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THE DAILY RECORD | THE EVENING TIMES
THE BULLETIN | THE CITIZEN

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1926

ONE PENNY

THE FOURTH DAY Services Steadily Improving MORE DISORDER IN GLASGOW Baton Charges by Police

There was a recurrence of disorder in the East End of Glasgow last night. The police were forced to charge with drawn batons gangs of hooligans who endeavoured to hold up vehicular traffic, particularly bread vans. The rioters were eventually dispersed, 60 arrests being made. The Government communique on the fourth day of the general strike states that the work of feeding the people and of maintaining light and power and essential communications is being successfully accomplished. The situation is becoming more intense (adds the communique). Orders have been issued to the railway and transport unions to do their utmost to paralyse and break down the supply of food and the necessities of life. Intimidation has occurred in many places, and may soon occur in many more. Urgent appeals are made to men to enrol as special constables. All ranks of the Forces of the Crown are notified that any action which they may find it necessary to take in an honest endeavour to aid the civil power will receive, both now and afterwards, the full support of His Majesty's Government.

There was a further improvement in railway services. More trains were run than on Thursday, and the companies announce that conditions will be easier to-day.

The news from the provinces indicates that in a number of centres many men on strike have returned to work.

Supplies and services in Scotland were well maintained yesterday. Edinburgh was quiet, and apart from one incident no attack was made on the tramcars or buses. Several cases of stone-throwing and obstructions on the L. and N.E. Railway are reported.

Rioting occurred at Tranent, near the western border of East Lothian, last night. A large mob attacked the police, and shop windows were smashed.

T.U.C. STATEMENT.

Electricity and Gas Supplies.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

The policy of the General Council of the T.U.C. in regard to electricity and gas supplies was defined in the official statement issued at Eccleston Square last night. The following announcement was made:—

"Local strike organisations are authorised to offer to meet employers immediately and offer to supply light and power for such services as houses, street and shop lighting, social services, power for food, bakeries, laundries, and domestic purposes.

It was stated that rumours had been in circulation to the effect that instructions had gone out from the T.U.C. to cut off the supplies from gas works. Those reports were declared to be entirely unauthorised.

"AS SOLID AS EVER."

The official statement proceeded:—"The reports to hand to-day indicate that the position is as solid as ever. In addition to those already called out work has been stopped in a number of other trades owing to the stoppage of power or materials. Enthusiasm among the workers is, if anything, increasing notwithstanding statements that may be made to the contrary. Statements have been made that a number of trains are running. All our information goes to prove that the few trains running have been multiplied. In one case investigated the trains were found to be made up of one train only, the journeys being described as a number of trains.

ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

The Council wish again to emphasise the fact that this is an industrial struggle. The Council does not challenge the Constitution. It is not seeking to substitute an unconstitutional government, nor is it desirous of undermining our Parliamentary institutions. The sole aim of the Council is to secure for the miners a decent standard of life. The Council is engaged in an industrial dispute, and there is no constitutional crisis. The Council has struggled hard for peace. They are anxious that an honourable peace shall be secured as soon as possible, and they are not attacking the Constitution. They are not fighting the community, they are defending the mine workers against the mine owners. The miners have become the purpose of this dispute part and

parcel of the General Council, and even if an offer were made to the miners they would still consult the General Council.

CONDITION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

"What we have stood up against all along has been the unconstitutional action of the mine owners in putting up notices which, in the judgment of the Council, cannot be anything else but a declaration of a lock-out. We say that the embargo must be taken away so that we can go into negotiations unfettered. The General Council have the right to settle the mining dispute in consultation and in conjunction with the miners."

Mr E. L. Poulton, chairman of the Publicity Committee, said the Council had heard nothing about the "Red" International at Moscow having voted £250,000 to assist the strike funds. It was not possible to say what would be the attitude of the Council if the gift were offered. It was a fact that the Government had taken some action in connection with the question of paper for the printing of "The British Worker." They did not know what would be the effect of that action. They had offered the services of the unions to the Government for maintaining the food supplies, and that offer was still open. They had heard of no movement at present for reopening negotiations. Sir John Simon had raised a legal point in the House of Commons in regard to the strike. This was a very technical phase of the dispute, because it raised all kinds of trade agreements.

THE MINERS' EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Miners' Federation were in session most of the day yesterday at their headquarters in Russell Square, London. No statement was made, but it is understood that there is no change in the situation at present.

Mr. A. J. Cook, the Miners' Secretary yesterday repudiated a statement attributed to him that "It is all hopeless, we have realised it." He said, "I am still hoping that commonsense will prevail, and that the miners will get a fair settlement."

It is understood that Mr A. J. Cook and Mr Frank Hodges have cancelled their engagement to attend an international miners' conference at Ostend to-day.

MAXIMUM MEAT PRICES.

The President of the Board of Trade announces that arrangements have been made with the chilled and frozen meat importers fixing maximum prices on the basis of the prices ruling on April 3. Prices for frozen meat will be those issued by the British Incorporated Society of Meat Importers on that date. The prices for chilled beef will be those recorded by the markets committee of the City of London Corporation. These prices will govern all transactions between importers and wholesalers until further notice.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

SITUATION BECOMING MORE INTENSE.

Intimidation in Many Places.

The following official communique, dated May 7, appears in to-day's issue of "The British Gazette":—

No serious disorder has occurred in any part of the country.

The work of feeding the people and of maintaining light and power and essential communications is being successfully accomplished.

Over 2000 trains were run on May 6, or nearly double the number of the day before. A further substantial improvement both on the main lines and in the Metropolitan and suburban services is arranged for to-day. The protection of buses in London proved yesterday most satisfactory, and they are constantly increasing in numbers.

Nevertheless, as was to be expected, the situation is becoming more intense, and the climax is not yet reached. Orders have been sent by the leaders of the railway and transport trade unions to do their utmost to paralyse and break down the supply of food and the necessities of life.

INTIMIDATION BY PICKETS.

Intimidation both by disorderly crowds and picketing has occurred in many places, and may soon occur in many more. His Majesty's Government have directed all authorities to repress and overcome these criminal obstructions. The recruitment of special constables in all parts of the country is being vigorously and rapidly pressed forward.

It is proposed to raise the numbers of special constables in London as quickly as possible to 50,000. Other important measures to increase the forces at the disposal of the Government, and to enable widespread protection to be afforded are also being taken.

An organised attempt is being made to starve the people and to wreck the State, and the legal and constitutional aspects are entering upon a new phase.

The newspaper services are steadily improving.

FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

A Question of Principle.

The "British Gazette to-day says:—"The General Council of the Trades Union Congress are publishing on their responsibility a small sheet called 'The British Worker.' This paper announces that it is entirely worked by union men. It is thus clear that the strike in the printing trade is not a general strike, but only a strike against those newspapers of whose political opinion the T.U.C. do not approve. The only printers who are allowed to practise their trade and earn their living are those who are employed to foment the strike.

"Nothing could more plainly show that the strike is political, and that the intense pressure put by the printing trade unions on their members is not for any industrial purpose. We have seen in the last few days large numbers of men quitting with the deepest grief and reluctance great newspapers for which they had long been proud and happy to work. We have seen them breaking faith with employers with whom they were on the best of terms, with employers whose enterprise and personality had created out of the void these great organs which gave such lucrative employment to so many.

"But we have been assured that they have done it on a point of principle, that when the printing trade was called out by its unions all men must go. This principle was a religion, and every sacrifice of public and private duty must be made for it. But what is the principle which is now being established? It is not the principle that the printing trade strikes as a whole, but only that it strikes against those newspapers to whose policy it is opposed. In other words, the printing trade unionists are to act as permanent censors on everything that is written and published, although they have no right or qualification to deal with this branch of the newspapers. It is certain that this issue has only to be raised for an appreciable period to produce very great changes in the newspaper world."

POINTS FOR TRADE UNIONISTS.

The Civil Commissioners for Scotland ask us to direct public attention to the following points:—

(1) No trade unionist remaining at, or returning to, work can legally be deprived of his trade union benefit (Sir John Simon—House of Commons, 6th May).

(2) The Government guarantee to prevent victimisation of trade unionists who have remained at work or who may return to work.

(3) There is no attack on trade unionism, but the strike itself will cause serious loss to the trade unions by exhausting their funds.

(4) There is no truth in the suggestion that the strike has originated from an organised attack on the wages of the workers, but there is great danger that the continuation of the strike will impoverish every member of the community.

GLASGOW'S STORM CENTRE.

More Rioting in East End.

SIXTY ARRESTS LAST NIGHT.

There was a renewal last night of the riotous scenes which had been going on intermittently in the Eastern District of Glasgow since the early hours of Thursday morning. Crowds of young men again came into contact with the police and the trouble on this occasion also spread to the Central District.

At midnight it was stated that about 60 arrests had been made for disorderly conduct. The efforts of the police had to be supplemented by the calling out of the mounted constabulary, and numerous baton charges were made. No serious injury was reported amongst either the police or the mob.

The trouble seems to have arisen between 9 and 10 o'clock among gangs of local youths, but the men from outside the city who took a prominent part in the scenes of the previous night did not appear to be present. According to the police account, rowdy crowds assembled in Canning Street, French Street, Dale Street, and Main Street, and made determined attempts to hold up the vehicular traffic.

BREAD VANS ATTACKED.

Bread vans and food lorries seemed to be specially singled out for attack, and many of these were stopped. Detachments of police drawn from the various divisions were quickly on the scene, but no sooner was one gang broken up than another assembled in adjoining thoroughfares.

The police made several baton charges, in course of which many arrests were made. As the night wore on the trouble spread to the Central District, but, thanks to the efforts of the mounted police, the crowds were never allowed to settle in one place.

Although the night was wet, there were large crowds of ordinary pedestrians on the streets, and exciting scenes were witnessed as the mob rushed hither and thither.

About half-past ten last night disorderly scenes were witnessed at the junction of Union Street and Argyle Street. Large crowds had gathered and resisted attempts of the police to disperse them. Mounted police tried to clear the streets, but the crowd got so out of hand that batons had to be drawn. It is understood that several members of the crowd were injured.

The police state that although looting and window breaking were not indulged in to the same extent as on the previous night, there were several instances of lawlessness of this description. All kinds of missiles were thrown in the direction of the police, including, in one instance, a cast iron pot. Iron bars were also used as weapons. In the baton charges many of the rioters received minor injuries, but, so far as is known, the members of the police force escaped without hurt.

Some time was spent by police lorries in rounding up the prisoners and conveying them to the Eastern and Bridgeton police offices. This was effected without further trouble. By midnight the police succeeded in restoring order throughout the disturbed area.

The prisoners will be brought before the Eastern Police Court to-day.

Eighty Men before the Court.

Eighty men—many of them suffering from minor injuries—who had been arrested in Parkhead, Shettleston, and Bridgeton districts during the disorders in the East-End of Glasgow on the previous day, appeared before the Magistrate at the Eastern Police Court yesterday, and were remanded until to-day.

The accused were all young men between the ages of 17 and 27. Some were miners from the ordinary districts, but the majority were residents in the locality. The charges were various. Many were ordinary breaches of the peace under common law, but others, libelling riotous conduct, incitement, and looting, came under the category of the Emergency Regulations.

An investigation into the damage caused by the looters in the course of the night's disturbances discloses that about 50 shop-windows were smashed. The area affected extends from Bridgeton Cross to Parkhead Cross, Canning Street, Main Street (Bridgeton), Dalmarnock Road, Gallowgate, London Road, and the streets which converge on Parkhead Cross were each represented in the destruction to property. A curious feature of the looting is that the majority of the shops attacked were boot warehouses.

A further batch of compositors returned to work yesterday afternoon at the offices of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" and the "Yorkshire Telegraph and Star."

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

NOTICE TO CITIZENS

In the present emergency we earnestly recommend that law-abiding citizens should refrain from congregating in the streets, and should avoid the main thoroughfares as much as possible. This would not only conduce to their own safety, but would materially assist the Police in the exercise of their duty.

M. W. MONTGOMERY,
Lord Provost.

A. O. M. MACKENZIE,
Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

Glasgow, 7th May, 1926.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

Strong Force Required.

A large number of Special Constables were on duty in the Central Division of Glasgow last night, and arrangements have been made to augment the force there and in other districts to-night.

The authorities state that many more men are required, and they appeal to citizens who are able to undertake this duty to come forward without delay.

The following appeal for special constables, particularly for London, by Sir W. Johnson-Hicks, M.P., the Home Secretary, was broadcast last night:—

Two nights ago I appealed to my friends throughout the country to support the Government by enlisting as special constables. I am delighted to tell you that this appeal has had a wonderful effect, and yesterday and to-day they have been enlisting both in London and in the provinces by thousands. The matter is, however, urgent, and the sooner we can get a strong and enormous force the sooner can we provide protection for individuals, particularly throughout London.

May I say, therefore, that I want 50,000 special constables by Monday morning. Over 20,000 have already enlisted. Surely there must be another 20,000 men in London willing and eager to serve their country for a few days, or even weeks. In this crisis the same appeal applies to every city, burgh and county throughout the country. Even if things are quiet I want men to roll up and be sworn in; even if not used, they would steady things up. It may be that men have the right to withdraw their labour, but it is absolutely certain that in a free country men have the right to work if they wish to do so. I don't want to be an alarmist, but attacks on omnibuses, lorries, men and so forth are reported to me. In the aggregate, the number is small, but the law of this country provides that no single man must be molested in the performance of his duties. In a city of eight million people, however, the existing police forces, which were organised on a peace footing, obviously cannot cope unaided with this position. Special constables provide exactly the force that is needed, and I earnestly appeal for them in still greater numbers."

THE ARMED FORCES.

Government Announcement.

The following announcement is made by His Majesty's Government:—

All ranks of the armed forces of the Crown are hereby notified that any action which they may find it necessary to take in an honest endeavour to aid the civil power will receive, both now and afterwards, the full support of His Majesty's Government.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

The following message was broadcast last night by the War Office:—

"Rumours continue to be circulated to the effect that, firstly, the army has come to the end of its resources; secondly, that the Army Reserve has been called up; thirdly, that troops have been ordered on strike duty, but have refused to obey the order.

"We are requested by the War Office to notify for general information that, with the exception of guards for a few vulnerable points in Great Britain, no troops have yet been called up in aid of the civil power, but, as previously stated, certain units have been moved to districts to be available if their services are required. The spirit of the troops is excellent. The Army Reserve has not been called up."

PARLIAMENT.

The Strike Situation. RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISORDERS.

Status of Secretary for Scotland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF MR SAKLATVALA.

Letters were read from the Magistrate at Bow Street Police Court informing the Speaker of the Committee of Mr Saklatvala to prison upon default in complying with an order enter into his own recognisance and to find sureties for his good behaviour for twelve months.

Mr KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs—Soc.) asked if there was no way in which the House could protect its members. (Laughter.) Saklatvala was not only a member of the House but a stranger within our gates. (Ministerial cries of "No.")

The SPEAKER—The hon. member can only submit a point of order. He must not argue the proceedings of a court of justice.

Mr KIRKWOOD—At this serious moment is it not possible for the House of Commons to be big enough to step in and say that this member is not to be interfered with in this manner.

The SPEAKER—A member of this House is exactly in the same position with regard to the criminal law as any other person.

Mr KIRKWOOD—A man of least influence, the humblest member in this House, from the Government's point of view, is the man whom they have arrested and imprisoned. (Cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER—Order, order. You cannot argue the matter.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) BILL.

This bill was read a third time.

STATUS OF SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

On the motion for the second reading of the Secretary of State Bill.

Commander BELLAIRS (Maidstone—C.) moved an amendment that, whilst assenting to the creation of a Secretaryship of State for Scotland, the House declines to increase the number of Secretaries of State capable of sitting in the House of Commons, but would favour a reduction by making the political heads of the Army and the Air Force parallel in status with the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr R. McNEILL (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) submitted that the amendment was not in order, as the creation of a Secretary of State for Scotland was the prerogative of the Crown. All the bill purports to do was to make certain consequential changes following from the creation of a Secretary of State for Scotland if it pleased His Majesty to create one.

The SPEAKER said he did not think the amendment was in order as it stood, but it would be in order by leaving out the words assenting to the creation of a Secretary of State for Scotland.

Commander BELLAIRS moved his amendment in the form suggested by the Speaker. He said he wanted to get a declaration from the Government. He had no objection to the creation of a Secretary of State for Scotland. The proposal was only reviving what was done at the date of the Act of Union. But the country was jealous of any increase in the number of Secretaries of State. The present number of Secretaries of State was six, and it was possible to reduce it by three. By making the Secretary for Air and Secretary for War equal with the First Lord of the Admiralty and reducing the Secretary of State for India to a Secretary for India. There was no necessity for the War Minister to be in the Cabinet and there was no necessity for the Secretary for Scotland to be in the Cabinet, because the Crown had the prerogative to summon any executive officer to the Privy Council. When a Secretary of State was created there was a demand for inclusion in the Cabinet, and the Cabinet was already too large. He believed that if the ministerial negotiations had been in the hands of a few men they would not have had the present position. There were 21 members of the Cabinet and 24 members of the Ministers' Executive engaged on the negotiations along with a Trades Council whose numbers he did not know. There might have been a happier solution if fewer men had conducted negotiations on both sides.

Sir J. MARRIOTT (York—C.), in seconding the amendment, said that in other circumstances it would have been the duty of the House to submit the bill to the closest scrutiny. It was proposed that there should be seven Secretaries of State, of whom six would be permitted to sit in the House of Commons. The last thing the House desired was to deny the highest constitutional status to the Secretary of Scotland and least of all to the present Secretary for Scotland. But they had been recently somewhat light-hearted and unconcerned in multiplying the individuals among whom the ancient and honourable office was now distributed perhaps with some little dissipation of its ancient dignity. If it would gratify Scotland he would not mind the Secretary for Scotland being designated Secretary of State. The more exalted the better though perhaps the Secretary of State was not the most appropriate title that could be conferred upon him. This was not the moment, however, for debating these nice constitutional points.

Mr T. KENNEDY (Kirkcaldy—Soc.) said he would express no opinion on the merits of the bill. He did not agree that the bill was of no importance, but at the same time he thought the occasion was not one on which fine constitutional points could be properly considered. He suggested, on behalf of the Scottish members, that the House might very well give the bill a second reading without prolonged debate, on the understanding that the Government would not hurry the measure through the other stages,

and that in happier circumstances they might be able to discuss the bill on its merits.

SCOTTISH OPINION UNANIMOUS.

Mr R. McNEILL said it was a strange suggestion that because serious matters were engaging their attention the House of Commons was to do nothing whatever. This bill certainly was not controversial, and he was informed that Scottish members, who were chiefly concerned, were almost unanimously in favour of the proposed change. The assent of the House was not necessary to the creation of a Secretary of State, though undoubtedly if a resolution were passed it would carry great weight with the advisers of the Crown. There was also no question of the size of the Cabinet. The proposals would not make the smallest difference to the size of the Cabinet. The bill was simply to carry out a promise made by the Prime Minister in December, and merely made some consequential changes which would be necessary if and when His Majesty should be pleased to create a Secretary of State for Scotland. He hoped the House would not be led away by the idea that all sorts of constitutional issues were raised, and that the size of the Cabinet or the efficiency of the Executive was affected.

Sir HENR CRAIK (Scottish Universities—C.) said the proposals in the bill had been for years strongly urged in Scotland by all parties unanimously. Over and over again understandings had been reached, and a promise had been given by the Prime Minister. There was no reason to postpone this bill, universally desired in Scotland, because some erudite persons like Sir J. Marriott found that it incidentally raised certain curious points about the number of Secretaries of State. He hoped the Government would not be withheld from going on with the bill, even in this time of emergency. It was a subject that would raise no passions except in those prolific minds that were concerned with erudite constitutional points. He trusted the Government would not be diverted from their purpose.

Sir A. SPOT (Lanark—N—C.) said that gratification was felt by all Scottish members at the step which it was proposed to take under the bill. The proposals did not increase the salary of the Secretary for Scotland, and he was already a member of the Cabinet, so that no change was contemplated in that direction. Members of all parties were wholeheartedly in favour of the bill, which had caused gratification among the people of Scotland.

Sir R. HUTCHISON (Montrose—L.) said the bill gave very great pleasure to himself and his colleagues in the Liberal party. The advance was long overdue. He was certain that all who knew Sir John Gilmour would not like him to be removed to the House of Lords.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time without a division.

MARKETS AND FAIRS—WEIGHING OF CATTLE.

On the motion for the second reading of the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Bill, which has been passed by the House of Lords, and which provides for the disclosure of the weight of fat cattle on sale by auction, subject to exemptions by order in respect of any market, fair, or mart.

Mr GUINNESS (Minister of Agriculture) said that the bill was intended to carry out a recommendation of the Lintilhgow Committee that all fat stock should be weighed before sale. There was an exemption for small places where markets were not held regularly. The object of the bill was to see that there was fair dealing. The present system was in the nature of a gamble where the odds were very much against the farmer. The second reading of the bill was agreed to.

LAND DRAINAGE BILL.

Mr GUINNESS, in moving the second reading of the Land Drainage Bill, said that there were 1,200,000 acres of land in urgent need of drainage, and there were 500,000 acres which would be capable of great improvement if more efficiently drained. The Government hoped next year to bring forward proposals to deal with the major issues of drainage. The present small bill was quite distinct from the problem to be considered in connection with large areas which were controlled by statutory drainage authorities. The object of the bill, which had passed through the House of Lords, was to make more efficient and to extend the powers of County Councils. The first clause transferred to County and Borough Councils powers now possessed by the Ministry of Agriculture under Part 2 of the Land Drainage Act of 1918. The first power to be transferred was the one to enforce liability for repairs of drainage work where that responsibility already existed. The second function was the exercise of the powers of the local drainage authorities where their failure had caused injury, or where inadequate drainage could be remedied by the County Council. The third power was to carry out and maintain small drainage schemes up to a maximum expenditure of £5000 in areas where statutory drainage authorities could not be conveniently set up. The County and Borough Councils were far better qualified to exercise these powers than the Ministry of Agriculture. Clause 2 enlarged the drainage powers of County and Borough Councils where no drainage authority existed. The bill would do a good deal to make more efficient existing drainage schemes, pending the larger measure which the Government hoped to pass at an early date.

The bill was read a second time.

EXECUTION OF DILIGENCE BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (Mr MacRobert) moved the second reading of the Execution of Diligence (Scotland) Bill, the purpose of which is to facilitate and lessen the cost of diligence in Scotland. He said it followed upon the report of a Departmental Committee and gave effect to the unanimous recommendation of that report. He did not think there could be any question with regard to the principle of the bill. There were only three points. Clause 1 provided that if there was no messenger-at-arms available it could be done by the sheriff officer. The second clause provided for the execution of arrestment or charge by registered letter in the case of proceedings in the small debt court, instead of personally as at present. There was another point, probably the most important, which provided that wherever the sheriff was satisfied that there was no messenger-at-arms or sheriff officer available he might appoint an officer. In the last 30 or 40 years sheriff officers had greatly diminished, and they had to recognise that there were now fewer messengers-at-arms and sheriff officers. There were no

messengers-at-arms at all in the area from Aberdeen and Perth to Greenock and as that area comprised two-thirds of Scotland the necessity for the bill was obvious.

Sir ROBERT HAMILTON (Orkney and Shetland—L.) said it was not clear under the provisions of the Bill that the registered letter containing the writ would be served necessarily on the right person. Sub-section 2 (C.) of Clause 2 stated that if delivery of the letter could not be made it was to be returned to the law agent, messenger-at-arms, or sheriff officer concerned. Did that mean if it could not be made to the arrestee? It was a most important clause, and it should be perfectly clear and above any doubt that the letter was handed to the right person.

Mr JOHNSTON (Dundee—Soc.) referred to the notice which had to be written or printed on the back of the registered letter, and which gave the name and address of the law agent, messenger-at-arms, or sheriff officer concerned, and said it might quite well ruin a man's character in the country districts or islands if a person might be unable to pay up promptly a debt under the long term credit system and be sued in the sheriff court 150 miles away, and having no opportunity of defence get this registered letter with the printed notice stuck on the back. Everybody in the post office who handled it would know its contents. One knew how news of notices of that kind spread, and immense harm might be done to a man without any justification whatever. Perhaps the Solicitor-General would explain why this was put in the clause. He wished to know how the messenger-at-arms were enrolled and whether they were a close corporation.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said there was no close corporation, and the difficulty of getting more into the business was that every messenger-at-arms and sheriff officer had to find caution, they were entrusted with money and other property.

Mr MAXTON (Bridgeton Soc.) thought it objectionable that the law agent of a party should be allowed to execute a writ.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that where there was no other person suitable he saw no objection to the mere issue of the arrestment by the law agent. If that was done illegally the law agent would be liable to damages. The point would be raised in Committee.

Mr MAXTON pointed out that the man who had conducted the case in court, and who might be an auctioneer, could walk into a person's house and decide which articles he should point.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL did not see how the law agent could make it harder for the other person than the messenger-at-arms. The motion was agreed to and the bill read a second time.

BILLS ADVANCED.

The Weights and Measures Amendment Bill and the Bankruptcy Amendment Bill, which have been passed by the House of Lords, were read a third time.

STRIKE OF HOUSE OF COMMONS EMPLOYEES.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House, the SPEAKER, replying to Colonel Gretton (Burton—C.) said he regretted to say that the men engaged in some of the principal services of the House had been withdrawn. He could assure the House that he would not allow it to be disabled from proceeding with its work by the action of any body of persons whatsoever. (Cheers.) If it became necessary he would conduct the business of the House without any printing or without any electric light.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S SPEECH.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House, Sir G. STRICKLAND (Lancaster—C.) suggested that the historic speech delivered by Sir John Simon last night (dealing with the illegality of the action of those taking part in the general strike and the liability of those ordering it) should be printed and circulated.

Mr BARR (Motherwell—Soc.) said it would be most obnoxious to Labour members to single out a particular speech for publication.

Mr LANSBURY (Bow and Bromley—Soc.), referring to the withdrawal of servants of the House, said when the dispute arose the trade unionists offered voluntarily to prevent the strike applying to any essential services. Anything that might happen would be due to the contemptuous refusal of that perfectly genuine offer. Whatever inconveniences were arising were due entirely to the fact that the Government, in the most contemptuous manner, refused to accede to the quite conciliatory offer of the unions. The Labour party were going to stand four-square whatever the consequences were. The only people responsible for the troubles were the Prime Minister and his colleagues.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUTRAGE.

Sir A. HOLBROOK (Basingstoke—C.) said that the Tories of the Gas, Light, and Coke Company, carrying coke to hospitals and other places, were being attacked by mobs and the coke scattered over the streets. Every day the meat lorries were overturned by crowds of young men sent out by the Labour Party. (Opposition interruption.)

Mr KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs—Soc.)—The hon. member said "sent out by the Labour Party." He should withdraw that.

The DEPUTY-SPEAKER (Mr Hope)—The hon. member is in possession of the House. No doubt there will be opportunity to reply. Mr KIRKWOOD (excitedly)—Supposing you are the Chairman and have power to suspend me, I don't care a damn, neither for you nor for the House. The hon. member has got to withdraw the words "sent out by the Labour Party." There is nobody instructed by the Labour Party.

Sir A. HOLBROOK—If I have said anything to offend the hon. member, I will withdraw it. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, he would say that only last night, when two members of this House were going through Battersea they were dragged out of their car by a mob. If the people were talked to in a violent way they took matters into their own hands. If there was bloodshed that would recoil on the leaders of the Labour organisation. Labour members talked about freedom. What freedom was there for the poor working man? He knew hundreds of working men who were sick and tired of these strikes.

Dr HADEN GUEST (Southward N.—Soc.) contended that the disorders complained of were caused by sheer hoodlums, the product of the appalling slums. It was not right for any hon. member to exaggerate a situation.

(Continued at Foot of Next Column.)

STRIKE ILLEGAL.

Position of Unions and Leaders.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S SPEECH.

We quote in full to-day the important speech made by Sir John Simon, K.C., in the House of Commons on Thursday with reference to the legal position of trade unions and their leaders concerned in the general strike.

Sir John Simon said—I desire to ask the attention of the House for a few minutes to one feature of the present situation which I think has received insufficient attention. When this disturbance is over, and when Parliament resumes its normal function, it will be very necessary to appreciate that this general strike is not a strike at all. It is something very different. A strike, properly understood, is perfectly lawful. The right to strike is the right of workmen in combination by pre-arrangement, to give due notice to their employers to terminate their engagements, and to withhold their labour when those notices have expired. That is what the right to strike is.

RIGHT TO STRIKE.

When that happens, as it has sometimes happened, as it has often happened, in the history of this country, neither the workmen nor the trade union leaders are breaking any law, and I hold, and I hope that at this time of day most people hold, that it is an essential part of the rights of the British wage-earner that he should have the right to strike, and that it never ought to be taken away from him. I am sure that those who really appreciate the character of British institutions will never wish to take it away from him. I cannot imagine a state of society in which it might be taken away from him, as it would be if we really had a Socialist State. For in those circumstances, if it ever happened, nothing is more certain than that the right to strike would be impossible, because, in a completely Socialist State, the right to strike would be a claim to mutiny. But in society as we have it, and as it is likely to remain, the right to strike is a very precious one, which everybody who values British institutions should acknowledge and defend.

WORKMAN AND HIS CONTRACT.

What I wish, however, to point out is that the resolution which was arrived at at the Memorial Hall last week, or, at any rate, the decision of the Council of the Trades Union Executive, to call out everybody regardless of the contracts which those workmen had made, was not a lawful act at all. Every workman who was bound by a contract to give notice before he left work, and who, in view of that decision, has either chosen of his free will or has felt compelled to come out by leaving his employment without proper notice, has broken the law.

LIABILITY IN DAMAGES.

It would be lamentable if the working classes of this country go on with this business without understanding that they are taking part in a novel and an utterly illegal proceeding. We have had serious strikes before, as we all know, but a general strike proclaimed by leaders of organised labour which disregards all contracts of employment is a wholly different matter. Take the case of the railwaymen. Most of the contracts which require that a notice should be given on either side. Every railwayman in that position who is now out in disregard of the contract of his employment is himself personally liable to be sued in the county court for damages. Let me point out a serious thing. Every trade union leader who has advised and promoted that course of action is liable in damages to the utmost farthing of his personal possessions. I am not saying for a moment that action of that sort will be taken; I know nothing about it. The fact that these proceedings could be taken against these tens of thousands of

(Continued from Previous Column.)

tion of that kind. It was the misery of the slums which threw up the scum of the underworld. Many of those people were touts and runners and others employed by street bookmakers. He was going round his constituency this afternoon saying to the people—"Keep steady; fold your arms; let there be no aggression." Let all hon. members help to maintain that spirit and not give vent to provocative speeches.

Mr SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee—Ind.) said he considered the Government had made a most important national provision in publishing "The British Gazette." If it was devoted to national interests, then it should be published permanently instead of temporarily.

Mr JACK JONES (Silverton—Soc.) said that if the Government wanted to be fair they should insert their statement in one part of "The British Gazette" and the Trades Union Congress Council's statement in another part. If the paper was to be a national newspaper it should give both sides of the dispute. All these attempts to twist the situation were not good enough. Referring to the dispute, he said they had plenty of reserves who had not been called upon yet. They did not want to call upon them, but would do so if compelled. He thought there was in the House of Commons sufficient brains among the Government and Opposition to find a way out of the difficulty without having this warfare.

Mr RADFORD (Salford S.—C.) maintained that the Government had not taken sides in the coal dispute, and that the general strike had had the worst possible effect on the miners' case.

Mr AMMON (Camberwell N.—Soc.) said there was no truth in the statement issued over the wireless that the National Evangelical Free Churches had handed over their organisation during the crisis. The hon. secretary informed him that the matter had never been considered.

Mr BATEY (Spennymoor—Soc.) described as absolutely untrue the statement as to miners' wages published in an article in to-day's "British Gazette." The House adjourned at four o'clock.

decent workmen, trade union leaders of great authority and position in the House and out of it, shows at any rate what a world of difference there is between a strike as hitherto understood and the general strike which is now proclaimed.

TRADE UNIONIST AND HIS BENEFITS.

It is a very common thing to find in the rules of a trade union—in the course of my professional life I have had to consider those rules on behalf of trade unions—a rule to say that if a trade unionist does not obey the orders of the executive of his union he forfeits his benefits. I am going to take the responsibility as attaches to my experience and knowledge. Any such rule laying down that a trade unionist forfeits his benefit if he does not obey the orders of his executive, means, and only means, that he may so forfeit those benefits if the order is lawful. It cannot be too widely and plainly known that there is no court in this country which would ever construe such a rule as meaning that the men would forfeit his benefits if he is asked to do that which is wrong and illegal. When Parliament passed the Trade Disputes Act and restored to trade unions the immunity of their funds, which for 30 years had been assumed on all hands to belong to them, the situation with which we are now faced was not contemplated. What Parliament had in mind in 1906 when it spoke of a trade dispute and guaranteed immunity for funds, was a strike of a lawful character.

"A TRAGIC BLUNDER."

I cannot conceal from anyone who is good enough to pay the smallest attention to my views that this proclamation of a general strike, from the point of view of the future of trade unionism, is a tragic blunder. It is a blow in which they have had to receive sympathy of ordinary citizens—a great deal of the sympathy that they thoroughly deserve. It has thrown the claim, the appeal, the case which they had, into the background, because we are faced with a perfectly new and most dangerous attack on the community itself. It has put in jeopardy rights of organised labour which for my part I want to do my utmost to protect and defend. The day will come when this struggle is ended in the only way in which it can be ended when opinion—irritated, resentful, suffering opinion—will be proclaimed that we ought to make an immense invasion and reduction of the legitimate rights of organised labour, and the people who are responsible for creating that situation are the very people whose duty was at all costs to have told organised labour in this country that a general strike was a very different thing from the trade dispute contemplated by Parliament.

PASSAGE FROM SHAKESPEARE.

I have heard my hon. friend the member for Dumbarton, Mr Kirkwood, this afternoon in a most powerful and eloquent, though perhaps somewhat discursive speech, make a most famous quotation from a famous passage in a play of Shakespeare. The hon. member below me thought it came from the poet Burns. That was because he mistook the doric accent in which the passage was pronounced for the English found from which the passage was derived. It was the famous speech of Isabella in "Measure for Measure," and I wonder whether the hon. member for Dumbarton (Mr Kirkwood) remembers the lines which immediately precede the passage he quoted. They are very apposite to this situation. Immediately before Isabella deplores what men may do, she makes this observation:—"Oh, it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

A TERRIBLE REACTION.

The real question here, which all of us who are honestly sympathetic with British labour are bound in good faith to put to all who control it, is this. Do you not realise that what you are doing with your immense organised power is this. You are abusing the power which the community gave you, and unless you are careful there may be a terrible reaction. I beg those who have authority in the ranks of organised labour to-day to realise that they are putting in jeopardy the most sacred possession of the wage earners of this land, that they are making it more difficult to preserve in the future those rights to which Labour is legitimately entitled, and whatever may be the appeal, however eloquently made, for the promotion of negotiations—who would not wish them to be promoted and succeed? I think they will realise that they, too, have this responsibility, that they have committed hundreds and thousands of decent labouring men to a crusade which must end in failure, and which is in danger of setting back the useful, peaceful progress of the working classes of this country, it may be for a generation.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

At Leyton yesterday the match between Essex and the Australians was abandoned owing to rain. The Australians raised their score from 532 for eight wickets to 538 for nine, when Collins declared. Essex had lost two wickets for five runs when rain stopped play.

No play was possible at the Oval between Surrey and Glamorgan owing to rain, and the match was abandoned with Surrey 68 runs behind Glamorgan's total of 264 with six wickets in hand.

Heavy and frequent showers at Cambridge prevented a continuance of play and the game between the University and Yorkshire was left drawn. Cambridge had scored 176 in their first innings, and Yorkshire had made 176 and 125 for nine.

The Old Trafford ground was quite unfit for cricket following heavy rain, and the match between Lancashire and Worcestershire was abandoned shortly after one o'clock. Lancashire take the first innings, having scored 282 for seven wickets against Worcestershire's 194.

AMUNDSEN'S AIRSHIP AT SPITZBERGEN.

Oslo, Friday.—Captain Amundsen's airship, the Norge, arrived at King's Bay, Spitzbergen, from Vadsø and Gatchina at 6.30 this morning.—Reuter.

About 60 street paviers employed by Greenock Corporation, and who went on strike on Tuesday, returned to work yesterday.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

112 Fleet Street, Friday Night.

THE STRIKE POSITION.

Rumours of mediation were early afloat this morning, and the hours spent by members of Parliament at Westminster before they separated for the week-end were almost wholly occupied in discussing in the lobby this or that possibility as each succeeding story was circulated. To the end of the day, however, they remained rumours and nothing more. It was authoritatively stated on behalf of the Government that no approach, formal or otherwise, had been made to the Ministers during the day, and the report that the Prime Minister had had an interview early this morning with Mr Ramsay MacDonald and Mr Thomas was denied. Long after the House rose members were still lingering in the precincts of Westminster on the chance that one or other of the many peace rumours was the forerunner of a fresh development, but gradually the hope died out, and when darkness came Westminster was deserted save for its official custodians.

A Mysterious Phrase.

A good deal of speculation arose in the course of the day out of a passage in the reply of the Trades Union Congress to the Prime Minister's demand for the unconditional "call off" of the general strike before negotiations could continue. "It is obvious," the Trades Union Congress wrote, "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 words in this paragraph which attracted attention are in the qualifying phrase "with no knowledge of the subsequent line of policy that the Government intends to pursue." What does the phrase mean? Was it intended as a loophole through which conversations might be resumed with the Government? An effort was made to obtain an authoritative elucidation of this somewhat mysterious passage, but it was unsuccessful. The words deliberately inserted may mean very little, but it was felt at Westminster that they may yet play a part in the parleys that are bound sooner or later to take place.

Marquis Reading and the Coal Report.

Marquis Reading, the Ex-Viceroy of India, paid a long visit to the lobby of the House of Commons to-day. He had conversations with Mr Arthur Henderson and with old Parliamentary friends of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Before he left he sought and obtained a copy of the Coal Commission's report. The object of his visit was not otherwise disclosed, but his name has been mentioned as a person whose services as an independent interpreter of the Commission's report might be utilised when discussions are resumed.

Secretary of State for Scotland.

The House of Commons to-day advanced a number of minor bills of a non-controversial character. This description was applied to the measure to increase the number of Secretaries of State who may sit in the House of Commons and to make other changes consequential upon the raising of the status of the Secretary for Scotland. Mr Ronald McNeill, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who was in charge of the bill, mentioned that Scottish members were unanimously in favour of the proposed change, and this was brought out by the few brief speeches in which Scottish members of all parties signified their approval. It was emphasised that they did not regard the bill as of no importance, but there was general assent to the proposition that the occasion was not one on which the constitutional points could be properly considered. Mr Kennedy, speaking from the Opposition Front Bench on behalf of the Scottish members, suggested the passage of the second reading without prolonged debate on the understanding that adequate time would be given on the Committee stage for full discussion. From the Ministerial benches Sir Henry Craik and Sir Alexander Sprot, and from the Liberal benches by Sir Robert Hutchison, this course was supported, and the second reading of the bill was unanimously accorded.

Plea for Smaller Cabinet.

While in agreement with the view that the present was not a moment for debating nice constitutional points, Commander Bellairs and Sir John Marriott nevertheless seized the opportunity afforded by the Bill to raise the Constitutional question by bringing forward an amendment opposing an increase in the number of Secretaries of State and favouring a reduction by making the political heads of the Army and Air Force parallel in status to the First Lord of the Admiralty. In moving this amendment Commander Bellairs suggested also a reduction in status of the Secretary of State for India, and he went so far as to suggest that there was no reason for the Secretary for Scotland to be in the Cabinet. It had, however, become traditional for Secretaries of State to become members of the Cabinet and the object, it was suggested, should rather be to dispense with large Cabinets, which made for inefficiency. Sir John Marriott seconded the amendment, but, he stressed, in order to force a division, not to get a declaration from the Government on the matter. Mr Ronald McNeill did not respond with the kind of statement desired. He contented himself with pointing out that the actual creation of a Secretary of State was the prerogative of the Crown, and that the bill merely increased the number who by law were permitted to sit in the House of Commons. Putting the issue shortly, he suggested that otherwise it would be necessary when the status of the Secretary for Scotland had been raised as promised by Sir John Gilmour to be sent to the House of Lords, and that at a time when it was desirable that as many Ministers of the

Crown as possible should be in the Commons. Having failed in its purpose, the amendment was withdrawn to allow the second reading.

The Fourth Day.

In every respect there has been a marked improvement in the running of public utility services to-day, the development of the voluntary system taking place in that atmosphere of comparative calm which up to now has been the most remarkable feature of the situation here. Disturbances there have been, but they have been isolated, and so far have raised little apprehension in the public mind. The spirit of confidence, indeed, has been strengthened to the point of optimism by the degree of efficiency which has been achieved by the intervention of the amateur. Volunteers are so numerous that at the moment there is not enough work to go round. Omnibus and train services have not been on yesterday's skeleton form, work at food distributing centres is reported to be proceeding excellently, and a touch of normality has been superimposed on a state of affairs which at one time seemed chaotic. A typical instance of the force and effect of this stop-gap method is provided by the case of a large catering firm which, although suddenly deprived of the service of many hands, is now working again as usual.

Scarcity and Abundance in Publicity.

The novelty of the situation is passing, and London's attention is diverting itself from the amazing circumstances in which its individual citizens were unceremoniously plunged four days ago and dwelling more and more upon what fragmentary news can be gleaned concerning the prospects of peace. The Trades Union Council meeting and that of the miners and of the Cabinet were followed with a degree of interest which, in the circumstances of little publicity, was intense. Happily the prospect of more reliable and abundant news sources is brightening. To-day over 40 of the country's larger publications appeared in some form, the majority finding their way to London, while no fewer than 21 suburban weeklies were produced. The number of "unofficial" bulletins which zealous vendors advertise at intervals in the streets must, however, amount to three figures. Whence these new organs appear, who evolves their titles, and by what process of reasoning their producers hope to raise 3d per copy from a gullible public, no one seems to know.

The Cautious Hero.

To-day's weather was a sorry business, rain lurking in heavy skies and pouring down at inconvenient periods. Still, there was abundance of good humour in the trek institution and no diminution in its volume. The motor and slower conveyances were as numerous and as oddly assorted, the pedestrians constituted as dense a phalanx, and for the shrewd observer there was even more human interest than before. Rain brings out many singularities. Many of those who tramped undoubtedly did so in the "hope" of seeing "incidents," but for the most part they were disappointed, although constables on the omnibuses gave a hint of the might-have-been. Of these omnibuses there were a great number, no fewer than 200 plying on one route, and all being heavily patronised. To-morrow there will be more still, 800 volunteers being in course of training. Some of the volunteer drivers, however, are of limited boldness, one ensnouring himself in an impenetrable haze of protective wire and manning a vehicle the windows of which were heavily boarded.

At the Stations.

The underground services operated splendidly, thanks to 1000 volunteers, and ere the day was out a five-minute service was running on one important route. At railway stations, too, the prospects were described as "bright and improving," over 1000 trains working on two of the systems alone, and 50 per cent. of the normal suburban passenger traffic patronising a few of the lines. True, the trains are slower owing to inexperienced if well-meaning handling, but the great point is that their wheels are actually going round to some purpose. This "revival" is largely responsible for the fact that food supplies are still practically normal, and that milk is arriving in London in greater quantities than at any time since the strike began. With such facilities available, the pious hope of the theatre managers that their losses will not become more excessive than they are now should be realised. At the moment, however, their position is an unenviable one, for they are, on their own declaration, losing heavily, but not so heavily as they would if they closed their establishments altogether.

The Court

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Friday. The Right Hon. Walter Guinness, M.P. (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries) and Sir Claude Hill (upon his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man) had audiences of the King to-day; and Sir Frank Heath (Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) had the honour of being received by His Majesty.

£1200 GOLF TOURNAMENT.

SCOTTISH QUALIFIERS. The Scottish section of the Professional Golfers Association decided their 36 holes qualifying competition for five places in the major stages of the £1,200 "Daily Mail" Tournament at Kingsknowe near Edinburgh yesterday. Scores—W. A. McMin, Glasgow, 145; Peter Robertson Braid Hills, 147; and D. Houston, Aberdeen, 147 qualified outright while J. McDowell, Prestwick, A. W. Butchart, Peebles, and Stewart Burns, Cruden Bay, tie for the last two places, each with 149. In his first round McMin returned a card of 70, which beats the record of the course by two strokes. The replay resulted in Burns (36) and McDowell (37) qualifying. Butchart took 41.

SCOTLAND.

Rioting at Tranent.

LARGE MOB ATTACKS POLICE.

Last night rioting occurred at Tranent, which is situated near the western border of East Lothian. A large mob assaulted the police, drove them to the police station, and smashed the windows of the office. The windows of a grocer's shop, chemist's shop, and other places of business were smashed. Inspector Gray, Tranent, had only a small force at his command when the outbreak occurred, but Deputy Chief Constable Snowie at the headquarters in Haddington despatched help to Tranent. The trouble was not over at half-past eleven at night. Several of the officers were badly injured.

EDINBURGH MORE ORDERLY.

The streets of Edinburgh yesterday were more orderly than on any day since the strike began. Apart from one stone-throwing incident at Newhaven, as a result of which three arrests were made, no attack was made on the cars or buses, and a good service was maintained until the evening.

TRAM SERVICE IMPROVED.

Mr R. S. Pilcher, the Edinburgh Corporation Tramway manager, stated yesterday that the whole of the Corporation motor buses had again been run and the service of tramcars had been increased, there being 55 cars on the various routes during the day. The general position, he said, was very much easier.

MAGISTRATES' RECOMMENDATION.

Edinburgh Magistrates have recommended holders of certificates for the sale and retail of exciseable liquor within the city of Edinburgh not to sell such exciseable liquor during to-day after 3 p.m.

COURT CASES.

Seventeen men and two women appeared before Sheriff Neish at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday in connection with the disorderly scenes on Thursday. Sentence of 40 days' imprisonment was passed in a number of cases, four men were sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment, and fines of from £1 to £2 were imposed on 13 persons.

RENEWED OUTBREAKS.

Late yesterday evening the police reported that there had been renewed outbreaks, particularly in the Canongate district. Stones and other missiles were thrown, some from the windows of high tenements. The police made a large number of arrests.

TRAINS STONED.

Baton Charges by Police.

It was announced at the offices of the L. and N.E. Railway Company in Edinburgh last night that the programme of passenger trains had been well maintained yesterday. Several cases of stone-throwing and obstruction are intimated, however. The 10 a.m. train from Edinburgh to London was passing Wallyford when it was stoned, and one of the dining-car attendants was injured. When the 10.25 a.m. train from Edinburgh to North Berwick was passing Wallyford it was stoned and three passengers injured. The 10.30 a.m. Edinburgh to Hawick was running between Eskbank and Hardgreen when it was stoned. As the 12.5 p.m. train from Glasgow was running between the tunnel mouth and Cowlands Station a stone was thrown from the bridge with the result that the driver was injured. He had to be taken off his engine at Cowlands platform. A volunteer worked the train to Edinburgh along with the fireman. The 12.55 p.m. from Anstruther was held up at Leith for 35 minutes on account of a large number of men getting on the line. The police were communicated with, and three baton charges were made.

TO-DAY'S SERVICE.

The intended passenger service for to-day does not show any material increase on that of yesterday, but a special effort is being made to work goods traffic, and particularly live stock and perishable food stuffs. The service between Edinburgh and Glasgow will be augmented, four trains running each way; from Edinburgh 9.5 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 4 p.m., and 5.5 p.m.; from Glasgow 7.43 a.m., 12.5 p.m., 1.15 p.m., and 5 p.m. As anticipated the train which left Edinburgh at 10 a.m. yesterday for London reached York last night, and will proceed from York to London to-day. The 10 a.m. from King's Cross has reached Newcastle, and will continue to Edinburgh this morning. These express trains between London and Edinburgh will not be run to-day, but will be resumed on Monday, making a complete through journey in both directions. There has been a breakaway on the part of the railway clerks at Dundee, 25 of them having resumed duty.

FULL TRAM SERVICE AT AYR.

Ayr was quiet yesterday. The public services are being satisfactorily maintained, including a full service on the Corporation tramway system. Some of the motor bus services which had been dropped were resumed yesterday, but over 100 pupils attending Ayr Academy from the outlying districts were absent owing to the lack of conveyance. Mails from Glasgow and Edinburgh have brought to Ayr by motor, and private cars have been put at the service of the Postmaster for the conveyance of mails to district offices.

STIRLING MINERS AND THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

The appointment of an emergency committee to deal with instructions for the Government was proposed at a meeting of Stirling County Council yesterday. Labour members objected to the proposal. Mr Peter McKinnay, Bannockburn, said he Government, in his opinion, had declared war on the working folk, and that if

the County Council put themselves under the Government they would be taking sides in this quarrel.

Mr A. K. Davidson, Plean, explained that the Stirlingshire Miners' Union had decided to inform the County Council that they would be very willing to co-operate with the Council in the maintenance of essential services, and would endeavour to induce other unions to do likewise.

On the understanding that the committee would be prepared to consider any communication from the trade unions the Labour opposition was withdrawn and a committee of twelve, including three Labour members, was appointed.

EMERGENCY ORGANISATION'S REPORT.

The headquarters of the Scottish Emergency Organisation last night reported that a steamer with 1000 tons of petrol arrived and discharged at Aberdeen. After work had been begun dockers interfered. It was expected that discharge would be completed last night under police protection.

The country districts are quiet. Local papers at Forres and Buckie are being published.

At Leith there was some interference with food lorries by strikers.

At Dunfermline all is reported to be quiet, and assurances have been given that no foodstuffs will be interfered with.

It is reported that the situation generally was quiet in Lanarkshire yesterday. The only incident was the looting of a bread van and two coal lorries at Cadzow Row, near Hamilton. At Paisley the situation is still improving.

The convoy system came into operation in Dundee yesterday. Twenty-five lorryloads of food supplied by wholesale merchants were delivered. The Commissioner reports that 1000 men want work in Dundee, and employers are being asked to apply for them.

SCENE AT AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Strikers' Deputation.

Shortly before nine o'clock last night a large crowd of strikers assembled in West Regent St. at the headquarters of the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association. A rumour had been spread that the association were permitting their ambulance waggons to be used for the purpose of conveying voluntary workers to the docks, and a deputation of the trade union affected were appointed to interview the officials on the subject. They were accompanied by a considerable body of the strikers, and on their way from the docks their numbers were augmented by the general public who were attracted to the scene. The crowd, it is stated, numbered several thousands, and for a time the situation was rather alarming, but there was no untoward incident. The deputation were received by Mr James H. H. Henderson on behalf of the association, to whom they explained the object of their mission. They were informed that there was no truth in the allegation, and on leaving they expressed their satisfaction with the assurance given them. Soon afterwards a detachment of about 100 police arrived, and the crowd were quickly dispersed.

TRAINS TO AND 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 to Carstairs at 6.20 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.; 10 a.m. Glasgow to Carlisle; 2 p.m. Carlisle to Glasgow; 3 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Carstairs to Glasgow; 8.40 a.m. Glasgow Central to Edinburgh; 1.42 p.m. Edinburgh (Princes Street) to Glasgow; 7.3 a.m. and 1.1 p.m. Glasgow to Gourrock; 3.42 and 3 p.m. Gourrock to Glasgow; 2.10 p.m. Glasgow to Wemyss Bay; 8.42 a.m. Wemyss Bay to Glasgow; 6.40 a.m. and 1.25 p.m. Glasgow Central to East Kilbride; 8.10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. East Kilbride to Glasgow; 3 a.m. Ardrossan North to Glasgow Central; 1.40 a.m. Glasgow Central to Ardrossan North; 7.3 a.m. Largs to Glasgow (St. Enoch); 1.10 p.m. Glasgow (St. Enoch) to Largs; 6.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. Glasgow to Ayr; 8.15 a.m. and 3 p.m. Ayr to Glasgow; 6.15 a.m. and 1.35 p.m. Glasgow (St. Enoch) to Kilmarnock; 3 a.m. and 3.10 p.m. Kilmarnock to Glasgow; 6.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Glasgow (St. Enoch) to Greenock (Princes Pier); 8 a.m. and 3.20 p.m. Greenock (Princes Pier) to Glasgow (St. Enoch); 7.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Glasgow (Buchanan Street) to Perth and Aberdeen. The 7.15 a.m. train will have a connection to Inverness and Oban. Perth to Glasgow, (Buchanan Street) 10.5 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.; 2 p.m. Oban to Stirling, with connection to Glasgow.

The above trains will call at all or most of the intermediate stations, and full information may be obtained from local agents. No trains will be run on Sunday.

LORD OXFORD'S MESSAGE.

Strike Weapon Must be Sheathed.

Lord Oxford and Asquith, in the course of a message in to-day's issue of "The British Gazette," says:—"There could be no greater misunderstanding of the attitude of our people at this moment than to suppose that it implies any hostility to the right of combination in industry. Strikes and lock-outs, though they always inflict a certain amount of inconvenience on the public, may be, and often are, in the last resort justifiable and even necessary. But the challenge which has now been thrown down and taken up is of a totally different kind. A general strike such as that which it is being sought to enforce, is directly aimed at the daily life of the whole community. We desire at the earliest moment if we were to allow any section of the community at its own will, and for whatever motives, to bring to a standstill the industrial and social life of the whole nation. It would be to acquiesce in the substitution for free government of a dictatorship. This the British people will never do. We desire at the earliest moment the resumption of negotiations to bring peace and reconstruction to our coalfields. But the anti-social weapon which has been so unadvisedly drawn must first be sheathed."

GLASGOW.

Improved Tram Service

SATISFACTORY DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

Supplies and services were well maintained in Glasgow yesterday. The distribution of foodstuffs continues to be carried through satisfactorily, and no indications of shortages have been received at the Scottish Emergency Office.

Transport facilities within the city, although still seriously curtailed, were rather improved compared with the previous day, particularly in respect of the number of tramway cars on the streets. The Tramways Department reported that there were 190 cars running, and that the services were carried on comparatively free from molestation, except for one or two cases of stone throwing and an incident near the University in which one of the volunteer drivers was injured. The bus services in operation on Thursday were kept going. The streets in the centre of the city were full of swift moving traffic in which private motor cars were numerous, and large crowds of pedestrians thronged the thoroughfares. As will be seen from a notice elsewhere in this issue, the authorities appear to the public not to linger unnecessarily or congregate in the streets.

The supplies of foodstuffs and other necessities to hospitals were provided on normal lines. The only change in the situation so far as institutions were concerned was that the heat to withdraw joiners who were at work on building extensions was carried out and the merged operations.

The stoppage of the railways has interfered with the marketing of live fat cattle. For next week's requirements in Glasgow it is hoped to see for the transport of cattle from Forfarshire and Perthshire.

THE FOOD POSITION

Dearer Potatoes

An advance in the retail price of potatoes of about 2d. per stone is explained by wholesale merchants in Glasgow as due to the higher costs of road transport as compared with the normal rail transport. The average cost of rail transport to Glasgow from the main growing areas is between 16s and 17s per ton. As the motor lorries cannot secure a return load, the road transport is costing as high as 46s per ton.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

Home-fed mutton also has advanced in price owing to shorter supplies available. A leading Glasgow trader stated yesterday that no chilled beef has reached Glasgow from London since Monday, and the shipments received then have been spread over the remaining days up to the present. Hops are held out that consignments will be made from London and Liverpool to-day. The position of home supplies is fairly normal. Stocks in cold storage are considerable. None of the cold stores is working to capacity. There is no difficulty up till the present in obtaining goods from cold store and there is no danger of any shortage for a considerable time ahead. Meat ships are arriving with fair regularity on the Clyde. General distribution is fairly satisfactory. Prices of home meat, owing to the lack of transport and short supplies, will probably increase. For chilled and imported meat the wholesale price has been controlled to the extent of maintaining the price as at April 30. The meat trade of Scotland, as represented by the Scottish Federation of Meat Traders, has set up a co-ordinating committee with Sir Arthur Rose, Civil Commissioner for the West of Scotland, whose organisation, considering its short existence is giving great help and facilities without harassing restrictions upon traders. Eight vessels were in ports of foodstuffs, and of these seven were in, or were being removed to, the enclosed area of Prince's Dock.

SUBWAY TO BE OPENED ON MONDAY.

The Tramway Manager of Glasgow stated yesterday that he hoped to have the subway railway reopened on Monday.

HOSTILE CROWD IN UNIVERSITY AVENUE.

A demonstration apparently against a student conductor of a tramway car, was made in University Avenue at the lunch hour yesterday. A large crowd came up from Parick and walked down the Avenue towards the car terminus. There the men gathered in groups. A slight scuffle took place with a student who was acting as a conductor, and a rumour spread that an attack on the Students' Union was threatened. A strong detachment of police arrived, some in a "Black Maria," and others by means of motor cycles and sidecars, and the crowd quickly dispersed.

OFFICES RAIDED

A raid was carried out by the Glasgow police yesterday morning on an office at 9 Watson Street, where emergency copies of a party pamphlet were being published. The pamphlet, which was entitled "The Worker," was examined by the police, and subsequently seven men were taken into custody.

At the Central Police Court later in the day they were charged with having printed and published a seditious pamphlet and were remanded for 48 hours. The police took possession of a large number of the pamphlets and several typewriters.

EXCELLENT RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

The response to the appeal for recruits for the Roll of Voluntary Workers, the official organisation in Glasgow for the maintenance of essential supplies, has been most satisfactory. Approximately 10,000 men have enlisted in the movement. This number is more than sufficient to meet all the demands made upon the organisation at present.

RAIL AND ROAD.

Services Improving Daily.

Railway services were much improved yesterday, and it is expected that more trains will be run to-day. The Southern Railway report that 515 trains were run, 171 more than on Thursday. The London Midland and Scottish Railway announce that the Irish mail left Euston yesterday morning at 9.30, heavily laden with passengers and mails. About 500 trains were run over the various lines of the L.M.S., and many more signal boxes have been opened.

BRANCH LINES OPENED UP.

The Great Western Railway report that their services yesterday were maintained as announced and that additional trains are being added in all parts of the country. In the home counties also branch lines are being re-opened, and it has been possible to commence a large number of branch services in all parts of the system. Additional trained engine men are now available, which has considerably eased the situation, and the prospects are bright. One of the most encouraging features is the steady maintenance of milk supplies.

There will be increased services to-day in all districts served by the London and North-Eastern Railway. In addition to the Flying Scotsman other important long distance trains ran yesterday from London to Peterborough, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Ely, Nottingham, Manchester and Leicester. It is reported by the L.M. and S. Railway that signalmen, porters and other grades of staff continue to return to work.

CONTINENTAL TRAFFIC.

There was more activity at certain East Coast ports yesterday. Boats arrived at Harwich and Grimsby from Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Germany, the perishable cargo being unloaded and dispatched to inland centres. The London and North-Eastern Royal Mail route from London to Harwich and Hook of Holland every week day will be opened to-day. Return services from Hook of Holland will commence running every week day from Monday.

LONDON TUBE SERVICES.

Services were running on all the London underground lines yesterday. It was expected to have 60 trains in the service on the underground by night. A thousand volunteers are now at work and engagement and training of a further thousand men is proceeding, and the services will improve hourly. Ninety-nine per cent of the men went on strike so that all services except for a small nucleus of supervisory staff are being operated by volunteers. One hundred and fifty trains passed through Charing Cross district railway station yesterday, and 238 trains through Bank (Central London Railway).

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

In consequence of a rumour that the tramway service in the city of Liverpool was not running, the general manager of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways Department yesterday wired to the manager of the Liverpool tramways for information. In reply he was informed that the tramway service in Liverpool had never been stopped, that there were yesterday over 300 cars maintaining a service in that city, and that 1860 of the ordinary tramway employees of Liverpool were at work on the cars, in the sheds, and at the works. Neither volunteers nor inspecting staff had been required, and additional employees were returning hourly.

THE PROVINCES.

Men Returning to Work.

There is nothing very serious in the way of disturbance to report, said a Government spokesman yesterday. The most exciting incidents appear to have been at Ipswich, where the feeling is very strained. Special constables had to be called to the aid of the police, who were then able to take command of the situation. All is now comparatively quiet.

In Cardiff, it was stated, foodstuffs are being freely distributed. Forty tons of fish were sent yesterday by road to important towns. Three potato boats were unloaded, and three other boats arrived. The bus services are being run by volunteers. Trams are being run by the staff and volunteer labour. In Newport (Monmouth) desperate efforts have been made to bring out the power station men, but so far without effect. Tramways are being run by inspectors and men who have stayed behind at their work.

Of 200 Pendleton Co-operative Society men employed in food and coal deliveries, 70 have already returned to work.

In the Halifax district 50 transport workers have returned to duty.

At Pudsev 170 engineers have gone back to work. The independent buses at Hull have been restarted.

At Leeds there was a strong effort to hold up trains, but police were able to clear the way. Fiftyseven trams and buses in Leeds are now running. At Armlly 700 engineers have returned to work.

At Southampton most of the printers are at work. Trams and buses are giving a better service, and a number of drivers and conductors have returned.

Official details of Thursday night's riots at Middlesbrough show that heavy lorries had been chained to the rails in an attempt to wreck late passenger trains. The crowd prevented the closing of level crossing gates, invaded the passenger station, wrecked the goods station, and did serious damage. In answer to the Mayor's appeal Naval ratings cleared the line for traffic after several hours work.

In Sheffield yesterday tramway pickets made several attempts to stop charabancs and other vehicles. A passenger was struck on the head with a bottle. Volunteers for the essential services now number about 5,300.

GLASGOW LICENSED PREMISES.

Rumours were current in Glasgow yesterday that there was a prospect of retail licensed premises, including public-houses being closed to-day. Inquiries in official circles, however, elicited the information that no definite application had been made to or considered by the Emergency Committee of the Corporation and that that body have taken no action.

EMERGENCY MEN AND VEHICLES



The top picture shows a group of students who are on emergency duty, and the bottom picture a scene on the Thames Embankment crowded with cars transporting Londoners to work.

GLASGOW STUDENTS' DISCLAIMER.

In consequence of rumours which have come to their notice, and in order to avoid misunderstanding the representative student bodies of Glasgow University wish to state that they have taken up no official attitude whatever with regard to the strike; that no organised student action has been initiated, and that public meetings within the University relating to the issue on any side have been prohibited. Students who have volunteered for service have done so in their individual capacity and not in response to any official protest.

U.F. CHURCH ASSEMBLY AND POSTPONEMENT.

We understand that a special meeting of the United Free Church Assembly Arrangements Committee has had under consideration the possibility of being unable to carry through the Assembly business when the meetings are due to commence on Tuesday, May 18. The expectation is that the Assembly may be formally opened and that after the election of the new Moderator an adjournment will be moved until the date of the August Commission.

DOING NON-UNION WORK!



THE STRIKER (put to a spell of non-union work by his wife) — "Sakes this strike canna be finished soon enough for me. Between dryin' the dishes and looking efter the weans I'm workin' longer hours than at my trade."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GLASGOW STOCK MARKET.

Interest in the Glasgow Stock Exchange has subsided very quickly since the general strike began. Yesterday there were very few buyers or sellers, and the proceedings were of little importance from start to finish as regards the volume of business and also price movements, which were narrow and indicative of underlying firmness. The gilt-edge group simply marked time and closed with Conversion Loan 1 to the good at 73 1/2 and Victory Bonds 1 down at 81 1/2. Home railways were marked higher, especially in the case of London Midland and Scottish, which rose a full point to 7 1/4. No outstanding feature occurred in the commercial and industrial division. Courtaulds, however, gave up the turn at 6 1/2, and Calico Printers yielded 3d at 30s 9d, while Fine Spinners and Bradford Dyers each gained a few pence at 42s 3d and 41s 3d respectively. Tobacco shares finished round the previous day's prices at 11 1/2 6d for British-American and 9 1/2 7 1/2 for Imperial. Dunlop Rubbers were about 22s 10 1/2, Nobels 26s 1 1/2, George Outram 87s 6d, and James Finlay 75s 6d. Among iron, coal, and steel shares Babcock and Wilcox declined to the extent of 3d at 47s 9d. Oil shares were well held, particularly Anglo-Persian, which gained 2s 6d at 79s 4 1/2. Rubber shares attracted little attention, but remained firm in sympathy with the market for the commodity. Anglo-Dutch finished at 54s 6d, Jugra Land and Carey 28s 9d, Tenom 29s 6d, and Rubber Trust 42s 7 1/2. Mining shares were a wholly nominal market, in which Burma Corporation at 14s 7 1/2, Chartered 23s 7 1/2, Goldfields 27s 3d, Johannesburg Investment 44s 3d, and Tanganyika each showed a little improvement in price.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

No development took place in business on the Stock Market yesterday, the turnover again being very limited. The confident atmosphere that has prevailed since the beginning of the week was once more in evidence, and throughout the list there was no sign of weakness. At the opening the movement was slightly upward, but this was not carried far, and on balance prices showed very little change. War Loan was 99 1/2, Conversion Loan 73 1/2, and Funding 85. Home Railways after starting well developed a little irregularly. London, Midland and Scottish left off at 7 1/4, Great Western 8 1/2, and London and North-Eastern Deferred 17 1/2. Industrials taken all over were firm, with British-American Tobaccos 11 1/2 4 1/2 and Imperials 9 1/2 8d, while Dunlops at 23s recovered the dividend deduction. In the textile group Courtaulds were the turn harder at 6 1/2. Iron and coal shares were practically without change. The market for oils received some support in the morning, and rubbers were maintained. In the mining market Johannesburg was again buying, and fractional gains took place in a number of Kafirs.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money position remained much as before, with the rate for day loans 4 per cent, to 4 1/2 per cent. Discounts were quiet at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per cent. Hot Treasuries were called 1 9-16 per cent.

SILVER AND GOLD.

In response to small cash sales and a general absence of buyers the quotation for silver fell 1d for cash and 3-16d for forward to 29 15-16d per oz. for both positions. There was no gold in the market, and the price rose 1d to 84s 1 1/2d per oz. fine.

EXCHANGES.

Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates were less violent than on the previous day. Paris ranged between 152.87 1/2 and 155.75, and Brussels between 155 and 159.75, closing at 154.55 and 157.80 respectively. New York was again firmer, and after moving between 4.85 7-16 and 4.85 1/2 closed at 4.85 1/2.

WEEK-END WIRELESS PROGRAMMES.

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

Saturday.

- FROM GLASGOW. Station 5 SC-422 Metres. 4.0—Robert Watson (Baritone), the Wireless Quartet. 5.0—Afternoon Topics. 5.15—Children's Corner. 6.0—Weather Forecast for Farmers. 6.15—Radio Society Talk (Local). 6.25—Music. 7.0—Weather Forecast and News. 7.10—Travel Talk. 7.25—Music. 7.40—Wm. Reid, F.J.I. 8.0—T. C. Sturndale Bennett (entertainer), Dan Seymour (tenor), the Station Orchestra, conducted by Isaac Losowski. 9.30—Weather Forecast and News. 9.40—W. Kersley Holmes. 9.55—Local News. 10.0—Dance Music. 10.30—Dance Bands. 12.0—Close Down.

Sunday.

- 3.30—Orchestral Concert. E. B. Appleyard (Pianist); Station Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Herbert A. Carruthers. 5.15—Shakespeare's Heroines. 8.0—Bells from St Martin's-in-the-Fields. 8.15—Studio Service, conducted by the Rev. J. McNeill Fraser, B.D., of Langside Parish Church. 8.55—Rev. H. S. McClelland. 9.0—Weather Forecast and News. 9.10—Local News. 9.15—Archibald Armstrong (Baritone), May Mukle (Cellist), Gordon Bryan (Pianist). 10.40—Close Down.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.

Scotland all districts.—Wind N. backing S.-W., moderate; fair at first apart from local showers, perhaps some rain later, visibility good; cold. Further outlook—gold and unsettled.

Births

ALLAN.—At 8 Whinfield Avenue, Eastfield, the 7th May, to Mr and Mrs John Allan, daughter. BROWN.—At Drumcock, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire on May 1, to Mr and Mrs Brown, a son. HOLMES.—At 38 Balmoral Avenue, Cathcart, on May 2, to Rev. Frank and Mrs Holmes, a son. M'FARLANE.—At 284 Crow Road, on the 6th inst., to Mr and Mrs M'Farlane, a daughter, both well. M'LARTY.—At 38 Duncombe Street, on May 6, to Mr and Mrs C. M'Larty, a daughter; both well. PARK.—At Dalblair Terrace, Dalblair Road, on the 6th May, the wife of Richard Park (Daisy Gallery), a daughter. ROBERTSON.—At Strathbungo Nursing Home, Queen's Square, on 6th inst., to Mr and Mrs Robert Cook Robertson, 429 Mossbank Drive, a son. SCOTT.—At 45 Dinart Street, Riddrie, on 7th May, to Mr and Mrs William Hood Scott, a son, both well. DAVIDSON.—At 28 Cumberland Street, East, on the 5th inst., to Mr and Mrs Robert Davidson, a daughter.

Deaths

BURNS.—Very suddenly, at 167 Langside Road on 3rd May, Agnes Sproat, wife of Robert Burns. CAMPBELL.—At Dalrannoch, Gordon Street, Dunoon, on 5th inst., Helen, beloved wife of Gilbert Campbell (late of Walsell Shipyard, Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Funeral to Dunoon Cemetery on Saturday, at 1 p.m.; this is the only intimation and invitation. DUNCAN.—At a nursing home, Edinburgh, on the 5th inst., Helen King Duncan.—Friends please accept this intimation and invitation. FOULDS.—At 64 Main Street, Kilwinning, on 6th May, Isabella Foulds, aged 79 years, last surviving daughter of the late John Foulds, gamekeeper, Eglinton.—Inserted by her niece. GILLESPIE.—Suddenly, at Overton, 4 King's Park Avenue, Cathcart, on 7th inst., John Gilchrist, P.R.I.B.A., of Gillespie & Kidd, architect, 38 Bath Street.—No flowers (by request), funeral private. GRAY.—At Overwood, Langtree Avenue, Whitecraigs, on 7th inst., in his 67th year, William Gray, warehouseman, Glasgow, son of the late George Gray, clerk of the peace, Glasgow, and Town Clerk, Rutherglen. JARVIE.—Suddenly, at 10 Battlefield Crescent, Langside, on 6th inst., Robert Jarvie, retired railway clerk, formerly Gushetlands Station.—Friends omitted please accept this intimation. MACTAVISH.—At Strom-Crag, Dunoon, on 6th inst., Williamina Crawford Mactavish, aged 62 years, youngest beloved daughter of Alexander and Mary Mactavish, late of Rosario and Buenos Aires, Argentine. M'INTYRE.—Suddenly, at 18 Ritchie Street, West Kilbride, on 7th inst., Ann Pattison Speirs, widow of J. B. M'Intyre. MATHER.—Suddenly, at a home, on the 7th inst., Alexander, beloved husband of Julia Howell.—Funeral private. RAE.—At 8 Walnut Road, Possilpark, on 7th inst., John Rae, late Cowlands and Striding, beloved husband of Catherine Rae; deeply regretted. SMITH.—At 9 Grange Terrace, Langside, Glasgow, on 7th inst., William Smith, in his 62nd year, for over 50 years cutter with J. G. Malcolm and Bingham, Ltd.—Funeral arrangements Monday. STORRIE.—At 37 Abbey Street, Paisley, on 4th inst., Margaret Storrie, wife of the late James Storrie, grocer and wine merchant. WATSON.—At St Eurgus, 10 Stewarton Drive, Cambuslang, on 4th May, the wife of Ninian Watson, B.Sc., a daughter. WILLIAMS.—At a nursing home, Edinburgh, on 7th inst., John Alexander Owen, elder son of John F. Williams, Overdale, Wishaw.—Funeral private.

In Memoriam and Acknowledgments

BRITTAIN.—In loving memory of Christine G. Brittain, beloved wife of John Brittain, who died 8th May, 1925. CHAMBERS.—In affectionate remembrance of our loved one, William Chambers, who was drowned at Shieldhall, 8th May, 1925. What happy hours we once enjoyed. How sweet their memory still. But you have left an aching heart This world can never fill. —Inserted by Jean, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Mrs HAYTON and FAMILY desire to thank the numerous friends for their kindness and letters of sympathy received during their recent bereavement.—6 Hillfoot Street, Dennistoun.

FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

At a meeting of the Education Authority of the County of Lanark, held on Thursday in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Henry S. Keith, the chairman, presiding, a deputation from the Bothwell Trades and Labour Council pointed out that there was great hardship in the Bothwell area as a result of the general strike, and that many school children were not obtaining sufficient food. After this week, the members of the deputation said, there would be still no money available for the purchase of food, and many of the children would be on the verge of starvation and quite unable to take advantage of the educational facilities provided for them. In these circumstances the deputation urged that the Authority should exercise their powers by providing food for necessitous school children.

The Chairman stated that there were provisions in the Statute which enabled the Authority to inaugurate a general scheme for the feeding of school children that could only provide food in exceptional cases and under exceptional conditions. They would do their duty under the regulations but they must be guided by the law on the subject.

After the deputation had retired the points raised were discussed by the Authority, and it was agreed that—in accordance with regulations and previous practice—they would consider all individual cases reported to them of malnutrition among school children, refer these to their medical officers and deal afterwards with each case on its merits.

GLASGOW ENTERTAINMENT

In spite of the difficulties of transport the theatre and music halls of Glasgow hope to fulfil their programme arrangements for next week. Charles's Rovue fortunately has another fortnight of its engagement to run at the Alhambra; Sir Frank Benson is due Monday at the King's Theatre, and a mystery play "No. 17" is billed for the Royal. The Glasgow Musical Festival completes its first week to-day and goes on till next Saturday.

Glasgow, May 8, 1926.

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