ITEMS OF INTEREST

(By Wire and Despatch.)

R.I.C. Promotions.

The following Head-Constables have been promoted to the rank and pay of D.I.'s from the 14th inst.:—Messrs. Geelan and M'Brien (Depot), Hogg (Mullingar), Fallon (Tyrone), Delany (Waterford), Sugrue (Cork, W.R.).

Colonel's Tragic Death.

Col. A. W. Tulloch, West Surrey Regt., Lucknow Div., has died at Calcutta (says Reuter), from head wounds, believed to have been inflicted by a train thief while he was travelling between Darjeeling and Simla.

Solicitors Will Cost You More.

Under the new order in the "Dublin Gazette" the remuneration of a solicitor in respect of all business transacted since Jan. 1, 1920, shall be increased by 50 p.c., which shall not be chargeable in relation to business the costs of which have been furnished prior to that date.

Michael Dwyer's Descendants.

The Sydney "Freeman" reports the death, at Waverley, of Mrs. Chivers, aged 89, daughter of Peter Dwyer, second son of Michael Dwyer, the Wicklow Chief. She left 6 children, 51 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren. Several of her grandsons served in the world war, and one of them was killed in action.

Irish Republican Brotherhood.

Mr. D. Henry, replying to Mr. Blair, said he was acquainted with the constitution, objects and organisation of the I.R.B., but was not in the position to state who was the head of the organisation, and who were the Supreme Council. The police in England and Ireland were taking all steps to prevent the carrying out of its designs.

Police Resignations.

Const. D. Neligan, D.M.P., has resigned, after 9 years' service, 6 months of which he spent in the G Division, being employed attending the mail boats at Kingstown. Const. T. Roche, Naas, has resigned from the R.I.C., after 8 years' service; and two other members of the force in his same locality have tendered their resignations. A constable who has resigned, writes—"I would suggest to others who have resigned to communicate their names, etc., to each other with a view to taking some steps to protect their common interests."

The Magazine For Boys—and Others.

The June issue of "Our Boys" reaches a high standard and contains many interesting articles and items, including a sketch of topical interest, "Tragedy and Comedy," referring to the recent Mountjoy hunger-strike; "A Saxon Visitor to an Irish Fair," is an excellent contribution by Rev. W. J. Lockington, S.J. "The Phantom Chieftain" and "A Great Irish Composer—Balfe" are well written articles by Mr. P. O'Hanlon. Other features are articles on "The Irish Wolf-Hound," by W. J. Buckley; "In the Days of Queen Anne," by Sean S. Ua Riagain, and a fine instalment of Victor O'D. Power's serial, "The Luck of the O'Connors."

Britain and Petroleum Supplies.

President Wilson has transmitted to the Senate reports by Mr. Polk, Secretary of State, stating that Great Britain has policy 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.—Reuter.

A Modern Methusalah.

A Mahratta "saint" (Sadhu Swami), who has arrived at Karimganj (India) is reported to be over 350 years old. He says he remembers the battle of Paripat over 300 years ago, and attributes his longevity to correct breathing, posture, feeding, and bodily discipline generally. His disciple he describes as "a mere child of 82 years."

Aerated Waters Trade Board.

The Aerated Waters Trade Board (Ireland) have decided to adhere to the scale of wages dated March, 1920, and have asked the Minister of Labour to confirm it as from June 21, 1920. The minimum time rates fixed are 56s. 11d. for males 21 years and over, and 27s. 5d. for females of 18 and over; overtime rates of 47 hours, overtime at 1½ and double time for Sundays and public holidays.

The High Level Food Prices.

"On the whole," says the Food Controller in a report, "food prices this summer will be at a very high level, mainly owing to the price at which various foods have to be purchased abroad. The price at which the Sugar Commission can purchase in Cuba has increased to such an extent that if sugar were sold so as to cover cost of present purchases the price would be over 1s. 6d. per lb.

Railwaymen's Wages.

The National Railway Wages Board is sitting in London to consider the claims of the N.U.R. and the A.S.L.E. and F.U. claims for increased wages. Belfast branch N.U.R. passed a resolution protesting against the failure of the various railway companies to pay the standardisation money due to the loco. men since Aug., 1919, and also to the traffic men, and calling on the Irish Council to compel payment before 29th inst., or call a special meeting to decide what action should be taken.

New Education Commissioner.

Mr. J. J. M'Mullen, Belfast, who has been appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, in succession to the late Prof. M'Clelland, was nominated for the office by the Irish Principal Teachers' Union (Belfast and District Branch), of which body he is an hon. member. On his retirement (after a full period of service) from the head-mastership of the Malone N.S., Mr. M'Mullen was appointed manager of that institution. He is an elder of Malone Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Miller and Intemperance.

At the annual meeting Protestant Temperance Society in the Gregg Hall, Dublin, last night, Rt. Rev. Dr. Miller, Cashel, spoke of the very considerable decrease in consumption of strong drink brought about by the war, but declared conditions in Ireland were far from reassuring. There was never so much want of self-control as at present—want of temperance in speech and in amusement. The times were very serious, and called for the powerful consideration of every Christian man and woman in these countries.

Sinister Charge Against Irish Bishop.

Mr. Chas. Palmer, in the Commons, drew attention to an article by Mont Rev. Dr. Cohalan in the "Cork Examiner" of April 30, and asked, seeing that it was in effect an appeal to Sinn Fein to stop murdering policemen and devote their attention to prominent Unionists, what action would be taken. Mr. Bonar Law said he had carefully read the article referred to. It was a very direct, and apparently sincere, denunciation of murder. He did not think the reference in it to Unionists had sinister meaning attributed.

R.I.C. Men's Widows.

Mr. D. Henry has informed Sir E. Carson that the pensions and allowances payable to widows and children of members of the R.I.C. are those presented in the Constabulary Acts, including the special increase by one-half of the pensions of the widows of R.I.C. men who lose their lives in the execution of their duty, for which provision is made in the Acts of 1908 and 1914. These payments by the Crown are exclusive and independent of any sums that may be recovered from the local authorities by way of compensation for criminal injuries. No extra statutory allowances are made.

Convert's Great Renunciation.

The Cardiff correspondent of the "Evening News" says that, according to a Welsh-American Evan Morgan, Lord Tredegar's only son and heir, has decided to renounce his title and estates of 30,000 acres, and enter a monastery, to devote the rest of his life to the furtherance of the Catholic faith, which he embraced last May. He has achieved fame as poet and artist, though he is only 26 years old. During the war he served in the Welsh Guards. "For generations," says the "Evening Standard," the Tredegars have been staunch supporters of the Church of England."

Irish Medical Boards.

From a statement in Parliament yesterday, it is gleaned that 6 retired regular naval or military medical men were appointed as assessors on a sessional basis on the Medical Boards in the Dublin area; and that there is no retired medical man employed on that basis in the area who during the war was engaged as a civil surgeon on part time duty at 21s. a day and kept his public and private practice and yet had been constantly employed on sessional engagements since the Pensions Board started; but that qualified assessors who had served in war time were given employment. There was no official knowledge of complaints from pensioners in Dublin owing to the withdrawal of their payment dockets from post offices without any notice, or provision being made for payment at the offices to which those accounts had been transferred, but if details were furnished they would be inquired into.

MILK PROSECUTIONS.

BORIC ACID AS PRESERVATIVE.

A fine of £6 was imposed by Mr. Lupton in the Dublin Northern Court yesterday on Mary Kealy, Benburb St., charged by the Corporation with selling milk to which boric acid had been added. Mr. B. Fagan, one of the public analysts, said boric acid was not a preservative, but 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 diarrhœa and other complaints.

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

Defendant (for whom Mr. Fagan appeared) stated that she bought the milk at 1s. 8d. per gallon, and that she put a preservative in it, but that it was intended for her own use, and not for sale. She did not answer when asked why she had it behind the counter. The druggist told her the acid improved the milk.

A RE-HEARING.

Mr. Lupton re-heard a case in which Martin O'Dwyer, Clonea, was summoned by the Corporation for causing milk to be distributed at Parkgate St. by his servant. Allan M'Donald, whose hands and clothing were not, as alleged, thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination. The case was before the Court on May 4, when a fine of £5 was imposed. Defendant 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 through the post. In the circumstances, a re-hearing was consented to, Mr. O'Dwyer maintaining that he had a perfect defence. The magistrate complained of a letter written to the Press after the first hearing as being "most unfair"; but defendant explained that he wrote to the Press as he felt aggrieved at the report which had been published.

POINT IN DISTRIBUTION.

Inspector Murphy deposed 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.

Defendant informed the Court that M'Donald, who had now left his employment, took no part in the milking of the cows, and never came in contact with the milk in any way. There were 2 lids on the cans. No manure ever went into the cart in which the milk was. In dismissing the case, Mr. Lupton said 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.

Mr. Burke, Assistant Law Agent, represented the Corporation. Mr. Duggan, M.P., appeared for defendant.

CLERICAL POVERTY.

MORE MINISTERS FOR ULSTER

Dealing with the question of clerical incomes, at the Synod of the Protestant Church, the President (Most Rev. Dr. D'Arcy) said it was impossible to exaggerate the need for immediate action. He urged the need for pouring ministers into the North of Ireland. There were good people clergy and laity who knew more about Fuh Chow or Uganda than they did about Belfast or Portadown.

He appealed to the Church to clear her eyes of prejudices and prepossessions which prevented her discerning the true path of progress.

Rev. S. Hemphill, D.D., presented a petition signed by a large number of clergy, praying that the General Synod would take immediate steps to make a considerable increase in the stipends of the clergy. The petition was accepted into the House.

The effect of the existing social and economic revolution on the Protestant Church in Ireland has been an almost complete breakdown of the parochial and diocesan systems, declared the Reform and Clerical Defence Manifesto distributed yesterday at a special meeting at the Gregg Hall. The Church, added the manifesto, was waiting in vain and failing to pay them a living wage. A resolution adopted on the motion of Rev. F. S. M'Nice, B.A., approved the findings of the Committee of Inquiry. Canon Greene, M.A., seconded. Rev. Ricardo, D.S.O., who seconded, saying the salaries paid to-day were such as no educated man could accept. Another resolution asked a special Synod in August to formulate legislative proposals.

CAUSEWAY CASUALTIES.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A KERRY R.M

"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," said Mr. Wynne, R.M., at Tralee Petty Sessions.

"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 treated the Kerry people, and always found them kindly and courteous. During my time here I have tried to be just and lenient 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.

Mr. Wynne was attacked and fired at by masked men. He returned the fire and one of the men was seen to fall.

PITHY PROVINCIAL NEWS

Connaught.

Mr. J. Lopdell, C.E., reserved judgment in the appeal by Lord de Freyne against an assessment of £21,000 on the demesne and mansion house at Frenchpark, Roscommon, for estate duty purposes after the death of the fourth baron in 1919. Mr. G. A. Lemon, for appellant, valued at £17,000, and Mr. W. Black, Roscommon, for the Commissioners. Mr. Meredith, K.C., and Mr. Hugh Kennedy, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. O'Hagan and Son) were for appellant; and Mr. B. Collins, solr., for Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

British propagandists are trying to blacken the people of Co. Leitrim, as elsewhere. A British Press Agency attributes pronouncements to the Gaelic League and Sinn Fein which our correspondent states they have never made. The existence of a Sinn Fein Court is unknown there, he says. A Land Committee exists in Carrick-on-Shannon, but to suggest that it is a Sinn Fein Arbitration Court is drawing on the imagination, its functions being confined to getting grazing peacefully for town workers' animals.

Leinster.

Wexford Bacon Factory premises were raided by 4 disguised men, who held up the watchman with revolvers, and, after 15 minutes' search, decamped with 2 pickle pumps.

Munster.

The death has occurred of Mr. E. O'Callaghan, stationmaster, Nenagh.

Some 40 men are on strike at the Limerick Iron works of the G.S.W.R. in connection with the dispute of the wagon builders' section of the G.S.W.R., the M.G.W.R., and the D. and S.E.R. companies.

Ulster.

Derry bakers, having accepted the offer of the masters to raise the wages increase claim to arbitration, resumed work.

In the endeavour to open up a home consumption of the Donegal fish, which is presently exported, a daily fish auction has been started in the butter market, Derry, and agencies are being sought over Ulster.

At the social reunion of the Northern Bank in Belfast, Messrs. C. I. Murray and R. A. Calvin, representatives on the executive of the Officials' Association, were presented with gold watches and wallets of Treasury notes, and a presentation was also made to Miss Seymour.

Warrenpoint U.C. adjourned their meeting on Monday night as a tribute to the memory of Mr. O'Hara, J.P., who, for 7 years, was vice-chairman. Newry Chamber of Commerce protested against the banks charging for the keeping of "current" accounts.

At Lurgan, Alfred W. Mann, chemist, Market St., summoned on 4 counts for breaches of the Pharmacy Act, was fined £2 and £1 costs in each two cases. Daniel Gracey, grocer, Edward St., was fined £5 on two charges of selling poison, not being qualified.

The late Mr. Peter Morgan, Ballybay, a prominent figure in the Volunteer movement, was accorded a public funeral. The coffin was draped with the tricolour, and a large body of Volunteers wearing crepe badges marched in the cortege.

MORALITY OF HUNGER-STRIKES.

ADEQUACY OF REASON.

To the Editor "Irish Independent."

Sir—Of all offenders against the rules of controversy "Sacerdos Lageniensis" is the worst. He begins by laying down admirable rules for conducting the debate, and proceeds forthwith to violate every one of them. From beginning to end he assumes what is to be proved, asserts what is not true, and gives meanings (by implication at least) to words which they do not bear, in order to suit his purpose—v.g.: "Hunger-strike is voluntary starvation for a political object." Again: "It is idle to deny that the hunger-striker is engaged on killing himself," and this is repeated in various forms or assumed in almost every sentence. Here he is asserting what is not true, assuming what is controverted, and wresting words from their proper or legitimate meaning.

To refuse food for the purpose of killing oneself is suicide. That is already granted by all. But to refuse food for a different reason is not suicide, and is lawful or unlawful according to circumstances and motives. As so often stated, for a good and just cause—provided also the cause be adequate—'tis permitted to do or omit doing something another result of which may be death—death foreseen, and permitted, but not intended.

THE MOTIVE.

But "Sacerdos Lageniensis" asserts that the hunger-strikers do intend to kill themselves for a political end. That is not true, and he ought to know it. But he says he "heard some of them admit it." I heard others indignantly deny it. If a barrister, cross-examining a witness, suggests an answer, the meaning and drift of which the witness does not understand, the judge would pull up the barrister, and tell him "he was acting unprofessionally." Such is the answer of the hunger-striker he quotes, and I've not a doubt that if the meaning, etc., of the question and of his answer were explained to him he, too, would indignantly deny it. In the case above, even if the judge allowed the question to pass, would he form his judgment on the answer of witness? No, but on the principles of the law governing the case. Let us, including "S.L.," do likewise. I have stated two of these. In the second, my death, though foreseen as one result of my action or omission, is not attributable to me morally, because, ex hypothesi, I have a good, just, and adequate reason for my action, etc. Susanna (Book of Daniel) declared: "I know it is death to me if I do not consent to your proposal, but I am willing to die rather than consent." She does not throw herself into the swimming pool, or stab herself with a knife; but permits her death before her dishonour.

THE DOUBTFUL POINT.

This is the action and these the motives of the hunger-strikers. They neither desire their death nor attempt it directly, but they permit it rather than admit themselves criminals. "Death before dishonour." Their motives are good and just. The doubtful point is: Are they adequate sufficient in their circumstances, to justify their action? "Sacerdos Lageniensis" says "No." He is entitled to his own opinion. I say "Yes," and I fancy most people will be on my side. We agree to disagree. But I most strongly protest against "Sacerdos Lageniensis" or Rev. D. Fletcher or anyone else calling these brave young men suicides because they are unable to appreciate their motives or unwilling to rise to such heights for any cause. For the rest "T. Woulfe" has completely answered "Sacerdos Lageniensis." I have only to recommend him to study it carefully.

Seoirse O h-Eiraamhoir, writes:—"I must ask leave to say a few words in reply to 'Northern Protestant,' who was putting anything forward as an article of belief. I merely stated that the Church of Ireland does not look on Luther as a founder, nor does it take any ecclesiastical cognizance of him whatever. I simply wished to point out his mistake in attributing to our Church a belief it does not hold, and to show that it is only fair, in argument, to respect the Church to which your opponent may belong when the said Church and its claims are not the actual subject under discussion. A moment's reflection would have shown the reverend gentleman that I need not have an intimate knowledge of Luther and his doctrines in order to know what our Church does not teach concerning him."

[We cannot allow further references to this controversial side-issue in any further communications.—Ed. "I.I."]

LAW CLERKS ON STRIKE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS PICKETED.

No overtures for a settlement of the strike of Dublin law clerks are so far announced. Systematic picketing is being carried on at the Four Courts, Custom House, the Registry of Deeds, Land Commission, Charlemont House, the Valuation Office, and the offices of roughly 100 solicitors. The I.C.W.U. officially 300 solicitors. That the number of firms who have agreed to their demands is now 30; and that 400 of the 600 clerks employed in the city are on strike. They further state that the assertion of Mr. R. Blair White, president of the Incorporated Law Society, that they are allied to the I.G.T.W.U. is not correct. They are affiliated with the Irish Labour Party and Trades Union Congress. Some scriveners, in sympathy with the strikers, have refused to execute work for offices involved in the dispute. A protest has been made to the Bar against the action of a Barrister in filing an affidavit in court, when a clerk was not available, this being an interference with the legitimate work of the law clerks.

To the Editor "Irish Independent."

Sir—One would think on reading the speech of Mr. R. Blair White, the President of the Incorporated Law Society yesterday, that it was only necessary for the Dublin law clerks to approach their employers, ask them, in a nice way, for any increase they required in their miserable salaries, and get it, provided the clerks did not join up with the Clerical Workers' Union; but what are the facts? Mr. White admits that a deputation from the Law Clerks' Benefit Society was received by a committee of the council of the I.L.S. in January, 1919, and that the council passed a resolution commending the profession to grant the increase sought by the clerks. What was the result? Not ten per cent. of the profession acted on the recommendation of the committee, and the clerks were left practically in the same position as they were in 1914.

Why did not the profession concede the recommended increase to their clerks? The answer is simple—because they knew the clerks' society was a weak body, and would accept whatever crumbs their employers let fall and be thankful.

CLERKS' BACKING NOW.

When they have become amalgamated with a powerful trade union the solicitors have wakened up, because they know the clerks have some backing, and they suggest another meeting with the clerks' society, but it is now too late.

It has taken the solicitors nearly six years to realise that law clerks have to live, and that the miserable salaries paid to them in 1914 is of no use at the present time.

The wages of every class in the community have gone up from 130 to 190 per cent., but the increases given to 10 per cent. of the law clerks is only 25 per cent. on pre-war salaries, and the other 90 per cent. of the clerks are staving to-day on their pre-war salaries. True, a few solicitors have acted generously towards their clerks, but the number is very small—not more than half a dozen or so.

One solicitor was manly enough to point out at the meeting yesterday that it was not fair to expect clerks to sit up half the night working on overtime to try and make ends meet. Is it reasonable to expect clerks to work half through the night?

MISERABLE SALARIES.

Law clerks are a well-educated and respectable body of men, and it was with much reluctance that, in order to gain some recognition of their claims, they resorted to the drastic remedy of a strike.

There are many law clerks having over 20 years' experience and with a wife and family to support, and who are expected to keep up a decent appearance and live in a respectable neighbourhood, receiving a great deal less than builders' labourers or the men that sweep the streets.

I don't see any reason why a meeting should not be called at which the law clerks who are members of the I.C.W. Union and representative members of the solicitors' profession could go fully into the question of improved conditions as regards pay, etc.

I understand that, like Mr. James Brady, there are several solicitors who are willing to recognise the Union.

LAW CLERK (Dublin, May 18).

BANK OF IRELAND MALE CLERKS. At the last 14 examinations pupils of Rosse College, Stephen's Green, Dublin, gained 160 appointments, with First Place on 9 occasions.

ECHO OF LATE RAIDS

CORK COURTHOUSE BURNED OUT.

Riverstown courthouse, Co. Cork, was burned down after midnight. There was considerable activity in the village, and about 12.30 o'c. there was a series of explosions. The contents of the building, including some court records were destroyed. The police barracks at Lixnaw, N. Kerry, which was vacated on Sat., has been burned down. Corick (Mayo) disused barracks has also been burned out.

This brings the total barracks destroyed on and since Easter Saturday to 361.

BIG WICKLOW CLAIMS.

A claim for £26,450 has been lodged with Baltinglass R.D.C. for the alleged malicious destruction by fire of the mansion at Saundersgrove, Baltinglass. The Wicklow Co. Council have given notice of a claim for £4,300 for the burning of Baltinglass courthouse. Sergt. Kavanagh, R.I.C., is claiming £21 for furniture destroyed during the burning of a barracks at Stratford-on-Slaney.

Co. Kildare—Lord Frederick Fitzgerald, £2,592 for Maynooth Town Hall and Courthouse; I.G., R.I.C., £900 for Donadea barracks; Anne Holden (owner), £640 for Leixlip barracks; Major Aylmer, £500 for Ballina barracks.

Co. Wexford—Mr. E. Spenner, income tax collector, Gorey, £1,000 for raid on offices; Board of Works, £150 for damage to Enniscorthy income tax office; Trustees of Col. Tottenham, £500 for Rosbercon hut; Land Commission, £3,000 for Camolin barracks; the I.G., R.I.C., £2,000, and the Earl of Courtown £1,000, for Courtown barracks; the I.G., R.I.C., and Lord Cave, £400 each for Clonroche barracks; Mr. H. J. Tomkins, £500 for Ballycanew barracks; and the P.M.G. £77 for telegraph wires cut in various districts.

The burning of Mount Nugent barracks £3,000 is claimed, and for the courthouse adjoining £2,000. Sergt. Reynolds claims £300 for personal belongings, and Andrew Magill and Patrick Kelly £60 for books destroyed in the courthouse.

In Boyle district, Sir T. Stafford, Bart., is claiming £1,800 for Grevisk barracks, and claims have also been lodged for Knockvicar, which was used as a co-operative creamery store. The I.G., R.I.C., and the landlords are claiming for Clogher, Keash, and Mullaghroe barracks. For Mullaghroe the owner claims £1,500, and the I.G., as "receiver," £2,000.

MANY RAIDS FOR ARMS.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF OUTRAGES.

From the summary of official reports of outrages received on May 18 some paragraphs have been deleted as already dealt with or of minor interest.

Co. Leitrim.—At 1 a.m. on May 13 a party of armed and masked men entered Bridget McCann's house and made her son Owen swear he would have his brother, who is in training at the R.I.C. Depot, home shortly.

Co. Armagh.—At 12.30 a.m. on May 13 masked and armed men entered the house of J. Campbell, and took away £9, a silver watch, etc. Campbell was in bed at the time, and during the search one of the raiders threw a bucket of cold water on him in the bed.

Co. Kerry.—At 2 a.m. on May 13 a party of men knocked at the house of Mrs. Anne Pierse, who said that they were "Irish Volunteers collecting for Dáil Eireann." 40s. was given, as a threat was made to burn the house. It is now believed that John Murphy, alias Thomas Sullivan, was arrested by Sinn Feiners. His whereabouts are unknown. On the morning of the 15th-16th 5 men were "arrested" by the local Sinn Feiners at Listowel. They were conveyed to a place outside the town, charged with larceny, and sentenced to be shot unless they returned the stolen property. They were then released. Daniel O'Shea's house, Waterville, raided by three armed and disguised men between 12 noon and 12.30 p.m. on 16th inst. while all except a servant girl and two young children were at Mass. Raiders took d.-b. shot-gun and some cartridges, for which O'Shea held permit. Left note with servant showing search made in name of Irish Republic.

Co. Sligo—During the night of 13-14th inst., a party of disguised men, some carrying rifles with swords affixed, and others carrying revolvers, called at 3 houses in Ballymote district and took away 4 guns.

Co. Tipperary—On 14th inst. the Head Const. at Carrick-on-Suir received a letter to the effect that if the police made any more arrests they may look out for trouble.

Co. Cork—On 14th inst. a party of armed men called at two houses in Cloynes district and took away one revolver and a shotgun. **Wexford**—At 12 a.m. on 12th inst. a party of masked and armed men called at the house of James Connor, income tax collector, and took away his income tax books. **King's Co.**—Residence of Chas. Dillon, Ballycumber, raided by four men, two of whom were armed with shot guns. No shots. No injury. Dispute about farm.

SHIPPING CLERKS' STRIKE

LAIRD LINE STAFFS CALLED OUT

There has been an extension in the shipping clerks' strike. The strike committee have called out the clerks employed by the Laird and the Sitloth lines, both of which are connected with the Coal Trade Combine. The staff of the Laird Line at once responded to the call, but 3 clerks filling responsible positions, such as the cashier, were allowed to remain in to square up business matters. The manager of the Sitloth Company, interviewed by a representative of I.C.W.U., agreed to give full recognition of the I.C.W.U. union, and discuss the scale of wages submitted. On this undertaking the clerks remained at work.

Mr. D. Logue, gen. sec. I.C.W.U., told an "Irish Independent" representative that Mr. Carruthers, sec. of the Shipping and Transport Association, had stated—"Mr. Barry has circulated story that 15 of the Dublin clerks had returned to duty, and that he had engaged 50 clerks to fill the place of the men on strike. The number quoted is a gross lie, and is absolutely false, and had wired Mr. Carruthers to that effect. Mr. Brown, sec. of the Liverpool Guild, wired: "Mr. James Sexton, sec. of the Seamen's Union, has communicated with Boast Lines, Ltd., pointing out that in the event of blackleg labour being engaged, he will withdraw the labour of his members." Mr. M'Guinness, organiser of the I.C.W.U., was informed to-day by Mr. Bennett, sec. of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, that he was in communication with Mr. Havelock Wilson for the purpose of arranging joint action, as it is understood from the sec. of the Liverpool branch that seamen and firemen there, if strike continues, have decided on withdrawing their labour.

CIGARETTES.

Any reader of this paper who is addicted to cigarettes or to the use of tobacco in any other form, and who for health or other reason would like to get rid of the habit quickly, easily, and permanently, may receive a book telling how to conquer tobacco addiction by sending 3d. in stamps to Edward J. Woods, Ltd., 10 Norfolk Street (317 T.C.S.), London, W.C.2. Book will come to you free post paid.

SYNOD AND LATE DR. CROZIER

In expressing sorrow at the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Crozier, the President (Most Rev. Dr. D'Arcy), said the synod of the Protestant Church, said they felt with renewed intensity how great was their loss. They would all agree that never in their experience had they met anyone with the same power to raise the social temperature on his mere presence. The President also made feeling references to many other members of the Synod who had died, including the Most Rev. Dr. Keene, Lord Longford, and the Marquis of Ormonde. Lord Gough, and Sir R. Penrose Fitzgerald, and the Ven. Archdeacon Colquhoun.

On the motion of Canon Tristram, seconded by Mr. Justice Samuels, a resolution was passed by the synod expressing the sense of the profound loss they had sustained by the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Crozier and their sympathy with Mrs. Crozier and the family. Mr. Justice Samuels said they had lost a great man and a great prelate, statesman, and patriot.

IMPROVING EXCHEQUER RETURNS

National revenue in the week to May 15 exceeded outlay by £33,406,159, the figures being—Income, £177,656,269; expenditure, £144,160,110. The daily average revenue were £3,700,312 (compared with £3,566,957 in the previous week), and the expenditure only £15,517,811 (against £3,445,110). In the corresponding period last year the figures showed—Revenue, £102,735,013; expenditure, £223,530,264.

FITS.—"EPILEPSY.—Its Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment." By GILBERT DALE. Contents: Introduction—Causes of Epilepsy—Forms and Effects of Epilepsy—The Treatment. Post Free Sixpence. MR. GILBERT DALE, 25 Bond St. House. 14 Clifford St., London, W.1.

The Wrecked Lake Grafton.

The wrecked liner Lake Grafton was one of the first direct trade U.S.A. vessels to visit Dublin.

Wise sailors all, whate'er the clime,
Use WELCO Cocoa all the time.
A nourishing food in liquid form.

IRISH LAW REPORTS

DEPENDENCY OR SALARY?

BASIS OF COMPENSATION TO R.I.C.

Before the full Court of Appeal yesterday, judgment was reserved until next sittings on the question whether the compensation payable to the dependent relatives of a police constable killed during the discharge of his duty should have been measured by the pecuniary loss which the dependents suffered by the death, or should have been based on the loss to the estate of the policeman himself. The judges were the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ronan, and Lord Justice O'Connor, and the question arose in the case stated by Mr. Justice Kenny, who reduced to £200 an award of £1,300 by the Co. Court Judge to John O'Connell, a small farmer, of Co. Cork, for the loss of his son, Const. Patk. O'Connell, R.I.C., who was shot dead while escorting a cart containing gelignite at Stolleahedbeg quarries, 3 miles from Tipperary.

Mr. Gibson, K.C., Mr. Wylie, K.C., and Mr. Devitt (instructed by Messrs. W. Shannon and Co.) were for applicant; Mr. Sealy, K.C., and Mr. Kenny (instructed by Mr. T. Neligan) for Council of Tipperary (S.R.); Mr. Carrigan, K.C., and Mr. R. Kinahan (instructed by Mr. J. O'Dwyer) for Tipperary No. 1 (R.D.); and Mr. Power (instructed by Mr. Fresch) for Tipperary U.D.C.

COMMISSIONERS' STRANGE CLAIM.

A wide principle has been opened up, said Mr. McCann, K.C., when the Land Commissioners of Charitable Donations to have transferred to them £10,000 left by the late Charles M'Devitt, to provide twelve free scholarships for the Christian Brothers' schools, and £3,000 for the education of poor children of Inniskeel and the Rosses parishes of Co. Donegal. There was no question of fraud on the testator, or in the ruling of Mr. Justice Powell, said Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, it raised a serious question of principle, said Mr. Justice Powell, and it should be argued. Subject to this matter, the schemes submitted in connection with charities in Glenties district, in accordance with the will of Mr. M'Devitt, were sanctioned by the Court. Mr. M'Cann, K.C.; Mr. E. J. Little (instructed by Messrs. O'Hagan and Son) for plaintiffs; Mr. H. D. Murray (instructed by Mr. Maxwell) for Commissioners of Charitable Donations.

LOST ON SHORT TRIP IN IRISH SEA.

The Elizabeth sailed from Holyhead to Birkenhead on March 3, 1919. The steamer was wrecked and Capt. Smith had been missing since then. The vessel had been insured for £800 with the National Benefit Assurance Co., by the owners, Messrs. Thos. and Patk. M'Dermott, City Quay, Dublin. The owners applied for a subpoena duces tecum to Commander Stapleton, Harbour Master, Holyhead, to produce at the trial of action on the insurance policy the official record showing the sailing of the Elizabeth. Mr. Justice Dodd granted the application, but directed that the Commander should be informed that he may depute an official to produce the records. Mr. Lipsett (instructed by Messrs. Sainsbury and Co.) was for plaintiffs.

NON-AFFILIATED WORKERS SUFFER.

As the plaintiffs were not members of any trade union which was a party to the Munitions agreement with firms doing war work, and as the award of March 1, last, did not apply to Ireland, Mr. Justice Gillespie, President of the Munitions Tribunal, decided against the claim of Patk. Martin and other employes of Sir Howard Grubb and Co., and Mr. Justice Pim dismissed the appeal from that decision. Plaintiffs' contention was that the trade unions parties to the award were there as representing classes of workers, and that the plaintiffs had been prevented by the defendants from joining the trade unions.

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

TO-DAYS' LAW LIST.

(From the "Legal Diary.")

Court of Appeal—Workmen's Compensn. Rankin v. Oldcroft; Leland v. Murray; Keating v. Molvin.

Lord Chancellor—In Lunacy—Bef. Assist. Reg., 11.30—Roe, solr. Bef. Ex., 11.30—Dunne and Co., solrs. Lord Chancellor's Chambers—Bef. Chief Clk., 11.30—MacNaghten, Bowden, Norman, minors.

Rolls—Sandes Trust; ex p. Public Trustee (for judgment); Martin v. Robinson; Roe v. Shortt; Moore v. Kelly; Pearl Life Assce. Co. v. Anthony. In Chambers—Bef. Master—Clare v. Clare; Ex. S. L. Act and O'Dwyer, Kirwan v. Dowling; Sinn Fein Co.-Op. Bank v. Boyd; Hickey v. Hickey; Corr v. Shortt; V. and P. Act and Bolger and Gallagher; Ex. S. L. Act and Mr. Power, Leinster Bank v. Gogarty; Grace v. Grace; Metropole Hotels Co.; Dawson v. Wogan.

Bef. Mr. Justice Pim—Nisi Prius No. 2, 11.15—At Chambers—Moore v. Darley.

Mr. Justice Powell—Bef. Chief Clk.—Beale v. Brass; O'Brien v. Dreney; Maguire v. Browne; Tyrrell v. Kerr.

Taxing Office—Master (Kilbride), 11—J. J. Hartz, a bankrupt; Kavanagh (Gough); Darling v. Miller; Robb v. Beck; Knaggs v. Sherlock. Master Denis Henry, 11—Ferguson to Bote and Grimes; Atkinson v. O'Brien; M'Innes v. M'Innes; Castlebar R. D. C. to South Mayo R. D. C.; Weissmann, 11—Nolan, decd.; Murphy to Board of Trade; Goldhill v. Gallagher; Dickson to Murphy.

Land Judges—Receiver, Office, Mr. Foot, Exr., at 11.30—The M'Gillycuddy's est., Bodkin v. Browne.

Kings Bench Div.—Court No. 1—Judgments—O'Kane and Co. v. Thomas, of Inland Revn., King (Rooney) v. L.G. Board (L.), Max Sprengel (Junor's Appl.), Cook v. Exr., 2; M'Laughlin v. M'Quillan, 1; Donahue v. Tighe and anor., M'Dalgh and ors. v. Ranagan, M'Donald v. M'Mahon.

Bankruptcy—Bef. Chief Reg. or Chief Clk., 11—Hennebry, Lowe and Chapman.

TRANSPORT IN IRELAND.

JOINT CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

To the Editor "Irish Independent."

Sir—The principle of joint control of railways having now become an established fact, and bearing in mind the relation of that industry to all others, and the all-important part it must necessarily play in the future development of Ireland, we ought, in taking over the many responsibilities of the councils of the Ministry of Transport, to explain our position, and clear up a few points of misunderstanding.

We desire to remove the erroneous impression that our functions shall be solely directed towards the obtaining of improved conditions and privileges for railwaymen. We shall carefully watch and protect the interests of our constituents and the great organisation with which we are officially connected, but we shall nevertheless exercise our energies in furthering the general interests of the community in so far as our powers and influence permit, and our labours shall be keenly devoted in every respect possible to the industrial development of Ireland.

The new system of joint control being introduced for the first time, and in the most important industry of the country, means an appreciable change in the methods of Government administration, which, we believe, with the co-operation of the public, can be made a most effective means of expediting the development of the industrial resources of Ireland. Railway expenditure has enormously increased, but the admission of labour representatives on the Board of Control will tend to more efficient, economical, and smoother working, and while we hope to justify the soundness of the principles of joint control of industry, we shall do everything possible to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole, who, we trust, will make use of our energies and assistance to remedy their just grievances.

Heretofore the Irish railways did not serve public interests to the extent they were capable of, and the system retarded rather than assisted the development of the resources of the country.

We are desirous of assisting the Ministry of Transport in the application of constructive methods to promote the interests of the general public, but sincerely regret the limitations of the administrative powers and the consequent insufficient financial provisions of the Transport Act as at present applied to Ireland.

Amendments will require to be made to meet the pressing needs of the country, and it must be regretted that the usefulness of the Ministry cannot be made more use of. The resources for Irish development purposes are grossly inadequate, and the means at our disposal shall be exercised to secure just treatment for Ireland in this respect.

While our efforts in these directions shall receive the support of our organisation we represent, we would also like to feel that we shall have the confidence and co-