, are being collected and subjected to very close inspection and examination by experts.

The paper on which the typewritten lettering is done is being especially analysed, and interesting developments are promised.

The letters were received yesterday morning. The paper on which the threatening words were typed is official Dáil Eireann notepaper, no attempt being made to disguise it.

The words "Dáil Eireann" are printed at the head of the paper, also the department to which it belonged.

The threatening letters for Sinn Fein M.P.'s who are "on the run" were addressed to them through friends in the city. The letters bear no date except those on the post-marks.

An interesting fact in connection with this latest development is that some time ago a large quantity of notepaper similar to that on which the threatening words were conveyed was seized by Dublin Castle authorities at Dáil Eireann headquarters, 76 Harcourt street.

A well-known Dublin Sinn Feiner today received a threatening letter bearing the Belfast postmark. The notice, which is in handwriting of a poor type, says:—"Sinn Fein says murder is war. We agree. So get ready."

THE MAN WAS DIRTY

But the Milk in the Cart Was Clean.

Before Mr. Lupton, the re-hearing took place of a prosecution in which **Mr. Martin O'Dwyer, The College, Clonea, Co. Meath,** was summoned by the Dublin Corporation for causing milk to be distributed at 24 Parkgate street, Dublin, by his servant, Allan M'Donald, whose hands and clothing were not thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination.

The case was last before the Court on May 4, when a fine of £5 was imposed. Mr. O'Dwyer was not present, or represented on the occasion, and did not learn of the prosecution until he saw it reported in the Press. The summons, it transpired, had been sent to the defendant through the post. In the circumstances a re-hearing of the case was consented to, Mr. O'Dwyer maintaining that he had a perfect defence.

LETTERS IN THE PRESS.

Mr. Burke, Assistant Law Agent, appeared for the Corporation at to-day's re-hearing, and Mr. E. Duggan, M.P., solicitor, represented the defendant.

When the case was called, Mr. Lupton said a letter had been written to the Press after the last hearing, and all he would say was that it was most unfair. Things were written to the papers about people who were not able to reply; they would not be written if they were, because there would be an action for libel.

Inspector Murphy now stated that M'Donald's clothing and hands were in a dirty state, and his boots were covered with manure. The outside of the cart which conveyed the milk was coated with manure, which appeared to have been on it for some time.

Mr. Duggan said the summons was brought under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the section referred only to the distribution of milk. M'Donald was not engaged in distributing the milk; he merely drove the milk cart to the dairy. He could not, therefore, be the means of causing infection and contamination within the meaning of the section.

NEVER TOUCHED THE MILK.

Mr. O'Dwyer, the defendant, stated he had for eight years been supplying milk to Dublin dairies. M'Donald had only been a short time in his employment; he had left since the incident at the Lucan dairy, and told him nothing about it. While in his employment M'Donald took no part in the milking of the cows, and never came into contact with the milk in any way. There were two lids on the cans. No manure ever went into the cart in which the milk was. The defendant added that he wrote the letter to the Press as he felt very aggrieved over the report which had appeared in the papers.

Mr. Lupton said he believed the evidence on both sides. He believed the milk was clean when put into the can, and that the cart was dirty and the man was dirty. There was no evidence that the milk was not clean and proper, or that the public had been prejudiced in the distribution. He accordingly dismissed the case.

MUNITIONS APPEAL.

Mr. Justice Pim delivered judgment today in the appeal heard by him some days ago, in which the appellants, **Patrick Martin and others,** employes of Sir Howard Grubb and Co., Ltd., appealed from an order of the Chairman of the Munitions Tribunal (Mr. M'Elligott, K.C.), who dismissed summonses brought by the plaintiffs (Martin and others) against Sir H. Grubb and Co. for failure to comply with certain awards of the Committee of Production made under the Munitions of War Act, granting certain increase in wages to persons engaged in engineering firms and who were doing war work.

The defendants contended that they were not bound to pay the amount awarded, as the plaintiffs were not members of any trade unions who were parties to the awards in question, and also on the ground that the award of March 1, 1920, did not apply to Ireland.

The plaintiffs contended that the trade unions who were parties to the award were parties thereto in a representative capacity as representing classes of workers; and also that the plaintiffs had been prevented by the defendants from joining the trade unions.

Mr. Justice Pim dismissed the appeals, and affirmed the decision of Mr. M'Elligott.

Mr. Swayne, K.C., and Mr. Costello (instructed by Messrs. Corrigan and Corrigan) appeared for the appellants and Mr. Andrews, K.C., and Mr. Phelps for the defendants.

The Lake Grafton, reported wrecked off Land's End, visited Dublin from New York some months ago. She is a new steamer, only being built at Chicago in 1918. She belongs to the U.S. Shipping Board, and is a small steamer for ocean trading, being only 251 feet long, 43 ft. 5 ins. in breadth, and 28 ft. 1 in. in depth.

TO RAISE STATUS

Railway Clerks Want Education

CONFESSION OF IGNORANCE

(Special Press Association Telegram.)

Scarboro', Tuesday.

At the resumed Conference of the Railway Clerks' Association at Scarboro' today, a resolution on a railway educational policy was submitted by the East London district stationmasters and agents.

The motion instructed the Executive to prepare a scheme, combining the advantages of one or more central establishments with a correspondence course, to cover the whole field of practical and theoretical railway policy and economics, with power to add any other subjects the Conference might determine.

PRACTICAL NECESSITY.

The resolution stated:—"The convinced opinion of this Conference is that a definite educational programme is a practical necessity, in order to raise the status and give stability to the clerical grades, and to fit future entrants into the service to meet the examination tests required under the new better conditions recently granted by the railway."

The mover said the railway employes formerly had very little opportunity for study, but under the 48-hour working week they could look forward to a little leisure, and it should be utilised to the best advantage.

A WRONG POLICY.

Mr. Blackburn, of Bradford, opposing the motion, said it was a wrong policy, and would only perpetuate some of the difficulties and the worst elements experienced in the railway service.

A young man was taken years ago straight from school, and by a process of adaptation was made an efficient railway clerk. The railway companies received the full benefit of that adaptation. The modern tendency was to keep a young man in closer touch with educational influences that would fit him to take up a proper position in life.

The hope was that young men would have a career clearly marked out for them, and not be compelled to take up wage-earning at a very early age.

There was an element of self-determination in the resolution that it was almost humiliating action.

IMPROVED STATUS.

To saddle the Executive with a motion of this kind would be to divert the energies of the Association, and it was almost like a confession that they were not justified in appealing for an improved status because of their lack of qualifications. It was practically an admission to the railway management that they felt they were wanting in the qualities that made a good and efficient railway clerk. They would do far better to keep youths out of the service until they had decided on a career, and had obtained some culture (cheers).

THE EXECUTIVE'S VIEW.

Mr. Perkins (Bristol) speaking for the Executive said they could not undertake to promote anything on the lines laid down in the resolution. The Executive had quite enough to do in regard to industrial matters, and they did not wish to be saddled with the responsibility of this scheme. Many branches at present had an educational course, and were in touch with educational movements.

They were doing their best to instruct members on economic and political questions, but they were not much concerned about making rapid workers in the railway service in the interest of other parties (cheers).

RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Thomas (of Aberaron) moved the previous question, and this was carried.

The conference went into committee to consider the special report by the general secretary (Mr. A. G. Walkden) on the recent negotiations with the railway authorities relating to salaries and conditions of service.

The Association discussed in private the positions of certain grades arising out of the classification and standardisation of salaries, and the conditions of service under the national agreement.

A resolution was proposed instructing the executive to take up the whole question immediately with the Minister of Transport, with a view to a definite and speedy settlement of the outstanding questions.

The matter was still under discussion at the adjournment.

SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS

Courthouse Burned Down in Co. Cork

Our Cork correspondent wires:—

Riverstown Courthouse was burned down this morning.

The residents of the village noticed unusual activity in the neighbourhood last night, and about 12.30 they were startled by a series of explosions.

The first intimation the police had of the occurrence was when two constables from Glanmire barrack, which is half a mile distant, isited the village to-day and saw a heap of smouldering ruins.

The contents of the building, including, it is stated some records of the courthouse, have been destroyed.

The houses adjoining were not damaged by fire.

It is estimated that the party engaged in its demolition numbered, fifty, and from inquiries in the locality, it was learned that they came on foot and bicycles, no cars being used.

CHIEF SECRETARY

Receives Deputation on Housing Question.

Whilst he would give no undertaking, or commit himself to any definite statement on the subject of the Housing Act, the Chief Secretary promised a deputation from the Irish Association of Municipal Authorities at the Lodge to-day that he would approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer personally, with a view to securing further assistance for housing in Ireland, to be of a kind, if possible, that would give building a spurt throughout the country.

SORTER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

"Death from valvular disease of the heart" was the verdict returned at an inquest held to-day by Dr. Louis Byrne, City Coroner, who held an inquest in the Morgue on the body of Mr. James M'Cabe (42), married, a sorter, of 6 Primrose avenue, Mountjoy street, who died suddenly in the General Post Office, where he was employed yesterday.

Dr. Fannin said when he reached the G.P.O. deceased was lying in a passage, and had been about ten minutes dead. An autopsy revealed the fact that death was due to cardiac disease.

Mr. T. H. Hayes, assistant solicitor, G.P.O., on behalf of the deceased's colleagues and the authorities, tendered their sincere sympathy with the widow in her bad bereavement.

Ald. William O'Brien visited Liberty Hall to-day, after his return from the nursing home in London, and was the recipient of many congratulations from his colleagues. He is not yet sufficiently restored to health to resume his duties as general treasurer of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, but after a short rest anticipates he will be as fit as ever.

ON TO THE LAND

Irish Farmers and Purchase Question

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(From Our Reporter.)

Galway, Tuesday.

At the meeting of the National Executive of the Irish Farmers' Union, in Galway to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, J.P. (Dublin), presiding, a committee, representative of all Ireland, was unanimously appointed, with full powers to immediately deal with the Land Purchase Question.

Mr. McLoughlin (Louth) said the Congested Districts Board should be called on to distribute the lands in their possession at once.

Mr. Bowen (Cork) moved that a deputation be sent to the Chief Secretary to urge the completion of Land Purchase.

LAND AND JOBS.

Mr. Gorey (Kilkenny), in moving the appointment of the committee to deal with the question, said the present state of the country was opportune to deal with landlords who refused to sell, and he was surprised that the tenants of these estates had not taken stronger action (laughter). The Congested Districts Board, he thought, could get rid of all their land in 12 months, but a lot of people would lose jobs if this was done.

Mr. Morris (Mayo) opposed the motion to send a deputation to the Chief Secretary, as it would only create more trouble. There was a great deal of direct purchase going on, and people were getting the money from Jewish capitalists. Men with money were getting more land, while the congested tenants got none, and unless this was stopped there would be a large increase of big farmers, while the uneconomic holders were left as they were. He seconded Mr. Gorey's proposition.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE.

Mr. Murtagh (Wicklow) advocated the compulsory purchase of land, and said one landlord refused to sell because he could not find sufficient security for his money at present.

Col. O'Callaghan Westropp (Clare) seconded the motion to send a deputation to Sir Hamar Greenwood. He suggested that they ask the Landlords' Association to co-operate with them in getting the Government to complete land purchase. Money could not be got, but the repayment could be made in stock. They should insist that the interests of unpurchased tenants should not be made subordinate to political transactions.

Mr. Killeen (Sligo) and Mr. Doran (Wexford) supported Mr. Morris's amendment.

Eventually the proposition to send to the Chief Secretary was withdrawn, and Mr. Gorey's proposition passed unanimously.

"SILLY ISN'T IT"?

Civil Servant Co-respondent in Divorce Suit

In the Divorce Court, London, to-day, Mr. Justice Horridge heard the undefended petition of Herbert Bostock for the dissolution of his marriage with Jane Elizabeth Bostock on the ground of her misconduct with Geoffrey Franklin Bracher.

The petitioner stated he was married in 1911, at which time he and co-respondent were friends and employed in the same department of the London County Council. Both of them joined the army, and after witness had been demobilised he saw his wife coming out of a drawing-room with a lead pencil in her hand, and searching the room, found a letter under a cushion addressed to co-respondent, in which she said how very much he was in her thoughts.

LETTERS TO WIFE.

Co-respondent was now in the Civil Service at Somerset House. Later witness found two letters from the co-respondent to his wife. In these he wrote

"Dearest—I hope I shall find you bonny. Hope you will have an evening to look to with joy. Darling, I get a funny feeling all down my back. Silly isn't it, but I can't help it."

When witness taxed his wife she denied misconduct. His wife later left him and had never returned.

Evidence was given that respondent and co-respondent engaged a room at a London hotel, but next morning the respondent was seen in the sitting room of the hotel.

JUDGE'S DOUBTS.

His lordship said this was really a very suspicious case. He had very grave doubts whether misconduct ought to be inferred, but, on the whole, he thought there was just enough evidence, and he granted petitioner a decree nisi.

DOCKERS CONFER.

Mayor of Plymouth and Sectional Strikes.

The triennial Conference of the Dockers' Union opened at Plymouth to-day, when the Mayor (Mr. Lovell Dunstan) officially welcomed the delegates. He said the past commercial development of the port had been retarded owing to the needs of the Navy. Now the national needs in that direction were no longer paramount they hoped the commercial development would be considerable, and greatly to the material advantage of those represented. He warned them, however, that strikes against their leaders' advice on matters which the leaders could settle were against their own interests.

Mr. Bevan contended that the mistakes were not only on one side.

Mr. Ben Tillett and Mr. Wignall, M.P., also spoke.

A resolution was passed protesting against the export of arms to Poland and border States by this country.

The subsequent proceedings were private.

WORLD'S OIL FIELDS.

Dr. Wilson Warns America of Britain's Policy.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Washington, Tuesday.

President Wilson has transmitted to the Senate reports prepared by Mr. Polk, Secretary of State, stating that Great Britain's policy is to exclude aliens from the control of petroleum supplies within the British Empire, and to endeavour to obtain a measure of control over oil properties outside the Empire.

Leaders Defied.—Teeside dockers have reaffirmed their decision not to obey their leaders, who have ordered a resumption of work. All shipping is held up, and iron and steel exports suspended.

Dockyard Labourers—The labourers on strike until recently in the employment of the Dublin Dockyard Co., have agreed to accept the suggestion of the Acting Lord Mayor, that a further 3s. 8d. a week should be paid over and above the amount of the national award, etc. The employers have not yet replied. About 400 men are involved.

Record in Coal Arrivals.—Coal importing business at the Liffey is going backwards. Since Sunday last the entire inward consignment of coal (up to this morning) comprised one steamer. Worse than that—the cargo was intended for the Gas Company and not for domestic supplies. During the most serious periods of submarine warfare in the Irish Channel steam collier got through in fair numbers daily to Dublin, but now that war is a thing of the past one steamer makes the total delivery for over 48 hours.

LIVES LOST

Sensational Sequel to Kerry Shooting

R.M.'s REGRETS

Account of Recent Wayside Encounter

At the opening of the Tralee Petty Sessions to-day,

Mr. E. M. P. Wynne, R.M., said:—"Before the Petty Sessions commence, I have just a few words to say, and I would like the Press would take a note of them.

"I very much regret to hear of the deaths that have occurred in connection with the attack that was made on me when going to Causeway Petty Sessions last Tuesday.

"I could have been attacked and easily shot any time within the past few years, as I walked about quite alone. Therefore I am sure that this attack on me was not planned or approved by any responsible organisation. I trusted the Kerry people, and always found them kindly and courteous.

SINCERE REGRET.

"During my time here I have tried to be just and honest where possible, and I most sincerely regret what has occurred, and am truly sorry for the relatives and friends of the men who have lost their lives."

A constable with a rifle was in court during the proceedings, and some plain clothes constables were on duty in the corridors.

HANDS UP.

It will be remembered that Mr. Wynne was driving to Causeway Petty Sessions on an outside car when, according to the driver, Daniel Breen, a party of masked and armed men rushed out, crying "Hands up!" and fired. The R.M., he said, fired his revolver, and one man dropped on the road, while he saw two stagger.

Mr. Wynne, in an interview subsequently, said that about eight men jumped over a hedge and fired six or seven shots, one with a gun and the others with revolvers. He fired five shots from his revolver, and saw the nearest man to him fall face downwards on the road.

Police visited the scene, and found some masks, a bullet and gun wadding, and tracks as if a man had been dragged across the field.

LAW CLERKS ON PICKET

Scene Outside the Four Courts To-day

There was considerable activity to-day among the law clerks on strike for the recognition of their trade union by Dublin solicitors and an increase in wages.

Systematic picketing by male and female clerks was carried on all day outside the Four Courts, the Custom House, the office of the Registry of Deeds, the Land Commission, Charlemont House, the Valuation Offices, and the offices of the solicitors numbering 100, who have refused to concede the demands made on them.

At the headquarters of the Irish Clerical Workers' Union the officials say that three more firms of solicitors have agreed to their demands, making a total of 30 who have so far recognised the union.

Out of the 600 clerks engaged at legal work in the city 400 are on strike. No insignificant quota of these are ladies, and they volunteered for and are picketing side by side with their male comrades, distributing leaflets explaining the cause of the strike in the orthodox fashion.

AT THE FOUR COURTS.

The strike of law clerks was again felt to a considerable degree in the Four Courts to-day, the business usually done by clerks being conducted by the solicitors themselves, who were kept actively engaged in the various Courts.

The term at the Law Courts ends tomorrow, so that the aspect of the difficulties created by the strike may not be so noticeable, but, of course, there are numerous duties discharged by clerks in and about the Courts even when the judges are not sitting.

Up to the present no overtures in the direction of a settlement has reached the strikers from the Incorporated Law Society.

With regard to the statement, for which the President of the Society was responsible, that the Irish Clerical Workers' Union, of which they were members, was allied with the Irish Transport Workers' Union, they say that such was not the case. It was affiliated with the Irish Labour Party and Trade Unions Congress, and the law clerks were members of it.

There is really little change in the situation beyond the fact that some scriveners, in sympathy with the strikers, have refused to execute work for offices involved in the dispute.

It is alleged that to-day a barrister filed an affidavit in court, as no clerk could be got to do it, and a deputation from the Strike Committee interviewed the Bar on the matter, protesting against barristers doing the legitimate work of law clerks.

THE SHIPPING CLERKS.

The strike of shipping clerks in the employment of the British and Irish Steampacket Co. continues, and there is very little fresh to report regarding the situation. Developments which had been expected to take place to-day have not so far materialised, the clerks employed on other steamship companies on the coast line combine still remaining at work.

The total number of shipping clerks on strike in Dublin is 100 men and 10 women, while the clerks are also out in Manchester, and trade between these two ports has ceased or being diverted elsewhere.

FRENCH RAIL SMASH.

Three Persons Killed by Runaway Carriages.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Paris, Monday.

A serious railway accident, in which three persons were killed, occurred in Paris this evening.

A number of wagons at the engine sheds of the P.L.M. Co. ran down an incline and dashed into a wall, one of them damaging a locomotive.

Two of the killed were apprentices, and the third was a stoker.

A Lille message states that the strike situation shows a tendency to improve, and work, it is expected, will be resumed almost immediately in the building trade, transport trades, and metal works.

A marked resumption of work, particularly among metallurgists, was noticeable in Paris yesterday.

The strike of gas and electricity supply workers is also approaching an end in an even more decisive manner than hitherto.

The arrest is announced of Loredue, one of the railwaymen's leaders, who had been wanted for some days.

The Present Drought in West and North-west New South Wales is the worst on record, according to the State Treasurer.

"CRIMELESS" ENGLAND

Alarming Record for Five Months

MURDERS AND SUICIDES

Over 100 Divorces Granted in One Day

So far, the English crime list for May records five murders and four suicides, making the total for the present year fifty-five and twenty, respectively.

The following is the monthly diary:—

JANUARY—Six murders.
FEBRUARY—Twenty-five murders and six suicides.
MARCH—Eleven murders and five suicides.
APRIL—Eight murders and five suicides.
MAY—Five murders and four suicides.

In addition, there were many attempts at murder, daring burglaries, armed holds-up, and robberies with violence, whilst the fact that in one day in April 129 decrees nisi for dissolution of marriage were made absolute in the London Divorce Court speaks eloquently of the state of morals.

SHOT DEAD

Young Girl Killed While on Errand of Mercy

While on her way for a cup of water for her sick mother, May Cunliffe (15), of Cleggs lane, Little Hulton, near Bolton, was killed by a pistol bullet which came through the cottage window, pierced her head, and then smashed a picture of "The Guardian Angel" hanging on the wall. The picture shows two little pilgrims being tenderly guided along a perilous track over a deep chasm.

George Williamson, a collier, of 21 Highfield road, Little Hulton, who surrendered to the police, has been remanded until Thursday on a charge of causing the girl's death. The inquest will be held at Little Hulton to-morrow.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

When Williamson appeared at Bolton County Police Court yesterday Superintendent Wilson, in asking for a remand in custody, said the girl lived with her parents. At 11.40 on Saturday night she left the sick room of her mother and went downstairs to a living-room of the house. She had scarcely got downstairs when a pistol shot rang out and she was shot.

Inquiries were made, said the superintendent, by himself and other officers, and he did not think it advisable to go into the details of these inquiries then. At about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon Williamson went to the police station at Little Hulton and said it was his pistol that shot the girl, adding that he was passing at the time.

PRISONER REMANDED.

"Whether it was an accident or not," said the superintendent, "I think we had better leave till later. We have not yet finished our inquiries."

Asked if he objected to a remand until Thursday, Williamson replied "I say, sir, it was accidentally done."

The remand was granted, and Williamson walked smartly away down the dock steps.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Sweethearts Found Dead in House

A double tragedy occurred in Chirton St., East End, Newcastle, last night.

Shots were heard in a house occupied by Mary Vest, and on an entrance being effected, she was found lying dead with her sweetheart, James Moran, a young naval stoker, shot through the head.

WIDOW'S THROAT CUT

Labourer Charged With Wilful Murder

At Durham to-day Joseph Stewart, 56, a labourer, was remanded, charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Skelton, a widow.

It was stated that last night Constable Turnbull was passing along New Elvet when a girl rushed out of a tenement house screaming. The officer went into a room, and found the deceased woman in a crouching position with blood flowing profusely from a wound in the throat, caused by a jack knife. She died a few minutes later. Meanwhile Stewart gave himself up at the police station, stating that if they sent to New Elvet they would find a woman there with her throat cut, and that he had done it.

It was further stated that Stewart and Skelton had previously lived together as man and wife.

BODY IN STREAM

Inquest on Middle-aged Married Woman

The inquest on Mrs. Evelyn Goslett (42), whose body was found in a stream at Hendon, and in connection with whose death her husband, Arthur Andrew Goslett, has been charged with a capital offence, was opened in London to-day.

Evidence was given that on the evening of May 1 the deceased called on the manager of a shop, and said she and her husband were going to buy a house between them.

Stanley Trew, of Hendon, said that between 9.30 and 10 p.m. on May 1, when he was about 5 minutes' walk from the place where the body was found, he was attracted by hearing screams distinctly crying for help, but it sounded to him like a boy screaming. It lasted about a minute, and then died away.

MYSTERIOUS FOOTSTEPS.

Mrs. Marjorie Orell, who lived with deceased, said at 9.40 p.m. on May 1 she heard the door open and footsteps going upstairs to deceased bedroom. Later, a boy reported that he found the door of the house open, and together they searched the whole house but found no one. Afterwards they heard someone upstairs, and later Mr. Goslett came into the dining-room.

LET US PRAY

Advice of Protestant Archbishop

IN COUNTRY'S TRIAL

At the annual meeting of the Synod of the Church of Ireland to-day, the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. D'Arcy), in his presidential address, expressed the sorrow with which he found himself occupying the chair in the place of one who filled it with such distinction and with such marvellous ability—the late Lord Primate of All-Ireland.

Two great problems pressed on their minds and hearts at the moment with almost crushing force—the condition of their country and the prospects of their Church.

Regarding the former of these, he said, there never was a time when the issues were so confused, the outlook so obscure. And never was there a time when it was so difficult to see a way out. They had been horrified with the deeds of bloodshed which had in the past few months stained the records of their country. They thought of the sorrow which had entered so many homes, and they could not fail to realise that they were threatened with complete anarchy.

GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTIES.

Let them consider what must be the difficulties of the nominal Government in Ireland. There had been too little realisation of the exceeding hardness of the task of those who were endeavouring to grapple with the situation without exercising the terrible atrocities which marked the policy of other times and of other lands in similar circumstances. In Ireland it was their custom to blame the Government whenever anything went wrong, but the fault was much more in the people themselves. There was no consistent public opinion. The feeling of the great body of moderate men who formed the bulk of the population in Ireland, as in most Western countries, never became fully articulate. There were always threatening influences which tempted them into silence.

"TRUE DEMOCRATS."

When would Irishmen, he continued, come to realise that unless they became true democrats, using the power of public opinion to check excesses, there would be no political stability? It mattered not what Government was in power—whether it be called a British Government or a Home Rule Government—it could not be successful unless it was supported by the broad basis of moderate opinion, and for lack of that at the present time the whole structure of their social existence was shaken to its foundations.

What should they do? Let them remember the lesson that as Christian people they learned during the Great War. All through that terrible time there ascended from every church and from every home prayers to God for their country and their dear ones, and those prayers were wonderfully answered. That resource was still open to them, and with the same earnestness and constancy they should pray for their poor distracted land in its present terrible condition, for all the people of their country, of every creed and class, that a better spirit might prevail amongst them; for those in authority, that they might have wisdom and strength.

BRITAIN AND VATICAN.

Mr. Balfour to be Received by the Pope.

Rome, Sunday (delayed).

It has been arranged that when Mr. Balfour has finished his work here in connection with the League of Nations next Thursday he will be received in special audience by the Pope. He will be accompanied by Count de Salis, British Minister to the Vatican.

Society for Prevention and Relief of Cancer.—Dr. M'Walter presided at the last meeting. £2 5s was received from Miss K. Clifford. Dr. M'Walter will represent the Society at the Brussels Medical Congress. It was decided that representative men and women should be asked to become Vice-Presidents of the Society, and subsequently to establish local centres to extend its influence.

"UNSCRUPULOUS"

Doping Milk with Boric Acid

"TO MAKE IT KEEP"

In the Northern Police Court to-day, before Mr. Lupton, **Mary Kealy, 77 Benburb street,** was charged by the Dublin Corporation, under the Public Health Act, with selling milk to which a preservative substance had been added.

Mr. Burke appeared for the Corporation, and Mr. Fagan for the defendant.

Inspector Tutty gave evidence of having purchased a half-pint of new milk from the defendant which was submitted for analysis.

Mr. B. G. Fagan, additional public analysist for Dublin, said a chemical examination showed that there was boric acid in the milk, a substance which was altogether forbidden to be used.

It was not a preservative; it was used by unscrupulous persons who knew that for a brief interval it would prevent persons using the milk from finding that it was sour. It had the effect of inhibiting for a time the growth of bacteria in the milk, but when it had to be taken into the system it was liable to set up diarrhoea and other complaints.

Mr. Lupton—In all conscience, some of the milk now being sold is bad enough without having these additional terrors added to it.

Answering Mr. Burke, witness said boric acid was sold by druggists under various trade names. It is put in milk for the purpose of preventing the consumer knowing that it had turned sour. Its use in any quantity is forbidden.

Miss Kealy, defendant, said she had been in business for 17 years, and had been fined once for selling impure milk. The boric acid which she put in the milk was got from a druggist.

In answer to Mr. Lupton, she said she paid 1s 8d per gallon for the milk. She informed the Corporation she had put a preservative in the milk, and that it was for her own use and not for sale.

Mr. Burke—Did you give any explanation about the milk being behind the counter?

Defendant did not answer.

In a letter explaining her action to the Public Health Committee defendant stated that the inspector refused to take a sample of the milk which her asistant offered him, and that the milk which he demanded a sample of was for her own use. She added that she never used milk without boric acid in order to make it "keep."

In a letter to the Public Health Committee defendant's assistant stated that Miss Kealy never used preservatives in the milk supplied to the public, and that she only used it for her own and her friends' use.

You asked the Public Health Committee to believe that the boric acid improved the milk?—Yes; that is what the druggist told me.

Mr. Lupton said the case was a very serious one, and he could not impose a lighter penalty than one of £5.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Paris, Monday.

Six members of the Anarchist Federation, who are alleged to have published a placard inciting soldiers to disloyalty and murder, have been arrested.

LAST WEEK'S TOLL.

Latest details give the number buildings destroyed and income tax and other premises raided as:—

Police barracks burned—95
Excise offices raided—37
Coastguard station raided—1

Total 133

This brings the number of barracks destroyed on and since Easter Saturday to roughly 357, and income tax offices raided to 27.

COAL & TAXES—IRISH COMMERCE HAMPERED

Presiding to-day at the statutory meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, **Mr. J. Good,** President, dealt with a number of subjects that had been engaging their attention, including the Government of Ireland Bill, the reports of the sub-committees, together with the recommendations of the Council, were now in the printers' hands.

The Coal Controller had agreed to give Ireland an additional 40,000 tons a month from South Wales over and above the 1919 supplies, thus bringing Irish imports up to the level of 1914.

The Irish imports for the year had been as follows:—January, 326,245 tons; February, 306,300; March, 441,436; April, 350,675. This showed a shortage to the end of April of over 250,000 tons. This coal was distributed approximately as follows:—Belfast and Northern area, 739,719 tons; Dublin and Midland area, 385,720; Cork and Southern area, 252,942.

The Coal Controller complained that the shortage was due to the absence of shipping, and the Shipping Controller informed them early in March that he had allowed fourteen additional ships specially in addition to the vessels ordinarily engaged in the carrying of the coal supplies from South Wales to Ireland.

HONOURED IN THE BREACH.

As these ships or supplies were not forthcoming, they communicated with the Shipping Controller, without obtaining any satisfaction.

The Irish Coal Controller, Mr. Morrison, had informed them by letter that only two of the seven vessels allocated to Dublin had come into the service. They sent a copy of this letter to the Shipping Controller and endeavoured to get him to fulfil his undertaking, but without success. The direction of shipping had been withdrawn since the 1st inst., but the control of freights still continued.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir H. Greenwood) had been interesting himself in the matter, but the only addition in information he had obtained was that the priority of loading for the United Kingdom still continued, but they feared, however that priority, like the special allocation of shipping, was more honoured in the breach, as merchants had informed them that their steamers had been refused priority at Llanelly and Swansea within the past few days, and

had to lie awaiting their turns there from 7 to 12 days, while vessels were being loaded with coal for for export to Continental ports and elsewhere.

Business men were greatly exercised at the present time at the prospect of further taxation. It was with surprise, therefore, that the business men learned that not alone was the tax to be continued, but that it was to be increased by 50 per cent.

After the upset caused to business by the war, it is very essential from the national point of view that their industries should be restored to something like normal conditions as soon as possible. It was, therefore, quite possible to achieve this object while this tax remained which encouraged extravagance, and retarded development.

This tax was killing commercial enterprise, as the rate which was allowed for new capital was insufficient to meet the rise in the value of money, and to allow of a margin to cover the risks inseparable from new ventures.

What trade asked for was that the basis on which the amount was levied should be made more acceptable to those who have to carry the burden.

INCREASED INCOME.

The basis should be extended to include all businesses, whether they pay excess profits tax or not. It should also be made more equitable by including farmers and the professional classes.

A new tax had been introduced into the Budget called the Corporation Tax. It was a charge of 1s in the £ on the profits of limited liability companies after deducting the Excess Profits tax. Here, again, was a tax which only applies to one section—namely, limited liability companies, while businesses which are partnerships and private concerns are exempt. It is inequitable to make such distinctions, which will prove most injurious to trade should it be necessary to increase the tax in the future.

As the proposals of the Select Committee on War Wealth were unlikely to directly affect them in Dublin their opinion could not be said to be biased. They could form some idea of the disastrous effect on industry of the withdrawal of £500,000,000 of capital, but none of them could foresee what the effect would be of a forced liquidation of securities to the value of £500,000,000 on the financial position of the country.

Mr. J. Shanks described the Excess Profits Tax as a sinister obstacle to the return to anything like ordinary normal conditions. It was the duty of members of the Chamber of Commerce to keep up the clamour against unfair taxation.

This concluded the business.