

EMERGENCY PRESS

COMBINING THE ISSUES OF

THE GLASGOW HERALD | GLASGOW EVENING NEWS
THE DAILY RECORD | THE EVENING TIMES
THE BULLETIN | THE CITIZEN

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1926

ONE PENNY

RIOTING IN GLASGOW

Baton Charges By Police

SIXTY-SIX PERSONS ARRESTED

Government Manifesto to Nation

Serious outbreaks of disorder took place yesterday in the East End of Glasgow, and 66 arrests were made.

Stone throwing, smashing of windows, and looting of shops and public-houses occurred, and at one time at least 100 police were called out. After a series of scuffles order was restored.

A police sergeant and one civilian were seriously injured.

The Government, in a declaration to the nation, states that a national issue of the first magnitude has been raised. The Constitution must be vindicated, and the Government will not flinch from the issue.

Throughout the entire country the vital services of food, milk, light, and power are being successfully maintained on the third day of the strike, states the Government communique, and every obstacle is being progressively surmounted.

Railway and road transport services showed marked improvement.

The attempt to silence the Press is being defeated. Over half a million copies of "The British Gazette" were delivered throughout the country yesterday, and more than 40 daily and weekly papers are being published.

The Government announce that all necessary steps will be taken to protect from victimisation by trade unions all persons who continue or resume work in faithful duty to their country.

No fresh development in connection with the crisis took place at Westminster yesterday, writes our London correspondent, and the situation is likely to remain unchanged over the week-end.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress state that while ready at any moment to resume negotiations for an honourable settlement, they give an emphatic "No" to the Prime Minister's request for unconditional withdrawal of strike notices.

REPLY TO PREMIER

AN EMPHATIC "NO."

T.U.C. and Withdrawal of Strike Order.

A reply by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to the Prime Minister's statement as to possible terms of peace appears in last night's (Thursday) issue of the "British Worker."

The reply states that the General Council enforces no conditions for resuming preliminary discussion with the Government on any aspects of the case. It is obvious, however, that at this stage, with no knowledge of the subsequent line of policy that the Government intends to pursue, the General Council cannot comply with the Prime Minister's request for an unconditional withdrawal of the strike notices.

"The General Council, it must be remembered, was not responsible for the breakdown of negotiations. The strike was due to the Government's refusal to secure a withdrawal of the lock-out notices in the mining industry, and to its action in provocatively taking the side of the coalowners and in breaking off negotiations at a time when the General Council was sincerely seeking a peaceful settlement."

"The conditions that govern the reopening of discussions should be different from the conditions governing the withdrawal of the notices for the general strike; and inasmuch as the Government was responsible for the breaking off of negotiations, any preliminary parleys with a view to discovering a basis upon which the negotiations might be renewed, and the withdrawal of the general strike notices subsequently considered, can only be undertaken in a free and unfettered atmosphere."

"The General Council of the T.U.C., while ready at any moment to resume negotiations for an honourable settlement, gives an unqualified 'No' to the Premier's request for an unconditional withdrawal of the strike notices."

QUESTION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr E. L. Poulton made an official statement last night on behalf of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. He said:—

"We have heard rumours that peace overtures have been commenced. I have to say,

on behalf of the General Council, that all statements concerning negotiations will be made by the General Council, and any others are without any foundation.

"With reference to the Prime Minister's statement that the Government could not yield to the threat of a general strike, and that negotiations would not be resumed until the General Council called off the strike, we must remind the Prime Minister that there was a lock-out previous to the strike without the men having any chance of discussing anything. They were locked out, and have had no voice in the matter. Despite that, we shall continue to make the strongest efforts, if the Prime Minister wants a settlement, to secure a withdrawal of those lock-out notices so that negotiations can be continued in a free atmosphere. We maintain that the position has been brought about by the Government, and it is for them to bring about a resumption of negotiations. We do not know anything about a private conference between Mr Thomas and the Prime Minister. All we are out for is an honourable settlement. The miners have handed over the conduct of the dispute to the General Council, and if anything came along from the Government or the coalowners they would at once consult the Council."

NO REASON FOR PESSIMISM.

Mr Poulton said they had no reason whatever to be pessimistic. He read reports from a number of provincial centres stating that the workers were solid, and that the stoppage of transport was complete. Many of the reports of alleged interference with private cars and other conveyances were without foundation, and in at least one instance of a mail van being upset, a band of irresponsible hooligans was responsible. The Council disclaimed all responsibility for any such disorder.

Questioned as to the position of the men employed in electricity generating stations, he said the electric light and gas supplies at present were being maintained by trade unionists. The Council were still considering what action they would take if the power stations were manned by the Government, or volunteers were introduced.

Speaking generally, there were considerably more men out yesterday than on Wednesday. It was early yet to consider the question of extending the strike. He added that shipping was held up in two of the biggest ports.

The Antwerp Stevedores' Union has decided to stop coal exports to England out of solidarity with the English strikers.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Survey of Situation in Country.

SECURITY FOR LOYAL WORKERS.

The following official Government communique, dated May 6, appears in to-day's (Friday) issue of "The British Gazette":—
Trade and industry throughout the entire country continue to suffer grievous injury from the general strike. Equally throughout the entire country the vital services of food, milk, light and power are being successfully maintained by His Majesty's Government, and every obstacle is being progressively surmounted.

No serious disorders have taken place, but collisions of a minor character between the police forces and persons endeavouring to obstruct the movement of supplies are reported in various places.

Abundant food and ample transport are available, but picketing by strikers is interfering with distribution. The Co-operative Wholesale Society have been specially hampered. This aspect will require increasing attention during the next few days, and all attempts to impede the free movement of the public or its food will be methodically and firmly repressed.

The numbers of special constables are being steadily increased, and protection on a growing and wider scale will be afforded daily.

NO DISPLAY OF FORCE.

The Navy have rendered prompt and effectual civil assistance at several seaports. No use or display of armed force has been required.

The public are advised to pay no attention to alarmist rumours which may be spread by disaffected persons. Typical cases are the circulation of such reports as that the Post Office Savings Bank has suspended payment, and that mutinies have occurred among His Majesty's Forces. Such reports are wholly untrue. Their circulation is a criminal offence.

Communications by road and rail have markedly improved. The situation on the main line railways is far better than at a similar time in any comparable emergency. Further extensions of the services are continuing.

In London all the underground services will be resumed, including a four-minute service on the Central London Railway, and a twelve-minute service on the District Railway. The Metropolitan Railway suburban service is good and improving. The London General Omnibus Company placed 80 'buses on the streets yesterday. Of these, no fewer than 47 were damaged by the strikers or by evilly disposed persons. Stronger police protection will be given to-day, and the number of 'buses will be largely increased.

Milk and fish supplies are working well. The policy of His Majesty's Government is in every case to refuse co-operation from those who are organising the general strike, and it is recommended that this attitude should be maintained by all authorities.

FORTY PAPERS PUBLISHED.

The attempt of the trade unions to silence the press is being defeated. Over half a million copies of "The British Gazette" were this morning delivered throughout all parts of the country. More than 40 daily and weekly papers are being published. It seems probable that the failure of the attempt to stifle the organs of public opinion will be the first definite event in the conflict.

Guarantees are given that all persons who continue or resume their work in faithful duty to the country will be protected; hereafter from reprisals or victimisation by the trade unions, and the Government will take all necessary steps to secure this.

Although strenuous and possibly prolonged efforts will be required from all loyal citizens, there is no doubt whatever of the result.

LIGHT AND POWER IN LONDON.

A Government spokesman stated to a press representative last night:—"A report from the chairman of the Bethnal Green area states that the local authorities at Poplar, Stepney, and West Ham are failing to supply the necessary electricity for light and power to hospitals and services not connected with industrial production. The chairman of the Leyton area reported that the Walthamstow Council had given instructions for the removal of switches in order to cut off from Messrs Gillett, printers, Walthamstow, a supply of light and power."

A London Hospital is still without power during the day. The Stepney Council requested the Electrical Trades Union to resume their day services, but the union turned the request down.

The "South Wales Argus" (Newport) yesterday contained the following statement:—"The 'South Wales Argus' chapel wish to state that they are resuming work as members of the Typographical Association, claiming that their executive have exceeded their rights in calling upon them to cease work without first taking a ballot of the members."

RIOTOUS SCENES.

Looting and Disorder in East End.

POLICE AND MINERS IN CONFLICT.

In East End of Glasgow throughout almost the whole of yesterday there were riotous scenes, and as the result of the disorders which took place 66 persons were taken into custody by the police. Window smashing and looting of shops and public-houses occurred in several areas, and in order to quell the rioters the police were obliged in many instances to charge with drawn batons. In the course of the day a young man was pushed through a shattered window and now lies in the Royal Infirmary in a critical condition.

TRAMWAY DEPOT RUSHED.

The disturbances took place chiefly in the neighbourhood of two tramway depots, and in the thoroughfares leading to them. Reports indicate that the trouble commenced shortly before three o'clock yesterday morning when about 500 miners from Newton and Cambuslang districts marched into the city for the purpose of assisting the tramway pickets in Ruby Street, to which they were, it is alleged, led by two tramway-men.

A rumour had been spread throughout the district that student volunteers were lodged in the depot, and were sleeping there overnight. Apparently the intention of the mob was to rush the premises and evict the volunteers. In attempting to carry out this plan of action they came into conflict with the police. After a fierce struggle the latter were successful in dispersing the rioters.

Twelve arrests were made and it appears that the others involved in the disturbance left the affected area.

PUBLIC-HOUSE LOOTED.

During the forenoon quietness prevailed in the district but between one and two o'clock in the afternoon the unruly element again made its appearance. Ruby Street, which is off Dalmarock Road, was again a storm centre, but this time the trouble spread, and in the neighbourhood of Dennistown tramcar depot, which is situated in Paton Street, the rioters were particularly active. When the police succeeded in driving them away from the depots the crowd retreated into the adjoining streets, and there indulged freely in window-smashing and looting the goods displayed in the shop windows. They also, it is reported, attacked at least one public-house and helped themselves to liquor. So far as can be ascertained, the offenders were chiefly irresponsible youths. In the course of the afternoon, a number of further arrests were made.

POLICE STONED.

In the evening, the East End was seething with excitement, and, in addition to the active participants in the disorder many people flocked into the various centres in which it was anticipated there would be conflict between the police and the mob. By this time the number of police on duty had been considerably augmented, but nevertheless the sporadic warfare continued for some hours.

The police were in constant conflict with the crowds, and on many occasions they were vigorously assailed with stones, but fortunately none of them sustained serious injury. Repeated baton charges were made, and in most cases the police emerged from the conflict with batches of prisoners, who were swiftly bundled into motor cars and hurried to the Eastern Police Office, where they were lodged in the cells.

Altogether 66 arrests were made, and in the majority of cases the prisoners are young men. To-day, it is understood, they will be brought before the Eastern Police Court and charged with riotous conduct.

By eleven o'clock in the evening matters had quietened down and the police had the situation well under control.

The young man who was conveyed to the infirmary was very severely cut by the broken window glass, and at a late hour last night his condition, as stated, was somewhat critical. His name is Robert McCartney (20), residing at Vernon Street.

It was reported that in a disturbance which occurred in the Parkhead district on the previous night Police-Sergeant McLintock was struck by a missile, knocked down, and kicked by a mob. He also is in the infirmary, suffering from severe injuries to the head.

BUS CONDUCTOR FINED.

Wm. Adams, (26) a bus conductor was charged at Croydon yesterday with damaging a bus to the extent of ten shillings and pleaded guilty. In the Brighton Road, Croydon, and at East Surrey a bus in charge of volunteers was stopped by a crowd. A constable told the bench that when he came upon the bonnet of the bus was open and prisoner was standing there doing something inside it. Police Inspector Jones explained that the driver and conductor were afraid to give evidence. Adams was fined £5.

At a meeting of Edinburgh Town Council yesterday an appeal for the further enrolment of special constables was made.

NATIONAL ISSUE.

"The Government Will Not Flinch."

"THE MANLY PART."

To-day's issue of "The British Gazette," in a double column declaration headed "The National Issue, Constitution to be Vindicated," states that the country will break a general strike, or the general strike will break the country, and emphasises that the Government will not flinch from the issue. It continues—

"No doubt it is true that the majority of the trade union leaders did not intend, when they launched the general strike, to raise the Constitutional issue. They drifted weakly forward under the pressure of more extreme men. Perhaps they felt that the Government would collapse and Parliament bow down before the threat of so much injury to the commonwealth. But whatever they have wished or thought, a national issue has been raised of supreme magnitude."

ACTION RECKLESS AND VIOLENT. "Moreover, the responsibility of these trade union leaders is grievous. It is also a personal responsibility. They made no attempt to consult by ballot those whom they claim to represent. They broke in many directions contracts and engagements to which their good name was pledged, and they yielded themselves to a course of action reckless, violent, and, but for the strength and good sense of the British nation, immeasurable in its possibilities."

"It would be the manly course on their part, and one which they have a perfect right to take, to reconsider their action now that they can see into what deep and deepening waters it is daily carrying them. It is not yet too late."

THE GREATER DUTY.

"But whatever they may do, the authority of Parliamentary Government over any sectional combination must be vindicated. Every man and every woman must consider where duty lies, and if duties seem to conflict, where the greater duty lies."

The first of all duties, a duty greater than all others put together, is owed to the nation as a whole, and to that system of democratic and representative Parliamentary government which has for so many generations been the mainstay of British progress and of British freedom."

JOURNALISTS AND LIBERTY OF PRESS.

The following resolution has been adopted by the executive of the Institute of Journalists in special session:—The Institute of Journalists protests against the attempt to extinguish the newspaper press of the country with its consequent suppression of freedom of opinion and curtailment of the supply of accurate news to the public. The Institute in this emergency calls on its members to do all in their power to frustrate this attempt at the earliest possible moment. The Institute congratulates the Parliamentary branch of the National Union of Journalists on their stand for the freedom of the press.

A EDITORIAL RESOLUTION.

The Edinburgh Branch of the National Union of Journalists at a meeting yesterday unanimously passed the following resolution:—That this branch of the National Union of Journalists regards the instruction issued by the National Executive Committee as being an unwarranted interference with the rights of the press, and that the present dispute is not one on which the N.U.J. has been consulted nor one between any of the printing trade industry and the employer, but a strike called by the T.U.C., a body to which the N.U.J. has by ballot voted declined to be affiliated. In these circumstances complete liberty of action is every member's right to be exercised. Further, this branch calls upon the National Executive to make it clear that the N.U.J. deprecates the action of sections of the "Natsopas" in dictating editorial policy.

The Dundee Branch of the National Union of Journalists decided last night by a three to one majority to repudiate the instructions received from the general secretary as to its conduct in the general strike, and instructed its members to remain at their posts and to offer all assistance they can to expedite a return to publication.

Subsequent to the Emergency Regulations debate in the House of Commons last night the executive of the Miners' Federation met in one of the committee rooms, Mr Herbert Smith presiding. It is understood that a discussion took place on the Parliamentary position in relation to the breaking off of negotiations to which reference was made in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, and that it was decided to prepare a tabulated report in regard to the matter for submission to the general council of the Trades Union Congress.

Arrangements were made for a week-end series of meetings throughout the country. It is anticipated that 40 M. P.'s will take part in the various meetings.

PARLIAMENT.

Emergency Powers Regulations

ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past four o'clock.

The Public Health Smoke Abatement Bill was read a third time.

On the motion for the second reading of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906 (Repeal) Bill, standing in the name of Lord Banbury, the noble lord said he believed if the bill was passed the strike would be concluded in a very few days. The bill would prevent peaceful picketing and render the funds of a trade union liable for any tortuous act committed by the union. Thousands of men would return to work if they and their families were left alone. He understood, however, it was the desire of the Government that he should not proceed with the bill in present circumstances.

The Marquis of SALISBURY said the Government thought the consideration of the bill should be postponed. Any legislation dealing with the industrial crisis ought only to be dealt with on the responsibility of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Banbury deferred his motion for a fortnight.

Their Lordships rose at five o'clock until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

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

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr BALDWIN, in reply to Mr Ramsay MacDonald (Aberavon—Soc.), said that to-morrow it was proposed to take the Local Authorities (Emergency Provisions) Bill (Report and third reading), Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Bill (second reading), Land drainage Bill (second reading), Execution of Diligence (Scotland) Bill (second reading). For next week the business would be—

Monday and Tuesday—Supply (Committee).

Wednesday—Merchandise Marks Bill (second reading).

The business for Thursday and Friday and the particular votes to be taken on Monday and Tuesday would be announced later.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND.

Mr BUCHANAN (Gorbals—Soc.) asked the Prime Minister whether the second reading of the Secretaries of State Bill (the object of which is to raise the status of the Secretary for Scotland to that of a Secretary of State) could be postponed, as it was not convenient for many Scottish members to be present to-morrow. He also suggested that the second reading of the Execution of Diligence (Scotland) Bill might be postponed, as the bill involved a number of legal questions, and the Lord Advocate was at present in Scotland.

Mr BALDWIN said that every Scottish member was anxious for the Secretaries of State Bill to get the second reading as soon as possible. The bill would then be ready to go to the Scottish Committee, which at present had no business before it. If the second reading of that bill and other smaller bills was postponed till a later part of the session it might be difficult to find the necessary time for them. As to the absence of the Lord Advocate, the Government would have to provide someone to speak on the second reading of the Prevention of Diligence Bill, but if no Minister was available it would of course not be possible to proceed with the bill to-morrow.

NEW LADY MEMBER.

Miss SUSAN LAWRENCE (Soc.), introduced by Mr A. Henderson (Burnley—Soc.) and Mr Lansbury (Bow and Bromley—Soc.), took the Oath and her seat for East Ham North, amid Opposition cheers.

Emergency Powers Regulations.

The House resumed consideration of the Regulations under the Emergency Powers Act.

The debate was resumed on the amendment moved by Mr Stephen (Cambridge—Soc.) to leave out the clause in the Emergency Regulations dealing with injury to property.

Sir HENRY SLESSER (Leeds S.E.—Soc.) and Mr BUCHANAN (Gorbals—Soc.) both asked for information on the phrase "known character as proved."

Mr BATEY (Spennymoor—Soc.) said that for the coalowners to attempt to work mines at present was a step that would lead to a breach of the peace, and the Government was not entitled to ask for regulations to allow coalowners to work pits with black flags. (Opposition cheers.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, replying to the discussion, said the part of the regulation referred to by Sir Henry Slessor and Mr Buchanan dealt with people who were found at or near places which were vulnerable spots under circumstances which rendered it probable that they were there for an illegitimate purpose. Previous convictions for acts of violence could be taken into account in considering the known character of a person charged with being on a railway bridge or near a building with the intention of doing damage. The statement by Mr Batey was the best justification for a regulation of this kind.

Mr MARDY JONES (Pontypridd—Soc.) said the last words of the Attorney-General were most provocative, and were a challenge to the Miners' Federation. He and other miners' representatives in Parliament would do their utmost to prevent any mineowner working blackleg labour. (Opposition cheers.) These regulations were a scrap of paper as far as the miners were concerned. The Attorney-General had laid down a challenge which they accepted, and he would have cause to regret it.

Mr JACK JONES (Silverdown—Soc.) asked

the Attorney-General to be careful, in spite of the big majority he had got.

The amendment was rejected by 317 votes to 95.

PREVENTION OF SEDITION.

Mr LANSBURY (Bow and Bromley—Soc.) moved that the clause dealing with acts likely to cause sedition, etc., be left out. He wished to know whether peaceful picketing would be legal under the Regulation, and objected to the power of a constable to enter any premises and search for documents. The miners, he said, were asking for justice and a living standard, yet the House was spending hours passing this wretched coercive legislation. It was a disgrace to the whole British Parliament.

Mr KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs—Soc.) related his own experiences during the war, and condemned the Regulations as those of a rotten, disgraceful Government. His class refused to give away the liberty their forefathers had died for. Some laughter induced Mr Kirkwood to remark—"It is no laughing matter. I know where I may find myself within a week—in jail." (Laughter.) The Regulation, he said, was directed against the working class. In Glasgow he had come under similar regulations. With all the tyranny and strictures put on him they had never crushed him or the spirit of liberty. (An Hon. Member—For all?) Liberty for all; not liberty for a few to dictate terms. (Ministerial cheers, and an hon. member—"Come over here.")

Sir W. DAVISON (Kensington S.—C.), sneaking of Mr Kirkwood's references to liberty, stated that yesterday, in London, lorries filled with girls who had been working all day long and were returning home were held up by strikers and not allowed to continue their journey. Cyclists were also turned off their cycles. People were taken out of tramcars and omnibuses. The Regulation was required to secure the liberty of the working classes by preventing restriction of the means of transit and locomotion. Mr Kirkwood had said the few should not transpire over the many, but even if the Trades Union Congress represented all the trade unionists there would only be 4,000,000 against 44,000,000 of the population. It was a travesty to talk of peaceful persuasion when girls and men, tired out after their day's work, were forced out of lorries and tramcars though they had no connection with the dispute.

Mr MORGAN JONES (Caerphilly—Soc.) wished to have some protection for the person who, not wishing to create sedition or disaffection, might temporarily lose control of his feelings. (Ironical Ministerial laughter.)

Mr MACLEAN (Govan Soc.) maintained that the regulation would be applied only to the working classes while the upper classes would go free.

PEACEFUL PERMITTING PERMISSABLE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Sir Douglas Hogg), replying to points raised, said that the Regulation would not apply to anyone because he took part in a strike or persuaded some other person to take part. The persuasion, however, must be peaceful. In regard to prosecutions, the onus of proof as to whether any language was seditious would lie on the prosecutor. As to certain documents which had been mentioned, the possession of them would not come under the regulation, and whether or not the use of them would come under the Regulation would depend on the kind of use. In regard to a statement which had been made that the O. M. S. in Newcastle had broken down and that the trade unions had taken over the work and maintenance of order, he had telephoned to Newcastle and was informed by the Chief Constable that there was no truth in the statement. In regard to the general situation, the course which had been taken was one which must cause very great suffering and loss and might have very serious consequences. Therefore he was afraid of what might be coming. The Government was putting forward now a Regulation which was absolutely essential if they were to preserve that obedience to law and order which was always necessary and never more necessary than in a time of crisis.

The amendment was rejected by 337 votes to 96.

Mr THURTELL (Shoreditch Soc.) moved the omission of the Regulation prohibiting meetings and processions likely to cause disaffection or breach of the peace. He said it was imposing too great responsibility upon magistrates and the police to make them arbiters of what was likely to cause disaffection.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the power of prohibition was given by the Home Secretary to magistrates, justices of the peace, and police officers, but not indiscriminately. The power was essential to public order.

Mr MARCH (Poplar Soc.) said that by having such a clause as this the Government were intimidating the people.

Mr BATEY described the regulations as one-sided.

Mr BAKER (Aberthaw Soc.) said the state of the country did not demand such legislation. The Government was in a panic and although they had only been in power eighteen months they were overriding the rights of the people in this country in a way that had never been exemplified in his lifetime. It was an insult and outrage to the working classes to say that they were not able to conduct themselves.

Mr BROAD (Edmonton Soc.) said this Regulation was something more than a power in reserve.

Mr STEPHEN (Cambridge Soc.) asked who was going to be responsible for giving an account of actions taken under the Regulations so far as Scotland was concerned. He protested against this clause being included in the Regulation.

Mr RILEY (Dewsbury Soc.) said the policy of the Government would drive people to underground methods.

Mr RHYS DAVIES (Westthroughton Soc.) trusted the institution of the plat arm which the Labour Party had had to use more than any other party would not be closed by State regulations. There was nothing to be gained by violence of any kind, and when the Labour members were asking their people to keep cool and calm he hoped the Government and the authorities in towns and cities would take no action under these Regulations which might provoke disorder.

Mr COMPTON (Gorton Soc.) said this Regulation should be modified, but it would not prevent him from meeting his constituents in Manchester this week-end and telling them what he believed to be his present position.

Mr BROMLEY (Barrow-in-Furness Soc.) said that by Sunday the industrial trouble would be greatly intensified and by this day next week there would be a somewhat appalling industrial position in this country.

On Sunday tremendous gatherings would be held to hear what came from headquarters had to say. The most rigorous power could not prevent those meetings, therefore he appealed to the Government to delete this Regulation as sufficient power already existed to deal with dangerous processions. The clause gave power to any mayor, chief magistrate, or chief constable to suppress meetings, but mayors were not always chosen for an extremely high degree of intelligence. An attempt to stop meetings of organised workers would bring the very trouble they desired to avoid. Those who addressed the meetings would be able to control them.

Mr MARDY JONES (Pontypridd—Soc.) also urged the withdrawal of the Regulation. He characterised the Government as stupid, and said that by Sunday next there would be millions more out, and no industry would be working except those the General Council allowed to work for the essential services. They claimed the right to public speech and assembly. (An Hon. Member—"What about the press?") The press was another matter. (Ironical Ministerial cheers.) There was no such thing as the freedom of the press, and there never had been. The majority of newspapers were run by a few millionaires, dominating public opinion and making and unmaking Governments. (Ministerial laughter.) The only safety-valve for the expression of public opinion was the public meeting.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 299 votes to 89.

Mr JAMES STEWART (St Rollox—Soc.) moved formally an amendment to leave out Regulation 24, which declares it to be the duty of every member of His Majesty's forces to obey any command given by any superior officer in relation to employment upon or in connection with a service of vital importance to the community, every such command being deemed to be a lawful command under the Naval Discipline Act, the Army Act, and the Air Force Act.

The amendment was rejected by 291 votes against 85.

POWERS OF ARREST.

Mr JOHNSTON (Dundee—Soc.) moved to omit Regulation 33, which gives power to arrest without warrant, to search premises, to seize anything suspected of being used to endanger public safety, etc. He complained that last night a body of police visited the premises where the "Daily Herald" was usually printed. That paper was not being printed, but only the official bulletin of the Trades Union Congress. It was found there was nothing wrong with it, and the printing was allowed to proceed. He protested against this interference with the liberty of the press. (Ministerial laughter.) Why should anybody be given power to stop public criticism? (Renewed Ministerial laughter.) The Conservatives only believed in liberty for their side of the press. To give power to the police to raid any printing office publishing papers criticising the Government was to go back to the Stuarts. The Rev. J. BARR (Motherwell—Soc.) seconded the deletion of the clause, arguing that in these times of suspicion it was dangerous to give such powers, because the innocent suffered with the guilty.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the fact that the police allowed the publication of the "Workers' Daily" on the previous night after a raid was the best indication of the fairness with which the clause would be used. He read extracts from the "Daily Herald," which, he said, were calculated and intended to delay, restrict, and hamper the measures which the Government were taking in the interests of the nation.

The amendment was rejected by 316 votes to 75.

Mr MAXTON (Bridgeton—Soc.) moved that Regulation 34, which penalised attempts to commit offences be left out. He said it would give the most wholesale, unlimited powers of any regulation as against the individual. It was a poor plight that Great Britain had come to when the House of Commons was going to pass this Regulation. It was double-edged, and could be used against the Conservatives when Labour was in power.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 307 votes to 67.

AN UNLAWFUL PROCEEDING.

On the motion to adopt the Regulations being put.

Sir J. SIMON (Spennymoor—Soc.) said there had grown up an impression that this situation was the same in character as previous strikes. When this disturbance was over and Parliament resumed its normal functions it would be very necessary to appreciate that this general strike was not a strike at all. It was something very different. A strike properly understood was perfectly lawful. The decision of the Trade Union Executive to call out everybody regardless of the contracts which those workers had made was not a lawful act at all. (Ministerial cheers.) Every workman who was bound by contract to give notice before he left work, and who in view of that decision had either chosen of his own free will or had felt compelled to come out by leaving his employment without proper notice, had broken the law, just as much as the coalowners would have broken the law if they had failed to give notice to terminate the existing arrangements with their men and had attempted to turn them out on the 1st May without any warning. It would be lawful if the working classes went on with this business without understanding that they were taking part in a novel and utterly illegal proceeding.

LIABILITY TO BE SUED.

Every man who had broken his contract was liable to be personally sued in the county court, and every trade union leader who had provoked that course of action was liable in damages to the utmost farthing of his personal possessions. (Ministerial cheers.) He felt it his duty to make this as plain as he could. He did not say that action would be taken, but he pointed out the fact that it might be taken. Every rule laid down by trade unionists stating that benefit would be forfeited if members did not obey the orders of the executive only meant that they would forfeit benefit if the order was lawful. (Ministerial cheers.) It would be an intolerable position if a man forfeited his benefit because he declined to obey an unlawful order. The situation they were now faced with was not contemplated when the Trades Disputes Act was passed by the House in 1906. What Parliament had in mind then was a strike or a lawful character. This declaration of a general strike from the point of view of trade unionism was a tragic blunder. At a blow it had deprived the miners of a great deal

(Continued at Foot of Next Column.)

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Cabinet Minister and the Breakdown.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

"A Cabinet Minister," in the course of an article in to-day's (Friday) issue of "The British Gazette," refers to the closing stages of the negotiations last Sunday night, and proceeds:—

"The Government have not shown themselves in the past afraid of being called afraid. On the contrary, nine months ago they faced not only the deep misgivings and even disapproval of a large majority of the Conservative Party in Parliament and the constituencies by assenting to the coal subsidy, but they also faced the taunts of those who declared that the Government had given way to the threat of a general strike. Nevertheless it was impossible to leave the nation under the impression that the Government, after the positive declarations which they had made against the renewal of the subsidy, had in fact at the last moment collapsed under the brutal threat of a general strike. Nothing but the most unmistakable undertakings by the Trades Union Council and the Miners' Federation that the prolongation of the subsidy for a fortnight would lead to the acceptance by the miners of the Commissioner's Report, including the clauses which require sacrifices from them, could have justified a further departure by the Government from their declared position."

VAGUE ASSURANCES.

"The only assurances forthcoming were the vague and limited assurances of the 'formula.' The Cabinet decided that this was no foundation for the further payment of the subsidy in the face not only of a general strike, but actually of overt acts which had already begun. Let us imagine for a moment what would have happened if we had taken the opposite course. The general strike would not have been averted, it would only have been postponed. No settlement of the coal problem was in sight. There was no assurance of any kind of permanent peace. The miners had not been persuaded even to agree to the phrase, 'may involve some reduction'; even if they had done so it would have bound them to nothing. They could argue indefinitely that no sacrifices should be required from them until after the reorganisation of the industry had at least been definitely set in hand. This was bound to take a good many months. They would have had no incentive to settle. On the contrary, they would have had the strongest encouragement to resist."

INCALCULABLE CONSEQUENCES.

"It would have been universally proclaimed that the threat of a general strike was one which no Government dared face. A blow would have been struck at the national confidence, the consequences of which were incalculable. At the end of the fortnight the parties would still have been disputing in a labyrinth of words, and the Government, bankrupt in public respect would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to avoid renewing the subsidy from month to month in the hopes of purchasing a little longer immunity."

ENGLISH CRICKET.

Occupying the wicket at Leyton five hours 20 minutes, the Australian cricketers scored 532 runs for eight wickets. Woodfull and Macartney batted brilliantly. Macartney's forcing display included twelve 4's. Woodfull obtained 201.

At the Oval Glamorgan scored 264 against Surrey, the home county replying with 166 for four wickets. Shepherd made 117 of these.

Cambridge University continued their innings against Yorkshire at Cambridge, and scored 176. Yorkshire in their second innings have made 185 with one wicket to fall.

At old Trafford Lancashire have a lead of 98 runs against Worcestershire, having scored 232 for seven wickets in reply to the visitors' 194.

COLONIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a message through the wireless bulletin last night, states that officers of the colonial service on leave can place their services at the disposal of the Government or local authorities so long as such arrangements do not interfere with their return to duty overseas.

(Continued from Previous Column.)

of the sympathy which they deserved. It had put in jeopardy the rights of organised labour. They were abusing their organised power which the community had given them. He begged those who had authority in the ranks of organised labour to realise that they were putting in jeopardy the position of the wage earners and making it more difficult to preserve their rights in future. They had committed hundreds of thousands of working men to a crusade which must end in failure and the danger of setting back the future peaceful progress of the working classes it might be a generation. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir P. FORD (Edinburgh N.—C.) suggested that the Government should say that if the general strike was called off they would resume negotiations on the understanding that the coal miners report was accepted by each side, and that in the transition period they would recoup to the miners their loss of wages for a month, or six months if necessary.

Mr D. GRAHAM (Hamilton—Soc.) protested against the unreasonable prejudiced statement made by Sir John Simon. The closure was moved and the adoption of the Resolutions was agreed to without a division.

The Borough Register (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes after midnight.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GLASGOW STOCK MARKET.

Business was carried on yesterday amidst difficulties which are inseparable from widely quoted prices; and dealers probably gave a sigh of relief when the session came to an end, as it was very barren so far as orders are concerned. The Funding Loan was marked ½ lower at 84½, and fractional losses also occurred in the case of Conversion Loan at 73½, Victory Bonds 91½, and War Loan 99½. In the Commercial and Industrial section, some of the Textile issues depreciated in value at the opening, but harder prices were quoted later in the day and reduced a loss in Bleachers to 9d at 41s and to 6d in Bradford Dyers and Fine Spinners at 50s and 42s respectively. Courtaulds, on the other hand, were firm throughout, closing at 105s 7½d. Tobacco shares improved at 11s 9d for British American and 9s 7½d Imperial, while Dunlop Rubber at 22s 7½d ex dividend and Nobels 26s 1½d were each a shade dearer. George Outram changed hands at 87s 6d, and Glasgow Corporation 5 per cent. loan at £5. In the Oil division, Mexican Eagle advanced to 20s 9d, while Burmah were round 5 21 32, Anglo-Persian 76s 10½d, Kern River 13s 6d, and Shell 87s 3d. Rubber shares were rarely mentioned and showed little change where quoted, though Rubber Trust at 42s 3d and Jagra Land and Carey at 28s 10½d ex dividend each fell 6d, which was the extent of a gain in Tenom at 28s 6d ex dividend. Mines were idle and featureless.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Stock market business was again conducted on a very limited scale yesterday, with, however, considerable underlying strength displayed in almost all sections. Notwithstanding the existing difficulties, a "bullish" view is being taken of the outlook, and already some buying is taking place in anticipation of the upward movement in prices that is expected to follow a settlement of the strike. War Loan touched 99½ at one time, and left off at 99 3 16. Home rails were generally better on the day after yesterday's hesitation. The leading oil shares showed improvement, while rubbers displayed a slightly easier tendency. Among industrials Dunlops recovered part of the distribution at 23s ex dividend. Courtaulds, British-American and Imperial Tobacco were all the turn better. Johannesburg sent orders for Brakpans and Sub-Nigels, which rose to 3 13 16 and 1 13 32 respectively. Elsewhere Zinc Corporation appreciated to 52s on the dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Loan money was in fairly plentiful supply yesterday, and opened at 4 per cent., hardening later to 4½ per cent. Discounts remained at 4½ per cent. to 4¾ per cent. for all positions.

SILVER AND GOLD.

China was a heavy seller of silver, and prices fell 7 16d to 30 3 16d per oz. for cash and 20d per oz. for forward. There were no gold dealings, but the price moved up 1d to 94s 10½d per oz. fine.

There were no bullion movements.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

The borrowing and discounts at the Bank are reflected in a rise of £5,750,000 in other securities, while Government securities are up £2,750,000. Other deposits are higher by £11,750,000. The reserve is £1,000,000 higher, but the ratio is 0.66 per cent. lower on the week at 20.98 per cent.

EXCHANGES.

Sterling recovered part of its recent fall in New York, and a number of other stable currency centres, and some American money was on offer here. Both French and Belgian francs, after early weakness, improved, the latter closing some 6 points better on the day.

COMPANY NEWS.

Craigpark—Electric Cable.—Net profit £15,293 and £1517 brought in, making available £16,806; depreciation on buildings and machinery absorbed £3500, reserve £3000, and Ordinary dividend of 12½ per cent., £4887; carry forward, £2769.

Goldfields Rhodesian Development.—Interim dividend of 6d per share.

Broken Hill Proprietary.—Profit for half-year to March 31 last, £18,631.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The directors recommend a dividend of 24 per cent. on the Common stock for the quarter ending 31st March last.

LONDON METALS.

COPPER.—Cash and three months 2s 6d lower. Sales, 700 tons. Cash sold at £56 12s 6d to £55 13s 9d, May £56 10s to £56 17s 6d, June £57 5s, and three months £57 12s 6d. Settlement price, £56 12s 6d. Refined Electrolytic, £64 5s to £64 15s; wire bars, £64 15s.

TIN.—East reported 200 tons sold at £270 5s and 325 tons at £271 c.i.f. Fair business, with cash advanced 35s; three months unchanged. Sales, 500 tons. Cash sold at £275 to £274, May £273 to £275 to £274, June £272 to £274, July £270 to £263 to £263 to £263 15s, and three months £267 to £267 to £267, Settlement price, £274. English nominal at £273.

LEAD quiet and easier, near and forward declining 3s 9d. Sales, 600 tons. May sold at £27 15s, August £28 5s to £28 15s to £28 5s. Settlement price, £27 15s. English, £29 10s.

SPELTER 2s 6d advanced; sales 400 tons. May sold at £32 to £32 2s 6d, June at £32 5s, and July at £32 5s to £32 7s 6d. Settlement price, £32 2s 6d.

PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, Thursday.—The Bourse opened with no decided tendency, but later the demand improved for international securities, and this was reflected elsewhere. The general tone at the close was firm. On the Parquet Rio Tinto finished 45frs. higher on the day at 5830, and Suez Canal shares 50frs. at 13,550. On the Coudisse Mining shares finished good. De Beers Deferred, after falling to 2150, finished 12frs. higher on the day at 2200. Central Mining gained 45frs. at 2345, and Brakpans 35frs. at 634. Rubber shares also closed better. Reuter.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

112 Fleet Street, Thursday Night.

No Change.

No fresh development of the crisis has taken place at Westminster to-day. There was a meeting of the Socialist Parliamentary Party in the morning and a meeting of the miners' Executive in the evening, but neither seems to have gathered up the "peace threads" of yesterday. Indeed, feeling has rather hardened to-day, which perhaps is only the reaction after yesterday's feverish pursuit of the elusive formula. It was, however, expected in some union circles that the miners would to-day follow up the disclosures in the House yesterday by a statement of some kind, but this did not materialise. Nor were there any conversations between the miners' leaders and the Trades Union Congress leaders. Unless there is some totally unexpected move in the next few hours, it does not seem likely that there will be any change in the situation over the week end.

M.P.'s and the Regulations.

The sitting of the House of Commons was devoted to further consideration of the Regulations issued under the Emergency Powers Act, and a series of debates ensued upon amendments by the Opposition to certain of the powers which the Government proposed to take. It was left in the main to back bench members to voice the objections against the various proposals, the Opposition specifically singled out for attack being those dealing with acts likely to cause sedition, with the prohibition of public meetings and processions calculated to provoke grave disorder, with the employment of the forces of the Crown in services of vital importance, and with attempts to commit offences. The fear was expressed that the powers were intended to be used against only one section of the community, and that they would be involved in cases where there was no justification for any special kind of action. It was maintained by the Attorney-General, who was spokesman for the Government, that the Regulations were essential for the preservation of public order. He was accused of using provocative language when he claimed as the best reason for approval the threat of a body of trade unionists to prevent employers carrying on their business in their usual way. On the whole, however, little or no acrimony was introduced into the debates. The Opposition Regulations were carried by substantial Government majorities.

The Princes and Mr Kirkwood.

For just on two hours the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York listened to the Commons debate from the Peers' Gallery, and in the adjoining Gallery for Distinguished Strangers there sat an interested spectator in the person of Mr Herbert Smith, the President of the Miners' Federation. The Princes appeared to consider themselves fortunate in the opportunity which arose to hear a speech from Mr Kirkwood, who more than once has discussed them in the House. As soon as the member for Dumbarton rose the Prince of Wales pushed his brother along the bench and moved away from his seat over the clock, so as to get a better view, and then for some twenty minutes the royal pair gave undivided attention to the torrent of words that fell from Mr Kirkwood's lips. Once or twice the broader Doric phrases of the speaker seemed to chafe the Prince, and the Duke had to act as interpreter. As Mr Kirkwood wandered on in characteristic fashion, now opposing additional powers to deal with incitement to seditious and seditious, now abusing this "rotten Government," now denouncing class legislation, now quoting Shakespeare, now Burns, at one moment wholly irrelevant, and at the next showing a flash of natural power, the Princes, in common with the rest of his hearers, were alternately rocked with laughter or impressed by his native eloquence and sincerity. But for Mr Kirkwood's speech the Princes would have voted the debate singularly uninteresting.

The Amateur Transporter.

London is enduring her ills under happier auspices to-day, for there is summer in the air. The first paralysing shock of the stoppage, too, is passing, and the expedients and palliatives and make-shifts which have been adopted for tiding the public over the emergency have become more regular and systematised. The steady alleviation of inconvenience, which has been the feature of the past 24 hours, is attributable almost entirely to the strenuous efforts of volunteer workers who have in thousands tackled tasks of all descriptions, conforming, however, to the conditions more in spirit than deportment. Men in plus fours made novel but none the less efficient train drivers and omnibus conductors. They and their co-workers put all the underground services into partial operation, saw to the transport of food, assisted in increasing road travel facilities, and made themselves useful in innumerable ways.

Schools for Drivers.

A development in the general transport situation was the withdrawal of the majority of the taxis from the streets, but the number of owner-drivers unaffected by the strike decision was so numerous that the new inconvenience was negligible. In other respects, too, the transport difficulties were minimised. The railway companies are receiving such ample assistance that many trains were run, including several long-distance expresses. The feat of the L.N.E.R. in putting on 472 trains to-day as compared with 231 yesterday was a criterion of the work of the other groups. Progressive improvement moreover, is anticipated, a "school" for signmen and general workers having been opened. Then, in regard to the underground services, the position from the travelling Londoners' point of view showed a distinct advance on yesterday. Small wonder when it is considered that no fewer than 12 "training centres" are qualifying some 250 volunteers every day for manning the trains and stations.

Walkers All.

With all this easing of the position, however, the roadways retained many of the singularities and semi-comic reliefs of the

first day of the strike. The plethora of up-to-date cars and courteous owners has neither ousted the wheezing relic nor relieved a goodly percentage of the daily workers from the necessity of walking. Many of those who walked doubtless did so to-day from choice, for it is remarkable what practice and a burst of sunshine will do in the making of confirmed pedestrians. The converted vans and even donkey-carts which were rushed—and pulled—to their rescue, moreover, were in many cases hardly calculated to inspire confidence. On certain routes, of course, omnibuses were available—there were nearly 1000 of them plying to-day, many coming from provincial centres to reap the London harvest—but they were uncomfortably crowded during the rush-hours. Besides, for the observant, the pavement-stance was superior in every respect to a seat in a vehicle.

Theatres and the Press.

A noteworthy feature of the streets is the patient demeanour of the individuals generally and of those in authority in particular. The constable, functioning as guide, philosopher, and friend of all those who, thrown on their own resources, find their knowledge of London more limited than they thought, is a monument of unruffled tranquillity, unmoved by the seeming chaos around him. Another public service—that provided by the theatre—is also clinging to existence with praiseworthy pluck. Eight have closed, but the rest are determined to keep open until circumstances worse than the present compel them to shut.

The Court

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Thursday.

The Begum of Bhopal, accompanied by Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan, Sahibzada Sayaduzzafar Khan, and Sahibzada Rashiduzzafar Khan, was received by the King and Queen this afternoon.

The Right Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P. (President of the Board of Trade) had an audience of His Majesty.

Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise visited the King and Queen.

The Royal Salute was fired at noon yesterday from Edinburgh Castle to mark the anniversary of the accession to the Throne of King George. H.M. warships Hood and Warspite, which are at the Tail of the Bank, fired a salute at noon yesterday. The Union Jack was flown from the steeple of the Mid Kirk, Greenock.

The Lord Chamberlain announces that the Courts arranged for May 13 and 14 have been postponed until further notice.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Pryke), presiding at the annual meeting of the Alexandra Day Committee yesterday, announced that in future Rose Day activities would be carried on annually in memory of Queen Alexandra. He read a letter that had been received by the Duchess of Portland as chairman of the committee from Buckingham Palace—"Their Majesties, I need not say, are just as anxious as you are that this day should ever be associated with the memory of Queen Alexandra, and that it should long continue to be the great success it has been hitherto. The King and Queen both wish me to assure you that they will always take the same affectionate interest in this day as they have done up to now, and will do all in their power to ensure its success, so that the numerous hospitals which benefit so largely from the funds collected may receive the same valuable assistance in the future as in the past."

Lady Bledisloe, wife of Lord Bledisloe, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, died at Sydney Park, Gloucestershire, yesterday afternoon. She was a daughter of the first Baron Ludlow.

The King has approved the appointment of the Right Rev. Alex. Wood, Bishop of Chota Nagpur, to be Bishop of Nagpur, in succession to the late Mr. Chatterton, who will retire on Oct. 31.

SEAMEN'S UNION.

An Injunction Granted.

Mr Justice Astbury, in the Chancery Division, London, yesterday, granted an injunction over Tuesday next restraining the secretary and six delegates of the T. U. C. branch of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union from calling on members of the union to strike or leave their employment without the authority of the executive council of the union. Counsel for the union stated that they were affiliated to the Trades Union Congress, but they had kept their powers to control the question of a strike, or no strike among their own members. The rules provided that there should be no strike unless there had been a ballot of the members, and "without the consent of a two-thirds majority assured no general strike" was proclaimed. The union was proceeding to take a ballot of its members to decide whether the union should join with others affiliated to the T. U. C.

NEWPORT STEELWORKERS RESUME.

Over 90 per cent of the men employed at the large steel works of Messrs. Whiteheads at Newport (Mon.) returned to work yesterday, and hot and cold mills were running normally.

The Glasgow Musical Festival continues to draw fairly large audiences to St Andrews Halls, despite the difficulties of transport.

SCOTLAND.

More Baton Charges in Edinburgh.

A further outbreak of disorder took place in Edinburgh. A crowd gathered in High Street, and several buses passing up and down the thoroughfare were subjected to a fusillade of stones. The windows of almost every vehicle were broken. Mounted and foot police charged the crowd with drawn batons, and a number of people were injured. There was a renewal of the disturbance in the High Street an hour later, when the mounted and foot police again charged the crowd which ran down towards the Canongate, and the streets adjoining. There was another baton charge. In all, nine persons were arrested in the course of these two disturbances.

INJURED POLICE.

A sergeant and three constables who were injured in the disturbance in Edinburgh on Wednesday are reported to be progressing satisfactorily with the exception of one who had been on mounted duty in the High Street below the Tron Church when his horse was startled by a missile which was thrown from a window. The horse bolted along the Canongate and fell, the policeman sustaining a fractured skull.

MORE SHOPWINDOWS BROKEN

Under cover of darkness more shopwindows were broken in the Canongate District of Edinburgh last night, and some looting took place. The police, however, turned out in strength, and made an effective clearance of the street. One man, who will be charged with inciting the crowd, is alleged to have had a fully loaded revolver in his pocket.

As a result of the day's disturbances nearly 20 arrests have been made by the police.

TRAMS AND BUSES.

Mr R. S. Pilcher, manager of Edinburgh Corporation Tramways, stated yesterday afternoon that all the buses were running in the city the same as on the previous day. All routes were being covered, either by tramways or buses except the Inverleith district and to Leith Docks. Between trams and buses, Mr Pilcher stated, there was a service quite sufficient to cope with the traffic. The windows of two tramway cars had been broken, but they had continued to run during the day.

It is officially stated that the authorities are now in a position to give a full service of electrical energy for both power and light.

EDINBURGH PRINTERS' ATTITUDE.

There is much discontent amongst the Edinburgh printers who have been called out on strike. At a private meeting vigorous protests were made against the decision. It was pointed out that in accordance with the existing agreement a fortnight's notice should have been given. Some speakers argued that it would have been better if they had been left in, and that a levy of 10s per week had been made to assist the miners. It is expected that the strike pay will amount to only about 15s per week. It transpired at the meeting that many of the printers were not aware that their society had been affiliated to the T. U. C.

EDINBURGH STRIKERS AND SALE OF DRINK.

The Edinburgh Central Strike Committee have decided, with a view to ensuring that the present industrial dispute will be carried on in an orderly fashion, to ask the magistrates to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor within the city boundaries during the course of the dispute. It is expected that they will approach the magistrates to-day.

EMERGENCY ORGANISATION'S STATEMENT.

A statement issued from the headquarters of the Scottish Emergency Organisation in Edinburgh states that the position of road transport is substantially worse than on the previous day owing to picketing and obstructing, special difficulties being met on the Edinburgh-Glasgow and Edinburgh and Stirling and West Fife routes.

On the London and North-Eastern Railway two trains to the west with goods were run from South Leith. Thirteen passenger trains arrived at Waverley Station, and this left the general situation being improved. On the L.M. and S. Railway clearances of heavy goods were made from sidings. General traffic is practically unchanged from the previous day.

At Leith one steamer was discharged by voluntary labour and two by their own men. Reports from the local authorities in the south-eastern districts show that the situation is normal in the municipal services except for transport.

At Aberdeen about 100 tons of fish were sent by road to Glasgow and the south yesterday, and 100 tons of food will be sent north to-day. At Aberdeen a crowd stopped the progress of the buses. Stones were thrown, but the police charged the crowd and cleared the way.

From Dundee the report comes that there is some improvement in the general situation. The police are escorting coal and meat. Voluntary labour is discharging a shipload of sugar.

At Stirling the strikers stopped lorries seeking the protection of T.U.C. permits, turning lorries which were without permits. The situation is not so quiet.

In Renfrew county the situation has improved, buses to all parts being run. At Pennyloanhead a stone was thrown at a car-driver, who was injured. Stones were thrown at passenger trains outside Stirling yesterday afternoon, and one window was broken.

From Inverness comes the news that 100 employees at the Lochaber electricity undertaking have returned to work.

STONE THROWING AT LARBERT

Road transport picketing on an extensive scale was adopted by strikers in Larbert dis-

tributing yesterday, and at North Broomage, a hamlet on the main Stirling road some case of stone throwing were reported.

SUSPENSION OF LANARK BUS AND TRAM SERVICES.

The tram and bus traffic yesterday showed no sign of improvement in Mid-Lanark. There was a complete suspension of all services. On the other hand, the situation from the railway point of view was better, connections having been opened to Cambuslang, Uddingston, Newton, Motherwell, Wishaw, Carstairs, and East Kilbride.

A mass meeting of Lanarkshire railwaymen was held in Motherwell yesterday, when the strikers were enjoined to refrain from gathering in small groups in the streets. For the most part the county was orderly.

ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY EXAMS. POSTPONED.

Yesterday a large number of students of St Andrews University went to Dundee to assist in the discharging of foodstuffs at the docks. Others went to Perth to assist with railway work, while another company were engaged in conveying food supplies from Leuchars Junction to St Andrews. The examinations of the University have been postponed.

QUIET DAY AT GREENOCK.

Every day passed off quietly at Greenock yesterday. Later buses which had been stoned the previous day did not venture out, but in the afternoon there was a partial service of tramcars, the windows of which were protected by wire netting. There has been a good response to the Corporation Emergency Committee's appeal for volunteers to maintain the essential services. The quantity of coal in the town is sufficient to last for three weeks, and additional supplies are expected. The Corporation electricity works, the current is being generated by oil and a full supply is assured.

L.M.S. TRAINS FROM GLASGOW

The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company intimate that they hope to run the following trains to and from Glasgow to-day:

From Glasgow Central at 6.20 a.m. and 5.45 p.m. to Carstairs; at 10 a.m. to Carlsruhe; 2 p.m. Carlsruhe to Glasgow; 8 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Carstairs to Glasgow; 8.40 a.m. Glasgow to Edinburgh; 1.42 p.m. Edinburgh (Princes Street) to Glasgow; 7.3 a.m., 11 a.m., and 5.20 p.m. Glasgow to Gourock; 8.42 a.m., 2.5 p.m., and 7 p.m. Gourock to Glasgow; 4.30 p.m. Glasgow to Wemyss Bay; 8.42 a.m. Wemyss Bay to Glasgow; 6.40 a.m. and 5.35 p.m. Glasgow to East Kilbride; 8.10 a.m. and 7 p.m. East Kilbride to Glasgow; 7.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Glasgow (Buchanan Street) to Perth and Aberdeen, with connection to Inverness; 10.5 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Perth to Glasgow; 5 a.m. Ardrossan North to Glasgow; 5.20 p.m. Glasgow Central to Ardrossan North; 7.30 a.m. Largs (Glasgow) to Glasgow; 5.20 p.m. Glasgow (St. Enoch) to Largs.

The above trains will call at all or most of the intermediate stations. In addition to running a number of freight trains the Company hope to provide additional trains on the above and other sections. Full information may be obtained from the local agents.

GLASGOW HOSPITALS.

Joiners Cease Work on Extensions.

It was learned in Glasgow yesterday that joiners employed on work at five hospitals in the city had been ordered to cease work last night.

The institutions affected are the Victoria Infirmary; the Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women; the Sick Children's Hospital; the Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital; and the Elder Hospital, Govan.

Whether the action is a local one is not known. It is stated that the instruction to the union concerned, came from the T. U. C. Apparently, from what could be gathered last night, there has been some question as to the interpretation to be placed on the T. U. C.'s previous order that men engaged on building work at hospitals and housing schemes should be allowed to continue at work. This instruction, conveyed in a telegram, was read, it is understood, at a meeting of the joiners in Glasgow earlier in the week.

By this latest decree a fairly large number of men will be affected, since important extension are being made at several of the hospitals. Other members of the union had ceased work in accordance with the general strike policy on Monday, but the men engaged at the hospitals were allowed to remain until yesterday. It is stated that, although painters in the city are being called out to-day, those at work in at least one institution—the Victoria Infirmary—are to be allowed to carry on.

FOOD SERVICES SAFE.

"Everything absolutely normal" was the reply given in all cases to inquiries made yesterday as to the food services and coal supplies at the infirmaries and the principal hospitals in Glasgow. The T.U.C.'s order that hospital food services were to go on uninterrupted is being strictly observed, and no inconvenience has been caused anywhere.

All the institutions in the city have good stocks of coal—some have enough to serve for seven or eight weeks. At the Royal Infirmary the stock was below the usual, but additional supplies have been arranged for. The Western has received fresh coal under the direction "For hospitals only."

ROYAL MAIL VAN DISABLED IN WHITECHAPEL.

A Royal Mail van was held up by a gang of young men in front of the London Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several jumped on to the footboards of the vehicle, and when it was drawn up they raised the bonnet and smashed the magneto.

The Civil Commissioner requests members of the public to refrain from crowding thoroughfares, to remain in their homes as much as possible, or keep to the less-frequented places.

GLASGOW.

The Bustle on the Streets

Scenes of bustle and animation were again witnessed in the streets of Glasgow yesterday. Large crowds were on the move in the centre of the city throughout the day and the mass of the traffic was particularly heavy in the evenings. Complete order was maintained during the day.

Although the road transport problem was somewhat easier, many people had again to walk long distances from their homes to the city, and the distances covered on foot by numerous citizens in the course of the day must have been considerable. On the whole the general public appeared to continue to take the difficulties and inconveniences of the situation in a fairly philosophic spirit.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Unlike London, in which a milk pool was formed with Hyde Park as the centre from which distribution is made, the milk supply of Glasgow is being normally handled by the trade. There are no milk trains running to the city, but the road transport is adequate to cope with the supply, which is sufficient for all demands. The other branch of the food trade which delivers daily supplies to shops—the bakers of bread—experience no difficulty in carrying on. It was announced at the office of the Commissioner for the area, Sir Arthur Rose, that food distribution in general was proceeding satisfactorily throughout the city.

DISCHARGING AT THE HARBOUR.

Practically no work was done yesterday at Glasgow Harbour, but there were several arrivals of vessels from overseas ports, and some ships which had bunkers were allowed to sail. Goods are still being removed from the sheds, and arrangements are being made for the discharge of the vessels which have brought in foodstuffs. The steamer service to the coast is being maintained without interruption—the Williamson—Buchanan steamer Kylemore sailing at 11 a.m. each day for Princes Pier, Kilm, Dunoon, and Rothesay, and leaving Rothesay at 4.40 p.m. on the return voyage.

COAL SUPPLIES.

A reassuring report was received yesterday from Mr John Hercules, coal controller, regarding supplies in the city. There is sufficient coal to meet demands for the next few days, and arrangements have been made to provide for a further emergency period if necessary. There are few requests for household supplies. Under the regulations each household is entitled to receive one bag per week, but probably few families will require to avail themselves of the order. Retail prices remain practically normal.

INCREASED TRAMWAY SERVICE.

The Tramway Manager reported yesterday that the tram service was being operated as compared with about 100 on the previous day. A considerable number were being run by volunteers, and more volunteers are being trained. Several instances of motor cars being used have been reported, but none of the men sustained serious injury. A uniform car fare of 2d for all journeys, in all directions, was introduced yesterday to facilitate the work of inexperienced conductors.

IMPROVED BUS SERVICES.

An improved day-night bus service to the south of Glasgow was maintained. On the north and north-eastern routes, however, services were entirely suspended owing to absence of a guarantee of police protection outside the city boundaries to destinations such as Hamilton and places in the neighbourhood.

Southern services were maintained to Glasgow (Renfrew), Newton Mearns, Barrhead, Neilston, Paisley, Johnstone, and Glasgow. Buses are being run, as far as possible, under convoy in groups of three or four, while police patrols are moving from one end to the other of the routes. The service in force to-day, which, it is hoped, will be maintained, was as follows:—Between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m.—Clydebank and Paisley, every few minutes; Neilston, Barrhead, and Newton Mearns, every 15 minutes. A curtailed service was run immediately after the fleet of buses belonging to Messrs. Sanderson, Glasgow, has been commandeered by the authorities.

ECONOMY IN CONSUMPTION.

Though the supply in Glasgow continues normal, the Department urges economy on the part of house-holders. There is no rationing of food that become necessary.

ATTEMPT TO STOP BUS TRAFFIC.

The intention of sympathisers with the strikers to put a stop to bus traffic in the centre of the city took definite form last night when dense crowds assembled in the region of Renfrew Street, Renfield Street, and Sauchiehall Street. Shortly before nine o'clock these thoroughfares were completely blocked by crowds, and forces of police, mounted on foot, had difficulty in keeping them moving. No lives appeared on the scene, however, and the crowds were gradually dispersed, only to gather again in a different area. The incident took place without any serious clash between the police and the demonstrators.

BATON CHARGES BY POLICE.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a disturbance occurred in the Eastern district of the city. Hostile crowds collected, and in order to disperse them, it is understood that detachments of the police had to make baton charges in Bell Street, Calton, and at the junction of Great Hamilton Street and Tobacco Street. In the scrimmage two men were injured, and were conveyed in ambulance wagons to the Royal Infirmary.

The Portsmouth branches of the National Union of Railwaymen and Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have passed resolutions instructing the Trades Union Congress Joint Committee to arrange for the unconditional release of all political prisoners imprisoned during the dispute. Calais is now full of English people who are endeavouring to get a boat back to England.

RAIL AND ROAD.

More Trains and Buses.

A Government spokesman indicated yesterday that the transport position had made a further improvement. Train services are improving everywhere. The Southern Railway ran 334 trains on Wednesday; the Great Western Railway arranged for 250 trains to run yesterday on practically all the important and secondary lines of the system. In addition milk and perishable food trains were run.

The London, Midland and Scottish Railway officially announced that arrangements have been made to run the Irish day mail train from Euston, London, to Holyhead to-day, leaving Euston at 9.30 a.m.

THE FLYING SCOTSMAN.

The London and North Eastern Railway are steadily improving their service. On Tuesday they ran 143 trains, on Wednesday 305, and yesterday 500. Many thousands are still volunteering for service, and a special school for signalmen and railwaymen generally is working. There will be a restaurant car on the Flying Scotsman for York to-day after a suspension of three days. Euston station presented a very animated scene yesterday morning and intending passengers for the Midlands and North of England, including Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester arrived in hundreds. The first long distance train for the North left at ten o'clock. It occupied the whole length of the platform and was heavily loaded, scores of passengers standing in the corridors. Restaurant car facilities were provided.

EDINBURGH-GLASGOW SERVICE.

An improved state of affairs was reported at the offices of the L.N.E.R. in Edinburgh last night. The programme scheduled for yesterday was carried out practically in its entirety, and it was found possible to run one or two express trains. The programme for to-day shows a very substantial improvement, and includes the running of the 10 a.m. Flying Scotsman express from Edinburgh Waverley to London. It cannot be guaranteed that passengers will reach their destination until the morning. The trains on the Edinburgh to Glasgow route are at 9.5 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., Edinburgh to Glasgow, and at 7.42 a.m., 12.5 p.m. and 5 p.m., Glasgow to Edinburgh.

MORE LONDON BUSES.

The London General Omnibus Company announce that 800 volunteer drivers and conductors have been passed by the police authorities. It was hoped to have 2,000 trained men available last night. Fifty additional buses were put on a special circular route yesterday. About 70, however, failed to return to their depots at scheduled times on Wednesday night owing to damages received in various parts of London. Near the Elephant and Castle yesterday a mob of men attacked and set fire to a bus manned by volunteers. No one was injured but the bus was wrecked. All London underground lines were open yesterday and the London Metropolitan Railway had a number of services in operation.

No tramways are running in Manchester. At Newport (Mon) there is a limited service. Seventy per cent. of the Liverpool tramway-men have returned to duty. Daily motor coaches services have been started from Liverpool to London, Glasgow, Manchester, Preston and Blackpool.

At Southampton lorries leaving for London have been stopped and turned back by pickets.

Five hundred railway clerks have joined the strikers at Cardiff. The position at Cardiff shows an improvement. A train with 80 passengers left yesterday morning for Euston.

BELFAST STEAMERS.

There was almost complete stagnation at Belfast quays yesterday morning where only one cross channel steamer arrived with passengers and mails. The latter is part of the English mail which was due on Tuesday. The Scottish mail was brought on the Larne-Stranraer route. The Fleetwood and Heysham services are still suspended but sailings on the Glasgow and Liverpool routes took place last evening.

The Southern Railway deny a rumour that the cross Channel services have been cancelled. Steamers were running between Dover and Calais and Folkestone and Flushing yesterday.

CENTRAL FUND DEBATE.

A largely attended meeting of ministers and office-bearers was held in Glasgow on Wednesday evening, when an interesting debate took place between the Rev. Daniel Donat, B.D., and Mr. Adam B. Keay. The subject of debate was "Does the blame for the low standard of stipends rest on the Church Courts, Assembly, and Presbyteries, rather than upon the membership as a whole."

Owing to the strike the meeting, as adjourned in order to let the people get home before dark. When the strike is at an end both speakers will again state their case and opportunity be given for full discussion.

CAR SMASH AT PAISLEY

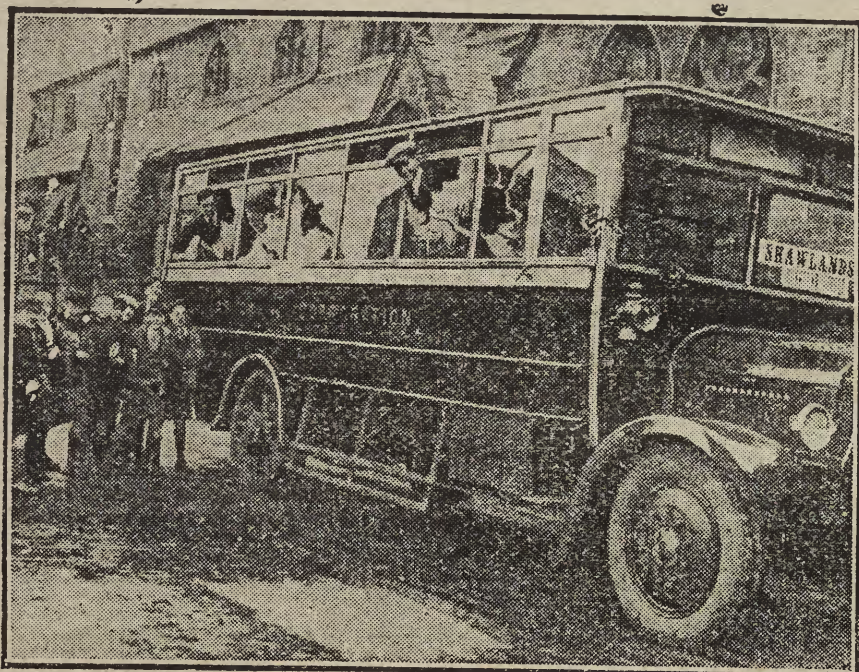
Five Persons Injured.

A serious accident, involving injuries to five persons occurred near the junction of Arkleston Road and Glasgow Road, Paisley, yesterday morning, when a motor car containing five persons crashed violently into an electric standard. It appears that the car, which belongs to and was being driven by William Gattress, W. G. Bay, was proceeding towards Glasgow when a second car turned out of Arkleston Road in the direction of Glasgow.

The car driven by Mr. Ritchie swerved and crashed into a electric standard, and was completely wrecked. The five occupants of the car were injured and were removed to Paisley Infirmary.

Their names are: William Ritchie, Gattress, Wemyss Bay; Thomas Young, 33 Robertson Street; John Lock; Robert Ritchie, 37 Leith Road; Kilbarchan; Peter Tulloch, 23 Neilston Road, Paisley; and Alice Thomson.

MORE STRIKE SCENES



The top picture shows a Glasgow Corporation bus with its windows shattered by stones, and the bottom picture a section of West George Street, which is being utilised as a "park" for private motors.

FRENCH PRESS AND THE STRIKE.

Paris, Thursday.—Commenting on the strike situation the "Temps" this evening says: "If the Baldwin Government were weak enough to parley with the fomenters of disorder the cause of social defence must be considered irreparably lost across the Channel. Unless the strike movement were frankly broken so as to prevent repetition of a like adventure the British people would enjoy neither rest nor respite."—Reuter.

AN IRISH APPEAL TO THE T.U.C.

The negotiation committee appointed by representatives of Northern Ireland unions affiliated to the T.U.C. at Belfast yesterday adopted the following resolution:—"We hope earnest efforts will be made by the negotiation committee to follow up the changed attitude of Mr. Baldwin to the end that negotiations may be resumed and an early settlement arrived at, and so avert a stoppage of all workers."

THE PROBLEM OF GETTING TO WORK



The transport difficulty due to the strike has been surmounted by numbers of workers sleeping in their offices. A great change from rushing to catch an early morning train.

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 5SC, 422 Metres.
11.30—Mid-day Transmission.
3.25—Broadcast to Schools.
3.55—Norwell McGilivray and the Wireless Quartet.
5.0—Afternoon Topics.
5.15—Children's Corner.
6.0—Weather Forecast for Farmers.
6.15—Dance Music.
6.55—Summary of Wireless Papers for the Week.
7.0—Weather Forecast and News.
7.10—Scene on the Screen.
7.30—Phonograph No. 1.—Robert Burns, the Poet of Humanity. Songs, poems, and incidents of the poet's life.
9.20—Weather Forecast and News.
9.55—Local News.
10.0—Brahms' Orchestral Concert.
11.0—Dance Music.
12.0—Close Down.

SPECIAL NEWS BULLETINS—

10 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m.

FROM LONDON.

Station 2LO, 365 Metres.
1.0-2.0—Time Signal from Greenwich. Lunch-Time Music from the Hotel Metropole. 3.20—M. Stephan, "Elementary French." 3.45—Concert by the People's Concert Society. 4.45—Violin Prowse (soprano), Raymond Baylis (baritone). 5.15—Fr. the Children. 6.0—Frank Westfield's Orchestra, relayed from the Prince of Wales's Playhouse, Lewisham. 6.50—A Summary of the Wireless Papers for the Week. 7.0—Time Signal from Big Ben. Weather Forecast and First General News Bulletin. Mr. G. A. Atkinson, "Seen on the Screen." 7.25—Bach's "48 Studies," interpreted by Claude Biggs. 8.5 from Manchester. No. 22 in B. Flat Minor. No. 24 in B. Minor. 7.40—Mr. John Galsworthy, "Kindness to Animals," in connection with "Animals Welfare Week." 8.0—Variety. "That Child" (Florence Kilpatrick). Part 5. "That Child." Lorna Hubbard: the Mother, Mabel Constantinos, the Father, Michael Hogan. Blanche Tomlin, the Musical Comedy Parody. Pam Stuart, in Humour and Pathos. 9.5—The Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dan Godfrey. 9.50—Time Signal from Greenwich. Weather Forecast and Second General News Bulletin. Talk by the Ministry of Health. Mr. E. W. Morris—"The Voluntary General Hospital." Local News. 10.0—Brahms (born May 7, 1833). The Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dan Godfrey. "Academic Festival Overture," Arthur Catterall (solo violin) and the Orchestra—Concerto in D for Violin and Orchestra. The Orchestra—Hungarian Dances. 11.0—Dance Music—"The London Radio Dance Band, directed by Sidney Frazar." 12.0—Close down.

ACTION AGAINST LORD LYON KING OF ARMS.

Lord Constable has issued judgment in the action in the Court of Session by Horatio R. McCrae, W.S., Edinburgh, and others, the trustees of the late Sir Colin G. McCrae, against Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms and the Procurator Fiscal of the Lyon Court. Sir Colin was proceeded against in the Lyon Court for the unlawful usurpation of arms by causing engravings armorial to be engraved upon a memorial stone directed by him in the churchyard of Kilduich, Kintail. He also admitted having placed a coat of arms on the outside of his dwelling house. On October 19 last, the Lord Lyon dismissed the complaint in respect of the dwelling house, ordered the respondent to remove the coat of arms from the monument within 30 days, fined him £100 Scots and a like sum each time he should be found bearing such arms. Sir Colin raised this action for the reduction of the decree, and on his death, shortly thereafter, his trustees were sisted as pursuers. Lord Constable repels the defender's plea that the action is incompetent as against the Lord Lyon, and before answer as to their plea, that the action is irrelevant, appoints the case to be further heard.

GREENOCK EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Yesterday, after a trial of three days' duration at the High Court in Glasgow, John MacLellan was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months on a charge of having, between April 1 and November 15, 1925, while acting as collector for the Clyde Pilotage Authorities at Greenock, embezzled £199. A second charge of the embezzlement of £1,911 while acting as secretary of the Greenock Harbour Trust was found not proven. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. J. M. Hunter, Advocate, and the defence by Mr. Craigie Aitchison, K.C. Lord Hunter, who passed sentence, congratulated the jury upon their regular appearances despite transport difficulties.

STRIKE INSURANCE IN LONDON

In the London Insurance Market business is still very quiet. Strike risks remain stable at 2s per cent or slightly more for three months, with extra rates up to 7s 6d to 10s per cent for hazardous locations and such interests as foodstuffs and commodities specially liable to pilferage. There is a tendency to harden the rates against malicious damage on private motor cars, a maximum of 5s per cent being quoted in some cases, against 2s to 3s per cent. on Wednesday. This is due to reports of damage to cars by mobs in the East-End of London.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.

Scotland, all districts—Wind N.E. to N. or N.W., moderate or fresh; showers and bright intervals; some snow on high ground; visibility mainly good; cold.
Further outlook—Cold and unsettled.

Peace negotiations with the Riff have been broken off subsequent to the fact that the Riff delegates failed to bring with them a satisfactory reply to the Franco-Spanish conditions which they had submitted to Abdel Krim. This will mean a renewal of hostilities. The Riffs are reported to be preparing for an attack in the Spanish zone.—Reuter
Lieut-General Sir Herbert Miles died yesterday morning at his residence at Yoxford, Suffolk, from gastric influenza after ten days' illness.

Births

SANDERS.—At Broomberry Drive, Gourrock, on the 5th May, the wife of William E. Sanders, a son.

Marriages

Silver Wedding.

GALT—BRYCE.—At 1, Glencairn Place, Mount Florida, on the 5th May, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Fergus Ferguson, R. P. Galt, to Mary (Polly), daughter of the late James Bryce, of Glasgow and Dumont.

Deaths

AIRD.—At the residence of her son James, 14 Leighton Street, Wishaw, on the 2nd inst., Jessie Gibb Aird, in her 78th year, late of May Terrace, and wife of the late William Aird, Ferniegair; deeply regretted.

BUNTING.—Suddenly, at Greenock, on the 5th inst., Jane Bunting, daughter of the late John Bunting, Rothsay.

BURNS.—At Castle Street, Clackmannan, on the 4th inst., James Burns, in his 78th year.

COWAN.—At 899 Argyle Street, Glasgow, on the 6th inst., Jessie Fraser, widow of William Cowan.

DUNCAN.—At Kinnellies, Forfar, on 4th May, Sir James Duncan, Kt. of Kinnellies and Coupar Grange.—Funeral to-day (Friday), at 2 p.m., to Kinnellies Churchyard.—This is the only intimation.

FLEMING.—At 7 Springfield Road, Bishopbriggs, on 5th inst., Elizabeth Keenan, beloved wife of David Fleming.—R.I.P.; funeral private; no flowers.

MAUSLAN.—At 507 Clarkston Road, Cathcart, on the 5th inst., Agnes Hamill, beloved wife of James Mauslan.—Funeral to Cathcart Cemetery, on Saturday, at 11.30 a.m.; friends please accept this intimation and invitation.

M'GEORGE.—At 172 West Graham Street, Glasgow, on the 5th inst., Catherine (Kate), fourth daughter of the late John M'George.

M'GRIGOR.—At Delglenan, Helensburgh, on the 5th inst., Margaret, daughter of the late John M'Gregor, Bonnyton.—Funeral private.

MACNELLIE.—Suddenly, at Riga, on 28th ult., William Shearer, beloved husband of Gertrude Fortune, and third son of the late James MacNellie, of Newton.

RODGER.—At Fernlea, Bearsden, on the 5th inst., Margaret Rodger, aged 89½ years, daughter of the late Captain Rodger.—Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m., to the Necropolis; friends desirous of attending please advise Wylie and Lockhead, Ltd., 26 Union Street.

SUTHERLAND.—At Sick Children's Hospital, on 5th inst., Peter Lindsay, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam R. Sutherland, 214 West Princes Street.

WHITE.—At Oakbank, Uddingston West (residence of son-in-law, Wm. S. Cuthbert), on 5th inst., James White, retired boot and shoe maker of 315 Byres Road, Hillhead, aged 77 years.—Friends desirous to attend meet cortege at Craigton Cemetery gate at 3.15 p.m. to-day (Friday).

In Memoriam and Acknowledgments
CAMPBELL.—In loving remembrance of William Chapman, wife of James M. Campbell, and mother of Mrs. William Roberts, who passed away on 7th May, 1925, at Grantallan, Milngavie. Memories dear.

DOUGLAS.—In loving memory of my dear husband and our father, Paul Douglas, who died at Auchinairn, 6th May, 1924.—Inserted by his Widow and daughter Maggie, 281 Springburn Road.

GRAHAM.—In loving memory of our dearly beloved wife and mother, Euphemia Kinkaid M'Intosh, who died at Largs, on 7th May, 1913.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

At the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, yesterday—the E. C. Elgin, Immediate Grand Past Master, presiding—the following appointments were made:—Bro. Alex. Wm. M'Pherson, Provincial Grand Master of Banffshire; the Rev. T. Angus Morrison, Provincial Grand Master of Dunbartonshire; Sir Alex. Gibb, Provincial Grand Master of Ross and Cromarty, and Capt. Maxwell H. Anderson, District Grand Master of Western Mediterranean. Charters were granted to the following new Lodges:—Scotia Regia, Edinburgh; Western, Glasgow; The Border Lodge, The Transvaal; St. Monan, St. Monans; and Bow Fiddle, Portknockie, Banffshire. Brother A. A. Hagart Speirs, Provincial Grand Master of Glasgow, reported on the excellent manner in which the various lodges were carrying out their duties. The total funds at the credit of the lodges in the province were £219,935.

MR SAKLATVALA SENT TO PRISON.

Mr Saklatvala the Communist M.P. for Battersea, was sent to prison for two months from Bow Street Police Court, London yesterday. Mr Saklatvala appeared on remand to show cause why he should not enter into recognisances and find sureties to keep the peace and be of good behaviour following a charge arising out of an alleged seditious speech stated to have been made by the defendant at a May Day demonstration in Hyde Park. Addressing the Magistrate, Mr Saklatvala said he had never intended to incite to any sort of disorder or encourage any sort of breach of the peace. He refused to consent to be bound over, or to find securities. The Magistrate, in passing sentence of two months imprisonment, said no reasonable man could have any doubt that the speech was a most seditious one. Coming at this moment of considerable difficulty, said the Magistrate, it was an act of criminal folly.

BUCKROSE ELECTION.

Conservative Returned.

The result of the Buckrose election was declared yesterday as under:—

Maj. A. N. Brathwaite (U.)... 12,089
Sir Harry Verney (L.)... 10,537
Mr H. C. Laycock (Lab.)... 2,191

Majority... 1,652

Total electorate, 30,074.

At the General Election the figures were—Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt (C.U.), 13,966; H. Briggs (L.), 10,962; majority, 3,004.

FOOTBALL FOR CHARITY.

To-morrow the semi-final ties of the Glasgow Charity Cup will be played. Queen's Park and Clyde meet at Hampden Park; Celtic and Third Lanark will play at Celtic Park. Both games will start at 3 p.m.

Glasgow, May 7, 1926.

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