

EMERGENCY PRESS

COMBINING THE ISSUES OF

THE GLASGOW HERALD | GLASGOW EVENING NEWS

THE DAILY RECORD | THE EVENING TIMES

THE BULLETIN | THE CITIZEN

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1926

ONE PENNY

THE STRIKE SITUATION

Reassuring Official Survey

SERVICES WELL MAINTAINED

Disturbances in the Cities

The Prime Minister appeals to the nation to stand firm behind the Government.

There was no news yesterday of any move with a view to ending the strike.

A Government communique surveying the situation on the second day of the general strike states that an important part of the business of the country is held up, and increasing loss and inconvenience are falling upon all classes.

Power and light services are adequately maintained (states the communique), fuel and food supplies are satisfactory and are being methodically and regularly distributed, the railway services are already more numerous than in the second day of the railway strike in 1919, ample forces are available to maintain order, and the nation remains calm and confident.

The Government, in a notice to the printing trade, state that when the general strike is over, they will take effectual measures to prevent the victimisation by trade unions of any man who remains at work or who may return to work.

An official statement by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress re-

ports the "same solidarity and unanimity as on the first day of the strike." Nothing has yet been decided as to an extension of the stoppage to other trades.

Police visited the offices of the "Daily Herald" in London last night and removed for investigation purposes the first copies printed of the "British Worker," the strike bulletin which the Trades Union Congress is publishing in answer to "The British Gazette." Ultimately permission was given to release the bulletin for publication.

Debates took place in both Houses of Parliament yesterday on the Regulations to be imposed under the Emergency Powers Act, and these were agreed to by the Lords. The debate in the Commons was adjourned.

While transport services are improving in Scotland, a number of window-smashing incidents are reported. Both in Edinburgh and Glasgow yesterday the police drew their batons, several persons being slightly injured. A train was stoned near Musselburgh, while near Stirling a train was held up and the engine driven away. Later, however, the carriages, which were full of passengers, were taken to Stirling.

obstruction, and confine themselves strictly to their duties and act in a constitutional manner."

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Replying to questions, Mr Poulton said there was no official information at present that any new negotiations or conversations were taking place between the T.U.C. and the Government. So far as the Council were concerned they had no such information.

to the Co-operative Wholesale Society, but local unions might have entered into arrangements. Nothing had yet been decided as to an extension of the strike, or the calling out of the "second line of defence." The unions not included in the first schedule. The matter was now under consideration. So far as the electricity supply was concerned, there were difficulties, especially in regard to distribution and the unions concerned had been asked to formulate a policy in relation to power and light. They had not officially arrived at a well-defined policy. The question of extending the stoppage to the Post Office telegraphs and mails had not yet been officially before the Council. There had never been anything like such a general closing down of the railways as at present existed. There had been a wholesale compliance with the Council's order by the three railway unions, and resolutions were pouring into the offices from all quarters giving enthusiastic support to the policy of the Council. Some of the statements issued by the railway companies were, he declared, mere camouflage.

QUESTION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

With regard to any new negotiations, Mr Poulton said the Government ended the discussion, and the last statement of the General Council was that the door was still open so far as they were concerned. Plans were rapidly developing for issuing a trade union paper to counter the Government organ. In a number of industries which were in the second line of defence, employers were locking out their workers because those industries could not go on owing to the stoppage of supplies.

The executive of the Miners' Federation sat for two hours last evening at their headquarters in London, and then adjourned until 9.30 this morning. No official statement was made at the close of the proceedings, but various members of the executive stated that the situation was unchanged, and that no immediate developments were expected.

"As far as the coalfields are concerned the men are solid everywhere. The miners themselves are protecting the pits and feeding their ponies, between whom and the men there has always existed a feeling of affection." This statement was made by one of the miners' leaders in reply to a question by a press representative yesterday. Reports were received showing how widespread had been the general stoppage.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress are in permanent session at Euston Square, London, day and night, working by relays and holding numerous meetings with the different organising committees of the movement.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

MESSAGE FROM PRIME MINISTER.

Stand Firm Behind the Government.

The following message from the Prime Minister appears in to-day's issue of "The British Gazette":—

Constitutional government is being attacked. Let all good citizens whose livelihood and labour have thus been put in peril bear with fortitude and patience the hardships with which they have been so suddenly confronted. Stand behind the Government, who are doing their part, confident that you will co-operate in the measures they have undertaken to preserve the liberties and privileges of the people of these islands. The laws of England are the people's birthright. The laws are in your keeping. You have made Parliament their guardian. The general strike is a challenge to Parliament, and is the road to anarchy and ruin.

STANLEY BALDWIN.

SURVEY OF SITUATION.

Hardships Borne with Fortitude.

The following official communique appears in to-day's issue of "The British Gazette."

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

A comprehensive survey of the situation on the second day of the general strike shows the following salient features:—

An important part of the business of the country is held up, and increasing loss and inconvenience are falling upon all classes. Ample forces are available to maintain order. The services of power and light are adequately maintained. The electric power stations have been manned, so far as it was possible, by technical volunteers. The supplies of fuel and food are sufficient to maintain the life, though not the prosperity, of the country for many weeks to come.

METHODICAL DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of milk and food is being methodically and regularly carried forward. The railway services are re-commencing gradually, and are already more numerous than in 1919.

Volunteers for national service of every kind are gathering at all the proper centres. Very large numbers of special constables have been sworn in, and more are being called for.

The nation remains calm and confident, and the people are bearing with fortitude and good temper the inevitable hardships of a national crisis.

Government Notice to Printing Trade.

TO PREVENT VICTIMISATION OF LOYAL MEN.

The following was issued last night:—

NOTICE TO THE PRINTING TRADE—OFFICIAL.

The following will appear in to-morrow's issue of "The British Gazette":—

When the present general strike is over His Majesty's Government will take effectual measures to prevent the victimisation by trade unions of any man who remains at work or who may return to work, and no settlement will be agreed to by His Majesty's Government which does not provide for this for a lasting period, and for its enforcement if necessary by penalties. No man who does his duty loyally to the country in the present crisis will be left unprotected by the State from subsequent reprisals.

MEETING OF THE CABINET

The Prime Minister presided over a meeting of the Cabinet at 10 Downing Street yesterday. There was a full attendance of Ministers, and it is understood that the Government's emergency powers arrangements were again under review.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon while the debate on the Emergency Regulations was taking place.

Merthyr building operatives were brought out yesterday by the Building Trades Confederation, but by arrangement with the Corporation labour continues in connection with housing.

"BRITISH WORKER."

Hold-Up of Labour's Strike Bulletin.

POLICE VISIT TO "DAILY HERALD" OFFICE.

The publication of a strike bulletin by the Trades Union Congress General Council, under the title of the "British Worker," as an answer to the Government's official paper, "The British Gazette," was held up last night, when the police entered the premises of the "Daily Herald" and took possession of the first copies released, stating to the publishers that the copies were being removed for investigation. A press representative was informed that the Trades Union Congress had decided to issue this strike bulletin and to utilise their own plant at Victoria House, the publishing office of the "Daily Herald," for the purpose. When it became known that the new production was to be issued last night a large crowd of people congregated in front of the building.

POLICE ENTER THE BUILDING.

Shortly after nine o'clock mounted and foot police appeared on the scene and cleared the streets around the building. It is stated that almost simultaneously the police entered the building in connection with matter which appeared in the last issue of the "Daily Herald" on Monday morning.

It was pointed out that the police could have had no knowledge of the contents of the new Labour production. The "British Worker" was being printed by voluntary labour, the T. U. C. having decided that the ban on printing should be placed in abeyance in this connection in consequence of the Government's issue of "The British Gazette."

When the first copies of the new production were printed the police immediately seized them and removed them, stating to a representative of the paper that they were going to investigate as to whether the contents were liable to be construed as coming within the Emergency Regulations.

"DAILY HERALD" ARTICLES

During this period detectives, it was stated, were searching the building for the original manuscript of the articles which appeared in the last issue of the "Daily Herald."

While the T. U. C. representatives were conferring with plain-clothes police officers at Victoria House, a crowd came through from Scotland Yard at 10.15 to the effect that the paper could be released. When the first copies appeared on the streets, the crowd vigorously sang the "Red Flag."

THE NEWSPAPERS.

MANY STRIKE EDITIONS.

Usual or strike editions were published in the following centres yesterday: Aberdeen, Barrow, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bishop Auckland, Blackburn, Bolton, Bournemouth, Bradford, Bristol, Burton, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Darlington, Dublin, Edinburgh, Gloucester, Glasgow, Grimsby, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Kettering, Leeds, Leicester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Newport, Northampton, North Shields, Norwich, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, Scarborough, Stockport, Sunderland, Swansea, Swindon, West Hartlepool, Wolverhampton, York.

The B.B.C. broadcast yesterday morning that they are instructed to announce that the Government are anxious to secure the services of further linotype operators and stereotype hands. Those able and willing to undertake such work should apply to the local volunteer services. They will be given full protection.

The Yorkshire "Evening News," Leeds, with the assistance of an amateur staff from various departments and engineers and electrical experts from outside, whose services were voluntarily offered to the management, published all editions yesterday afternoon and will continue to do so from day to day.

The composing staff of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" presented themselves on Tuesday evening at the usual time, and after an interview with the directors decided to carry on as usual.

The "Yorkshire Post" published a four-page paper of 23 columns yesterday morning and 111,000 copies were printed. The copies of the "Leeds Mercury" printed numbered 142,000.

The latest information is to the effect that twelve provincial evening papers published their usual editions yesterday: 37 abridged editions or leaflets, and 11 exhibited news only.

The "Evening Standard" was on sale last night in the West End of London by special sellers, and the money receivable has been contributed to the Mount Vernon Hospital. All the members of the staff of the Grimsby "Daily Telegraph" returned to work yesterday morning, and normal conditions for publishing now exist.

TO OUR READERS.

We would ask the kind indulgence of our readers, in view of the present difficulties. Newspapers normally produced by non-union labour are not suffering under the same disabilities.

THE PROVINCES.

TRAMCARS AND POLICE ATTACKED AT LEEDS.

Scenes were witnessed in the chief thoroughfares of Leeds at noon yesterday. The trouble began when several thousand men attacked one of the emergency tramcars with lumps of coal taken from a passing lorry, a number of windows in the tramcar being smashed and passengers having narrow escapes.

The attackers rushed towards another tramcar a moment later but were held back for a time by a strong body of police. Amid loud cries of "Down with the police," the attackers rushed on to them. The police backed to a narrower thoroughfare where they defended themselves with their batons. A man was arrested and the police managed to get him into a side street. About five thousand strong the crowd dashed round another street, but the police, who had been reinforced, managed to keep them off with their truncheons. About ten minutes later the windows of two more tramcars were smashed and several passengers were cut on the face.

DISTURBANCE AT STOKE.

At Stoke yesterday afternoon disorder occurred when an attempt was made to run a motor omnibus under police protection. A crowd of 6000 or 7000 assembled, and some missiles were thrown, breaking all the windows of the bus. The police were compelled to use their batons, with the result that some people in the crowd were injured. Five persons were detained during the disturbance. The Deputy Mayor made an appeal to the crowd to act in an orderly manner.

IMPROVEMENT AT BIRMINGHAM

The situation in Birmingham is materially better. Trains are running more frequently, and there is likely to be a considerable increase of charabancs and buses plying on most of the tram routes. Motorists of every type are rendering help, and practically no one is unable to get to business. Food transport is working perfectly. Adequate transport is available, and the authorities regard the position as greatly improved.

Liverpool is comparatively quiet, and no disturbances have been reported. Train services show a slight improvement, and tram services are running. The men are returning. Other public services are normal, and there is no shortage of food or milk supplies. The members and clerks of the Cotton Exchange marched in a body to the docks, and were taken off in tugs to help to unload ships.

RAILWAY TICKETS.

Special Arrangements for Inter-Availability.

The railway companies of Great Britain have made special arrangements regarding the inter-availability of tickets during the strike. Holders of ordinary season and trader tickets between points served by two or more companies' lines will be allowed to travel by any route available either for the throughout journey or for part of the journey.

In cases where through tickets have been issued, and there is no direct or through service, passengers will be allowed to complete their journey by a recognised alternative route.

G.P.O. SERVICES.

It is stated that telephone and postal services are becoming so congested that delays will be inevitable unless all messages and calls are considerably reduced. Accordingly the public should avoid sending telegrams or making telephone calls unless of an urgent nature.

No foreign or Colonial parcels will be accepted and no letter or inland packet over the weight of eight ounces will be allowed.

PRINTER FINED.

At Bow Street, London, yesterday morning, James Mills, described as a printer, was fined 40s. with the option of 21 days' imprisonment for using insulting words and behaviour in the Strand.

A police officer said that at 2 a.m. he saw the prisoner, in company with a number of other men, stop a motor car conveying copies of the "British Gazette." It was the intention of the men to overturn the car, and tried to pull the driver out of his seat, and then went to the rear of the car and attempted to rip open the tyre of the rear side-wheel with a knife.

T.U.C. STATEMENT.

Response to Strike Call.

NO NEW NEGOTIATIONS.

"All the reports we have had to-day go to show that there is the same solidarity and unanimity as on the first day of the strike." This report was officially given on behalf of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress last night. Mr Poulton, who made the statement, added, "the machine is working in a manner that has exceeded our expectations, despite statements that may be made to the contrary by other parties. The Council has increased a number of sub-committees to deal with the general organisation, and it is satisfied from the evidence to hand that the machine, which has had to set up very rapidly, is operating efficiently, and that the men and women who are in the fighting line are standing solidly together. We have had a report that the Government has only been able to produce less than half the number of copies of the official newspaper that was originally arranged for. As showing the feeling in the country, a resolution has been passed by the Primitive Methodist Hull District Synod appealing to the Government to take temporary control of the working of the coal mines, and to proceed to re-organise the coal industry on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission, pending a resumption of the negotiations on the basis of such re-organisation. The resolution also protests against any proposal to abolish the seven hour day without the consent of the miners, and affirms the principle of a national minimum wage."

INSTRUCTIONS TO UNIONS.

We have had resolutions from the French Confederation, from the Dutch Federation, the American Federation of Labour, the Canadian Federation and the Irish Labour Movement, and also the International Transport Workers expressing not only good wishes but offering to do all they can to bring the matter to a successful issue. The transport workers abroad have called upon the unions not to shift any coal to England, nor to coal vessels which normally would take coal to England. We have had messages from Germany, particularly the mining districts, assuring us that the German workers are behind us.

The General Council wish to emphasise the fact that in all the instructions they have sent out to the unions on questions of organisation, discipline and finance it is made clear that this is essentially an industrial dispute.

The Council have issued very explicit instructions to every trade union member taking part that they must be exemplary in their conduct and give no opportunity for police interference. They have also issued instructions to the pickets that they must avoid

PARLIAMENT.

Regulations Under Emergency Act.

DEBATE IN BOTH HOUSES.

Appeals for Resumption of Negotiations.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Wednesday.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, presided on the Woolsack at a quarter before four o'clock.

DEBATE ON EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved that the Regulations under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, made by His Majesty in Council by Orders dated April 30 and May 3 last, should continue in force.

Viscount HALDANE said he would not oppose the Regulations.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said it was shocking that at this time of day in a country like ours it should be possible for a set of men to put themselves forward as an oligarchy for the purpose of exercising the powers of the Government.

Lord BUCKMASTER said we were confronted by one of the most wanton exercises of tyrannical power the country had been called upon to meet for centuries. (Cheers.) However liable the Government might be to criticism, this was not the time to criticise. He did not believe that any power whatever could have averted this disaster, which he believed was arranged almost from the first. (Cheers.)

The Earl of BIRKENHEAD said that the Government was not and would not be prepared to negotiate so long as this threat to all Constitutional Government held the field. (Cheers.) Whatever lengths to which this quarrel might be carried, it would be ended only with the recognition of the fact that there was one Government and one Government only in this country. (Cheers.) The challenge would be ended only by the assertion of the constitutional doctrine that a trades dispute had its proper place amongst those concerned, and the moment it claimed to affect and punish and ruin the whole of society it would and must be restrained and corrected by authority. (Cheers.)

ECONOMY BILL

This bill was read a second time. Their Lordships rose at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before three o'clock.

"THE BRITISH GAZETTE."

Lieutenant-Commander KENWORTHY (Hull Cent.—L.) asked the Home Secretary whether he took responsibility for the statements contained in "The British Gazette"—(Ministerial cheers)—and whether the cost of the publication would be borne on the Home Office vote.

Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS (Home Secretary)—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. (Ministerial cheers.) The Government take full responsibility for the matter contained in the paper, and as the paper is being published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, the cost of publication will be borne on the Treasury vote.

Mr. THURTELL (Shoreditch)—(Soc.)—Is the Home Secretary responsible for the article on page 4 attacking trade unions, and are the Government to carry on propaganda of this kind?

Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS—I must ask for notice in regard to particular questions.

Lieutenant-Commander KENWORTHY—Under what powers or regulations is this publication made? (Ministerial laughter.)

Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS—The Government are acting under the authority appertaining to every Government. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton, Burghs—Soc.)—Is this the first indication of the Government taking a step towards Socialism?

The SPEAKER—This is a question on which all members may have their opinions.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS moved a resolution approving of Regulations under the Emergency Powers Act, which had been on the table since Monday. He explained that they were for one month only. The whole country hoped they would not be necessary for a longer period. Otherwise a fresh Proclamation and Regulations would have to be issued. The Regulations were not new; for, on the occasion of the threatened tramway and omnibus strike in 1924, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, then Prime Minister, submitted them to the House with the observation that the major public services must be continued, and that any Government must give protection to those engaged in their legal employment. That was a fair statement of the position the present Government were taking now. There was nothing in the Regulations to prevent a man striking. They gave power to the Government to take possession of land, buildings, various undertakings, such as gas and light, which it was desired to keep in operation for the benefit of the nation as a whole. The Regulations would place in convenient form on the shoulders of many people, and he was asking them to accept them for the benefit of the whole nation. Regulation 21 related to incitements to mutiny, sedition, or disaffection, was already part of the common law, with this difference that provision was made for dealing with such offences summarily. Regulation 33 gave the right of arrest without warrant by police or by private persons, which was not new in law. Whether a man was arrested with or without a warrant he could not be detained in prison without being taken before a magistrate.

VERY GREAT POWERS.

He called attention to the Regulation which dealt with the prevention of any offence being committed. This new Regulation gave very great power indeed to the

Secretary of State to deal with newspapers. (Opposition cheers.) He could direct the police to enter any building which was suspected of being used for printing and publishing any document calculated to cause alarm or disaffection amongst His Majesty's forces or amongst the civilian population. (Opposition cheers.) Those powers were necessary in the interests of the life of the nation at the present time, and he was going to ask the House to confer them on him. Another Regulation to which he referred was that which gave him power to call on the forces of the Crown to assist in carrying on services of vital importance. He had already given four orders under that Regulation, dealing with the supply of electricity, the maintenance of electrical and mechanical machinery of the Port of London, transport, and the continuance of the railway service.

STEPS TAKEN.

The first duty of the Government was to keep the House of Commons informed of what actions they had taken—(some interruption)—but if members did not desire to hear what steps had been taken it was quite simple for the Government, under the powers conferred on them, to take those steps without telling the House.

Mr. KIRKWOOD—That would be the end of you. (Laughter.)

Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS, proceeding, said that during the last two days he had been in communication with the railway world. Considerable stoppages had taken place, but the position in regard to the railways was improving. Omnibus and road services in London were in a better condition to-day, and electric light and power stations in London were working well. They had so far, in connection with the supply of light and power in London, employed only 33 per cent. of the naval ratings which were in London for that purpose, and only 12 per cent. of the volunteers who enrolled and were prepared to assist in carrying on the work. A large number of loyal men were carrying out their duties. (Ministerial cheers.)

A SOCIALIST MEMBER—Loyal to whom?

A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER—to the country.

SERVICES AFFECTED.

Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS said that five stations were not carrying on quite so satisfactory. These were run principally by municipal companies, and they had decided that while light could be provided for the use of the community during the night no power or light could be permitted during the day. Very great inconvenience had been caused in those districts, and bakeries would not be able to continue for more than a day or two. The power for London hospitals was also cut off during the day. One of the power stations which supplied power for cold storage at London Dock was cut off, and there was a grave possibility of the meat going bad within 48 hours. He trusted and hoped that arrangements would be made to obviate these difficulties. The Government realised its responsibility, and if necessary he would be compelled to ask the House to support the Government in whatever steps they took.

APPEAL TO MEMBERS.

The milk supply was being conducted in a thoroughly efficient manner by the Board of Trade and Minister of Transport. They had felt it necessary under Regulations to take possession of Hyde Park, and work was being carried on there. He hoped they would have the support of members of all parties in the House in carrying on the vital services for the wives and children of the poor as well as for the wives and children of those who were not so poor.

PROTECTION.

It was the paramount duty of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to protect those engaged in their legal occupations—(Ministerial cheers)—and on his shoulders a very grave and very heavy burden rested. He assured the House that he was using and would continue to use the utmost endeavours to protect those who desired to carry on their legal vocations. He had not yet made any special appeal for special constables. There were 7900 of the old special constables who had turned up for duty and were now on duty, and 3035 new special constables were enrolled and sworn in yesterday and the day before. He proposed to-night to ask the community as a whole to enrol in large numbers as special constables. It was desirable that the country should know that there were business as well as docks, the prison of food, electric light, and transport services, which in a great community like London, must be carried on. Where there was reason to believe that disorder might arise the Home Secretary might prohibit meetings. For example, the Communist Party, the International Class War, Prisoners' Aid, and another association were holding a committee meeting with a view to having a mass procession, and it was estimated that some thousands of men would march into the heart of London to-night. He was advised by the police that anything of that kind taking place would be likely to lead to a breach of the peace, and acting under the Regulations he had directed the police not to allow that procession.

RUMOURS EXAGGERATED.

There had been rumours of riots here and there, but they had not been proved and were greatly exaggerated. He asked the country to stand firm in this great crisis and not be excited or worried by the rumours they heard. Whenever there was any real matter of importance or any real difficulty he would keep nothing back from the House. They were faced with grave difficulties, and the poorer sections of the community were being harder hit than the well-to-do people. As Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said in his book on Syndicalism, published in 1912, time was on the side of law and order. Time was also on the side of those who desired to carry on, and if the country stood fast it would not be very long before we saw our way through these difficulties. (Ministerial cheers.)

A DISAVOWAL OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON (Burnley—Soc.) said that those with whom the owners and the Government had come into conflict could not carry the whole of the responsibility if sufferings followed as the result of the Home Secretary's policy in connection with essential services. In a communication to the Prime Minister on Saturday evening a very definite offer was made to give the assistance referred to. Hon. members—"An offer to the State?" Certainly, an offer to the State. The Government were asking for volunteers, and if volunteers in an unorganised condition were good, volunteers in an organised condition

for the essential services could not be bad. He went on to declare that those conducting the negotiations were in no way responsible for terminating the negotiations. (Opposition cheers.) At one o'clock on Monday morning they were just about to get that slight move forward that would have enabled them then to call off the whole thing and get a settlement. There was no responsibility on the part of the Negotiating Committee for the break. There had been a failure to realise that the issues were so vital, and a belief that the members of the trade unions would not respond to the strike call. People should never have taken away their minds from the attitude of the general public last July when the infamous demands of the employers were made. (Opposition cheers.) These demands were a challenge to human interests. If that had never been lost sight of there would have been no need for the present motion. Three or four weeks were allowed to pass after the issue of the Royal Commission's report before serious negotiations began. The negotiations would have been invaluable if they had proceeded immediately. If three or more days had been allowed after last Friday night the result might have been different. He was concerned at the attack which was being made so soon on those with whom the Government had been in such close relations. In the first issue of "The British Gazette" Mr. Thomas and his colleagues were the subject of a most bitter attack. One would have thought that even now the Government would have said they were prepared to negotiate and to try to find a formula for settlement.

A PROPHECY.

If the Government were going to continue their present attitude the position in this country within the next few days was going to be such as would baffle the imagination. (Ministerial cries of "Oh" and "Threats" and Opposition cheers.) What he had said was a prophecy, and had no threat in it. Even now this House should bend its energies to try to get back to the position of last Monday morning and to settle the matter by reason and not by force. (Opposition cheers.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEWS.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs—L.) joined in deploring the break-up of negotiations. A little more time should have been given. This general strike had obscured the merits of the miners' case, and was taking away sympathy from them. In the matter of the Regulations, the Government had got public opinion behind them. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) In maintaining order and the essential services public opinion would be with them. On the other hand, there was a loyalty in the trade unions which had nothing to do with the opinions of the individual trade unionist on the merits of the case. His hope was that there would be no grave disorder, and that the dispute would be carried out with that restraint which the British people showed in moments of crisis. Then common-sense would reassert itself, and something might be done. Meanwhile he was entirely with any Government that equipped itself with all the necessary powers to preserve law and order and to maintain the essential services. What really mattered was the way in which the Regulations were carried out. If it was felt that something unfair was done, or that something beyond what was necessary was done, anger was aroused and co-operation made difficult. Therefore, he appealed to the Home Secretary that everything should be done with tact and persuasion, and it must be made clear that it was not done for any party purpose. (Cheers.) The Government now represented the nation and no party. In the Government newspaper there was an attack on trade unionism which was most invidious. It should never have appeared in that paper. He appealed to the Home Secretary to see that no controversial matter was introduced into "The British Gazette" such as appeared against the trade unions to-day.

Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS—I accept responsibility for the statements in the paper to-day, but it is only at this moment that I read it. I will convey your views to the editor.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said what they wanted was news not drama. It was a most foolish thing the suppression of the public press, because it was public opinion in the end that would get the country through. He hoped there would be no interference by the Home Office authorities with trade union meetings of a peaceful character. The fate of the nation was in the Government's hands, and he hoped they would conduct the proceedings with restrained impetuosity and give credit to this country among the nations.

Sir W. JOYNSON-HICKS assured the House that he had no intention of stopping meetings of trade unions. He would administer the Regulations with good temper. He would report to the House any meetings which he suppressed.

Dr. HADEN GUEST (Southwark N.—Soc.) appealed to the Government to reopen negotiations for the situation was one of peril.

Mr. CLYNES (Plattling—Soc.) said that Labour might go down temporarily, but as a rising and enduring factor in the economic life of the country it could not be beaten.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT ELUCIDATED.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS (Derby—Soc.) said that in the negotiations the Prime Minister prepared a formula for an agreement, and at 11.10 on Sunday night he (Mr. Thomas) on behalf of the General Council, accepted it. What they accepted were the words which the Prime Minister had written down for a common basis of settlement. At the time he (Mr. Thomas) knew nothing of the incident of the "Daily Mail" stopping publication. When the interests of the country were at stake no account should be taken of the "Daily Mail" incident.

Mr. BALDWIN said his recollection was not very different from Mr. Thomas's statement. He and Lord Birkenhead and the Minister of Labour had talked for hours with the Trades Union Congress General Council representatives on the point of acceptance of the Coal Report. The Trades Union Congress representatives went away to see whether they could get the acceptance of a formula by the miners' representatives as well as their own council. While he was discussing this formula with the Cabinet he learned by telephone of the first move in the general strike—the significance of the "Daily Mail" suppression. We felt that in the whole circumstances, added Mr. Baldwin, "the whole situation was completely changed. With infinite regret we had to take the stand that we could not proceed further. There was every hope of an agreement being reached which would

have enabled us to continue the discussions had it not been for that declaration of a general strike." Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD agreed with the Prime Minister's statement. He said, while the Trades Union Congress representatives were busy working out this formula with the miners in a room next to the Cabinet a letter was received saying that the whole thing was finished. When the consternation was over his colleagues decided to send a deputation to the Cabinet to ask for an explanation, but they found the Cabinet room in darkness. (Opposition cries of "Shame.")

Mr. BALDWIN said that the formula which he had submitted was not a Government one, but one by a permanent official. The work of the peace-makers had been killed by the action of the bothsides. "The moment the general strike is called off unconditionally," concluded Mr. Baldwin, "the Government is prepared to resume negotiations."

Several members, including Sir A. Mond, advocated a continuance of the subsidy and renewed attempts at settlement.

A number of amendments to the Regulations were thereafter discussed and rejected. The debate was adjourned.

THE SECRET FORMULA.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House.

Mr. BALDWIN rose to amplify the speech he had made earlier in reply to Mr. Thomas, explaining that he had replied without knowing the full extent of the statement Mr. Thomas had made. All the negotiations with the Trades Union Congress were confidential, said Mr. Baldwin, and the formula he had submitted to the Cabinet on Saturday night was as follows:—"The Prime Minister has satisfied himself as the result of conversations he has had with the representatives of the Trades Union Congress that if negotiations are continued for a fortnight and notices cease to be operative the Trades Union Congress representatives are confident that a settlement on the lines of the Coal Report can be reached within a fortnight." After prolonged discussion it was decided to which the representatives with whom they were discussing could be indicated in the formula which was written down by Lord Birkenhead, and which read as follows:—"We will urge the miners to authorise us to enter on discussion with the understanding that they and we accept the report as the basis of settlement, and we approach it with the knowledge that it may involve some reduction of wages. That was the formula to which Mr. Thomas had alluded. No one knew what chance that second formula had of being accepted, but when they withdrew at the same time as the Trades Union Council, when they saw news that a general strike had begun by the attack on the liberty of the press, they had reached a point when it was perfectly impossible for the Government to make any further progress. They said that before the Government could continue negotiations they must require from the Trades Union Congress a repudiation of the action and an immediate unconditional withdrawal of the instructions for a general strike. He pointed out that there were two issues quite distinct which were apt to be confused. There was the miners' strike, lockout, or stoppage, on which negotiations had taken place, were taking place, and some day would take place. That was entirely separate and distinct from the general strike. It had been said in the House that those who organised the strike did not intend it to be a strike against the Government. If it was not intended to be a strike against the Government, how better could they show good faith than by saying now that they found it was becoming that and call it off unconditionally.

Mr. THOMAS, who rose at once, spoke at length of the pre-strike conferences, disputing the point made by the Prime Minister that the Trades Union Council negotiators were not speaking for the miners.

Sir A. STEEL-MAITLAND quoted the following from official notes:—"Lord Birkenhead—You cannot take a decision? Mr. Pugh—No, the direction of affairs if you like, but not a decision."

Mr. Thomas said the Trades Union Congress negotiators were discussing with the miners' executive for over half an hour the formula when the Prime Minister sent for them and said—"I am sorry our efforts are unavailing." What the Prime Minister had not told the House was that he asked for a repudiation of an action which he knew they knew nothing about, and which they repudiated immediately. A deputation was sent to convey it to the Prime Minister, but the room was found to be in darkness and everybody had gone.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE suggested that in view of the new revelations there should be further discussion to-morrow.

The SPEAKER agreed that the question could be raised after the Regulations were discussed.

The House adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

L.M.S. TRAINS FROM GLASGOW TO-DAY.

The Headquarters of the London Midland and Scottish Railway hope to run the following trains from Glasgow to-day—

From Central Station—At 6.20 a.m., 10 a.m., 5.40 p.m. for Carstairs; 6.20 a.m. for Wishaw South; 10 a.m. for Carlisle, calling at Motherwell and Lockerbie; 5.40 p.m. for Cambuslang, calling at intermediate stations to Carstairs; 2.40 a.m. for Edinburgh, calling at Uddingston, Holytown, Scotstoun, Fouldhouse, Westcald and Midcalder; 7.3 a.m., 11.0 a.m., and 5.20 p.m. for Gourrock calling at Paisley and intermediate stations beyond. 4.30 p.m. for Wemyss Bay calling at Paisley and intermediate stations beyond; 6.40 a.m. and 5.35 p.m. for East Kilbride, calling at Pollokshaws and intermediate stations beyond.

From Buchanan Street Station—At 7.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. for Perth, calling at Greenhill and intermediate stations beyond. Return trains will be run from these places to Glasgow. It is also hoped to run more trains on these and other sections. Full information may be obtained from local agents.

POLICE OFFICER INJURED.

A conflict between rowdy elements and the police took place at a late hour last night in the Eastern district of Glasgow. A police officer was reported to have sustained injuries which necessitated his removal to the Royal Infirmary. Two men were arrested in connection with the affair.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

GLASGOW STOCK MARKET.

The gap between selling and buying quotations continued to widen, making business extremely difficult to arrange. On balance, however, there was little change in the general level of prices. Funds remained quietly steady, and Home Rails were generally held for previous figures. Tobacco was a dull spot in the general list, Imperials falling to 96s 6d and Bats to 110s 6d. In Textiles a drop in Calicoes to 31s was offset by a gain in Dyers to 50s 6d, other changes being negligible. Babcocks dropped 1s to 48s 6d, otherwise no movement occurred in the engineering group. The withdrawal of speculative support was responsible for certain amount of weakness in Oils, Russians closing 77s 6d, Burmahs 58s. Shell 87s 6d, and Royal Dutch 31s. Rubbers and Mines finished an idle session within turn of the previous day's closing levels.

COMPANY NEWS.

ZINC CORPORATION.—Final partial dividend of 5s on Preference and Ordinary shares, making 8s per share in 1925, against 5s previous year. Interim dividend of 2s per share is also to be paid on Preference in respect of 1926.

SCHWEPPE'S.—Profit 1925, £155,820, brought in £34,755. To reserve £80,000, reduction of goodwill £50,000. Preference and Ordinary dividends absorb £43,000. Defective dividend, increased by 1 per cent to 9 pence, £31,500; forward £36,142.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.—Final dividend 10s per share, making £1 per share, same as for 1924.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET.—Final dividend 3 per cent Ordinary, making 5 pence for year, against 6 pence last year.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.—Dividend for half-year at rate of 16 per cent, less tax (same).

THE MONEY MARKET.

Loan money in Lombard Street was less restricted, and the general rate for day accommodation was 4½ per cent. Three months' bills were called 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Silver was 5-16d dearer, while the price of gold was unchanged.

BULLION MOVEMENTS.

The Bank bought gold bars from an unknown source value £751,000, while £700,000 was taken in sovereigns for export. This raises the influx for the week to £1,129,000, and reduces the total net efflux to £8,541,000.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Business on the London Stock Market was very restricted, but the complete absence of any pressure to sell was again a notable feature. There was a moderate demand for investment securities, and in other directions, though values were not tested, prices were well maintained. The War Loan was slightly under the previous quotation at 99½, and Conversion 73½. Among industrial Courtaulds were 67-32, British American Tobacco 111s., Imperial 96s. 6d., while Nobels were bid for at 26s. There was quite an extensive inquiry for iron and steel shares of the cheaper variety. Rubbers was better at 2s 0¼d per lb., and the share market was in sympathy. Oils were neglected and on the easy side. The Glasgow Loan was called a discount to par.

PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, Wednesday.—Markets showed irregularity. Internationals generally advanced owing to the further strengthening of sterling exchange, and other sections had no decided tendency. Rio Tinto advanced 115 francs to 578s, and Suez Canal shares 15 francs to 13,500. On the Coudite most share securities hardened. De Beers Deferred rose 62 francs to 2,188, and the Preferred 1 francs to 2,155. Rubber shares were irregular; Petroleum firm; Russian Industrials dull.

STOCK MARKETS REMAIN OPEN.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the Financial Secretary to the Treasury announced that there was no proposal to close the Stock Exchange during the present emergency.

STRIKE INFLUENCE ON WALL STREET.

New York, Wednesday.—Trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was very restricted, sales being only 682,000 shares, contrasted with a daily turnover last week of considerably more than a million shares. The slump in business during the past two days is due to the developments in the British labour position. There was a large speculative demand for oil stocks to-day, stimulated by expectations of a heavy consumption of petrol in Britain.

'BUSES STONED.'

Some disorganisation took place yesterday in the bus service in and around Glasgow as a result of the vehicles being stoned on some of the routes, mainly on the Elderslie, Johnstone, and Renfrew roads. Many windows were broken, and the services were carried on under considerable difficulties. During the early part of the day and in the evening very few buses were allowed to run, but it is expected that to-day there will be practically full services—under police protection and convoy. Application has been made to the magistrates of Glasgow for permission to transfer buses temporarily, during the strike, to routes which have no bus services at present.

The service which was in operation yesterday between Glasgow, Edinburgh, Carstairs, Gourrock, Wemyss Bay, etc., will be repeated to-day. A steamer will leave Millport at 11 a.m. calling at Rothesay and Wemyss Bay for Glasgow, returning by the connection from Glasgow at 4.30. Another coast service will be given between Dunoon, Kilm, Kilmcrae, etc., for Gourrock and Glasgow in the morning, returning from Glasgow at 5.20.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

112 Fleet Street, Wednesday Night.

SEARCHING FOR THE "GOLDEN KEY."

Westminster was crowded with peace-makers to-night. No party was without them. But no one has yet found the "golden key." I mentioned last night the possibility that to-day's debate in the House of Commons on the Emergency Regulations might stray away from the strict text and give us a gleam of hope. This was exactly what happened, and had the circumstances been those of a normal trade dispute it is more than likely that by the time these lines appear peace would have been in sight. But, as it happened, the House floated into an atmosphere of peace and floated out of it again without so far making any impression upon the situation.

A New Suggestion.

In the Lobby afterwards there were many members who thought the "parleys" in the House would lead to an immediate reopening of conversations, and the movements of the principals were watched with interest. One suggestion made, with considerable influence behind it, was that the negotiations should be resumed, with one or two members of the Coal Commission present to act as interpreters of their Report. So far, nothing has come out of this, and it had to be remembered that the Government's decision not to resume negotiations until the general strike is called off is on record and would appear to stand in the way of the resumption of formal negotiations. But, of course, there might be informal talks which might pave the way for the next stage. To-night, however, there is no sign even that this preliminary stage has been entered upon.

The Discarded Formula.

It is now confirmed that a formula was drafted on Sunday with which the Prime Minister and Mr. Thomas were in agreement. Mr. Thomas had, however, still to obtain the assent of the miners to it; and the formula had not been before the Cabinet. What would have happened had the matter been carried further can only be conjectured; but it might have turned out that the formula would have satisfied both the Cabinet and the Trades Union Congress Committee. Now, however, it is considered essential to have the miners' assent to any fresh formula that may be suggested; and the latest news available to-night is that some members of the Trades Union Congress Negotiating Committee are discussing the matter among themselves. Mr. Herbert Smith and Mr. Cook were both present in the House to-night, and afterwards had a conversation with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his room. On leaving the House Mr. Cook, in answer to a question, said: "There is no change in the position to report to-night."

Obscuring Miners' Case.

A series of pacific speeches by the Parliamentarians contributed to maintain the admirable steadiness and temper which has distinguished the Commons debates. Any display of violent feeling by Back Benchers was promptly checked. The Home Secretary, in submitting the Regulations under the Emergency Law, explained that in the matter of urgency the Government put food and light before all else, and was prepared to exercise all resources to preserve these services. Special constables were invited to enrol. The Home Secretary promised to give the Commons daily information of the situation throughout the country. Mr. Lloyd George had some useful hints to give the Home Secretary, calculated to smooth the operation of the Regulations; and these were accepted in a grateful spirit. The Liberal leader again blamed the Government for precipitancy in breaking off negotiations; but he condemned the general strike, which he considered had obscured the merits of the miners' case. He advised the Government not to underestimate the forces on the other side. Then came a glimpse of peace; but, as I have stated, it was no more than a glimpse, and, so far as the House was concerned, it passed away.

Dogged Days

To-day was marked by a period of the most miserable weather we have had this Spring, a monotonous drizzle and a pall of pitch darkness casting a gloom over the hardest spirits. In these circumstances much of the cheery buoyancy with which workers faced the hardships of the City trek yesterday was absent, and a certain doggedness of determination had taken its place. The discomforts of this morning demonstrated almost at its outset the grimness of strike business, and gave an appropriate hue to the rumours—most of them baseless—which floated hither and thither unchecked by adequate news service. Even so, however, the spirit of the citizens was splendid, and there were once more those touches of courtesy and forbearance which were characteristic of the first day of the strike. They were, indeed, reduced to a system. Motor owners exhibited notices requesting pedestrians to "give them the tip" if they required a lift; volunteers were so plentiful that a fair service of ordinary and underground trains was available; while another factor which contributed to the noticeable reduction in the number of walkers was the simple fact that many people stayed at home.

"The British Gazette."

In course of time, presumably, those who have to travel to and fro will "get into the swing" and the abnormal will actually become normal. But it will be long ere the Londoner becomes reconciled to the absence of news. A paper or two struggled into fragmentary print, and the wireless bulletins were posted up here and there and attracted interested crowds, but this was poor fare for anxious people. "The British Gazette" which the Government published was snapped up rapidly, and those who saw it were regarded by the disappointed as the fortunate few. Although priced at a penny, the opportunity was too much for the vendors, many of whom demanded more. One enterprising but conscientious young man raised his fee to half-a-crown a time and got it. So far as the second regular news-source—the wireless—is concerned, the service is so satisfactory that a boom in wireless sets is reported, and, better still, there is no evidence of deliberate interference with the broadcasting.

Plenty Food.

A notable feature of the streets to-day has been the crowds idling expectantly in certain centres. For the most part they are undemonstrative, consisting in the main of unemployed men, apparently seeking to kill time by discussing affairs with hosts of their fellows. The worst that food-war drivers have experienced so far to-day has been a curious glance or a bitterly-humorous comment. To this absence of interference the regularity and plentifulness of the food supplies are partly due. In most cases private firms are arranging for the transport of their own supplies from the markets, and the general report is that in quality and quantity they are up to normal. The one exception appears to be in regard to fish, but even here there was more than two-thirds of the normal supply. Milk distribution arrangements in Hyde Park went with smooth efficiency, the raising of its price and the slight delay in its delivery being the housewives' only reminders that the circumstances of its despatch were unprecedented.

The Court

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Wednesday. The Right Hon. William Bridgeman, M.P. (First Lord of the Admiralty), had an audience of the King to-day, and Sir Lionel Earle (Permanent Secretary to His Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings), Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, upon relinquishing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth; and Rear-Admiral William Napier, upon his appointment as First Naval Member of the Australian Naval Board, had the honour of being received by the King.

The Prince of Wales visited their Majesties and remained to luncheon. The Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles) and the Princess Royal visited the King and Queen this afternoon.

The Earl of Cromer (Lord Chamberlain) was received in audience by His Majesty this evening and presented an address from the House of Lords.

The Prince of Wales arrived at the House of Commons yesterday at 3.20 and sat in his usual seat over the clock. The Duke of York was also present.

SCOTTISH EXPLOSIVES ORDER

The Scottish Office issue the following:—EMERGENCY EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.

The Explosive Substances (Scotland No. 2) Order, 1926, dated May 5, 1926, made by the Secretary of Scotland under Regulation 19 of the Emergency Regulations, 1926, which were issued under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920 (10 and 11, Geo. 5, c. 55) in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 19 of the Emergency Regulations, 1926, I hereby order as follows:—

- (1) A person having in his possession any explosive substance shall keep the same in a secure place approved by the Chief Constable, and shall, if so required by the Chief Constable, remove all or any part of such explosive substance to any place specified by such Chief Constable.
- (2) This Order shall apply to the whole of Scotland.
- (3) This Order shall not apply to small arms ammunition, except where notice that it applies is given by the Chief Constable to the person having the ammunition in his possession.
- (4) This Order may be cited as the Explosive Substances (Scotland No. 2) Order, 1926.
- (5) The Explosive Substances (Scotland) Order dated May 1, 1926, is hereby revoked.

JOHN GILMOUR,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GLASGOW MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Notwithstanding the industrial situation, the Glasgow Musical Festival, which opened on Saturday, is continuing according to programme.

SCOTLAND.

The Postal Services.

RELAY ROAD SYSTEM FOR MAILS.

Post Office work and the handling of mails is proceeding with remarkable smoothness all over Scotland by means, almost wholly, of road motor services. The country has been divided into a number of areas, each of which has a certain city as its centre. From each city there radiate a number of routes, and along each route there have been organised outward and inward motor transport; while each route connects with a route belonging to another area, or has itself a terminus. The result of this arrangement is that the mails (letters only) are carried all over the country by a system of relays, and there is very little delay. At Glasgow the area extends to Carlisle in one direction, to Edinburgh in another, to Perth in another, to Oban and Fort-William in another, and also to the Clyde coast towns. At Carlisle the mails are transferred to the motor vehicles of the North of England areas; at Perth to those of Aberdeen, Dundee, and the North; and at Oban to steamers for the Western Highlands and Islands. The resources of the Glasgow Post Office in the form of official vehicles and drivers have been found quite sufficient for all purposes, and the position generally is considered very satisfactory. Post Office motors from and to Edinburgh (organised by Edinburgh Post Office) also carry mails between the two cities, so that there is a double service on this route.

Mails for the South are being despatched from Glasgow about 1 a.m., and for other parts about 6 a.m., while deliveries are being made locally commencing at 8 a.m. and afterwards at noon in the centre of the city, and all over the area at 4 p.m. So efficient has the organisation proved that there were no arrears yesterday, all the letters, inward and outward, having been cleared away almost in normal time.

EDINBURGH.

Improved Railway Situation.

At the Edinburgh headquarters of the Government Emergency Organisation yesterday it was stated that another office for the enrolment of voluntary workers had been opened in Leith, and that in the whole district enrolments were proceeding steadily. So far as concerned the railways, the L.M.S. reported that the situation was a little better than yesterday, and it was expected that it would be possible to run a service of trains on local branches. Two trains were run to and from Glasgow. All foodstuffs consigned were being delivered including delivery by vans from stations. On the L.N.E.R. line a number of local passenger trains were run, and two trains also made the journey between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Goods traffic was still held up.

CORPORATION 'BUSES RUNNING.

The Edinburgh tramways manager, Mr. R. S. Pilcher, stated yesterday that all the Corporation buses were running from fairly early yesterday morning, in addition to a restricted tramcar service. The total number of vehicles running has increased since Tuesday. Most of the outlying parts of the city were served. The service was carried on till between 6 and 7 o'clock.

With regard to electric power, it was stated that there was plenty to carry on. While the operative workers at the electric light and power station have been withdrawn, the officials are optimistic about carrying on the services. In addition to the technical staff, students have volunteered their services, and those who have adequate knowledge have been accepted.

A number of privately-owned buses were busy on several of the routes.

THE HIGHLAND SHOW.

Entries for the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Kelso closed to-day, and it was agreed at a meeting of the directors in Edinburgh yesterday that on account of the unreliability of the post the secretary have a certain amount of discretion in the matter of accepting late entries when he was satisfied that the cause of their being late was the disruption of the postal service.

Colonel F. J. Carruthers of Dormont, who presided, said that in the meantime they had sufficient timber at Kelso to keep the contractors busy for three weeks, so that the show ground would be pretty well finished whatever happened. But if the strike lasted a long time it might prevent the show being held altogether.

BATON CHARGES BY POLICE

TRAMCAR WINDOWS SMASHED.

There were conflicts between crowds of strikers and the police at the east end of Princes Street, Edinburgh, yesterday afternoon. The trouble began about 4 o'clock, when a large crowd had collected and a procession of young men was going past. A man ran out from the crowd and with a stick smashed all the windows of one side of a tramcar. He was arrested, and stated that he came from the West of Scotland. Other tramcar windows were smashed by men who threw stones from the pavement. A number of strikers attempted to pull a student conductor off a tramcar, and a policeman who stood in the car drew his baton and drove back the attackers. Meantime a man jumped on to a car and took possession of the driving handle. The car had to be taken in tow.

A dense crowd collected at the Register House, opposite the North British Station Hotel and the General Post Office. After the car window smashing had taken place reserves of foot and mounted police were hurried to the scene. A procession, consisting chiefly of youths, which had been moving up and down Princes Street during the afternoon, was broken up. At the

corner of the Register House the police drew their batons and charged the crowd in West Register Street, which was reluctant to move on, shouting defiance. The sight of the batons caused them, however, to retreat hurriedly. One or two blows were struck with the batons.

At Waterloo Place another baton charge took place, some members of the crowd having thrown stones at the police. Near the entrance to the Calton Hill a crowd of youths confronted a lorry loaded with rubbish and accompanied it to the Post Office, singing the "Red Flag." They were dispersed by the mounted police.

At the corner of High Street and South Bridge a youth of 18 years threw a stone at a policeman's horse. He was arrested and conveyed, weeping, to the Central Police Station, where he was charged and taken into custody.

While the trouble was being dealt with at the east end of Princes Street, there were isolated attacks on Corporation buses elsewhere.

About 2000 demonstrators, headed by a pipe band, marched westward along Princes Street. At the outset the demonstration was of an orderly nature, but as tramcars made their appearance excitement reached a high pitch, and shouting loudly the men, despite the cautions of their leaders, attacked the vehicles, pulling the trolleys off the wires and smashing the windows. Buses met with a similar fate in the Lothian Road.

As the demonstrators made their way along Forrest Road, they were encountered by two van loads of police. The constables attempted to divert the strikers along Bristo Place, and a melee ensued. One man was arrested and removed in the police van. The appearance of the mounted police coming along George IV. Bridge restored an atmosphere of calm.

BATONS AGAIN DRAWN.

Last night large crowds assembled in Princes Street, and the thoroughfare became so congested that efforts were made by the police to disperse the people. Ultimately mounted police paraded the streets. The foot police and sections of the crowd came into collision and batons were drawn. Several persons being struck.

SHOP-WINDOWS BROKEN.

About midnight a serious disturbance took place in the lower part of High Street, Edinburgh, when a mob broke the windows of a number of shops in Blackfriars Street. There was much stone throwing and mounted police and a large number of foot police were rushed to the scene.

The police made a baton charge and a number of persons were injured.

POLICE INJURED

During the disturbance, which lasted a considerable time, a plain clothes constable named James Stannard received an ugly gash on the thigh, apparently with a knife or sharp instrument. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary. Several policemen complained of minor injuries.

"SPECIALS" ON DUTY TO-DAY

The special constables in Edinburgh will take duty to-day. To the number of several hundreds, the men paraded in the Industrial Hall last night and were assigned their duties. In the ranks were many ex-soldiers. A large proportion of the men served as special constables during the war. Recruits were enrolled in considerable numbers.

TRAIN ATTACKED NEAR MUSSELBURGH.

A train which left Waverley Station, Edinburgh, for Musselburgh yesterday evening encountered a fusillade of stone-throwing at Newhailes Road about half a mile from Musselburgh. Eleven panes of glass of the train windows were smashed, and several persons were cut about the face. To see this train making the return trip from Edinburgh a crowd of about 2000 persons assembled at the level-crossing just outside Musselburgh. One stone was thrown, but a strong force of police held the crowd in hand. No arrests have yet been made.

HAMILTON.

The strike situation in Hamilton yesterday remained unchanged. There was a complete deadlock in the industrial life of the community. The town is isolated by road and by rail, and business people who tried to reach Glasgow offices found the task impossible except by walking. A few who accepted lifts in commercial vehicles were stopped by strikers from Blantyre at the outskirts of the town. No news, except by Broadcast, has been received in the district, and great public uncertainty about the situation is apparent. The Council of Action formed by the representatives of the Trades and Labour Councils in Lanarkshire, who met in Hamilton at the week end to obtain the assistance of the Education Authority for the feeding of school children, and of the Parish Council for the alleviation of distress, had arranged strike demonstrations in many parts of the county. Local Labour leaders are addressing the meetings, which are very orderly. The Labour party in Blantyre met yesterday in order to arrange for the establishment of soup kitchens. A committee has been formed, and an appeal is to be made for workers.

GREENOCK.

At Greenock there was a partial resumption of the bus services, and in the afternoon a skeleton tramway service was inaugurated. Some hostility was shown to the vehicles, and one bus had its windows smashed. The connection with the seaside resorts was maintained by morning and evening steamer sailings, and motor buses plied between Gourcock and Largs throughout the day.

DUNDEE.

The situation in Dundee yesterday was described as being "still difficult." The only way of getting food about was by police convoy. There was a steady flow of volunteers.

A fourteen-year old boy, Alfred Fox, was killed by a motor lorry at Hull yesterday as he tried to cross the road in front of the traffic.

GLASGOW.

Overcoming Transport Difficulties.

THEATRES, SHOPS, AND COLLEGES CARRY ON.

The streets of Glasgow were in a constant bustle yesterday. The movement began with the advance of the business people on the town. Many of them walked from their residences, even in the outer suburbs, or from still more remote places.

The roads, though eased by the absence of most of the tram-cars, were crowded with hurrying motor buses, motor cars, and every other form of transport. These had made room for a surprisingly large number of passengers. The motor buses have developed very elastic capacity, and have multiplied their journeys in response to the urgent need. Parking places in the city are crowded with private cars. The Royal Exchange was completely surrounded yesterday with a double line of motor cars.

Transport is the common problem of many local institutions. Students who live outside Glasgow have had great difficulty in reaching their classes, and some of them were not able to attend any classes yesterday. But the percentage of absentees is small. And the University, the Technical College, and the School of Art are carrying on as usual. Students from these and other educational institutions have offered their services in response to the call for volunteers.

Theatres are not adversely affected. The Alhambra, the King's, and the Royal, all housing very popular shows this week, are doing pretty well. The Empire and Pavilion music halls have also been doing satisfactory business. Exceptionally large numbers are frequenting picture houses in the city and district.

All shops are maintaining their bright and business-like appearance. There is no panicky buying in provision stores. In some cases the sales have slightly increased, but the people seem by this time to be proof against alarms.

ATTACK ON POLICE

Batons Drawn in Glasgow

Exciting scenes were witnessed in the Northern district of Glasgow about 10 o'clock last night, as a result of which five men were taken into custody by the police. It is stated that a number of men interfered with the progress of bus traffic in Hope Street near Renfield Street. A large crowd gathered and an exciting struggle took place in the course of which a bus was overturned. Fortunately the vehicle did not contain passengers, and no one was reported injured. When the police arrived on the scene the attitude adopted by a section of the crowd was exceedingly hostile and ultimately the police found it necessary to make a baton charge. The disturbance continued for a considerable time, and before the disorder was quelled further attempts were made to attack other buses, and in the melee several of the police were rather severely handled. The police, however, succeeded in dispersing the demonstrators.

MORE TRAMCARS.

About 100 tramway cars were running in the Glasgow area yesterday forenoon, and a somewhat larger number in the course of the afternoon. The number in the forenoon was about the same as that of the previous day. Arrangements were made for putting a larger number on the streets to-day. A good many men who have already had experience in the handling of motor cars have offered their services as drivers, and are now being trained for work on the cars, while there is said to be no lack of conductors. Altogether, the outlook, from the point of view of the department, is considered very hopeful, and promises a considerably increased service to-day. There were large crowds at many of the depots yesterday, but they were kept moving, and there was no disorder apart from what might be called normal picketing.

NOISY TRAMWAYS COMMITTEE MEETING.

Unusual scenes marked yesterday's meeting of Glasgow Corporation Committee. Before the business on the agenda was entered upon, several Labour Councillors put a series of questions to Mr. James Dalrymple, general manager, with regard to the running of cars at the present juncture; and also as to the engaging of students and others to fill the places of the men on strike. As Mr. Dalrymple declined to answer the questions, or to enter into explanations, the proceedings became very noisy. Ultimately, realising the impossibility of business being conducted, it was decided by 17 votes to 14 to adjourn the meeting. No business was transacted.

FOOD LORRY MOBBED.

A man engaged in unloading foodstuffs from a lorry in John Street, Glasgow, yesterday afternoon was attacked by a crowd. The police came to his rescue.

An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to persuade the clerks in the London and North-Eastern Railway Company offices, who have remained on duty, to join in the strike.

HOUSING SCHEMES HELD UP.

The men employed on housing schemes in Duke Street and Springfield Road have been stopped by strikers because they had no permits from the T.U.C.

The plumbers who were ordered on Tuesday to cease work on new houses have returned to duty.

At the annual meeting of the Glasgow section of the British Red Cross Society yesterday it was reported that £900 had been expended in relief during the year. Colonel D. F. Brand was reappointed County Director.

RAIL AND ROAD.

Improving Transport Facilities.

There was a general improvement in train services throughout the country yesterday. The London and North-Eastern Railway had a local service of 15 or 20 trains from practically all provincial centres. The Great Western Railway service was increased. It was announced through the B.B.C. yesterday morning that a number of engines were available in the district. Railway officials at Carlisle anticipate that a skeleton train service will be in operation to-day. So far one train is being maintained between Glasgow and Carlisle. All signal-boxes with the exception between Carlisle and Carstairs are stated to be manned.

L.M.S. RUN OVER 300 TRAINS.

The London and Scottish Railway announced last night that they were able to give a greatly augmented service yesterday. Trains all over the system numbering over 300. This service will be increased by about 100 additional trains to-day. These services will include long-distance trains, Euston to Crewe, Liverpool, Manchester, and Chester, and also to Birmingham. The company hope to be able to resume Irish mail services via Holyhead on Friday, and the actual times will be announced later. An important feature of yesterday's working, state the company, was that the Watford and Euston electrical service carried 50 per cent of the usual complement of passengers and that more than normal quantities of milk from provincial towns arrived in London without hitch.

LONDON TRAMCAR STONED.

Four tramcars were seen in Walworth Road, London, yesterday afternoon travelling towards the city, and as they passed down the road, which was lined with people, there were cries of "Traitor." Three of the cars were driven by volunteers and one by a tram regular. There was a strong police guard aboard. Beside each driver was a policeman, and only one car contained passengers, there being only two of these. An attempt was made by a large crowd to stop one of the cars, but the driver refused and drove on through the people, who scattered in all directions. Some stones were thrown, and two windows on one of the cars were smashed.

LONDON UNDERGROUND.

The London Underground Railway Company announce that they hope to resume a full train service to-day. A flat fare of three-pence has been instituted as a temporary measure to discourage short-distance riders from using the trains until a full service is in operation. Three thousand volunteers have been enrolled.

CROSS-CHANNEL SERVICES.

The position of the Dover Cross-Channel service is practically unchanged. One steamer will be run in each direction between Dover and Calais, and Calais and Boulogne, and also one each way between Dover and Ostend.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRAM SERVICES.

An improvement is perceptible in the operation of trams in London. The London United Tramways Company was operating a service in the Shepherd's Bush area, while the Metropolitan Electric Trams also announced that their service would be working yesterday.

A number of the L.G.O.C. B type of buses were put on the streets yesterday morning. A minimum fare of 3d was fixed in order to prevent persons travelling for short distances only.

At Liverpool train services showed a slight improvement and tram services were good. Nearly half the usual tram service was running and the men were returning. Other public services were normal and there was no shortage of food or milk supplies.

Fifty per cent. of the Portsmouth Corporation tramwaymen were out on strike on Tuesday, but returned to duty yesterday morning and a full service was resumed.

RAILWAY CLERKS STILL WORKING.

According to the B.B.C., a slight interference with food transport is reported from Preston and Whitehead. Attempts, so far unsuccessful, are being made to interfere with the staff at electricity works at Birkenhead.

The Commissioner for the Midland Division reports that 30 per cent. of the clerks of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway are still working. The railway companies do not wish for any volunteers at present. He has been informed that if there are brought in the men now working will also go on strike.

In the eastern counties of England services of omnibuses are being established. At Newcastle, while the tram service has been completely stopped, buses are running as normal and the lorry service is normal. In the North Midlands there is no shortage of road transport.

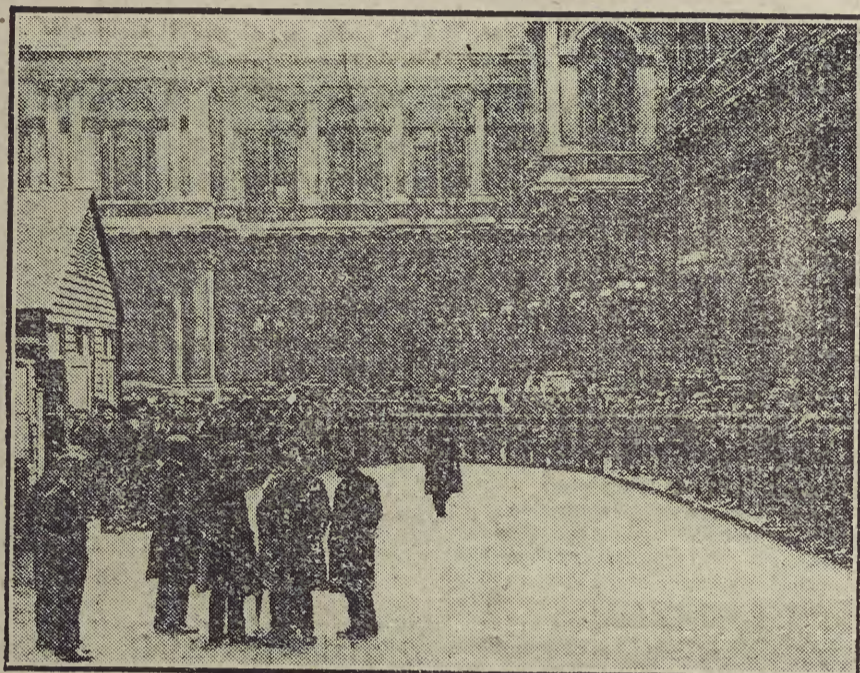
INSURANCE FOR VEHICLES

"Incendiarism" is the official description applied by the London Fire Brigade in their report issued yesterday as to the cause of damage done by fire to three motor vehicles on Tuesday night in London streets. Misapprehension appears to exist among motorists as to the extra risk of damage during the present abnormal period. Enquiries of leading insurance companies yesterday elicited that such risks are covered under the ordinary private comprehensive policy without any extra premium.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE APPEAL.

The Duke of Sutherland, Chancellor of the Primrose League, asks members of the League to respond to the Government's call for volunteers.

STRIKE SCENES IN GLASGOW AND LONDON



The effects of the general stoppage are strikingly revealed in the above photographs. The top picture shows the scene at the offices of "The Glasgow Herald" yesterday, when the "Emergency Press" was on sale. The bottom picture shows a queue of volunteers for special emergency duties at the Foreign Office, London.

SEDITIONARY LITERATURE FOR THE CHURCH AND THE CRISIS IN GLASGOW.

The first prosecution at Manchester under the Emergency Regulations 1926 was that of William Richard Stoker, who was yesterday sent to prison for two months in the second division for attempting to do an act calculated to cause disaffection amongst His Majesty's forces. Stoker's car, the police stated, was ready to take seditious literature to Glasgow.

The Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Right Reverend John White, D.D., sends a message to the ministers and people emphasising the need for calm judgment and a great restraint, as the present situation can only be met and satisfactorily dealt with by economic wisdom and a double portion of Christian sympathy. He asks that the prayers of the Church be offered for a speedy and right and a lasting settlement.

THE MAN WHO HAD IMPORTANT NEWS



Is it a report that the general strike is ended and everybody returned to work? No, this man has a newspaper with yesterday's racing results

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMMES.

By arrangement with the British Broadcasting Company (Limited), we publish the following programmes of concerts, etc., to be broadcast to-day:—

FROM GLASGOW.

Station 587, 422 Metres.
3.25—Broadcast to Schools. The Wireless Quartet.
5.0—Afternoon Topics.
5.15—Children's Corner.
6.0—Weather Forecast for Farmers.
6.15—Dance Music.
6.35—Market Prices for Farmers.
6.40—Girl Guide's Bulletin.
6.45—Boy Scouts' Bulletin.
7.0—Music. Weather Forecast and News.
7.10—Prof. T. E. Peel.
7.25—Music.
8.0—Talk.
8.0—Accession of King George V.
8.10—Orchestra. Chorus and Orchestra.
8.20—Constance Willis and Orchestra.
8.30—Orchestra.
9.30—Weather Forecast and News.
9.40—Topical Talk.
9.55—Local News.
10.0—Constance Willis.
10.10—Orchestra.
10.30—Dance Bands.
12.0—Close Down.

FROM LONDON.

Station 260, 355 Metres.
1.0-2.0—Time Signal from Greenwich. The Week's Concert of New Gramophone Records. 2.30—Oxford Festival of Music. The Heather Oration, by Sir Hugh Allen, Heather Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, followed by "The Weekly Practice," as instituted by Dr. William Heather, relayed from the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford. 3.15—Transmission to Schools. 4.0—Time Signal from Greenwich. "Books to Read," by Ann Spice. 4.15—Troadero Tea-Time Music. 5.15—For the Children. 6.0—Dance Music. The London Radio Dance Band, directed by Sidney Firman. 6.35—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40—Boy Scouts' and Girl Guides' Bulletins. Mr. Hubert Martin, C.B.E., International Commissioner and Director of the International Bureau—"The World-Wide Brotherhood." 7.0—Time Signal from Big Ben. Weather Forecast and First General News Bulletin. Professor T. E. Peel—Ancient Egypt. Tombs and Their Development. S.B. from Liverpool. 7.25—Royal Parks Band (Musical Director, Charles Godfrey Collins). 7.35—Allotments for the Nation. 8.32—Bach's "48 Preludes" interpreted by Claud Bixby, relayed from Manchester. No. 20 in A Minor. No. 23 in B Major. 8.45—Speeches at the Festival Dinner of the Royal Society of St. George. Speakers—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B. Musical Numbers by Leonard Salisbury. 9.30—Time Signal from Greenwich. Weather Forecast and Second General News Bulletin. Topical Talk. Local News. 10.0—Frederic Lamond, in a Short Pianoforte Recital. 10.30—Dance Music—The Savoy Orpheans, the Savoy Tango Band, relayed from the Savoy Hotel. 12.0—Close down.
(This programme is subject to alteration.)

FROM ABERDEEN.

Station 280, 495 Metres.
3.45—Afternoon Topics. 4.0—Dance Music. The Station Orchestra. Ida Hay (soprano). 5.15—For the Children. 6.0—Girl Guide's Bulletin. 6.15—Programme S.B. from London. 7.0—Weather Forecast and News. Prof. T. E. Peel. S.B. from Liverpool. 7.25—Pachelbel's "48 Preludes," interpreted by Claud Bixby. S.B. from Manchester. 7.40—Mr. D. P. Collins—"Allotments for the Nation." 8.0—Symphony Concert. The Station Orchestra. Conductor, Walter Benson. Marion Richardson (soprano). 9.30—Weather Forecast and News. Topical Talk. S.B. from London. Local News. 10.0—Programme S.B. from London. 12.0—Close down.

FROM DUNDEE.

Station 216, 315 Metres.
11.30-12.30—New Gramophone Records. 4.0—Restaurant Music from Draffen's, under the direction of John Reid. 5.0—"Books to Read," by Ann Spice. 5.15—For the Children. 6.0—Musical Interlude. 6.15—Girl Guide's Bulletin. 6.30—Programme S.B. from London. 7.25—Programme S.B. from Manchester. 7.40—Programme S.B. from Glasgow. 9.30-12.0—Programme S.B. from London.

FROM EDINBURGH.

Station 278, 328 Metres.
11.30-12.30—Gramophone Records. 3.0—The Station Pianoforte Trio. 4.0—"Books to Read," by Ann Spice. 5.15—Pachelbel's "48 Preludes," interpreted by Claud Bixby. 6.0—Musical Interlude. 6.15—Girl Guide's Bulletin. 6.30—Programme S.B. from London. 7.25—Programme S.B. from Manchester. 7.40—Programme S.B. from Glasgow. 9.30-12.0—Programme S.B. from London.

FROM DAVENTRY.

Station 5XX, 1500 Metres.
10.30 a.m.—Time Signal and Weather Forecast. 11.0-1.0—The Radio Quartet and Mary Crawford, soprano; Walter Mason, baritone; Jack Salisbury, violin. 1.0-2.0 and 3.30-5.0—Programmes S.B. from London. 6.0—Dance Music. The London Radio Dance Band. 6.35—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40—Boy Scouts' and Girl Guide's Bulletins. 7.0—Weather Forecast and News. Prof. T. E. Peel. S.B. from Liverpool. 7.25—Royal Parks Band. 8.32—Mr. D. P. Collins—"Allotments for the Nation." 8.32—Bach's "48 Preludes," interpreted by Claud Bixby, relayed from Manchester. 8.45—Speeches at the Allied Newspaper Dinner to the Football Association. 9.0—Programme S.B. from Manchester. 9.30—Programme S.B. from Glasgow. 10.0—Topical Talk. 10.35—Shipping Forecast. 10.0—Frederic Lamond, pianoforte recital. 10.30-12.0—Dance Music—The Savoy Orpheans and Savoy Tango Bands. From the Savoy Hotel.

ENGINE DRIVEN LEAVES TROOP TRAIN.

When a train with troops and sailors leaving Portsmouth had left Fratton, the first station out, the driver left the engine. An officer on the train stepped into the cab, examined the levers, and drove the train on.

RACING AT CHESTER.

Hidennis Wins the Cup.

2.0—Jeanie Deans (7-1 on) 1, Semiramis 2. Only two ran.
2.30—Little Grev (11-10 on) 1, Horace (8-1) 2, Red Ronald (6-1) 3. Seven ran.
3.15—Hidennis (11-2) 1, Vermillion Pencil (4-1) 2, Ixia (10-1) 3. Ten ran.
3.50—Nantha (2-1) 1, Grippeminaud (7-4) 2, The Merchant (4-1) 3. Five ran.
4.20—St Marceaux (6-4 on) 1, Overcall (5-2) 2, Scribuna (3-1) 3. Three ran.
4.50—Arc on Ciel (3-1) 1, Dusky Brave 2. Two ran.
5.20—Maritza (5-2 on) 1, Fun 2. Two ran.

To-day's meeting at Chester has been abandoned, and there will be no further racing meantime.

The formal opening of the second annual Musical Festival for Bute and district took place last night in the Winter Garden, Rothsay. Owing to the practical suspension of the ordinary steamer service many of the competitors and others travelled by motor boats from the outlying districts. Mrs Burnley Campbell of Ormidale opened the proceedings.

Births

BUCHANAN.—At Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, on 30th March, the wife of John Buchanan F.I.C. M.I.M.M., a daughter (Ina).
GRANT.—At 2 Boswall Gardens, Edinburgh, on the 4th inst., the wife of David L. Grant, M.A., a son (still-born).
GRANT.—At 14 Vernon Street, Glasgow, on 4th May, to Mr and Mrs F. Grant, a daughter; both well.
GRAVES.—At nursing home, 9 Herriot Street, Pollokshields, May 4, to Mr and Mrs L. E. Graves (nee Chrys Matheson), of Uganda, a son; both well.
LAIRD.—At 22 Battlefield Avenue, Langside, on 3rd May, to Mr and Mrs William Laird, a son.
STROUD.—At Bankell House, Milngavie, on May 5, to Violet, the wife of A. W. Stroud, a daughter.

Deaths

BREEN.—At 18 Douglas Street, Milngavie, on the 4th inst., John Breen, coachman, in his 76th year.—Funeral to New Kilpatrick Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.; friends please accept this (the only) intimation and invitation.
HUNT.—At 25 Troughton, Glasgow, on 4th May, after a lingering and painful illness, John George Hunt, in his 27th year, beloved husband of Margaret Newland and second son of Lewis Hunt, Wm. Paling, London.—Funeral private.
JACKSON.—At 43 Arcade, Stirling, on 2nd May, Robert Jackson, retired farmer, late of Mains of Benhan, Kippen, in his 78th year.—Funeral private.
MACGREGOR.—At a nursing home, Edinburgh, on May 4, after an operation, Mina Grandison, wife of the Rev. J. Robertson Macgregor, minister of the parish of Leslie, Fife.—Funeral on Friday, at 1 p.m., from Leslie Manse; friends please accept this (the only) intimation and invitation.
MILROY.—Suddenly, at 6 Lennox Road, Cardonald, on 5th inst., Jessie Chapman, late of Balmory Hill, Springburn.
SPERS.—At Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, on 4th inst., William Spers of Winter Place, Fairlie.—Funeral to Largs Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.; friends please meet at cemetery gates.
WARDEN.—At Stirling, on the 4th inst., Robert Warden, late of Greenock.

In Memoriam and Acknowledgments

Mr and Mrs WILSON and FAMILY desire to thank all Friends and Neighbours for their kindness and floral tributes received in their recent bereavement.—480 Cornhill Road

GOOD FOOD SUPPLIES

Full Underground Service Expected.

LONDON SITUATION.

Yesterday, the second day of the great strike, there was a remarkable falling-off in the London-bound crowds from all parts of Suburbia. Progress on all main roads was much easier than it had been on Tuesday, and walkers "all the way" were comparatively few.

The entrances to the City at the Aldgate bottle-neck and elsewhere were less crowded, and holds-up were more infrequent. The reasons for this are to be found in the fact that thousands of people were told not to report at their offices yesterday, and also in the better regulation of traffic.

Copies of the "British Gazette," the Government news-sheet, were on sale at several points, but on many roads not a copy was to be seen, and the scarcity was exploited, "Gazettes" being sold for sixpence a time.

MEAT SUPPLIES.

"There is enough meat in London if only we can get it," said Mr Millman, clerk and superintendent of the Central Meat Markets, Smithfield, yesterday. Private firms, he added, were taking their supplies away, and although there had been attempts to stop this behaviour of the men was good on the whole.

Except for one firm, the cold storage works were shut down, but clerks and salesmen had descended to the storage vaults and brought up the meat belonging to their respective firms.

Referring to meat supplies generally, Mr Millman mentioned that there were large quantities of meat lying at Folkestone, and motor lorries had been sent to collect it.

CLEARING THE FISH SUPPLIES.

At Billingsgate yesterday morning one steamer arrived with 27 tons of fish, a trawler with 38 tons, and 340 tons arrived by land transport from various fishing centres. This total arrival represented slightly over two-thirds of the normal supply.

Ample Milk Supply.

The arrangements that have been made for ensuring the continuance of London's milk supply are working quite satisfactorily. It was stated at the headquarters at the Hyde Park depot yesterday morning that the road transport columns were coming in to time with adequate loads, and that the whole scheme of collection was being operated without difficulty.

The number of vehicles used is being increased steadily, but there is still a need for skilled men to take charge of heavy lorries. More than 600 volunteer drivers were enrolled on Tuesday, and 100 of them stopped the night under canvas in the Park in order to be at hand in case of emergency. It is thought that at least another 250 will be required.

LONDON HOSPITAL, WITHOUT ELECTRICITY.

Owing to the failure of the supply of electrical current from St Pancras Borough Council Electrical Light Station, X Rays electrical, and light treatment had to be discontinued at the Royal Free Hospital, London, yesterday, and patients who had come long distances were sent home without treatment.

Official denial is given to rumours that serious disturbances occurred yesterday morning at Hammersmith, Putney, Chiswick, and Pinner.

Glasgow, 6th May, 1926.

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