Thursday Night.

Peers and Home Rule. In what measure the Peers' attitude towards the Government of Ireland Bill was affected by the speeches of the Lord Chancellor and Earl Curzen one can only surmise., Probably they were as much influenced by the letter from Sir Edward Carson which was read from the wooltack on Tuesday, and by the Foreign Secretary's expression of implicit trust in his sincerity of purposc. As a whole the House does not like the Bill, but still less does it like the alternative, and in face of Earl Curzon's merciless exposure of the position of its opponents - the intility of Lord Dunraven's arguments, and the inevitable results of Viscount Midleton's adjournment proposal—the majority of the peers did not hesitate. Two successive divisions went in favour of the Government by majorities of two to one, and the Bill now awaits majorities of two to one, and the Bill now awaits the ordeal of Committee. Contrary to anticipation, the "Backwoodsmen"—to employ a term that is reminiscent of old controversies—were not greatly in evidence this evening. In neither division did the aggregate vote reach 270, and the appearance of the House at its fullest goes to suggest that no considerable proportion of the peers on the spot held aloof. As on the opening day, the public and private galleries were well filled, and during Lord Curzon's speech the steps of the Threne were congested with Ministers and ex-Ministers. Prominent in this group were Mr. Hoyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Justice Samuels, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Shortt (the Home Secretary and former Irish Secretary), the veteran Sir Edward Clarke, and many other distinguished Pariamentarians, past and present. The announcement of the division figures evoked nothing in the nature of a demonstration. As has been

the nature of a demonstration. As has been said, the peers have no particular enthusiasm for the Bill. For the most part these who voted for

i did so for precisely the same reason as dictated

Uster's acceptance. In Lord Curzon's words,

they " recognise the force of circumstances."

The Division. Examination of the main division list-that concerned with Lord Dunraven's motion-reveals the interesting fact that the votes of Irish peers abo supported the Bill almost balanced the votes of those who opposed it. The precise numbers, voless I have miscalculated, are 18 and 21, made up as follows :- Against rejection-The Duke of Abercern, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Mar- the R.I.C. kinson, Cavan, Charlemont, Deramore, Dunmore, Galway, Kilmorey, Massereene, O'Hagan, Rau-Jurly, Rathereedan, Roden, Templetown, and Valentia. For rejection - The Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis of Sligo, Lords Bangor, Barrymore, Bessborough, Clanwilliam, Decies, Detart, Donoughmore, Drogheda, Iveagh, Leitrim, Listowel, MacDonnell, Mayo (who was one of the tellers), Midleton, Oranmore and Browne, Rathdonnell, Shandon, Westmeath. and Wicelow. Of those who can be described as Uster peers, only Viscount Bangor and the Earl of Clanwilliam opposed the Bill. Apparently Lord Shaftesbury, if he was present, did not vote. Features of the division were the abstention of the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Haldane, and the support given to the Bill by Lord Reading and Lord Strabolgi, father of the redoubtable Communier Kenworthy. French of Ypres, who had taken his seat for the first time to-day, was in the Government lobby, and with him Lord Methuen and Lord Horne. Only two of the spiritual peers-the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London-took part in the division, and both voted for the Bill. The Duke of Argyll, Viscount Bryce, the Marquis of Crewe, Viscount Harcourt, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Morris, and Lord Wiloughby de Broke were numbered among the minority. Viscount Grey, as he had indicated in his speech, was not present this evening.

Belfast Chamber of Commerce Resolution.

A wire from the Secretary to the Belfast Chamber of Commerce conveying the terms of that body's resolution in reference to the Bill reached Westminster too late to be quoted, as it othervice would have been, in the debate. This was mortunate, as the message formed an interestus supplement to Sir Edward Carson's letter to the Lord Chancellor. As it was, Mr. Lindsay, M.F., to whom it was addressed, handed it to the Chief Secretary, who expressed his deep inteest, and promised to convey it to Mr. Fisher, the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee responsible for the Bill.

Protection of the Dye Industry.

mached by the dyc-users and dye-producers for an agreed Bill to protect the industry. The sheme, which is on the basis of prohibition and licenses, is the fruits of a joint conference held in london to-day, and will be submitted to the conditions laid down by the dye-users that their ling the port. interests should be the most strongly represented on the Licensing Committee. At a conference he next session. Two of the difficulties that the marking of foreign goods to show their origin, and the suggestion was made that there should be a one-clause Bill to meet this. While demuring against this kind of legislation, Sir Robert premised to give the matter his consideration.

The Ulster Party Meeting.

At their weekly meeting this afternoon, the Uster Unionist members at Westminster discussed the Government's new scheme of land purchase in licland, and appointed a Committee to consider the proposals in detail. Pending this, and in view of the fact that the Bill is not to be proceeded with this session, no conclusions were arrived at. The other business was of prinor import. Sir Edward Carson presided, and there were also present Lieut Coionel Allen, Major O'Neill, Mr. Thompson Donald, Mr. James Lonsdale, Mr. M'Guthn, Mr. Ronald M'Neill, and Mr. Moles. To Checkmate the Motor Thief.

A Bill which Mr. Arthur Neal, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, will introduce in the House of Commons to-morrow is designed to prevent traffic in etolen motor vehicles. The proposal is that a license consisting count for the corresponding registration-book.

BELFAST WAR SERVICE LEGION.

Exhibition and Sale of Work.

Any movement in connection with disabled exfervice men should appeal with strong force to everyone who recognises the patriotism and selfeacrifice of the gallant lads who returned from the war maimed and unfitted for the ordinary avocations of life. In Belfast a number of these CI-soldiers have been trained in the War Service Legion Gold Embroidery Workshop, and to-day in the Grand Central Hotel, commencing at three o'clock, there will be an exhibition of their

VICTIMS OF

THE JOURNEY TO LONDON. QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

Remarkable Dublin Tribute to Murdered Officers.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

The first portion of the funeral of the officers who were murdered in Dublin last Sunday took place yesterday, under most impressive circumstances, and the tribute paid by the citizens of Dublin to the memory of the officers was remarkable.

The bodies arrived in London this morning, and before noon services are to be held at Westminster Abbey and Westminster Cathedral, at both of which the King will be represented.

impressed by yesterday's scene. All along the route there were dense lines of people and there was scarcely a hat that was not removed as the imposing procession passed. The silence of the people was impressive and they kept to the footpaths without being held back by any authority.

The request made by the Government that all

The procession was preceded by a military patrol, followed by an armoured car. Then came an advance guard of troops, with rifics at the trail.

Meanwhile aeroplanes hovered overhead, the buzzing of the engines mingling with the strains of the funeral marches played by the military bands.

Troops, with arms reversed, followed and then came several bands, the drums draped in black. Chopin's and Handel's funeral marches were played and other appropriate music. Behind the bands came a group of army chaplains, followed by mounted officers. Then came the coffins, wrapped in the Union Jack and mounted on gun carriages, on either side of which walked officers and men. Three coffins were convoyed on Cross-ley tenders, driven and escorted by members of

the clatter of the horses' hoofs and the strains of

A car containing wreaths followed. Then came a group of staff officers, including Major-General Sir H. S. Joudwine, C.B., Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland; Major-General Boyd, competent military authority, Dublin; Major-General Meller; General Onslow; General Oldman; the Commandant of the R.I.C. Depot; and Colonel Edgeworth Johnstone, Chief Commissioner of the D.M.P.; with a few naval officers. Behind followed a large force of troops, well over

The crowds were particularly dense in the vicinity of O'Connell Bridge. People found seats and standing room at every available position. They occupied windows in large numbers and viewed the procession from the roofs of buildings, from monuments, scaffoldings, lampposts, and

other points of vantage. There was a striking display of Union Jacks on Government and other public buildings.

Impressive Quayside Scenes. The scene on the quayside was most impressive. Many people had assembled close to the end of the quay where H.M.S. Sea Wolf was berthed. in Ireland. and just before the head of the procession came in sight those standing by heard the strains of "Onward, Christian soldiers.

A guard of honour of bluejackets from the Sea Wolf was mounted, and as the military detachment arrived the sallors formed in line to the gangway and rested on their arms reversed. The coffins were then one by one removed and carried on board on the shoulders of non-commissioned officers and men. Three coffins were borne by members of the R.I.C. As each coffin was carried | Joseph Thompson, the Manchester Regiment, aboard the officers, naval and military, came to the salute and the various detachments presented

The coffins were thirteen in number. They contained the bodies of the nine victims of Sunday's shooting-namely, Major Dowling, Captain Baggally, Captain Newbury, Captain Price, Lieut. Bennett, Lieut. Ames, Lieut. Mahon, Cadet Morris, and Cadet Garviss. Behind them followed four more coffins with the remains of Constable Jay, R.I.C., who was shot to his father's residence, Ardnagreena, Knock I hear to-night that an understanding has been at Leap, near Skibbereen; Constable Fleming Road, yesterday, a military escort accompanyand Constable Roper, who were killed in a motor smash between Limerick and Ennis, and Mr. Spenle, an ex-officer attached to the R.I.C., who

was accidentally killed on Sunday. People lingered on the quay while the bluejackets replaced the deck rail, and presently Rev. Dr. MacDerniott, of Belmont Presbyterian Cabinet. In effect, it offers the Government a the Sea Wolf commenced her voyage to Holyway of redceming its pledge, while fulfilling the head, encountering a heavy sea soon after leav-

Saved by His Wife.

Among those at North Wall watching the emheld at the House of Commons this even barkation of the coffins was one officer whose ing at which 53 M.P.'s and 72 represent thoughts at the grim spectacle can be better tatives of industry were present, Sir Robert imagined than described. He was one of the Horne said he could not promise legislation be- intended victims of the assassins, but, happily fire Christmas, but he was in a position to re- for him, a timely warning by his observant wife affirm the undertaking that a Bill dealing with enabled him to escape. He and his wife were dyes, key industries, dumping, and exchanges dressing at the time, when the latter, glancing would be introduced as the first big measure of out of the bedroom window, observed strangelooking men approaching the house. Filled with advocated by one industry was the last thing through a window and hid in the garden. Tho another industry wanted, and that every in- murder gang entered the house and went into dustry wanted protection for its own raw mate- his room, carrying out a search for five rial, but did not want it to apply to anything minutes. When satisfied that their intended the of which they were consumers. An import- victim was not to be found, they went away. int point raised at the meeting had reference to Thus he escaped the fate that beiel his unfortunate brother-officers. The officer is a courtmartial officer employed in Dublin

The Sea Wolf made the journey in about three hours. It was half-past four when she arrived at Holyhead and was berthed alongside the London and North-Western-Company's steamer Anglia. A large crowd was in waiting to witness the disembarkation of the bodies. Before the removal began guards of honour were mounted on the mail pier, consisting of a naval detachment, a party of the R.I.C., a party of the Wiltshire, and a detachment of the Cheshire Regiments. Drawn up behind was the coach in which the bodies were later conveyed to London on the mail train leaving at 11-30 p.m. As the coffins were removed from the destroyer the four detachments presented arms and buglers

THE LONDON ARRANGEMENTS.

of the R.I.C. sounded the " Last Post."

King to be Represented at Services.

of a card of a distinctive colour, indicating when (Co.U.) in the House of Commons yesterday, said the previous statements made on the subject of Il expires, and containing full particulars of the the funeral arrangements for the officers who lost the setting up of martial law in Ireland. It was amusement of the wounded in hospital, cer, should be displayed in a prominent their lives in Dublin on Sunday last would be as an offence under the Defence of the Realm Replace on the car, and that a book follows:-The bodies would be brought to Eus- gulations to carry arms without a permit, and stamped on the lines of a Post Office ton Station early next morning. They would be also under the Firearms Act passed this year. savings-book, containing similar details as to the taken on, gun carriages to the Abbey or West- Captain Terrell (Co.U.) asked whether this car and the licensee, should also be taken, minster Cathedral, where services would be held, question had been carefully considered by the though not always carried. The license will The procession would be preceded by the massed Cabinet, and, if so, what were their chief obhave to be in a metal frame, and so exposed as. bands of battalions of the Guards. Scats would jections to it. to be easily seen by any policeman or taxation | be reserved for members of both Houses both at officer. It will be transferable with the vehicle. the Abbey and at the Cathedral. The King friend must not imagine that they had not con-In this way it is hoped to make thefts less tre- would be represented at the Abbey and at the sidered this matter carefully, but they had dequent, and to help the authorities in detecting Cathedral. The time was 10-45 a.m. for the liberately come to the conclusion that it was not stolen cars, especially if the driver cannot ac- Abbey service and 11 a.m. for that of the Cathe- desirable, at any rate at the present moment: dral. The House would meet at 12-40 instead of but the moment it became desirable, or would

General Lord Byng will represent his Majesty at Westminster Abbey and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Cavan at Westminster Cathedral. The Prime Minister will attend the Abbey service and Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Austen Cham-

berlain that at Westminster Cathedral. The funeral procession to-day will be of will follow the gun carriages, and the Chief Sec- itself retary for Ireland, in company with other members of the Cabinet, will meet the cortege at

Westminster Abbey. LEGAL PROFESSION'S TRIBUTE.

Business was suspended at the Four Courts. Dublin, yesterday. The Judges of the High were murdered on Sunday, last. Court arrived about the usual hour, and as the coffins containing the bodies of the dead officers handicraft, together with a sale of embroideries were being berne past the building they stood at and fancy articles, organised by the Marchioness the front entrance with uncovered heads. Memstrong drives of Glamwilliam.

This event should be of more than ordinary interest, and in addition to the handsome, unique, and valuable specimens of work there will be designed to stall. The proceeds of the sall. The proceeds of the sall will be devoted to the Disabled Men's more worthy object for the generous support of the number.

The following Judges attended:—The continuation had been called to the action bers of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The date of the Bar and Court official; were also present. The following Judges attended:—The declaration in the Crown forces in raiding the residence of the National Archibishop of Dublin, and what explanation in the Crown forces in raiding the residence of the Silind was in attendance with a declaration in the Crown forces in raiding the residence of the Silind was in attendance with a deplaced of the Bill was in attendance with a declaration in the Crown forces in raiding the residence of the Silind was in attendance with a deplaced of the Bill was in attendance with a declaration in the Crown forces in raiding the residence of the Silind was in attendance with a deplaced of the Bill was in attendance with a deplaced of t of Londonderry and the Countess of Clanwilliam. bers of the Bar and Court official; were also Mr. Devlin (N.) asked whether the right hon.

Suggested Constituent Assembly. THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Devlin (N.) asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that at a special All-Ireland Trades Union Congress on November 16, at the Mansion House, Dublin, resolutions were unanimously adopted as the basis of an Irish ecttlement on the following lines:-The withdrawal of the British armed forces from Ireland, the calling of a Constituent Assembly to draw up a constitution settlement generally. They were met at Vicfor Ireland which should afford protection to minoritics and prevent Ireland from becoming a mili- Derby, the French Ambassador in London, and tary or naval menace; and whether, in view of the

Dublin was obviously deeply moved and fact that the All-Ireland Trade Union Congress pledged the workers of Ireland to the acceptance of this policy, the Prime Minister was prepared to take steps to carry it into realisation without delay.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had considered carefully the resolutions, and he had also heard the cloquent speech of his honourable friend the previous day expressing the desire of the Irish Labour organisation for a constitutional settlement, but he was unable to agree that the object could be best attained in the manner proposed.

shops and business houses should be closed was generally observed, at any rate so far as the centre of the city was concerned.

The funeral procession left King George V. Hospital shortly after ten o'clock and proceeded to North Wall, where the bodies were placed on board H M S. See Welf.

Mr. Derlin-If we gave an assurance that the Congress expressed the will of industrial and also of agricultural Ireland will the right honourable gentleman concede the demand made by the con-

Mr. Donald (U.) said the question was entirely misleading. The conference was a political gathering and not a trade union conference at all. on behalf of three-quarters of Ireland. Mr. Devlin asserted that it did.

would do so with those "who could deliver the goods." It was obvious that in a country like Ireland which was not an industrial country a body of that kind did not represent the whole of Irish opinion. There was a body which no doubt represents Irish opinion chosen by the electors. Mr. MacVeagh (N.)-You have them in jail.

Mr. Lloyd George-But this body certainly does Mr. Sexton-Is the right hon, gentleman aware that this Congress represented 50 per cent, of agricultural labourers of Ireland?

Mr. Lloyd George-Take that figure. It is only 50 per cent, of the agricultural labourers, and there were no farmers at all. Mr. Moles (U.)-Is the Prime Minister aware that six successive Sinn Fein Conferences of elected. Ireland, have six times affirmed that nothing but of the deposed King. an independent Republic would satisfy them.

Mr. Lloyd George-That is so. The todies claiming to represent Irish opinion have spoken in that sense, and that is one of the difficulties. The body must be one having control of all Irish opinion to the extent, first of all, of guaranteeing that no further murders shall be committed. That is essential. This body could not even stop murders . The Speaker stopped further questions by say ing that " the debate must be adjourned." -

CAPTAIN THOMPSON'S FUNERAL

The Belfast Arrangements.

The final stage of the funeral of Captain who was murdered while engaged in the discharge of his duty at Ballincollig, County Cork, on Saturday night, will take place in Belfast to-day, and will be accorded full military honours. The bands of the 1st Battalion Norfok Regiment and of the Royal Irish Constabulary will attend, and imposing funeral parties will also be supplied by the military and police. The remains of the deceased officer were brought ling the body from Cork, where the first stages of the funeral took place, with military honours. The hour fixed for the funeral to the City Cemetery is 11-30. A brief service will be conducted at the residence by Church, after which the cortege will proceed via Newtownards Road, Victoria Street, Chichester Street, Bedford Street, Dublin Road, and Donegall Road to the City Cemetery. Rev. J. W. Sharpe, Moneymore, will officiate at the turn out in large numbers to pay a last tribute of respect to a gallant officer who gave his life in the service of his country.

BLINDFOLDED AND SHOT.

Wilful Murder Verdict at Court of Inquiry. confronted the Government were that a remedy suspicion, she called her husband, who got held at Victoria Barracks, Cork, yesterday, Palace, where he will in future share apartments respecting the death of Captain Thompson.

> A police sergeant stated that a farmer reported to him there was a dead body lying in a of Connaught and the Crown Prince of Sweden, turnip field on his land. He communicated with the military authorities, who sent an ambulance Lord Rathdonnell arrived in London on Tuesday the military authorities, who sent an ambulance and found the body, which was lying face downwards. witness turned the tody over, and found that Captain Thompson had been blind-

There were several bullet wounds on the head, two near the left car, and he believed that the shots which caused these two wounds were fired at a distance of about two feet. The cause of death was shock and hemorrhage, due to gunshot wounds.

The court found in accordance with the medical testimony, and added that the shots were fired feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought by some person or persons unknown in or near Ballinaspigmore on 20th November, and that such person or persons unknown were guilty of wilful murder.

MARTIAL LAW.

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply to Mr. C. F. Mr. Boner Law, replying to Sir John Butcher Higham (Co.U.), said he could add nothing to

> Mr. Lloyd George said his hon, and gallant help, it would certainly be applied.

THE CROKE PARK SHOOTING.

Sir H. Greenwood in reply to Mr. T. P. O'Conner (N.), said that the court of inquiry into the Croke Park incident in Dublin would be open purely inilitary nature. None of the relatives or closed according to the judgment of the court Mr. Davlin (N.)-The criminals.

Sir H. Greenwood-If the hon, member calls officers of the British Army criminals I do not think he will carry many members of this House with him. (Cheers.) It was because of the publicity and the knowledge of the personnel of rome of these courts that reveral court-martial officers

DUBLIN RAIDS.

SINN FEIN. ALL IRELAND CONGRESS. THE THRONE OF GREECE.

ENTENTE ATTITUDE.

Premiers to Confer in London To-day.

M. Leygues, the French Prime Minister, who was accompanied by M. Berthelot and others, arrived in London last night in order to confer with the British Prime Minister on the situation in the Near East, with special reference to Greece, and questions arrising out of the peace others. The French party later drove off to the Hyde Park Hotel, and arrangements were made for them to visit 10, Downing Street for a conference this afternoon.

Signor Giolitti, the Italian Prime Minister (says Reuter's Rome correspondent) finds it impossible to accept the invitation of Mr. Lloyd George to visit London to take part in the conversations with M. Leygues. His place will be taken by Count Storza, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CONSTANTINE AND THE POWERS.

Favours "Cordial Co-operation with the Entente."

> PRESS ASSOCIATION FOREIGN SPECIAL. Lucerne, Thursday.

Dr. Streit, the ex-King Constantine's political adviser, returned here to-day from a brief visit to Berne. The object of his visit was to see the British Minister, and to furnish, in the name of the ex-King, the fullest assurances tending to inspire the confidence in Greece's policy towards Answering Mr. Henderson (Lab), Mr. Lloyd the Entente-namely, that Constantine fully ap-George said he did not believe that the body spoke proved of the declaration recently made by the proved of the declaration recently made by the Greek Premier on the subject of cordial co-ope As the coffins passed there was a great hush Minister would be prepared to open negotiations, as have been telegraphed to Paris for communication the crowds, the only sound heard being the Congress consisted of a thousand delegates. miral Mark Kerr, who has been here in his private capacity, and has now returned to London, length in the above sense.

clarify the atmosphere and climinate the poison which has been introduced drop by drop." He laid does not want to appear as the elected King of one party, but as King of the Hellenes, irrespective of political parties. Dr. Streit further afwould vote in favour of Constantine, and that the result of the vote-which has been fixed for delegates, speaking for the whole of Nationalist | 5th December-would prove unanimous in favour

M. Theotokis, the former Greek Minister at Berlin, and one of the political exiles now elected as a Deputy to the Greck Parliament, has the broad principles of the maintenance of the left Lucerne and is returning to Athens. Ex-King Constantino this morning received a deputation of Greek students from Geneva University, who had come here for the purpose of expressing their homage and loyalty to him.

M. VENIZELOS AT NICE.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

Nice, Thursday.

M. Venizelos arrived here to-day accompanied by a numerous suite. He was welcomed by the Prefect and local authorities and by a considerable crowd of well-wishers, including many members of the local Greek colony, who greeted him with cries of "Long live Venizelos." In an interview with representatives of the Press, M. Venizelos said: "I am glad to come to Nice for a little rest, and I beg you not to ask any questions. When I can speak, I shail be glad to make a declaration. One should not be too hard on the Greek people, who, it must be remembered, were still mobilised two years | not move the adjournment, and let them have a after the general demobilisation had taken place."-Reuter. COURT AND SOCIETY.

Viscount French attended in the House of Lords' The King and Queen of Denmark, who will arrive in London on Tuesday as the guests of the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, are to remain about a week. During their stay their Majesties graveside. It is expected that the citizens will will be the guests at luncheon of the Danish Minis ter and Mme, Castenkiold at the Daniel Legation in Pont Street, and will also attend one given by

The appointment of Wing Commander Louis Greig to be Comptroller to the Duke of York, is of considerable interest, as showing that his Royal was employed towards them. Highness is about to form a household of his own. A court of inquiry in lieu of an inquest was It is possible to state that this is to be in St. James's with the Prince of Wales.
The Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes gave a

luncheon party on Tuesday in honour of the Duke from County Carlow. Lord HolmPatrick has arrived in London from

Abbottstown, County Dublin. A marriage has been arranged, and will take folded with a handkerchief. Under the body he place carly in January, between Fredrick M'Doufound a revolver bullet. The watch on the wrist had stopped at 8.50.

A doctor described the injuries to deceased. There were several bullet wounds on the head.

There were several bullet wounds on the head. House, Armagh.

R.I.C. COMFORTS FUND.

Appeal from Lady Londonderry.

The following appeal has been issued by Lady A great need exists in the Royal Irish Conare serving in this splendid force, for such gifts not in a better Covernment of Ireland sorts; in fact anything that will relieve the they started compromising with the Irishman he monotony of the long winter evenings when these men get their hard-earned rest. It will also make it possible to add to the comfort and Contributions of money and articles as men-

tioned will be thankfully received at Londonderry House, which Lady Londonderry has kindly consented to be allowed to be used for the purpose. They will be acknowledged in the Press, and should be addressed to the Secretary, R.I.C. Comforts Fund, Londonderry House, Park Lane,

LORD MAYORALTY OF BELFAST. Mr. W. F. Coates Again Nominated

At a meeting of the General Purposes Com-

mittee yesterday-Alderman James A. Duff, J.P., presiding-the question of the Lord Mayoralty for next year was under consideration. It was unanimously decided to request the Lord Mayor (Councillor W. F. Coates, J.P.) to allow his name to be submitted to the Council in committee for selection for the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Debate in the Lords. "TINO'S" ASSURANCES. SECOND READING CARRIED.

Motion for Adjournment Fails.

Resuming the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule toria Station by Mr. Lloyd George, the Earl of Bill in the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Farnham declared that, as chairman of the Irish Unionist Alliance, those whom he represented were against partition and compromise, and therefore they opposed the Bill.

Lord Midleton followed, and moved the adjournment of the debate for a fortnight, this being approved by Lord Dunraven, who had moved the rejection of the measure.

On a division there voted:-

For the adjournment motion				•••	•••	91
'Against		•••		•••	***	177
Majority against				• • •	•••	86
For Lord	Dunraven's motion			•••	•••	75
Against	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	164
*	Majority against				*	89

The Bill was then read a second time. The Committee stage, as announced by the Earl of Crawford, will be taken on Wednesday next.

LORD MIDLETON AND SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

Lord Farnham said he only ventured to address perfect nonsense and would mean bankruptcy in a Loyalists in Ireland who were vitally affected by any decision their Lordships took on their behalf. the ex-King explained his position, and spoke at | Ho supported the amendment moved by Lord Dunraven. He adopted on somewhat similar stand-Dr. Streit remarked in the course of conver.a. point to that taken by Lord Donoughmore in the tion with me this morning :- " It is necessary to opening remarks of his eloquent and very damaging speech against the Bill. Lord Donoughmore declared he was an unrepentant Unionist. He was great stress on the ex-King's great desire for a referendum of the Greek people, inasmuch as he rather more so than the noble Earl, for although the noble Earl's tone was unrepentant at the commencement, he was somewhat apologetic at the close of his speech, and said he was prepared to vote firmed that seven per cent. of the Venizelists for some measure of Home Rule if it was good

Lord Donoughmore-I said I would vote for it if

it would improve the present condition of Ireland. Lord Farnham said those he represented were not prepared to vote for any Bill which interfered with Union. He claimed to speak for a large body of Loyalists scattered throughout 25 counties represented by the Irish Unionist Alliance, of which he was chairman. Their policy differed from that of Lord Midleton. Lord Midleton claimed to be an anti-partitionist; so did they, and they were just as strong in their hatred of partition as the noble Earl, but while he was willing to avoid partition by accepting some measure of Home Rule, they on the other hand maintained they could only avoid partition by maintaining the Union. Accepting the fact that Ulster could not be coerced, Home Rule must mean partition. It was because they were unrepentant Unionists that it was impossible for them to consent to any motion for the adjournment of the debate if such were moved for this reason. They were against the principle of the Bill, and in dealing with principles they could only do so by giving a straight direct vote. An adjournment could only be for some form of compromise, and when they were dealing with principles they could not compromise without losing their principles. He sincerely hoped Lord Midleton would straight vote one way or the other. If the adjournment were moved he should vote against it,

"The Great Betrayal."

He could not believe that the Covernment or the British people realised the enormity of the business of the great betrayal that was proposed, nor did they realise the conditions in which the Loyalists would be found to live even. They were only allowed to exist at the will and pleasure of the Republican Army. They were forced to obtain permits, to submit to the decrees of the Republican Courts, to subscribe for the upkeep of the Repubthe members of the Danish Club at the Hyde Park lican Army, and to part with lands and dwellings by the activities of the Bolshevik elements of the community, and in many cases the utmost cruelty

His Lordship asked could they expect men

duced a Bill which would hand those men over to the very murderers they were expected to arrest. It was a deplorable position to place a body of loyal men in. If the Bill became law it would only prove to the Empire one thing-that loyalty no longer paid and no longer could loyalty claim or expect any reward, and that the forces of sedition. treason, and murder would ultimately be allowed to achieve their object. It was a proof which would shake the Empire to its very foundations. What a moment to try and effect a settlement. The whole country was stirred to its very depths by enmity, hatred, and distrust, and at the present moment was recoiling in horror from one of the most bar-barous outrages which had ever taken place in the history of our civilised Empire. Up to the present not a single Irishman had voted in favour of the Bill, and 26 counties were united as probably the first time in Irish history in denouncing it. (Hear, hear.) No Government, declared his Lordship, had the right to gamble with the lives of its loyal subjects and with the safety and welfare of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) The greater powers they man was deceived into thinking it was loaded. | could be made which, while fully securing the posi-They had no reason to fear the 1914 Bill, which | tion of Ulster, would place her in a position to be they preferred to have on the Statuto Book. He regarded as less antagonistic. That also was a subhoped his fellow-Ulster peors-he used that expression deliberately, for in all probability it was the last time he would be able to use it-would not forfeit the right which was won for them by their ancestors. They might think it was a small matter. but he could assure them there was nothing that leader Sir E. Carson and his most devoted followers. The Bill did not keep its pledge to Ulster. The whole essence of British justice now appeared to be taken from the statement of Mr. Augustine Birrell, that minorities must suffer. Minorities in Ulster must suffer. It would be, indeed, the trony of fate if the Bill were to be passed by the vote of those who had always sworn they would never have Home Rule. Should the Bill be allowed to

pass it would be the first step towards the down-fall of the British Empire. Plea for Further Concessions.

Ruler, and he congratulated the Government on having realized that the condition of things was | done. The members of the committee present accords such that it was necessary that emeliorative mea. The Earl of Dunrayen said to ingly waited on the Lord Mayor and conveyed sures should be passed. The Bill contained large journ had his cordial approval. the request to him. His Lordzhip acknowledged the compliment, and intimated his willingness to allow his name to be submitted for re-election.

The Town Clerk reported the receipt of a letter from the Right Hon. J. C. White resigning the office of councillor for Ormean electoral letter from the Right Hon. J. C. White resigning the office of councillor for Ormean electoral letter from the Right Hon. J. C. White resigning the office of councillor for Ormean electoral letter from the Right Hon. J. C. White resigning the office of councillor for Ormean electoral letter from the Right Hon. J. C. White resigning the office of councillor for Ormean electoral letter from the Right Hon. J. C. White resigning the eleventh hour to make the content and office of councillor for Ormean electoral letter from the Right Hon. J. C. White resigning the eleventh hour to make the ment with all possible safeguards for Ulster. ing the office of councillor for Ormeau electoral the Government at the eleventh hour to make ment with all possible safeguards for Ulster. area. It was decided to report the resignation some concessions to them. Two points had emerged Secondly, he considered Ireland should, generally

possibility but the probability of Irish unity. Unsimply laying up a store of mischief for the future. Under the Bill as framed Ulster could prevent the union so long as the liked. That was not right to the rest of Ireland. There was no difficulty in framing clauses which would have the effect of enabling the North to have the utmost freedom in its own area, while at the same time avoiding placing it in a water-tight compartment so that it would be more difficult to extricate the situation in the future than it was at the present time. The House should amend the Bill so as to admit a process of gradual conciliaion and rapprochement between North and South, More power should be given to the Council. The other point was the fiscal provisions. Business men of all classes in the South were convinced that the financial provisions were absolutely unworkable in their present form. His Lordship declared that the majority of the people in Ireland were convinced that the financial proposals of the Bill must fail, and he contended it was no use launching a Bill with such inherent defects, however meritorious it

might be in other respects.

Earl Midleton said there was an air of unreality about the points announced by the Lord Chancellor. How in the face of the universal condemnation which had followed upon this Bill in all parts of the South of Ireland, was the Lord Chancellor able to tell them that these proposals of the Government had a greater promise of settlement than any previous Bill which had been introduced? He (Lord Midleton) thought as he listened to the Lord Chancellor's speech that he was listening to a fairy tale, and that the Lord Chancellor had forgotten for the moment that he had built his house on the sands. They could not find a man, woman, or child in the South of Ireland who did not resent the idea of permanent partition in Ireland. He had to ask the Government the question how their reputation for good faith stood by the Bill. They were pledged to safeguard the minority of the Their eyes were so acute when upon the 800,000 Protestants massed together in the North, but they became dim when they were directed towards the 350,000 Protestants scattered in the South. The whole proposal was one which would not stand for a month if it were once started. In what position did they leave those for whom he had a right to speak? Had they no claim on their Lordships? It was not usual in that House to give personal opinions, but he would venture to depart from it and to ask their Lordships if they could imagine the feelings of his friends who on many platforms during the last few years had given pledges and safeguards. They could rest assured that these pledges and safeguards given would not have been forgotten

in any other civilised country. "Never Blushed Before."

Lord Midleton quoted Lord Cairus in 1831-"In

all the ills we ever bore, we grieved, we sighed, we wept, but rever blushed before." As to the bogey of the 1914 Act, he was informed on high-legal authority that if this Bill failed and the last peace treaty was signed to-morrow, it would be impossible for the Government to put the Act into operation because the financial clauses and constituencies had been altered, and their pledges remained. Therefore, to ray that the Bill must be passed or else the Act would operate was a complete mistake. It was suggested that if this Bill were passed, there was nothing between it and the acceptance of a Republic. and that no proposals could stop short of So far as he knew, hobody in the Souli arrest murderers when at the same time they prohad a good word for the Bill. Could not the Covernment be a little more generous. While he could not go as far as Viscount Grey, those with whom he was associated objected to Ireland being the cinderella among the nations of the earth. Subject to contribution for Imperial expenditure he would give full fiscal control to Ireland. Under the Bill so long as the Government retained the full powers they had over Irish finance Ireland had no security on which she could borrow. She was absolutely in leading strings. Municipalities would be able to borrow more easily than the Central Government. On this subject the bankers and traders of Dublin and the commercial men in the North were absolutely opposed to the restrictions of the Bill, and so far as the South was concerned the whole question would be settled by giving these larger powers. There had been a remarkable manifestation of all classes of moderate opinion in favour of these decisions. It was impossible in the face of it for a Government to say there was no organised body of opinion all tending in the same direction. He asked the Government not to shut the door on this aspect of the gave to the Irish people the greater would be the necessity for maintaining a large military force in that country. He described the conditions not be done by negotiation which could not in Ireland as an unparalleled example of be done in committee in the House. He had stabulary in various parts of Ireland, where pitiless disorder and chaos. He believed studied the question to see whether they could not Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen, and Irishmen that a settlement would ultimately be found submit amendments in committee on this vital submit amendments in committee on this vital question of finance, but they might be considered as gramophones, games, books, magazines, writ. Bill, but in the realisation by Great Britain of to impose charges on the British Exchequer and ing material, and musical instruments of all the utter futility of any Home Rule proposals. If be ruled out of order in the House of Commonsbreach of their privileges. The question of the would think they were heaten. He compared the present situation to holding an unloaded revolver the changes proposed required to be discussed at a man's head. It was only effective while the quietly. They should see whether any change

> ject for discussion. A Precedent of 1884.

He asked that they might be permitted to follow the precedent of 1884 when the Franchise Bill came before the House after prolonged and careful study those in three counties would feel more than that they might no longer be entitled to their proud title of Ulstermen. It was a real personal grief to him to be no longer associated with their great leader Sir E. Carson and his most devoted followers. valent to rejection. For three days they held their ground, but in the end they agreed to negotiate. That which seemed insoluble was accomplished, and remained undisturbed for thirty years. The present situation was not dissimilar. He asked for postponement in the hopes of a settlement. If the noble lord on the woolsack-like the traditional Mrs. Partington attempting to stem the onrush of the Atlantic-sought to force this Bill through in the present condition of the South and West of Ireland he was just as certain of complete defeat. He therefore moved the adjournment of the de-Lord Shandon said he was an unrepentant Home | bate for a fortnight to enable negotiations to take place. Nobody would be prejudiced by that being

> The Earl of Dunraven said the proposal to ad-The Marquis of Crewe agreed that the proposal -