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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1926

ONE PENNY

STRIKE CALLED OFF

Official Statement by T.U.C. Council

MEETING AT DOWNING STREET Premier to Make Statement

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress met the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street to-day at noon.

It was announced at 1.15 the General Strike had been called off.

Later the T.U.C. made the following statement:—In order to resume negotiations the General Council of the T.U.C. has decided to terminate the General Strike to-day, and telegrams of instructions are being sent to the General Secretaries of all affiliated unions. Members before acting must await the definite instructions from their own Executive Councils.

(Signed) CHAIRMAN and SECRETARY, T.U.C.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following was the Official Statement made from Downing Street:—

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by the Minister of Labour, the Secretary for India, the Minister of Health, the Secretary for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary for Mines, received the members of the General Council of the T.U.C. at 12.20 to-day at 10 Downing Street.

Mr Pugh announced on behalf of the General Council of the T.U.C. that the General Strike is being terminated to-day.

Mr Citrine, acting secretary of the T.U.C. General Council, afterwards made the following statement:—

"In order to resume negotiations the General Council of the T.U.C. has decided to terminate the General Strike to-day, and telegrams of the instruction are being sent to the secretaries of all affiliated unions.

"Members before acting must await the definite instructions from their own executive councils."

This was signed by Mr Pugh, Mr Bromley, and Mr Citrine.

PREMIER TO MAKE STATEMENT.

A statement on the unconditional withdrawal of the General Strike will be made in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Prime Minister.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Further Improvement in Situation.

4590 TRAINS YESTERDAY

The following official communique was issued by the Government last night:—

WHITEHALL.

The situation throughout the country shows a further improvement. The distribution of food supplies gives no cause whatever for apprehension.

There have been a few reports of temporary local shortages in particular commodities, but on investigation it has been found that in the majority of these the reports are inaccurate, and in the remaining cases the necessary steps have been taken to make the position secure. Especially large supplies of sugar were distributed yesterday.

The situation at the ports is entirely satisfactory, and there is a growing confidence among traders as to their ability to move goods consigned to them without the direct assistance of the Government.

The distribution of petrol is proceeding more rapidly than at any previous period of the general strike. There has been no interruption of the power services, and traffic on the railways is continuously increasing. Apart from the surprisingly good service on the London underground railways, over 4000 trains were run on the four main systems yesterday, and more than 4500 will be run to-day.

A great increase in the number of goods trains is reported, and the railway com-

panies are concentrating on a further improvement in this class of traffic.

Seven hundred omnibuses were working in London yesterday, and this number will be increased to-day to 850. The public are urged to avail themselves freely of the traffic facilities.

SHARP SENTENCES.

Order and quiet reign throughout the whole island, and practically no attempts at sabotage have been brought to the notice of the authorities. Sharp sentences have been imposed by the local magistrates on a number of persons who were arrested last week for disorder and intimidation.

The recruitment of special constables proceeds apace. The numbers enrolled are already 20,000 in the provinces, and over 40,000 in London, in addition to a very satisfactory intake as a result of the first day's enlistment for the new Civil Constabulary Reserve.

As regards the strike position generally, it can be said that the number of individuals returning to work is increasing, and in some cases considerable bodies of strikers have applied for reinstatement.

On the other hand, there is as yet little sign of a general collapse of the strike, and the Trade Union Committee is believed to be making efforts to call out certain trades still at work. It can be, however, definitely stated that there is a growing dissatisfaction among the strikers with the policy of a general strike and considerable uneasiness as to its ultimate results.

FLIGHT TO THE POLE.

Amundsen's Airship Starts.

Oslo, Tuesday.—A message from Kingsbay Spitzbergen, states that the airship Norge started for the North Pole at 10.10 this morning.

It is officially announced that Captain Amundsen will take possession on behalf of the King of Norway of any land that may be found during the expedition.—Reuter.

TERMS FOR THE COAL PEACE.

Sir Herbert Samuel's Recommendations.

ACCEPTED BY THE T.U.C.

The T.U.C. General Council issued immediately after Street conference to-day copies of correspondence that have passed between themselves and Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Royal Commission.

Sir Herbert attached to his letter of May 12 a memorandum embodying proposals likely to promote a settlement.

Mr A. Pugh, chairman of the T.U.C. General Council, replied to Sir Herbert's letter to-day, stating that the General Council consider that the memorandum offers a basis on which the negotiations upon the conditions in the coal industry can be renewed.

"They are taking the necessary measures," the letter proceeds, "to terminate the General Strike, relying upon the published assurances of the Premier as to the steps that would follow."

"They assume that during the resumed negotiations the subsidy will be renewed, and that the lock-out notices to the miners will be immediately withdrawn."

Sir Herbert Samuel's memorandum states, in brief (1) that the subsidy should be renewed for a reasonable period; (2) that a National Wages Board should be established in the coal industry, with a neutral element and an independent chairman; (3) there should be no revision of the present wage rates unless reorganisation measures can be effectively adopted.

THE MINERS' NEXT MOVE.

The Press Association understands that the next step will be that Sir Herbert Samuel's formula will be considered by the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation, who will afterwards submit it, with or without a recommendation, to the full delegate conference, which is to be summoned in London for Friday. If the subsidy which is part of the scheme is forthcoming there is hope that the scheme will find favour with the miners' representatives.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

Joyful Scenes in Glasgow.

The glad news was received at the offices of "The Emergency Press" about ten minutes after one o'clock, and no time was lost in making it known to the public by means of a special edition of the paper. The report that a peace move was in progress had prepared the way for an important development, and large crowds lingered in the centre of the city in expectation of an official announcement.

As soon as "The Emergency Press" reached the street, the vendors besieged the entrance of the office in Buchanan Street, and the police were obliged to form them into a double queue. The bundles of papers were eagerly seized and disposed of to purchasers who hailed the news with evident delight.

Further details of the terms on which the General Strike had been called off were patiently awaited. Meanwhile the assurance that the major difficulty had been overcome brought a feeling of relief into every quarter.

Not since Armistice Day has the city heard any news which has given greater satisfaction.

IN LONDON.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed in London, when the decision was announced. Judges read the official statement in the Law Courts, and no attempt was made to rebuke the plaudits from the Court.

TO-DAY'S STRIKE EXTENSION.

Shipyard Complications.

ATTITUDE OF CLYDE MEN.

There are likely to be complications in the extension of the strike this morning to the shipyards and marine engineering shops all over the country. The trade unions state that they have received the instructions from the General Council of the Trades Union Congress but, in at least one case difficulties are being experienced in putting these instructions into effect. The Executive Council of the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society have informed their district officials that they have no power under their rules for inaugurating without a ballot a strike such as that called for by the Trades Union Congress, and that, therefore, they cannot transmit the instructions to their members. They add, however, that they leave the question of stopping work in the hands of the local officials and men in the respective districts, and give them liberty to act as they may think best.

It is understood that in some of the North-East Coast districts the men are not in favour of stopping work; but that on the Clyde the officials have decided in favour of calling out their members. There is in the area a "Co-ordinating Committee" representing all the trades, and this committee (in which the boilermakers are represented) have issued a circular directing the members of all the societies to stop work.

The Associated Blacksmiths' and Iron Workers' Society have transmitted to their members all over Great Britain the instructions of the Trades Union Congress. In the case of the engineers and the shipwrights, the instructions have been issued from headquarters in London and Newcastle respectively, and transmitted to the Clyde members from the respective local offices.

National Demand at Middlesbrough.

A mass meeting representing 2000 members of the A.E.U. at Hull last night decided upon an immediate strike.

With the exception of a few fitters and plumbers, the shipyard workers employed at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, last night declined to cease work although ordered to do so by their executives. About 2000 men are employed at the shipyard, and at a mass meeting a resolution was passed declaring that the methods of the T.U.C. were unconstitutional. The men added that they would not come out on strike until a national ballot was taken.

Tyne Men to Carry On.

All the trades employed in the Tyne shipyards have received instructions from the Trades Union Congress to cease work. Sectional meetings were held yesterday, and some trades decided to cease work, but others, including the boilermakers and the shipwrights, refused. The engineers at Jarrow decided, without holding a meeting, to obey the instructions to cease work.

Meetings of men in the principal shipyards and foundries in North and South Shields have passed resolutions refusing to comply with the strike call from their respective unions.

ARSENAL WORKERS.

Told by Their Union to Return.

The following notice has been posted outside the offices of the Workers' Union at Woolwich headed "Trades Union Congress General Council, May 11:—

"To the Chairman of the Electricity Advisory Committee regarding Woolwich Arsenal and Enfield.

"The committee have resolved that, as the men do not come within the category of the first order issued on May 1, and took the step without consultation with their unions, any resumption must rest with the trades unions to which they belong.—(Signed) Walter M. Citrine.

"In accordance with the above instructions, all workers are to resume work to-morrow morning May 12.—(Signed) A. Pilbrow, local organiser of the Workers' Union."

THE OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The statement that the shipbuilding and engineering trade unionists are coming to come out voluntarily is not borne out by the following telegram which was sent out on Sunday by Mr Citrine, the acting secretary of the Trades Union Congress General Council:—

"Decision re shipbuilding and engineering trades.—Engineering and shipbuilding trades shall, unless otherwise ordered, refrain from starting work on Wednesday, May 12. This applies to all unions. This order does not apply to men engaged in His Majesty's dockyards, Admiralty establishments, and Government engineering establishments."

TRADE UNIONS AND THE STRIKE.

Their Legal Position.

BENEFITS AND STRIKE PAY.

Mr Justice Astbury, in the Chancery Division, London, yesterday, again had before him the motion by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland for an injunction against the secretaries and other officials of certain branches of the union to restrain them calling on their members to strike or to leave their employment without the authority of the Executive Council and contrary to the rules of the union.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

His Lordship, giving his decision, said a serious crisis had arisen in the country in regard to the dispute in the mining industry, and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress had assumed control of the dispute and had called on their affiliated unions to cease work if required by the General Council. It was evident from the facts which had been stated that members of the plaintiff union had been placed in a position of doubt and danger, and it was his duty to state their rights and those of their union. The defendants had very fairly admitted that they desired that the members of their union should be told their rights in the unfortunate circumstances that had arisen.

The so-called general strike called by the Trades Union Congress Council was illegal, and contrary to law, and those persons inciting or taking part in it were not protected by the Trades Disputes Act of 1906. No trade dispute had been alleged or shown to exist in any of the unions affected except in the miners' case, and no trade dispute did or could exist between the Trades Union Congress on the one hand and the Government and the nation on the other. The orders of the Trades Union Congress were therefore unlawful, and the defendants were at law acting illegally in obeying them, and could be restrained by their union from doing so. The plaintiffs' counsel had contended that if the members of the plaintiff union staying in their jobs refused to strike they could not be deprived of their union benefits, and the defendants had stated very properly that it was important to them that the members should know their rights in this respect. The law upon that matter was as follows:—

No member of the plaintiff union or any other trade union in this country can lose his trade union benefits by refusing to obey unlawful orders, and the orders of the Trades Union Council and the unions who are acting in obedience thereto, in bringing about the so-called general strike, are unlawful orders, and the plaintiff union is entitled to have this fact made clear, and brought to the attention of its members. Trade union funds in this country are held in a fiduciary capacity, and cannot legally be used for or depleted by paying strike pay to any member who illegally ceases to work and breaks his contract without justification in pursuance of orders which are unlawful, and this fact also is one that the plaintiff union is entitled and bound to make clear to its members in the difficult position in which they have been placed.

With regard to the second ground upon which the plaintiff union sought to obtain this injunction, the matter was beyond question. The defendants, in addition to acting in defiance of the law, had acted contrary to the rules and orders of their own union and were also liable on this ground at the suit of that union to be restrained by injunction from continuing to do so. The result was that there must be an injunction in terms of the notice of motion.

Mr Reid, secretary of the Tower Hill Branch, after consultation with the other defendants, said they preferred to be restrained by injunction rather than give an undertaking.

His Lordship—Then the injunction will run until judgment or further order.

LANARKSHIRE TRAMWAYS PAY RATES.

At the monthly meeting of the Dalziel Parish Council last night it was reported that the Collector had received payment of the sum of £594 16s 5d, being half of the current year's rates due by the Lanarkshire Tramway Company, and an undertaking to make payment of the balance on or before October 31 next.

Waterford dockers ceased work yesterday, refusing to handle foodstuffs and live stock for Liverpool per s.s. Tuskar of the Clyde Shipping Company.

PARLIAMENT.

Legal Position of Trade Unions.

FURTHER SPEECH BY SIR JOHN SIMON.

Liberal Peace Move.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

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

ECONOMY BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Economy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill. A long discussion took place on various amendments, which were negative on the motion of Lord Desborough for the Home Office. Clauses 10 and 11, which proposed to amend the machinery of the Ballot Act were deleted from the bill. The bill was ordered to be reported as amended, and their Lordships rose at five minutes past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

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

BROADCASTING QUESTIONS.

Mr. THURTELL (Shoreditch—Soc.) asked the Postmaster-General if an official communication had been made to the Archbishop of Canterbury prior to the broadcasting of his sermon on Sunday evening to the effect that if it included the terms of peace he had suggested on behalf of the united churches the sermon could not be broadcast. Viscount WOLMER (Assistant Postmaster-General) said he only received notice of the question five minutes ago when he entered the House. He had no knowledge at all of such a communication; but, as the House was aware, all broadcasters submitted a précis of what they were to broadcast.

Captain ARTHUR EVANS (Cardiff, S.—C.) asked if it was not a fact that the recommendations of the Church body were broadcast at one o'clock to-day by wireless.

Viscount WOLMER. That is so. Lieut.-Commander KENWORTHY (Hull Central—L.) asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not previously given a definite undertaking, and as "The British Gazette" of to-day contained the latest cricket scores, why did it not contain this statement also.

Mr. BALDWIN said he could not answer that without notice.

Sir JOSEPH NALL (Hulme—C.) asked that the Government should not attach undue importance to the opinions of irresponsible bodies, however eminent the authors might be. (Opposition cries of "Oh!")

Mr. WALLHEAD (Merthyr—Soc.)—Tell that to the Bishop of Manchester.

Mr. TOM WILLIAMS (Don Valley—Soc.) asked the Prime Minister if he agreed with the statement just made by one of his backbenchers, and whether he agreed or disagreed with the substance of the communication of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The SPEAKER.—That is a question of which notice should be given.

Lieut.-Commander KENWORTHY.—Is it in order to describe members of another place, spiritual Peers, as irresponsible persons?

The SPEAKER.—I am not at all prepared with the definition of irresponsibility.

SUPPLY.

Ministry of Pensions Vote.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, with Mr. J. F. Hope in the chair, to consider the vote of £39,501,900 for salaries and expenses of the Ministry of Pensions. Major TRYON (Minister of Pensions) said the estimated expenditure for the current year, 1925-26, was £63,501,900. The total expenditure in the United Kingdom for war pensions to the end of the present financial year was no less than £725,176,986, and the total expenditure on war pensions in this country was larger than in any other country engaged in the Great War.

Following the Minister's statement, and his further reply to some criticisms, progress was reported.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. BETTERTON (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour) moved the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, which extends the operation of Section 1 and part of Section 3 of the Act of 1924, and Section 5 of the Act of 1925. He said the main provision of the bill was to ensure that unemployment benefit, which would otherwise cease after June 30 of this year should be continued for the extended period laid down in the bill. The bill also extended the power of waiver to December of next year. The third clause dealt with the power to make arrangements with trade unions to act as agents and pay benefit to those entitled to it.

Mr. TOM SHAW (Preston—Soc.) said that they would reserve criticism and amendments for the Committee stage of the bill. He expressed the hope that the Minister would use his power of waiver much more generously than he had done, so that the unemployed would have a better chance than the Minister had given them up to now.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S STRIKE VIEWS.

Confirmed by Judge.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House, Sir JOHN SIMON (Spen Valley—L.) referred to Sir Henry Slesser's criticism last night of the speech he (Sir John) made in the House last Thursday. He said he did not complain of Sir H. Slesser doing that, but he was in the House up to two or three minutes before the hon. member rose, and he did not inform him of his intention. (Ministerial cheers.) As the hon. member had expressed his regret he would say no more about it. He thought Sir H. Slesser had misapprehended the point he tried to make to the House. The point he wanted to put must be admitted to be

one of the greatest possible importance if it was right. The central proposition which anyone who had studied the matter fairly must accept was that this so-called general strike was not a properly understood trade dispute at all. His point was that once they proclaimed a general strike they were starting a movement perfectly different and of a wholly unconstitutional and unlawful character. He pointed out that the Trade Disputes Act never contemplated the position in which we were to-day. Sir H. Slesser last night said the matter could only be decided finally by Judges and not by members of the Bar. That was quite true. He merely offered his view believing it to be true, but he had very good reason now for saying that it was accepted and entertained in quarters which the hon. gentleman would not suggest were either partisan or ill-informed on the subject.

AN ILLEGAL STRIKE.

He noticed that a very learned Judge, Mr. Justice Astbury, in the judgment which he gave this morning, said the so-called general strike called by the Trades Union Congress Committee was illegal and contrary to law, and those persons who incited or took part in it were not protected by the Trades Disputes Act, 1906. No trade dispute had been alleged or shown to exist in any of the unions affected except the miners, and no trade dispute could exist between the Trades Union Congress on the one hand and the Government and the nation on the other. (Ministerial cheers.) Therefore, the order of the Trades Union Congress Council was unlawful and they were acting illegally. No member of a trade union in the country could lose his trade union benefit by refusing to obey the unlawful order. His learned friend would be glad to have that judicial authority. The learned Judge said, Sir John stated, that trades union funds in this country could not legally be used for or depleted by payment of strike pay to any member who illegally ceased work and broke his contract without justification in pursuance of orders which were unlawful. (Ministerial cheers.) In a book he had written Sir H. Slesser laid down this simple proposition. He said—"There has recently arisen for consideration the question how far a strike called for political objects, direct action as journalists have called it—that is, a strike to interfere with or constrain the Government in conduct which the trade unions do not approve—can be said to be a strike in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. This matter has fortunately not yet had to be decided, but I have very little doubt that such a strike would not be covered by the words in the definition of the Trade Disputes Act." That point had been decided in the Law Courts this morning.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

They might do what they thought right in exercising the right to strike against an employer, but they were not only breaking the law but inflicting a most serious blow at the whole Constitution of the country if they abused that undoubted right to a totally different effect, so that the result of what they did was putting pressure upon the Government, the community, and people as a whole. What he said was perfectly well understood by Labour leaders. He invited the House to consider the character of the announcement made by the Trades Union Congress on the Saturday afternoon before the negotiations broke down. They announced that they proposed on the following Monday to call out and bring to a dead stoppage carefully selected industries in this country. They were selected for the express purpose of making it difficult for the life of the country to go on. There was no reason on earth why they should have called out those particular trades unless it was for that very object. These trades had no quarrel, and the workpeople called out had no quarrel, with their employers. They stopped transport not because anybody had any quarrel, but because transport was one of the vital necessities of the country. The most stupid thing of all was to suppress the press. (Ministerial cheers.) He was perfectly convinced that no Government could ever conduct as a monopoly all newspaper print, newspaper ink, or newspaper circulation to the satisfaction of the community. The Socialist Government could not do it; no Government could do it. There was nothing more certain than that the decision to stop the circulation of the press would be regarded as one of the greatest condemnations of their folly. Did any of them believe that by making girls walk to work they would make them more favourable to the miners' case? "You may," he added, "wear out the girls' shoes, but you cannot wear out their spirits." (Ministerial cheers.) Continuing, he said that this was not a trade dispute at all. The fact that it had its origin in an industrial matter did not in the slightest degree explain or excuse the confusion of mind which had led perfectly respectable people to imagine that they could adopt a general strike without completely altering the whole character of the matter. It was perfectly clear that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress had got itself into a position that at the moment it could not get out of.

THE FIRST MOVE.

He had seen in the newspapers to-day a statement reported to have been made by a member of that General Council to the effect that "We cannot afford to make the first move." That being the position, we were threatened with a continuance from day to day of this frightful condition merely because the people on the two sides could not make an open offer. In Colonel House's "Memoirs" it was said that America confidentially was making proposals to Germany and this country, and in Colonel House's view this might have led to an earlier end of the war. The reason why nothing came of that was that neither of the two contesting parties could make an advance, which might be considered a sign of weakness. That was what the leaders of the trade unions were saying to-day. But there was this prodigious difference. That was a war carried on against a foreign country, and we were one community acting together. Now we had a war which was in our own boundaries. It meant that our own flesh and blood had been struck down and reduced for dozens of years to come. The Government had its difficulties too. There were people on both sides who wanted to fight to a finish. He was against a fight to a finish.

MOTION BY THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Therefore, his friends and he proposed to put down on the order paper a resolution for an early day in which they would ask

the House to put on record its view that if and when three conditions were satisfied concurrently the Government ought to give assistance to the hard-pressed coal industry. The three conditions were absolutely essential for the sake of the future of our country, for the sake of the whole orderly constitutional government of this land. The first condition ought to be the immediate and unqualified calling off of the general strike. He put down as a condition to be complied with at the same time that there should be a resumption of work by the coalowners at the old rates from day to day in order that there might be no attempt any longer to say that what they did amounted to a lock-out. In regard to the next condition, the Government were responsible. They had put on record that they proposed in any event to prepare legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission so far as these called for fresh legislation. Lastly, he thought it ought to be an essential condition, not that the Trades Union Congress should use its best endeavours, but that those who spoke for the miners and the coalowners should give definite undertakings that they would forthwith negotiate on the basis of the Coal Commission's report without excluding from it anything. He did not qualify in the least his belief that this general strike was in effect, and it must be in result, an attack which was borne by the community as a whole. But he was equally clear that if anybody on either side talked about fighting to a finish that person could not have the slightest idea of what was involved.

DISASTER TO LABOUR CAUSE.

The general strike was criminal and unconstitutional, would bring disaster to the Labour cause, and was contrary to the wise advice which Labour leaders had given in the old days. He hoped the Prime Minister would give a day for the discussion of something on the lines of his proposed resolution to see if the House could bring this dreadful business to an end.

MR SHAW'S DOUBTS.

Mr. T. SHAW said he was very doubtful if Sir John Simon's speech would have the result he hoped for. He regretted the absence of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, as well as Sir Henry Slesser, who would have been present had he known Sir J. Simon was to speak.

Sir J. SIMON, intervening, said he had written to Sir H. Slesser telling him he would raise the matter on the adjournment.

Mr. T. SHAW said the motion for adjournment had been reached two hours earlier than was anticipated. The right hon. gentleman had read a lecture to the Labour Party, kindly absolving some of them from responsibility for the strike. His own view was that it was not illegal for a person or body of persons to cease work, and he was not aware of any law which prevented any working man who desired to leave work doing so at the request of another person. Between the breach of contract and the right to strike there was the greatest difference in the world. Workers, if they could prevent an injustice being done to their fellows, had a perfect right to leave their work. The Labour Party did not want Sir John Simon's blessing or absolution. They took full responsibility for all their actions. Every word of blame had been apportioned to the men who were trying to drive the miners below the subsistence level. If Sir John Simon had apportioned the blame one would have accepted the genuineness of his plea.

NOT ASHAMED.

When notices were posted up announcing a great reduction of wages no body of self-respecting workmen could fail to help their fellow-workers. They were not ashamed. Everybody knew the gravity of the strike, and those who spoke intending to make party capital out of it were doing a disservice to the cause of peace. The Labour Party did not admit that the trade unionists were wrong. It was regrettable that the lock-out notices were posted by the mine-owners. That was the beginning of the dispute. It was well known to everybody that if the miners' standard of living were attacked the rest of the trade unions would stand by. In his experience as a negotiator he found that the Ministry of Labour and the employers' associations always demanded that strike notices should be withdrawn at the outset, but employers were never asked to withdraw lock-out notices. If the Government supported Sir John Simon's resolution it would be carried, and that would leave the position in the status quo ante. If there was something behind the resolution, then it was possible that some members of the Labour Party would help in every possible way to bring about peace if there was a guarantee that the miners would get a straight deal. The miners had been deceived twice by Governments—once over the Sankey Report, and then over the Macmillan Report. He hoped when the resolution was discussed less would be heard of the crimes of the trade unionists and more about those of the employers.

The House adjourned a few minutes before seven o'clock.

FINANCIAL AID FROM ABROAD

New Emergency Regulation.

At the meeting of the Privy Council on Sunday it was ordered that the following amendment be made in the Emergency Regulations (1925):—

After Regulation 13 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

13A. (1) Where a Secretary of State has reason to believe that any moneys, securities, or credits have been or are about to be transmitted from outside the United Kingdom to the United Kingdom, or about to be applied in the United Kingdom on instructions from outside the United Kingdom for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the life of the community, he may, by order, prohibit the bank or person to or with whom the moneys, securities, or credits are or are about to be transmitted, deposited, or established from paying, transferring, or otherwise dealing with any such moneys, securities, or credits without a license in writing from the Secretary of State.

(2) An order under this Regulation shall remain in force for seven days after it is made, unless previously revoked.

(3) The powers of a Secretary of State under this Regulation may in Scotland be exercised by the Secretary for Scotland.

DISORDER TRIALS.

Sheriff Court Cases in Glasgow.

MARYHILL PROCESSION.

Further charges arising out of recent disturbances in the city were heard in Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday.

In the Court where Sheriff Thomson presided a plea of not guilty was tendered in some cases, and the trials were fixed for next week.

Sentence of 30 days' imprisonment was passed on a man for breaking into a public-house in Adelphi Street and stealing a bottle of port wine, two bottles of whisky, and a bottle of coloured water.

Two men were sent to prison for 40 days, and one for 30 days, with hard labour, for participation in disturbances in the Eastern part of the city on Friday last. Sheriff Thomson, after trial, found the charge established, with the exception of the part relating to the throwing of stones.

NO TIME TO PAY FINE.

Another trial in the same court was that of 14 young men who were alleged to have participated in disturbances in Maryhill on the evening of May 5. A large band of young men, according to police evidence, had been headed by a man playing a melodeon. "To hell with the Government," and other remarks were shouted by members of the crowd. Four police officers identified the accused, who were stated to be members of the same gang. One of the accused, in the witness-box, said that he had undergone a slight operation at the infirmary on the date mentioned. The Sheriff, in allowing him to go, said that the exact time of the operation could be obtained afterwards, and if the accused had misled the court he would be brought up on a more serious charge. In three cases the Sheriff found the charge not proven, and in regard to the other accused a fine of £5, or 30 days' imprisonment, was imposed, no time being given to pay the fine.

INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE.

Sheriff Blair had before him a man named Peter McIntyre, who was charged with having, on May 5, in Albion Street, incited a number of persons to attack and wreck Corporation trams. McIntyre, who pleaded not guilty, was convicted on evidence and sent to prison for three months with hard labour. Sheriff Blair said that it was clear from the evidence that McIntyre had incited people in a very insidious way to do some act of violence.

A cripple, described as a street singer, was sent to prison for 60 days, with hard labour, by Sheriff Welsh, for disorderly conduct and malicious mischief in the Gallowgate on Thursday. He was observed by the police to smash two plate-glass windows of a bootshop with his crutch.

PRINTERS GOING BACK.

Work Resumed in Many Places

The Federation of Master Printers state that more printers returned to work yesterday in all parts of the country.

Some 70 evening newspapers were published yesterday in Great Britain, while it was announced last night that 40 morning newspapers would be published to-day.

The directors of the "Daily Mirror" announce that they will consider applications from any members of its staff now on strike who desire to resume work in preparation for the re-issue of this journal in its usual form. Such applications will not be considered unless they are clearly unconditional. They must be sent by post, and not delivered by hand.

The Government have pledged themselves to protect any strikers who return to work, and the "Daily Mirror" newspapers' company associates itself with that undertaking.

It was officially stated yesterday by the secretary of the Scottish Alliance of Employers in Printing and Kindred Trades that a number of compositors and machine-men in Aberdeen, Cupar-Fife, Inverness, and Montrose had broken away from their unions. The men resumed work yesterday morning.

A mass meeting of the Birmingham Typographical Society members yesterday decided by 770 votes to 127 to stand by the executive, and not to return to work.

Large numbers of the staff of the "Daily Graphic" have made application to be allowed to return to work, and these applications are being considered.

The "Aberdeen Press and Journal" came out yesterday for the first time since the strike as a four-page newspaper, and the "Evening Express" issue of yesterday afternoon was of the same size.

U.S. GOLFERS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN.

Accompanied by other American challengers for the British amateur golf championship, the United States Walker Cup team reached Southampton yesterday from New York on the Cunard liner Aquitania.

The Walker Cup team on board was Francis Oumet, "Bobby" Jones, Jesse Guifford, Jesse Sweetser, Robert Gardner, Watts Gunn, R. Mackenzie, and G. Von Elm. The six other American challengers are Dr. W. Rixey, D. Willard, A. Mackenzie, J. Standish, W. C. Fownes, and L. Ulmer.

GLASGOW CHARITY CUP.

Final Tie on Saturday.

The Glasgow Charity Cup final tie between Queen's Park and Celtic will be played at Ibrox Park, Govan on Saturday.

This was the original arrangement and it was confirmed at a meeting of the committee, over which Sir John T. Cargill, Bart. presided, yesterday. The kick-off was fixed for 3 o'clock.

The funeral took place yesterday to Dalbeth Cemetery, Glasgow, of Sister Mary of St. Wilfrid Lescher, Superior of Notre Dame Convent, Dowanhill, Glasgow, since its foundation in 1894.

TRADES CONGRESS.

Official Statement.

THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE.

The official statement issued by the T.U.C. General Council at one o'clock yesterday stated:—

The solidarity and morale and enthusiasm of the men on strike is as great as ever. Approximately about 700,000 railway employees of all grades from general managers downwards are involved in the stoppage. Actually about 525,000 railwaymen were called out by their respective unions and more than 500,000 responded to the strike call. The National Union of Railwaymen reports this morning that in no single area has the position weakened. A considerable proportion of the men who did not originally respond to the strike call have now joined their fellow-workers, and the branch reports generally are to the effect that an absolutely solid front is indicated.

NO SECOND STRIKE CALL.

So far as the engineers and shipbuilders are concerned, it should be stated that no second strike call has yet been made by the T.U.C. Council. Any action that may be taken in regard to what is known as the second line of defence is being initiated by the various unions locally without any direct instructions from the T.U.C.

We continue to receive reports and resolutions from the churches, following the Sunday services, to the effect that the lock-out notices should be withdrawn and that the present wage rates in the mining industry should be continued, that the Government should continue the subsidy, and that the T.U.C. should call off the general strike.

PIERSHILL TRAIN SMASH.

Condition of the Injured.

Mr. Smeddles who was acting voluntarily as driver of the L.N.E. passenger train between Edinburgh and Berwick on Monday when it was in collision at St. Margaret's, Edinburgh, was one of the injured. His condition shows improvement. With regard to the accident, the company are not yet ready to say anything official, but the matter is to be thoroughly investigated.

The passengers injured and the rescuers who were gassed are also progressing favourably.

Mrs. Winifred Katherine Burrell, who was fatally injured in the collision at St. Margaret's, was the wife of Mr. William G. Burrell, 7 Roebury Terrace, Glasgow, who is keeper and librarian at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow. She was a daughter of Mr. Alexander Denholm, East Linton.

The work of clearing the line at Cramlington, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the Flying Scotsman came to grief on Monday, was effected by a volunteer gang, assisted by students, and the main line work was cleared before noon yesterday. It is stated that the driver of the express just before the accident noticed a rail out of place, and shut off steam and applied the brakes, but the efforts were insufficient to stop the train, and the engine and coaches left the permanent way.

Seven Persons Injured in Smash at Brixton.

A collision between a steam train and an electric train on the Southern Railway line at Brixton Station last evening resulted in seven people receiving injuries. They were removed to King's College Hospital, where several were allowed to proceed to their homes after treatment. It was stated that all were suffering chiefly from cuts and shock.

The steam train was travelling in the direction of Victoria, and the electric train in the opposite direction.

GLASGOW STOCK MARKET.

The recovery in the tone of certain sections of the Stock Exchange which was noted on the previous day became even more marked yesterday, and extended to all markets, substantial price advances being recorded in practically all "indicator" issues. Business, however, was no better, and the change was due mainly to the more optimistic feelings now prevailing. Of particular interest was the rally in the home railway group, where L. & M. S. Ordinary were marked up 1½ points to 72½, and L. & N.E. Preferred and Deferred were each ½ better at 53½ and 18 respectively. British Funds also gained ground, War Fives firming up to 100 3/32, the 3½ per cent. Conversion to 74½, and Funding Loan to 85½. Courtaulds and Dunlops were quite active in the industrial section, the former going 4s higher to 130s 3d and the latter rising 1s to about 24s 6d. Textiles improved all round, and tobaccos were good. Nobels rallied to 27s. Finlays to 76s 3d, and Distillers to 54s. Gramophone Ordinary changed hands up to 55s. Iron, steel, and coal shares were almost idle, but Babcocks firmed again to 49s 6d and Stewarts and Lloyds to 28s. Higher prices ruled throughout the oil section, Anglo-Persian being 80s 7/4d, Shells 88s, and Eagles 21s 7/4d, while among rubbers Anglo-Dutch spurred to 56s, Trusts to 43s 6d, and Jagra Land to 30s 3d. The leading mining issues were also on the upgrade.

THE MONEY MARKET.

A fair amount fell due for repayment at the Bank to-day, with the result that money was in good demand at 4½ per cent. A small sum had to be renewed, but in the afternoon the rate eased to 4 per cent. "Hot" Treasuries were dealt in at 4½-4 9/16, while bank bills of all maturities were called 4 7/16-4 9/16. Trade bills were unchanged.

Sterling developed great strength to-day, the quotation on New York rising over 1 cent, while the rates on almost all European, Eastern, and South American centres showed a similar movement. The principal European exception was Brussels, which improved over 2 points, but Paris and Copenhagen were also firmer.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

PEACE DEVELOPMENTS.

There is a marked disposition to-night in well-informed quarters to believe that important peace developments are in progress. There have been several meetings between the miners and the Trades Union Congress Council, with Mr Ramsay MacDonald and Mr Henderson present; and although nothing has leaked out as to what has taken place, it is believed that when the House of Commons meets to-morrow the position may have developed sufficiently to enable definite statements to be made. The Cabinet met for about two hours to-night, but separated without receiving any communication from the trade union side. Ministers were not unaware, however, of what was happening, although they cautiously refrained from making any predictions until the situation was a little clearer. It is perhaps premature to indulge in optimistic hopes for a speedy settlement, but the peace activity in trade union circles, coupled with a remark made by Mr Ramsay MacDonald to a friend in the Lobby that "Developments are taking place," affords at least some justification for the hope that within the next twenty-four hours a definite move for peace will be made.

Liberal Peace Motion.

At the close of to-night's sitting of the House of Commons, which was devoted to an uneventful debate on the vote for the Ministry of Pensions and a second reading given formally to the Unemployment Insurance Act, Sir John Simon announced the intention of himself and some of his Liberal friends to table a resolution incorporating proposals for a settlement of the present dispute. The intention is to ask the House to express its view that the Government should declare its willingness to give assistance for a short period to the mining industry, given the satisfaction concurrently of three conditions. In the first place, he put the absolutely essential condition of an immediate and unqualified calling off of the general strike. The second condition was the resumption of work by the coal miners at the old rates from day to day, together with a reaffirmation of the Government's intention to prepare necessary legislation to carry out the intentions of the Royal Commission; and the third condition that those who spoke for the miners on the one hand and the coalowners on the other should give definite undertakings that they would forthwith negotiate on the basis of the contents of the Commission's report without reservation. In the absence of more responsible leaders from the Opposition Front Bench, Mr Tom Shaw, while resenting what he seemed to regard as the Liberal spokesman's tendency to lecture the Labour Party, indicated that if they could be assured that such a motion would have a favourable reception, by which he meant Government support, the Labour Party would help in every possible way to find a way out.

Against a Fight to a Finish.

Sir John Simon led up to his proposal by reiterating the dictum regarding the legal aspect of the general strike which he gave the House of Commons on Thursday, and which was contested last night by Sir Henry Slessor, the Labour ex-Solicitor-General. He claimed that the position he had stated was supported by the judicial decision given in the courts this morning by Mr Justice Astbury. Acquitting the responsible Parliamentary leaders of Labour of having set out with the intention and object of blackmailing the community, Sir John, in unambiguous words, condemned the general strike as criminal and unconstitutional, and he scoffed at the folly of the idea that by causing suffering to the people they were to make conditions more favourable to the miners. By making girls walk to their business, he declared to a chorus of cheers, they might wear out their shoes but not their spirit. The proclaiming of a general strike, he asserted was a tragic blunder, but he suggested that the Trades Union Congress had got itself into a position which at the moment it could not get out of. Neither of the two sides was in a position to make an open move lest it should be interpreted as a sign of weakness. Nevertheless to fight to a finish, even though the community was completely vindicated, would mean a blow from which the country might not recover in a dozen years. It was in an effort to avert that disaster that he and his friends proposed to table their resolution.

Carrying On.

London has had a comparatively small share of strike disorder, and looks with some surprise upon the restlessness in Glasgow, which has occurred on a scale which has not been approached here. Slowly, but as far as can be judged surely, tempers are cooling and a degree of normality is being achieved in regard to food and transport which is actually reconciling the citizen to the singular conditions which the emergency has imposed. Most pedestrians at all events are resigned to their fate, and have acquired such proficiency that employers report the punctual arrival of the bulk of their workers despite the obstacles in their path. Those, too, who prefer to avail themselves of rail or motor are now up to the ropes, and are moreover kept fairly well informed regarding times of departure. As a result the old conditions of the rush hour have been revived, and both in intensity and duration the invasion of and exodus from the city compare with those of pre-strike days. The whole aspect of the Metropolis, indeed, with a few exceptions, is one of carry on, and not a lame or halting carry on either.

An Ill-Wind Blowing Good.

The most forcible reminders of untoward events are the movement of troops into the city, the guarding of "vulnerable" spots by constables, both regular and special—the recruitment of the latter continues in terms of thousands—the elaborate precautions for the carrying of foodstuffs from

the docks, and the apparent public ownership of every private car. The footsore wayfarer has still the right to stop the passing motor and request a lift with every prospect of receiving one. The gratitude which the gracious act inspires has been seized upon by the hospital authorities with highly commendable opportunism, and to the driver has a double "good turn" by aiding these deserving institutions as well as helping a stranded sufferer home. To all motorists who wish, boxes are being distributed for affixing on their cycles or cars into which grateful passengers may drop a few coins for charity's sake on the conclusion of their journey. The contributions will be welcome, for the hospitals have been having a lean time since the strike began.

Rail, Air and Post.

It is a remarkable fact that the supply of fish in London to-day was greater than the demand, a striking tribute to the efficiency of the railway services, which have now over 5000 passenger trains alone in operation, due in part to the fact that railwaymen are returning to work here in what is officially stated to be "good numbers." In striking contrast to the open announcements by the companies of the progress of their expeditions is the veil of secrecy which has been drawn over the activities of the air fleets. The "secrecy," however, is not of the significance which many imagine, but is attributable to the fact that there is little to be said on the subject. Virtually the whole air resources of the country have been placed at the disposal of the Government for transport work. The same "efficiency" explanation applies to the Post Office, which is earning golden opinions for the manner in which it is carrying out its tasks in the face of difficulties. Not the least of these is that the number of telephone calls has more than doubled in the Metropolitan area. Happily, however, the public seems to be considerably withholding from overtaxing the resources of the Department with mails.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Prince's Keen Interest in Nation's Welfare.

STAFFS ENROL.

The King and the Prince of Wales are taking keen interest in all developments, and while His Majesty is remaining at the disposal of his Ministers the Prince has been paying strictly private visits to public service depots in the London area, to see for himself what is being done there. Most of His Royal Highness's visits have been paid without notice.

There was no special significance about the Privy Councils held by His Majesty on Sunday evening and yesterday. While a state of uncertainty prevails, these Councils may be frequent, because sundry regulations under the Emergency Powers Act and other Acts require the sanction of Orders in Council.

Yesterday morning's Council was attended by Earl Balfour, the Home Secretary, Lord Eustace Percy, and Lord Stamfordham, with Sir Maurice Hankey, Clerk to the Council. The Queen has been spending most of her time indoors, but yesterday she and Princess Mary visited the exhibition and sale promoted by the Ladies' Needlework Guild and made purchases. Her Majesty and the Princess were recognised and saluted at various points of their drive.

It was stated officially yesterday that the Prince of Wales's forthcoming engagements at Reading and in Yorkshire were postponed, rather than cancelled.

Practically every available man attached to Buckingham Palace, York House, Clarence House, the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Duke of York's establishment, and some other of the royal residences and household departments are giving at least some part of their time in the public service during the present emergency.

In the case of the Prince of Wales's establishment the staff has been reduced to the merest skeleton in order to free men for public duties. Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Controller of the Prince's Household, and Sir Godfrey Thomas, principal private secretary, are spending much of their time at the Horse Guards; and all the footmen are special constables, despatch riders, or acting in some other useful capacity.

Many palace servants are acting in emergency capacities. Sir George Crichton, Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, has assumed khaki and is "doing his bit." Colonel Douglas Gordon, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, and Major Eric Bonham, Controller of Prince Arthur's Household, are giving public service in addition to their normal duties.

EX-PREMIER AND THE DUTY OF A GOVERNMENT.

We quoted yesterday Mr Ramsay MacDonald's view, as expressed in his book "Syndicalism" of the general strike weapon. Last autumn Mr MacDonald in the course of correspondence carried on in the London "Times" stated clearly what he considered the function and duty of the Government of the day should be in the event of such a weapon being employed. "The party with which I act," he wrote, "has never ceased from pointing out that in such a conflict society will organise itself in self-defence, and that no Government could live if it did not help to maintain essential services. The functions of government cannot be assumed by any organisation but that of the Government, and the more serious the threat the more rigid should the Government be to carry out the letter as well as the spirit of their Constitutional responsibilities." When the London tramway and omnibus strike took place during his term of office, Mr Ramsay MacDonald lived up to this conception of his duty by the appointment of an Emergency Committee and by taking steps to arm his Government with emergency powers.

SCOTLAND.

Patrol System Working Satisfactorily.

ARREST OF PICKETS.

The following statement was made at the Scottish Emergency headquarters in Edinburgh yesterday:—

In the Edinburgh area the patrol system is working satisfactorily as well as on the Edinburgh-Glasgow road. Some trouble has been experienced on the roads east of Edinburgh, but patrols are being arranged to cope with this difficulty. There are no reports of traffic being held up on roads covered by patrols. The railway companies hope to accept goods traffic within the next few days; as a matter of fact, 10 goods trains have been arranged for.

It is reported that at Fallin, near Stirling, and at Pleau vans carrying supplies of the "Scotsman" newspaper were interfered with. In these districts several pickets were arrested for demanding T.U.C. permits.

In Kirkcaldy the position was greatly improved yesterday. There has been freedom of traffic except at Kingseat and Kelly, where drivers were turned back by pickets. One of the pickets was dispersed by the police. Over 400 special constables have been enrolled in the Kirkcaldy area.

In Dunfermline traffic has improved owing to the precautions taken by the police. In Renfrew further improvement was indicated yesterday. Practically a full service of cars was run in the Paisley district, 53 out of 100 men having returned to work.

From Inverness it is reported that there has been difficulty in procuring transport of sugar from Leith and Glasgow. The electricians in the Lochaber works were expected to strike, but the management hope to carry on with volunteers.

The situation in Aberdeen continues satisfactory. At the dock at Dundee the loading and discharging of vessels was proceeding well. It was stated that 500 tons of manufactured goods had been stowed in two steamers and that 300 tons of raw materials, mostly flax, had been discharged. All the sugar landed was received by the various merchants to whom it had been consigned. Some of the merchants wished to remove the sugar under T.U.C. permits, but the Commissioner informed them that not one ounce would be removed unless by authority of His Majesty's Government. The goods were delivered under police protection.

DUNDEE TRAMWAYMEN'S DECISION.

Dundee and Broughty Ferry tramwaymen decided by a majority to resume work to-day. A skeleton train service was in operation in Dundee yesterday.

DISORDERLY SCENES NEAR EDINBURGH.

Disorderly scenes in Newcraighall near Edinburgh late on Monday night resulted in the arrest of 12 men, all of whom are said to be miners.

On Monday afternoon six windows of the Newhalls signal box were broken, and about seven or eight o'clock the police patrol was attacked. The situation was so threatening that regular and special constables were rushed to the scene from Edinburgh by motor car. A disorderly crowd had gathered around Newhalls signal box, and four more panes of glass were broken. The police soon restored order, and three arrests were made. About midnight, the police visited Newcraighall village and made nine more arrests.

PICKET AND VOLUNTEERS IN CONFLICT.

Several volunteer railway workers on their way to duty at Stirling railway station late on Monday night were intercepted by a picket of strikers and the men came into conflict. In the course of the scuffle, it is alleged, one of the volunteers fired a shot into the air. Minor injuries were received by several of the men and two members of the picket had to be attended to at Stirling Royal Infirmary. A large crowd gathered in front of the Station Hotel, Stirling, where the volunteers were lodged, and waited till the early hours of the morning, but they dispersed quietly when asked to do so by the police.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCES.

From inquiries made yesterday it appears that schools in Glasgow and in the counties of Dumbarlon, Lanark, and Renfrew have been affected only very slightly by the strike. The Authorities concerned report that there has been little decrease in the attendance at the schools. In Glasgow there has been no difficulty, as it is pointed out that children attending the city schools stay close at hand in most cases. Teachers resident outside Glasgow have as a rule obtained temporary accommodation in the city in cases where there has been a stoppage of travelling facilities. The same expedient of securing accommodation near the schools in which they are employed was adopted at the beginning of the strike by teachers in the Renfrewshire area, particularly in Greenock. The Authority is making provision for conveying to school the few secondary pupils living at a distance who have not been able to attend regularly.

The difficulty of bringing children by bus from outlying districts has been largely overcome by the Dumbarlonshire Authority, and attendances throughout the county are satisfactory. The attendances in Lanarkshire are not very good, but this, it is stated, is due to epidemic outbreaks rather than to the strike. The question of providing food for necessitous children has been considered by the Authority, and it has been left to the local committees to make individual recommendations.

Feeding of Ayrshire School Children.

Ayrshire Education Authority, at a special meeting yesterday, decided to put in operation their power under Section 6 of the 1908 Act in regard to the feeding of school children during the present emergency.

NEW VERSION.

Why Coal Negotiations Broke Down.

T.U.C. REPLY TO SIR DOUGLAS HOGG.

The T.U.C. General Council issued the following statement last night on the general position:—

We note that the Government statements are beginning to bear out what we have all along stated, that order and discipline are very good, and that there is nothing to fear even from the dockers. We note that the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal for a reopening of negotiations has now been broadcast. That, in our judgment, is a very strong point in favour of the position we have taken up. We have received messages from the American Federation of Labour, the Canadian Federation, the French Confederation, and from Austrian and German unions, promising financial assistance. Money is beginning to flow in. One British trade union has made a gift of £5000.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has sent us £1000. An anonymous donor, whose name is well known in the trade union movement, has sent a cheque for £500. Another gift of £3000 is promised by another British trade union, and the Mexican Federation of Labour has sent £200. One big union in Winnipeg has opened a campaign for funds with a cheque for 5000 dollars. An East Anglian message states that people have visited the strike headquarters with their life savings and offered to place them at the disposal of the strike funds.

A DIFFERENT LIGHT.

A statement has been made by Sir Douglas Hogg purporting to state the truth concerning the coal negotiations. The General Council have issued a full statement of the name of the president, Mr Pugh, by which it will be seen that so far as the actual facts are concerned there is a good deal more to be said, and it will place the position in a somewhat different light. Sir Douglas Hogg, in the "British Gazette," wrote:—"In the course of a two hours' discussion the trade union leaders dictated what they stated to be the utmost they were prepared to submit to the miners. It was in these words:—'We will urge the miners to authorise us to enter on a discussion with the understanding that they will accept the report as a basis of settlement. We approach it with the knowledge that it may involve some reduction of wages.' With this resolution in their pockets the Congress representatives went off to consult the miners, who by this time had got back to town, and the Ministers on their side returned to the Cabinet."

"GROSS MISREPRESENTATION."

Commenting on that, Mr Pugh says:—"The foregoing statement, I have no hesitation in saying, is a gross misrepresentation of the facts. While, as I have indicated, the matter was explored by the meeting, no such formula was ever dictated by the trade union representatives, nor assented to by them, or in their possession. The only formula was that written by the Government representatives, quoted above and handed to us in the early hours of Sunday morning. It was this which we proceeded to discuss with the miners, and upon which we were making progress towards an arrangement when the Government's ultimatum put a stop to the proceedings. I repeat, and I defy contradiction (1) that the breakdown of negotiations was in the first instance due to the failure of the Government to obtain a withdrawal of the lock-out notices, and its insistence upon a prior agreement by the miners to accept a reduction in wages as a preliminary to giving effect to the terms of the Commission's report by negotiations; (2) that the second attempt on the part of the General Council to get negotiations on foot was defeated by the action of the Government in closing the door to negotiations while we were actually discussing arrangements with the miners' executive, and this because of the action taken by the printers in regard to the 'Daily Mail,' an action which was quite unknown to our representatives while we were in the Government building, and which was promptly repudiated as soon as the facts were brought to our notice."

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

From the moment the mineowners issued lock-out notices to their workpeople the question at issue, so far as the General Council was concerned, was the withdrawal of those notices as a condition preliminary to the conduct of negotiations. From that we have never receded. It is significant, in view of the statement of Sir Douglas Hogg as to the Government's excuse for breaking off final negotiations, that the General Council Committee persisted in its efforts until nearly midnight on Friday, April 30, despite the fact that while this was proceeding scores of thousands of men throughout the coalfield had already been locked out. The Committee failed to induce the Government to get the notices withdrawn and to depart from their attitude of demanding, as a preliminary condition to negotiations, that the miners must definitely agree to a wages reduction. I leave it to the public to decide whether in the statement which appears in the Government publication Sir Douglas Hogg has justified the title to his article—"The Truth of the Coal Negotiation."

A report has reached us that the Government has laid an embargo on funds from foreign countries coming to us. We have no comment to make on this at the present moment.

BOWLING.

Glasgow Championships.

The first round ties in the single handed and the rink championships for "The Glasgow Herald" trophy are due to be played off to-night, the rink ties starting at six o'clock and the single-handed ties at 6.30. The ties will be played on the following greens:—Burnbank, Bellahouston, Belvidere, Broomhill, Hutchesontown, Jordanhill, King's Park, Mount Florida, Pollokshaws, Pollokshields, Rutherglen, St Rollox, Weir, Wellcroft, and Woodend.

BETTER TRANSPORT.

Glasgow Overcomes Difficulties.

Domestic Coal Running Short.

Glasgow entered upon the second week of the general strike under substantially improved conditions. Transport of both passengers and goods has been resumed on a scale which largely removes the main inconveniences of the strike. With half the normal service of tramscars, and with the Subway and the Cathcart Circle Railway in use, there are now fairly good facilities available for the public. The delivery of food cargoes from the docks also has proceeded on a satisfactory scale.

Against these improved conditions has to be placed the threat of a shortage of stocks of domestic coal in the city. A census taken this week has shown that there is probably only four days' supplies of household coal in the hands of Glasgow merchants, but there are ample stocks of coke and other fuel.

400 TRAMCARS NOW RUNNING.

The effect of the strike upon the tramway system is shown by the traffic report for the week ending May 8. The car miles run during the week were 217,224 as compared with 607,133 in the corresponding week of last year. The number of passengers carried was 2,739,741 as against 8,818,450 in 1925, and the receipts were £16,028 as compared with £46,365.

On Sunday last the cars carried 722,425 people, and the amount drawn was £4258, on Sunday last there were only 6300 passengers and the receipts were £528. Since the week-end, however, the situation has materially improved. Monday's receipts amounted to £2081, 9s. 3d and the passengers carried numbered 251,179. Yesterday almost half the normal service was in use. During the morning, 250 employees returned to duty, with the result that the department were able to place about 400 cars on the streets. More cars will be available to-day, and the area to be served will be extended. The cars will run to a later hour than on previous days.

A novel feature of the tramway situation yesterday was an attempt made in Govan by some women to prevent passengers boarding the cars. The women, who wore red rosettes, stood at various stopping places and endeavoured to dissuade people from patronising the service.

Satisfactory progress was made yesterday in the reopening of the Subway, and all stations were available to the public. Only one circle was in use, but the second line will be in operation to-day.

STOCKS OF HOUSEHOLD COAL.

While there is no scarcity of coal for industrial purposes owing to the foresight of works managements, it was learned yesterday that so far as Glasgow is concerned the supply of coal for household purposes is very low. In some quarters it was stated that there remained only about four days' supplies in the city. There are, however, ample stocks of coke and other fuel which could be utilised. It is suggested that an effort might be made to obtain possession of fuel accumulated at different factories in the city, which are meantime idle. Large stocks of coal lie at the pit heads, but the difficulty of transport arises.

THE FOOD POSITION.

The transport of food cargoes from the docks continues on a satisfactory scale. The provision trade regard the position as improving every day. Here and there the distribution of butter may leave little to spare, but otherwise the shops are well supplied. Flour millers have ample supplies of fuel, and now that wheat has been released from the docks the basis of the bread supply is secure. It is stated that some of the Greenock sugar refineries are short of coal but Glasgow merchants do not expect any shortage of sugar. Potatoes are being drawn from near sources and shops have good supplies.

LICENSED PREMISES NOT TO BE CLOSED.

The Glasgow Licensing Court yesterday considered a number of letters from various churches, temperance associations, etc., and also from the Glasgow and District Licence Trade Defence Association. These communications related to a suggestion by the former bodies that licensed premises should be closed during the strike. After hearing a report by the Chief Constable, the Magistrates came to the unanimous conclusion that there was no necessity for taking any action.

PALACERIGG WORKERS' LONG WALK.

It was stated at yesterday's meeting of Glasgow District Committee that of the 85 colonists who, because of the absence of trains, walked on Friday from Palacerigg to their homes in the city, practically all of them walked back to the colony and reported for work at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

NO TOWN COUNCIL TO-MORROW.

The fortnightly meeting of Glasgow Corporation which should have been held to-morrow will not take place. A contributing cause was inability to have the minutes of committee meetings printed for the consideration of members.

The concert party entertainments in the public parks of Glasgow commence in Kelvingrove Park to-morrow night.

IMPROVED BUS SERVICE.

There was a considerable improvement in bus traffic yesterday, most of the ordinary routes in the southern area, embracing Paisley, Barrhead, Newton Mearns, Eaglesham, and the intermediate districts being served throughout the day. The service between Cathedral Street and Aldrie and Coatbridge was resumed by Messrs Hendry and the Midland Omnibus Companies, who combined to provide vehicles which were run in groups of six and seven. These left the termini at various periods during the day and were escorted by a convoy of police. The buses were well patronised and no opposition was encountered en route. Restricted services were also maintained between Glasgow and other parts of Lanarkshire, including Uddingston and Wishaw, and Alexandria and Loch Lomond.

STILL MORE TRAINS.

1000 L.M.S. Men
Resume Work.

MANY VOLUNTEERS.

The L.N.E.R. reports that their men are returning to work in good numbers, and that 800 resumed work on Monday. Volunteers numbering 7300 are now at work, and more are waiting the call.

The Great Western Railway ran 93 goods trains on Monday, in addition to 903 passenger trains. Yesterday they had 1025 passenger trains and also 100 goods trains. The Southern Railway announces that the milk traffic by rail has practically returned to normal, and milk is now travelling by road from the Western district.

The London, Midland and Scottish Railway state that the number of trains run by them on Monday was 1227, against 855 on Saturday. Very few parts of the system, from Thurso in the extreme north to Shoburyness in the south, and Bristol and Swansea in the west, are without a train service.

Approximately 1000 men in all grades have resumed work, and considerable strides have been made in the training of volunteers.

At present there are at work on the line in England and Wales 44,437 employees. The number at present enrolled who are not regular employees is 10,647. Schools of instruction have been organised at various centres for training volunteers as signallers.

With regard to freight traffic, the company state that 90 van-loads of bananas were worked from Avonmouth to Birmingham and beyond, three train-loads of petrol from Ellesmere Port to provincial centres, 54 wagons from places south of Carlisle to Glasgow, and two special live stock trains of 52 wagons from Portar to Glasgow.

All milk and perishable trains are being run, and local supplies of coal for public wharves and gasworks have generally been maintained.

Glasgow Railway Arrangements.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company announce that the same train services as were in operation yesterday will be run to-day, with the exception of the 9.30 a.m. from Glasgow to Dumfries and the 2 p.m. from Dumfries to Glasgow, which are discontinued.

The following additional trains will be run:—8 a.m. and 6.10 p.m. Glasgow to Barrhead; 8.52 a.m. and 5.50 p.m. Barrhead to Glasgow; 7.45 a.m. Callander to Glasgow; 5 p.m. Glasgow to Callander; 4.45 p.m. Wanlockhead to Glasgow; 3 p.m. Glasgow to Wanlockhead; 5.50 p.m. Glasgow (Central) to Motherwell; 8 a.m. Motherwell to Glasgow; 3 p.m. Glasgow to St. Enn, to Ardrossan; 8.10 a.m. Kilmarnock to Glasgow; 10 a.m. steamer from Wemyss Bay to Millport and Brackley. Arran—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays returning on same days from Brodick at 2 p.m. and Millport at 3 p.m. The 3.15 a.m. train from Gourock will have steamer connections from Kilmun, Ardnarn, Strone, Hunter's Quay, Kilm, Dunoon, and Kilcreggan. The 3.20 p.m. Glasgow (Central) to Gourock will have steamer connections to the same piers and also to Blairmore and Cove.

The following alterations will be made:—8.30 a.m. London (Euston) to Glasgow will leave at 7.15 a.m.; 7.30 p.m. Carstairs to Glasgow will leave at 7.10 a.m.; 6.30 a.m. Glasgow (Central) to Gourock will leave at 6.45 a.m.; 7.30 a.m. from Largs to Glasgow will leave at 7.20 a.m.

The L.N.E.R. Coy. announce that the service already in operation will be continued to-day with the following alterations:—4 p.m. from Edinburgh to Glasgow will leave at 5 p.m.; 8.30 a.m. from Queen Street to Anstruther will leave at 9 a.m.; 4.45 p.m. from Thornton to Glasgow will leave at 3.35 p.m.; 6.50 a.m. from Perth to Glasgow, via Devon Valley line, will call at Dullatur.

L.N.E.R. ARRANGEMENTS.

The L. N. E. Railway Company announced last night that the services on the Scottish section for to-day will be on the lines of those which have been given on the previous days of this week.

The train service between Glasgow and Rife has been altered as follows:—8 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.—Glasgow to Anstruther, stopping at various intermediate stations; 7.5 a.m. and 2.10 p.m.—Anstruther to Glasgow.

The Company carried through their goods service programme yesterday as arranged. To-day they intend to run 15 trains carrying vegetables, livestock and general merchandise. Six additional passenger trains are being run on the northern section.

The steamer Lucy Ashton and Kenilworth completed their sailings yesterday as arranged and will carry through the same programme to-day.

SCOTTISH "GAZETTE" NOTICES

The following notices appeared in last night's "Edinburgh Gazette":—

SEQUESTRATION.

May 7. David Cooper Mitchell, iron and steel merchant, 19 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. Creditors to meet in the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow, May 21, at 2 o'clock.—John C. Brodie and Sons, W. S., 5 Thistle Street, Edinburgh, agents.

May 7. Anderson and Mitchell, automobile engineers, 101 Peel Street, Mile-End, Glasgow, and William Anderson and William Mitchell, individual partners of the said firm, as such partners and as individuals. Creditors to meet in the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow, on May 21, at 12 o'clock.—J. G. F. Robb, solicitor, 30 George Square, Glasgow, agent.

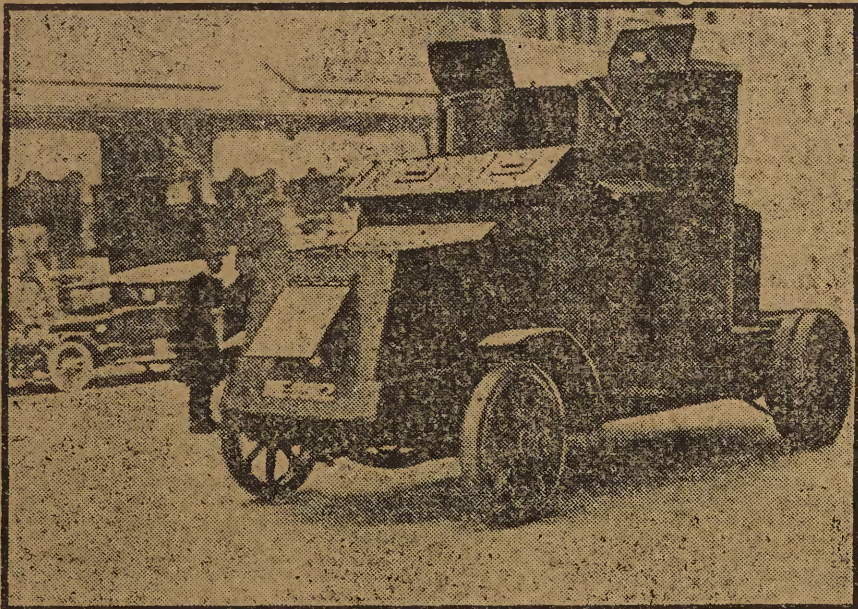
May 8. Thomas Henry Horne, carrying on business as T. H. Horne and Co., wholesale fruiterers, 4a Regent Quay, Aberdeen, and residing at 63 Willowbank Road, Aberdeen. Creditors to meet in the Imperial Hotel, Stirling Street, Aberdeen, May 17, at 12 o'clock.—Munro, advocate, 9 Crown Street, Aberdeen, agent.

EXAMINATIONS.

John Story Vaux, farmer, Press Mains, Reston, in the County of Berwick, to be examined in the Sheriff Court House, Duns, May 21, at 11 o'clock.

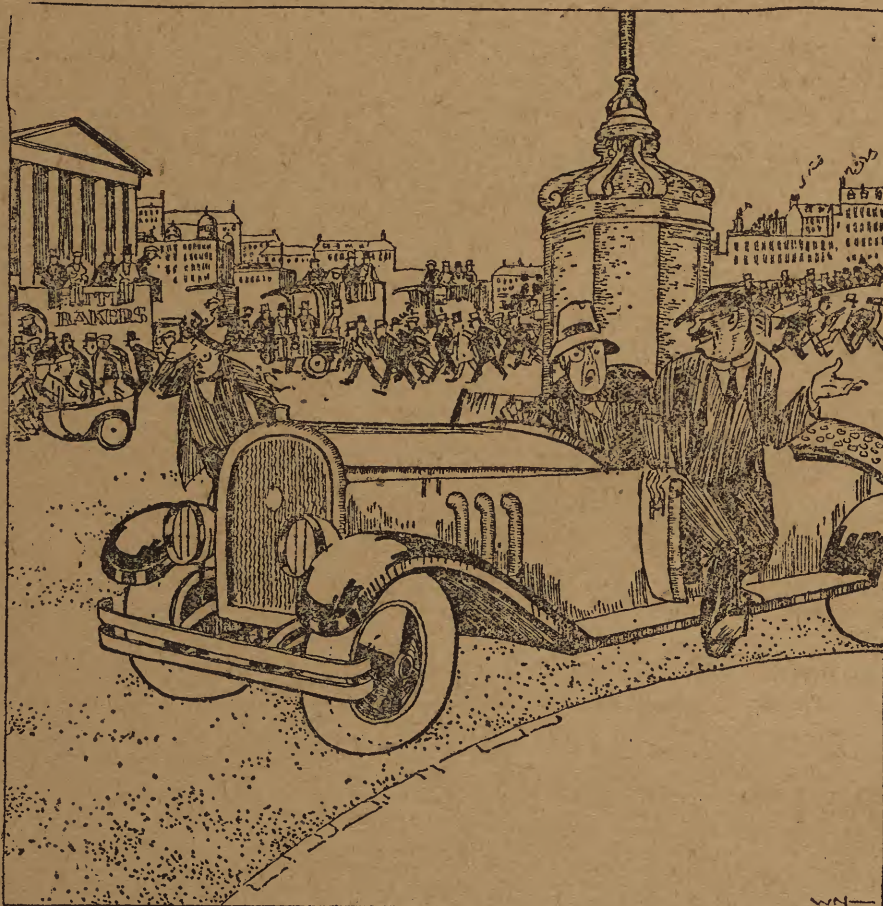
John Hay, farmer, North Wells, Rothiesnorman, Aberdeenshire, to be examined in the Sheriff Court House, Aberdeen, May 21, at 11 o'clock.

MC'RE STRIKE PICTURES



Armed car seen passing through the streets of London. This is one type of car that was used in the food convoy from London Docks. The bottom picture shows part of a queue of young men waiting to be enrolled as special constables.

THE DOER OF HIS BIT BITTEN



THE PASSENGER (to the car-owner who has given him a lift)—"Well, I'm much obliged for the haul. It was a long way in to lift my strike pay!"

THE MINERS' POSITION.

Mr Cook on Peace Terms.

The Miners' Federation Executive held a number of meetings yesterday. Early in the morning they had a visit from Mr Ramsay MacDonald. The executive were in session at their headquarters for an hour last evening, and then proceeded to Ecclestone Square to hear reports from the T.U.C. on the progress of events in the country. The executive will again meet at the Federation headquarters in Russell Square at 10 o'clock this morning.

In an interview yesterday Mr A. J. Cook made the following statement:—"The Miners' Federation Executive met this morning and reviewed the position in the light of messages received from all over the coalfields appealing to the executive to

stand firm against any compromise in either hours, wages, or a national agreement. On behalf of the executive I desire to inform the miners and the general public that we are as firm to-day as we were when the miners decided unanimously, after the question had been referred to every district, that there were to be no reductions in wages. In the words of the President, Mr Herbert Smith, 'We have fought to give.' Interviewed earlier in the day Mr Cook stated:—"Numbers of people have been approaching the miners' officials with a view to getting a settlement of the deadlock. I desire again to repeat what I stated at my meeting at New Cross on Sunday—namely, that peace is possible at any moment on terms that will give economic security to the miner. His wages at the present moment are already too low, and peace is possible whenever the Government and the coalowners are prepared to recognise that fact."

Deaths

BRYDEN.—At 6 Lochiel Terrace, Thornliebank, on the 10th inst., to Mr and Mrs William Bryden, a daughter.

BURNSIDE.—At 2 Sandringham Terrace, Port-Bannatyne, Bute, on 9th May, to Mr and Mrs Alexander Burnside (late of Shields Road Motherwell), a son.

COWAN.—At 10 Roseby Terrace, Burnside, on 10th inst., to Mr and Mrs Fred Cowan, a son.

CRAWFORD.—At 7 Fullerton Square, Ardrossan, on 10th inst., to Mr and Mrs John Crawford, a son.

DUNN.—At 112 Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow, on 11th inst., to Mr and Mrs George Wilson Dunn (nee Nurse Agnes MacDonald), a daughter (still-born).

GIBSON.—At 23 Burnside Street, Hamilton, on 9th inst., to Dr and Mrs Gibson, a son, both well.

MINTYRE.—At 45 Fotheringay Road, on the 11th inst., to Mr and Mrs Charles Mintyre (nee Nell Brown), a son.

MACLELLAN.—At Manse of Weem, Aberfeldy, on 10th inst., to the Rev Ian and Mrs Maclellan (nees M'Lehlan), a daughter.

MAIR.—At 281 Dalmarloch Road, on the 9th inst., to Jean (nee Dickie), wife of William Mair, a daughter; both well.

MEIKIE.—At Airdrie House, on 7th May, to Mr and Mrs James T. Meikie, 27 Eglinton Street, Canthridge, a son.

MUNRO.—At Dunrobin, Oban, on 11th inst., to Mr and Mrs John Munro, a son.

SHUTTLETON.—At Merchlyn, 605 Clarkston Road, Muirhead, on 11th inst., the wife of Jas. G. Shuttleton, a son.

SIMPSON.—At Braitholch Nursing Home, Paisley, on 9th inst., to Mr and Mrs John B. Simpson (nee Eva Cowie), a daughter.

SLOAN.—At 22 Melville Street, Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., to Dr and Mrs A. T. Sloan, a son.

TAYLOR.—At Strathmore, Hamilton, on 5th inst., the wife of Maurice Taylor, a son.

TENNANT.—At Naini Tal, India, on 4th May, to Isabel, wife of William R. Tennant, I.C.S., a daughter.

THORNBURN.—At Palaceknowe, Southfield Avenue, Paisley, on the 10th inst., the wife of Robert Thornburn, a son.

WANDS.—At 8 Southern Avenue, Burnside, on 8th May, to Mr and Mrs E. Wands (Alice Harden), a daughter; both well.

WHYHAM.—At 18 Gowan Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 11th inst., to Dorothy (nee Outram), the wife of Engineer-Commander S. C. Whyham, R.N., a daughter.

WILSON.—At 15 Ascog Street, Crosshill, on 10th inst., to Mr and Mrs Gavin Wilson (nee Peggy Calley), a son.

Deaths

ALLAN.—Suddenly, at 39 Kyle Park, Uddingston, on the 11th inst., Elizabeth Fletcher, wife of the late James Allan.—Funeral private.

BARRIE.—On 9th May, Jenny Barrie, beloved and eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Barrie, 58 Whitevale Street, Dennistoun; sadly missed.

BLAIR.—At St John's, Newfoundland, on 9th inst., Henry Blair, merchant.—By cable.

BROWN.—At nursing home, Glasgow, on 10th inst., Adam Gillison Brown, 17 Kirklee Road, beloved husband of Jenny Aird Graham, and chairman of Adam G. Brown and Co., Ltd.—Funeral service to-morrow (Thursday), in Clarendon U.F. Church, 2.15 p.m.; thereafter to the Necropolis; motors at St George's Church till 2 p.m.; friends desiring to be present please notify Messrs Wyllie and Lochhead, Ltd., Union Street.

BROWN.—At Woodend, Milngavie, on 11th inst., in her 77th year, Mary Barr, widow of George Inglis Brown, F.R.S., schoolmaster, Bishopbriggs.

BURRELL.—At Edinburgh, on the 10th inst., (result of an accident), Winifred Katherine, daughter of Mrs and the late Alexander Denholm, East Linton, and beloved wife of W. G. Burrell, 7 Rosebery Terrace, Glasgow, N.W.—Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at East Linton, at 3 p.m.

CHRISTIE.—By motor accident, Marjory, aged 9, daughter of James Christie, insurance agent, 86 Seymour Street, Crossmyloot.

COULTER.—At 2 Broughallan Gardens, Kilm, on 9th May, Mrs Jane Coulter, widow of Houston Coulter.

CRAIG.—Suddenly, at Viewfield, Auchentiber, Kilmarnock, on Sunday, 9th May, William Craig, aged 59 years, beloved husband of Jeanie Clark.

DEMPTSTER.—At 17 Stanley Street, W., on 11th May, Robina Aitken Love, beloved wife of the Rev James T. Dempster.—Funeral private.

BADIE.—On the 10th inst., Lily T. Sinclair, widow of Walter Badie, late of Glasgow and Paisley.—Funeral private.

FRASER.—At Clarkfield, Helensburgh, on the 10th inst., William Fraser, F.R.S., late head master of school, aged 78 years.—Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at Helensburgh Cemetery; service in West Parish Church, at 2.30 p.m.; all friends will be welcome at the church.

CHURCHES' APPEAL

Basis of a Possible Concordat.

PRIMATE'S VIEWS.

The text has now been made public of the appeal by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to which Mr Lloyd George and others have made repeated reference in the House of Commons debates this week. The Primate says:—

"After a full conference with the leaders of the Christian Churches in this country, the Archbishop of Canterbury desires to make public the following expression of considered opinion:—

"Representatives of the Christian Churches in England are convinced that a real settlement will only be achieved in a spirit of fellowship and co-operation for the common good, and not as a result of war.

"Realising that the longer the present struggle persists the greater will be the suffering and loss, they earnestly request that all the parties concerned in this dispute will agree to resume negotiations undeterred by obstacles which have been created by the events of the last few days.

A DEFINITE LINE.

"If it should seem to be incumbent on us to suggest a definite line of approach, we would submit as the basis of a possible concordat a return to the status quo of Friday last.

"We cannot but believe in the possibility of a successful issue. Our proposal should be interpreted as involving simultaneously and concurrently (1) the cancellation on the part of the Trades Union Congress of the general strike; (2) renewal by the Government of its offer of assistance to the coal industry for a short definite period; and (3) the withdrawal on the part of the mine-owners of the new wages scales recently issued."

GRAHAM.—At 117 John Knox Street (the residence of her brother-in-law), on 10th inst., Janet Graham widow of Archibald Graham.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, at 356 Byres Road, Hillhead, on 5th inst., Jeanie Gardiner Hamilton, beloved wife of John Hamilton; deeply regretted.

HAMILTON.—At Banchoy, Kincardineshire, on the 11th inst., Thomas Hamilton, in his 30th year, beloved husband of Elizabeth Hamilton, of Holpark, Cambuslang.—Funeral arrangements later.

KERR.—At a nursing home, Glasgow, on 10th inst., Mary, youngest daughter of the late James Kerr, Beith.—All friends desirous of attending meet cortege at James Henderson's, Ltd., 47 Cambridge Street, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.45 a.m.

KNOX.—At 69 Chancellor Street, Partick, on 11th inst., Edward Knox, aged 70.

LINDSAY.—Suddenly, at sea, on 9th inst., Robert Brown Lindsay, 6 Woodcroft Avenue, Broomhill, Glasgow.

M'HAFFEE.—At St Joseph's Home, 43 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh, on 10th May, Mary M'Haflie.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, at Bombay, on 11th inst., of acute appendicitis, Arthur John Mitchell (of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.), and of 16 Queen Square, Strathbungo, Glasgow.—By cable.

MORRIS.—At Cintra Villa, Dumfries, on the 11th inst., Robert Morris, wholesale fruit merchant, in his 80th year.—Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m. for Dumfries Cemetery.

PHILLIPS.—At Comrie Street, Crief, on 11th inst., in his 95th year, David Phillips, for 64 years proprietor and editor of the "Strathcree Herald"—Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 2 p.m.; no flowers; this is the only intimation and invitation.

RICE.—At 1153 Tollcross Road, Tollcross, on 11th inst., John Rice, joiner.—Public funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m. from Victoria Church Hall.—Only intimation.

SIMPSON.—At a nursing home, Ayr, on the 8th May, Miss Christian Simpson, for many years infant teacher at Fisherton School, Dunure; highly esteemed by all.

STEUART.—At Laurel Bank, Douglas Street, Larkhall, on the 9th inst., in her 25th year, Jean Gray Gold, dearly beloved wife of Robert Stuart; deeply mourned.—Funeral private.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, at 20 Cassillis Road, Maybole, on 3rd inst., Dr John Valentine.

WATSON.—Suddenly, at Stepps, on the 10th inst., James Muir Watson, schoolmaster beloved husband of Alice Kynoch.

WILSON.—At 4 Barhill Terrace, Cardonald, on the 11th inst., Mary Thomson M'Kinnon, beloved wife of William George Wilson and younger daughter of the late William Gardner M'Kinnon, tug boat owner.

WYLLIE.—At 26 Kensington Terrace, Ibrox, Glasgow, on 11th inst., James Wyllie, for 50 years with Messrs Frederick Braby and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, aged 77 years, beloved husband of Williamina Dugan.—Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) to Craigton Cemetery at 5.30 p.m.; friends desiring to attend please advise Messrs James Henderson, Ltd., 470 Paisley Road.

YOUNG.—At 60 London Road, Kilmarnock, on 9th inst., Robert Young, M.A., late mathematical master Kilmarnock Academy, in his 66th year.

In Memoriam and Acknowledgments

CLEMON.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Agnes Craig Samson who died on the 12th May, 1924.

A daily thought, an everlasting memory.—Inserted by Mr and Mrs Thomas Clemon, Crawford Airles Road, Motherwell.

DICKSON.—In affectionate remembrance of my sister, Agnes, who died 12th May, 1920.

HIGGINS.—In loving memory of my dear son, Robert Higgins, who died on the 12th May, 1925, at Brisbane, Australia.—170 Cambridge Street.

MACKAY.—In loving memory of Ena, who died 12th May 1924.

Only sleeping.

M'PHIE.—In loving memory of Harriet, third daughter of Mr and Mrs William C. M'Phie, who died 12th May, 1925, aged 34 years.—12 Newton Street, Charing Cross.

Sadly missed.

ROBINSON.—In loving remembrance of our dear mother, Mary Craig Crossbie, who died at Springbank, Neilston, on 12th May, 1922.

Ever in our thoughts.

—Inserted by the Family.

Mr and Mrs ROBERT FARQUHAR desire to thank all friends, doctors and nurses in Ward 4, Sick Children's Hospital, for their kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received in their sad bereavement.—52 Marshhill Road.

Mr WILLIAM and the Misses M'GEORGE desire to thank all friends and neighbours for their kind letters of sympathy, also beautiful floral tributes, in their bereavement.—172 West Graham Street, Glasgow.

Mr and Miss PIGNATELLI and Miss MACDONALD desire to thank all relatives, friends, and neighbours for kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received in their recent sad bereavement.

THE ASSEMBLIES

Adjournment After First Day.

At a joint meeting of the Committee of the Church of Scotland United Free Church, and Free Church, held in Edinburgh yesterday afternoon, it was unanimously agreed that the Assemblies should meet on the date appointed, May 18, and that, after the customary business of the opening session had been transacted, the Assembly be recommended to adjourn for the consideration of all further business to a date then to be determined. This position has been rendered necessary by the present national emergency. All receptions and other social gatherings associated with the Assembly are accordingly postponed.

It is understood that the women's meetings connected with the Assembly are similarly deferred. Tickets should be retained, and will be available later.

The Lord High Commissioner will not go into residence at the Palace of Holyrood House on May 17, and all arrangements which have been made by him regarding levees, receptions, etc., are therefore cancelled.

The number of Glasgow citizens offering their services to the Roll of Voluntary Workers shows no sign of abatement. Requests for help of various kinds are increasing, and are being satisfactorily complied with. An official gazette is being issued by the R.V.W.

G. — May 12, 1926.

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