

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

In consequence of the earlier departure of the evening trains from Limerick, and the curtailment of the hour for posting to P.M. at the General Post Office, it has been found necessary to issue the editions of the Chronicle at an earlier hour than hitherto.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

(ESTABLISHED 1766)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1921

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT QUESTION.

The debate in the House of Commons last night on the Irish question, and the vote taken thereon, will meet with general approval throughout the country. The Government had been challenged with regard to its action in holding a Conference with the Dail Eireann delegates, and the Premier joined issues with his opponents in an effective and powerful speech which carried the great majority of the House with him.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The monthly statistical statement of the Department of Agriculture just issued deals principally with a review of operations on the farm during the month of September. The ideal weather that prevailed then and since enabled the grain crops to be carted and stacked "in splendid condition," and threshing to be proceeded with uninterruptedly.

ing annual period. That our sea fisheries could be very largely developed with more liberal State aid goes without saying.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON ROSS-LEWIN.

The Funeral.

A special service was held at St Mary's Cathedral yesterday at noon in connexion with the funeral of the late Venerable Archdeacon Ross-Lewin, B.A., whose death took place at Barrington's Hospital early on Saturday morning.

The officiating clergy were—The Dean, Chancellor Waller, Canon Swain, Rev A E Hewetson, Canon McLean, and Rev J Campion. Mr F Muspratt presided at the organ. The Dean read the opening sentences of the Burial Service—"I am the Resurrection and the Life," and Canon Swain the lesson, beginning with the 20th verse, chap. 15, of St Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians. The 90th psalm was sung by the choir and congregation with touching effect, and then Chancellor Waller read a portion of Scripture.

The Dean addressing those present said they were there that morning to pay the last tribute of affection and respect to the memory of one who was so well known to them all, by joining in the beautiful service which told them of the hope of immortality and of rest and happiness for God's people. Since 1912 several dignitaries of the Diocese had passed away: First there was Archdeacon Gabbet, who did so much for the Diocese financially and otherwise. Then came Archdeacon Haydn, a man of great ability, and next Archdeacon Vance, devoted to the Church, and a man who always spoke out what he thought honestly and determinedly. Last of all came their dear friend, Archdeacon Ross-Lewin, cultured, a Christian gentleman who occupied that pulpit on many occasions. No one could listen to Archdeacon Ross-Lewin in the pulpit without feeling that he was a man of high culture and a true Christian. He thought they could all say of Archdeacon Ross-Lewin that his whole life and work were deeply imbued with that virtue, charity, and love towards his people and the country in which his forefathers had lived for so many years. He loved his country with her sorrows, and rejoiced in her joys, and that love was extended to his people no matter how they might differ with him, so indeed was the great love he had for his fellow-countrymen. He was a Christian man in every respect, with wonderful patience and submissiveness to the will of God in every way. In years of trial or sorrow no one ever heard him complain or rebel against the Will of Providence. He submitted faithfully to the Divine Will, and he devoted his abilities to the good of his fellow-men and to the worship of God. He was called away now to give an account of his stewardship, and surely now the greatest joy of his heart would be that he had been of some use to his Church and to his country. He not only pointed out, but led the way to Heaven, where he would hear the solemn words, "Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Hymn 244 was then sung, and on its conclusion the coffin was borne from the Cathedral to the hearse outside, the organ playing the "Dead March in Saul" while the procession was passing down the nave of the sacred edifice.

The chief mourners were—Mr Charles Maunsell, Mrs Maunsell, the Misses Maunsell, Mr George Beers, Mr Herbert Hunt.

The Bishop, the Right Rev Dr H Vere White, was unavoidably absent, owing to having to attend a special service at Listowel.

The clergy present were—The Very Rev Dean Hackett, Rev Chancellor Waller, Rev Canon Swain, Rev Canon McLean, Rev Canon Robertson, Rev Canon Langbridge, Rev Canon Orpen, Rev R J C Connolly, Rev R J Colthurst, Rev A E Hewetson, Rev W H Dobbin.

Amongst the general public were—Mr Courtney Croker, D.L.; Mr G E Farmer, Dr and Mrs C Blood, Mrs Cecil Cleave, Mr A Blood-Smyth, Mr H Dickenson, R.M.; Sir Vincent Nash, D.L.; Mr Ian Matterson, Mr F A Johnston, Sir Stephen B Quin, D.L.; Mr J Waugh, Mr T Hissett, Mr E M Russell, Mr G Phair, Mr J Quin, Mr A Shier, Mr T Rice, Mr W Thompson, Mr J T O Day, Mr R Neazor, Mr Miller, Mr M Caffrey, Mr J Hewson, Mr D McMahon, Kilmurry; Father Murphy, P.P., St Patrick's; Miss Bowes and Mrs Bailey, Plassy; John Sparling, Kilmurry, and Mrs Sparling, do; John Walker, R Bermingham, Pat Collins and Mrs Collins, Willow Bank; Frank, George, and Willie Storey, J Larkin, Tim McInerney, James Hickey and Pat Coughlin, Plassy; Wm O'Mara, Wm Fitzgerald, Pat O'Mara, Tom Connors, Dan Connors, Milford; Pat O'Mara, John McMahon, M Diganan, E Hogan and John Collins, Kilmurry; Tim Nuanan, Mr P O'Donovan, Castle Troy; Wm Sparling, senr; Mr Markby, Soart; Thos Scanlan and Bat Foley, Mrs Mary Butler, Annaooty; Pierce Barnaby, Willow Bank; Wm and R Leonard, Kilmurry.

During the funeral the blinds of the P.Y.M.A were drawn.

On the arrival of the funeral cortege at Kilmurry the interment took place in a grave specially selected years since by the deceased Archdeacon. The Dean read the concluding part of the Burial Service, the Commitment, and the grave was closed over the remains of one who was held in affectionate regard by his many friends in the diocese.

Rev Precentor Atkinson was unable to attend, being from home.

Wreaths were set by the following:—"From his sorrowing wife"; "In loving memory, from Charlie and May"; "With loving sympathy, from all at Fernlea"; "With deepest sympathy, from Florence and Harry, Adare Rectory"; "With deepest regret, from Mrs Bailey and Miss Bowes"; "In loving memory, from Mrs E M Russell"; "In affectionate remembrance of our dear friend, from Dr and Mrs C H Bird"; "With affectionate remembrance, from Major and Mrs C Langford"; "In loving memory, from Mr and Mrs Cecil Cleave"; "In affectionate remembrance, from Mrs Matterson, London."

FAILURE OF CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE IRISH DEBATE.

Conference Policy Vindicated.

Government Majority, 396.

Premier's Powerful Plea.

Last night's debate upon the vote of censure in the Commons was dominated by the Premier's powerful plea for a continuance of the Irish peace negotiations.

Mr Lloyd George disposed easily of his opponents' arguments. He made a weighty and impressive case. The alternative to an agreed peace was guerilla war, and they had seen in the South African campaign how costly and how terrible a thing that was.

The Premier promised Captain Craig that the Northern Irish Government's difficulty would be dealt with, and that, if necessary, a small Act would be introduced to regularise its position in regard to the transferred services.

In the result there voted for the censure motion 43, against it 439—a Government majority of 396.

Col Gretton's motion viewed with grave apprehension the action of the Government in entering into negotiations with delegates from Southern Ireland who had taken an oath of allegiance to an Irish Republic and repudiated the authority of the Crown; and in view of the fact that an Act for the settlement of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland was passed, as recently as last year, expressed the opinion that no proposals for the government of Southern Ireland should be made without the sanction of Parliament.

In the course of his speech Colonel Gretton said—They had never been informed why the truce was entered into. Why, he asked, was it never signed? Was that an act of carelessness or neglect? It had never been carried out; it was constantly being violated by Sinn Feiners, and murders and outrages had taken place. It was plain the representatives of de Valera came to the Conference claiming they were representatives of an independent Irish Republic treating on equal terms with H.M. Government, and that claim had never been denied. De Valera's message to the Pope was a telegram of defiance, the Colonel said amid cheers. It had never been withdrawn. They could not settle the question of allegiance by an ingenious formula. The success of the Conference had been hopeless from the beginning. The differences were fundamental. What were the Government going to do when the Conference broke up? No one had confidence in their present policy. If there were to be peace, other ways would have to be found.

Mr Rupert Gwynne seconded the motion. Capt Craig spoke with reference to the Ulster Parliament.

Sir S Hoare declared that the Conference should go on as long as there was a chance of success on three conditions—no separation and allegiance, naval supremacy, and no coercion of Ulster. He had seen a number of representative Unionists from the South and West, and they were certainly in favour of the Conference being continued.

Mr A Henderson (Labour) said it would be impossible to find another instance where a motion of censure on the Government had been tabled by so-called supporters with so great a disregard for national and Imperial interests.

Mr Lloyd George, who was received with cheers, in the course of his speech, said there had been breaches of truce. He had complained of these, and, in so far as was possible, they had been put right. Preparations were being made for landing arms in Ireland, and they had received evidence of this from the German Government, but a distinct undertaking had now been given that no arms would be landed during the truce. Every detail of an Irish settlement, he went on, would have to be submitted to Parliament; any agreement would have to be converted into an Act. The Government were prepared to meet in discussion any representatives of the Irish people who could deliver the goods. They asked those who would not confer with the Sinn Fein representatives, who would they confer with? Southern Unionists had told him any arrangements must be made with Mr de Valera and his associates. If there was to be a Conference at all, it must be with those who spoke for the majority. If it was said they must not treat with representatives because of the methods by which they were elected. Here was an end of the British Constitution. Let them face the realities. For the moment the sympathies of Ireland were behind these people, and the only thing the Government could do was to treat them as representative of the people. There was no one else to deal with. It was not, Mr Lloyd George continued, the first time Britain had treated with rebels with good effect for the Empire. After the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State every man was a rebel. The point was whether they ought first of all at whatever cost crush rebellion, and then treat with Ireland afterwards. It was a question of cost, and they should count the cost. If the Conference was broken off, as it might be, the first thing any Government would have to do would be to ask for strengthening the forces of the Crown in Ireland on a considerable scale. Before embarking on that, Parliament should know it had done everything reasonable to appease the consciences of the world. In guerilla warfare the forces required to achieve success were entirely out of proportion to the number of their opponents. If it had to be done, and if the people of this country were convinced it must be done, it could, and would, be done; but unless it was absolutely necessary for the honour and security of that country, this was not the time to ask Parliament to impose great additional burdens on taxpayers and to invite young men once more to risk their lives.

Cheers followed this declaration, and the Premier said before they did that they must convince the country there was no other alternative. He should be happy if he could tell the House that the great parent races which founded the Empire had decided to end the feud and substitute comradeship. But he could not conceal from the House that he might have to make the grim announcement that it was impossible to settle without danger or dishonour. Before that terrible hour came, when someone at the table had to invite the country to make greater sacrifices, they must feel that everything had been done so that every member could go to his constituency and say they were fighting for the security and honour of Britain, for freedom and right; that they had done everything in their

FOCH LIONISED IN NEW YORK.

Foch, like Beatty, has had a wonderful reception from the American public. On arrival in the liner Paris (wires Reuter) he was transferred to a Navy cutter at the quarantine station. Thousands of cheering spectators greeted him as he steamed up the harbour to the boom of the guns from the fortifications.

Marshal Foch was enthusiastically cheered all the way from the Battery to the City Hall, where he received the freedom of the city, and also along the route to the railway station, where he left by a special train for Washington.

General Pershing had succeeded in catching the regular train to Washington half an hour earlier so as to reach the capital in advance of Marshal Foch. The two clasped hands and stood chatting quite as if talking casually. They then entered an automobile and rode up Broadway together in a shower of confetti.

Marshal Foch arrived at Washington in the evening, and was enthusiastically acclaimed at the station and on the way to his hotel. He was received on Sunday by President Harding and entertained to luncheon.

According to a Central News cable Marshal Foch on the liner shortly before reaching Battery Point lighted his inseparable companion, his old pipe. The Marshal said: "It is a great satisfaction to me to come here and meet my American brothers in arms. I now have the pleasure of seeing them in the work of peace. In the midst of the living, my thoughts remain with absent ones who gave their lives for our common cause. May all who mourn their death be assured of my profound sympathy. Their sacrifice has not been in vain."

LORD BEATTY GREETED.

Lord Beatty visited the Stock Exchange in New York (cable Reuter). Business was almost suspended while the members cheered him. He was officially welcomed on the floor by the Governing Committee.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS IN BRITAIN.

The improved demand for fat cattle, reported last week, has been fully maintained, writes the "Agricultural Gazette" (England) of Friday. In almost every district early clearances have been effected, and rates for the prime lots show a distinct upward tendency. Supplies have been much larger than hitherto, but unfinished beasts still form the bulk of the consignments. Store cattle are also firmer, and the recent downward fall in price seems to have been partly arrested. A shorter supply of fat sheep and lambs has met with a fairly brisk trade, although no appreciable advance in price is reported. As in the case of cattle, the store sheep trade is distinctly firmer, and transactions have been effected without difficulty, although prices, on the whole, are practically unchanged. The trade for fat pigs has been irregular, and although prices are reported lower in some markets, the general tendency is for values to move slightly upwards. There is very little doing in the store pig market, and the demand is still very limited. Good quality dairy cows, in milk, are snapped up eagerly; while heifers near calving are also a sharper trade. Both rearing and veal calves are receiving more attention.

A BETTING CHEQUE BILL.

The "Evening News" learns that a private Bill will be introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Muir Mackenzie to exempt payment by cheque from the provisions of the Gaming Act. The Lord Chancellor has, of course, already, declared himself in favour of such a measure, and it is believed the Government will be sympathetic. Meanwhile the practice of betting by cheque continues, and the Cambridgeshire settlements are taking place as though both bookmakers and clients had agreed to ignore the effect of the Law Lords' judgment.

TIED TO THE RAILINGS.

Three men were tied to the railing opposite St. Patrick's Church, Cork, between 10 and 11 a.m. on Sunday, but succeeded after an hour in freeing themselves, leaving behind them a cord bearing an inscription which had been placed just over their heads.

STEAMER CAPSIZES.

Twenty People Drowned.

Antwerp, Saturday.—A passenger steamer carrying on the service between Antwerp and the Thames, capsized in the Scheldt to-day whilst coasting off from the Burghet Wharf. Ten of the persons on board have been rescued, but it is feared that twenty have been drowned.—Reuter.

LIMERICK PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

The annual bazaar in aid of the Limerick Protestant Orphan Society takes place in the Diocesan Hall on Saturday, 26th instant. The object is a very deserving one, and just now the management are much in need of funds to meet the many calls there are on the charity.

POLICE BARRACKS CLOSED.

Tipperary, Saturday.—Oola and Hospital Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks, East Limerick, and Emily and Golden Barracks, South Tipperary, have been closed and the men transferred to larger centres.

Kilkeel Barracks have been evacuated, and the police transferred to Kildrass.

INDIAN MUTINY VETERAN DEAD

Mr Charles Kelly, J.P. Limestown, Mullingar, has died aged 84. He served as a Volunteer with the Northumberland Fusiliers in the Indian Mutiny and was twice mentioned in despatches. S. C. Evelyn Wood, in his book, "The Revolt of Hindustan," pays a warm tribute to deceased's services as a guide, his gallantry in fighting and his cheerfulness under exhausting work.

TRUCE BREACHES.