

personally think is the right thing to do?" or "Who has blundered and who ought to bear the burden of such blunders?" or any such natural and individual question, but rather, "What is the proper function for the British Monarchy to perform in the case which has arisen?" or, to put it even more impersonally, "How ought the British Constitution to work in the circumstances?" We may begin by remarking that these circumstances are in a very large sense peculiar. In ordinary circumstances the Sovereign is accustomed to guide his official action solely by the advice of his Ministers. He may no doubt sometimes find it expedient to advise his advisers. It is notorious that both the late Queen and our present Sovereign have often done so with very good results, and have thereby obtained the gratitude of those advisers. Here, however, by the very nature of the case, a situation has arisen where the King cannot divest himself of responsibility for a choice of action by accepting the advice of his Ministers. If we could suppose the King saying in private to his advisers "Tell me as loyal friends rather than Ministers what answer I ought to give your official advice," how would they reply? They would, we cannot help thinking, be obliged to men of honour in that case to say that an occasion had arisen where the Sovereign must act in his own responsibility,—they could not be expected to be judges in their own cause. Within the known, accustomed, and prescribed limits of the Constitution the King is clear of all responsibility in accepting the advice of his Ministers as long as they remain his Ministers,—that is, as long as they have the confidence of the House of Commons. When, however, it is a question of altering the Constitution by revolutionary action we do not call it revolutionary in order to beg the question, but merely to describe its abnormal nature, the Sovereign, as Grand Chairman of the Nation, is bound, however reluctantly, for once to act on his own initiative. It is in essence a case of procedure with which he has to deal, and that it is necessary the Chairman's function to decide.

We come, then, back to the question: How will the King act in the circumstances which Mr. Asquith tells us are going to arise if and when the Lords reject the Veto Resolutions? What will be his considerations that ought to move him when he asks himself the question: "How ought the British Sovereign to act?" If we may borrow an analogy from the House of Commons, the King will find himself very much in the position in which the Speaker finds himself when he has to decide at some very heated moment whether or not to grant the Closure at the demand of the Ministry of the day. In these difficult circumstances the Speaker banishes from his mind any feeling that he may have as to the past actions either of the Government or of the Opposition. He may be annoyed at the bad tactics of the Opposition, and think that they have nobody but themselves to thank for the Government having determined to ask for an imperative use of the Closure; or, again, he may hold that the Government have played their cards badly, and have raised unnecessary obstacles by irritating the Opposition. When, however, he is face to face with the practical question: "Ought I to grant the Closure to-night or not?" what he has to consider is whether, first, he is acting in the spirit of the Procedure Rules—that is, of the Constitution of the House of Commons—and next and this is even more important, whether he will be backed up by the general opinion of the House, which, remember, means something more than a mere mechanical balance of votes on a particular occasion. He has to interpret the spirit of the House in the best interests of the House. This does not of course mean that he may have to take the line of with-

tion under the Workmen's Compensation Act, for alleged injury to the eye while in the employment of the respondent, who is a farmer residing in Co. Limerick. The County Court Judge awarded payment to the applicant of 4s 9d weekly from 12th June, 1909, until further order.

The respondent appealed from the order, and asked that it be refused and discharged. It was contended that the applicant was earning as much at present as he earned with the respondent at the time of the accident.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Condon), represented the applicant.

Mr. M. B. Lynch (instructed by Mr. P. T. Liston), appeared for the respondent.

The Court remitted the matter of the amount of compensation, and directed that it be reduced on the basis of the emoluments received from the respondent without reference to emoluments from other sources, compensation to run only from March 25th.

### SUDDEN DEATHS NEAR KILMALLOCK.

About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Patrick Walsh, aged 51 years, a well-to-do farmer, residing at Lower Effin, took ill and died at six o'clock. His death is stated to be due to heart failure.

Michael Higgins, labourer, aged 45 years, was engaged in the fields at Ballinard, Herbertstown, putting stones into a cart, which was drawn by a horse. When the cart was filled he got on to it and died immediately. Heart failure is said to be the cause of death in this case also.

**LITTLE Ailments**

SUCH AS

LOSS OF APPETITE, WIND,  
HEADACHES, WEARINESS, ARE

**SIGNS OF INDIGESTION**

To neglect them is dangerous. They weaken your system, because undigested food poisons your blood instead of giving you nourishment and strength, and may lead to serious illness.

**Take Mother SEIGEL'S SYRUP**

Mrs. Mary Smith, 5, Byron Street, Kingley Park, Northampton, suffered for a long time from digestive disorders,

purse, but he was afraid. Mr. Bourke said that of £140 to Kilfinane School would have to pay all might possibly earn £1 which in that case would the remaining £40. The Chairman—I raise last occasion.

CO-OP After some discussion, The Committee decided the names of Messrs. W. Carroll, J.P., and Edmond Committee of Management.

FINA In answer to Father Du Mr. Hartigan said they £835 5s 11d for the techn in addition to what the The expenditure of the ce ever exceed the income b Kilfinane would be out of Mr. Hartigan—So you eating up the balance.

The Chairman propos technical instruction sche grant of £140 to Kilfinane

Mr. Hartney seconded t Father Crowe suggeste available they should estab domestic economy at Du the only college of the k land, and the cost to t but £80 a year. Nenagh scholarships in the inst ought to be able to give t district gave, four.

Mr. Hartney asked Fa the matter, as the funds sufficient to support the were working. If the additional half-penny in County Council they wo selves bankrupt.

Father Duane supporte position, but after some di Mr. Hartigan stated calculated to the 31st Jul and the income but £725.

Mr. Hartney—And you balance at the rate of £30

Eventually Father Crov a resolution on the subje Mr. Hartigan mentio candidates from the coun four qualified out of ten.

The scheme for the fina was adopted.

The Chairman expresse tact and courtesy shown not sending down an inspe mittee in the preparatio moved a resolution to th

Father Lee seconded th tended the Committee elaborate statement from to the merits of the scher The resolution was agre

DEMONSTRAT Mr. J. Wood, Agricu partment, attended in re tion plots in charge of overworked and laid up i Department had consent Bishop, to allow Mr. Ma to National School teach that officer had 22 school to 17 demonstration plo What was permitted w instructions to the teach