

In consequence of the earlier departure of the evening trains from Limerick, and the curtailment of the hour for posting to 8 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. Advertisers will, therefore, please note that the latest hour at which advertisements can be received at this office on issue days is 3.30 p.m. Publication of any notices received after that hour cannot be guaranteed on that evening.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

[ESTABLISHED 1766.]

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 13 1919

PARLIAMENT.

The Session of Parliament, which was opened in person on Tuesday by his Majesty the King, promises to be one of the most momentous of modern times. With the cessation of the war, we are faced with various problems affecting social reform, the well-being of the masses, labour questions, industrial development and the like, all of which are likely to occupy the time of Parliament over the greater part of the year, in spite of the changes in the House of Commons' procedure, which it is the intention of the Government to introduce. There are to be bills to provide for the setting up of a Ministry of Health; another of transport; a bill on housing; bills to restore trade union conditions; a bill to prevent unfair competition by the sale of imported goods below their selling price in their country of origin, and a bill to increase industrial and agricultural output. This is an ambitious and very comprehensive programme in itself, and one that must appeal to the people. But these are only the principal things mentioned. The Budget must not be forgotten; it will be one of the most important features of the session, for it will, doubtless, lay the foundation of our peace fiscal policy, while dealing with the enormous totals of expenditure which were necessitated by the war. The King's Speech bore in its phraseology many traces of the Prime Minister's inspiration. It was very comprehensive and of abnormal interest, covering, as it did, a variety of important questions, past, present, and future. There was a brief review of the war situation; the collapse of Germany under the ceaseless blows of the Allied Armies; the terms of the armistice which are being "perseveringly enforced," and then we were informed that "in order to reap the full fruits of victory, and to safeguard the peace of the world, an adequate Army must be maintained in the field." Allusion was, of course, made to the Peace Conference, his Majesty stating that the discussions thereat were "marked by the utmost cordiality and good-will, and by no disagreement." And in this connection it is important to note that the Premier, just returned from Paris, assured the House of Commons that "the Conference is making good progress, and that the League of Nations—the success of which so strongly appeals to the King—is making steady progress towards a harmonious evolution. Indeed, his Majesty referred to the League in tones clear and impressive, and the same may be said regarding the King's allusion to President Wilson's recent visit to England. The enthusiastic welcome paid to Dr Wilson was, said the King, "a proof of the good-will which all sections of my people feel towards the great Republic of the West, and an earnest of the understanding with which I trust they will act together in the future." The Royal speech also paid a hearty tribute to the invaluable services rendered by the British Dominions and of India during the war, a spirit of sacrifice which has won for them an important place in the counsels of the world. And it was but fitting that the House of Commons should be asked to pass a resolution giving solemn expression to the gratitude of the Nation "for the achievements and sacrifices of those who have suffered for the country's cause by land, and sea, and air." As already indicated, the King's speech sets forth a remarkable programme of social legislation, the unfolding of which the country will await with keen interest. The housing question which stands in the forefront of the programme is the absolute foundation of all social reform and will, doubtless, be pushed forward with all speed with, it is to be hoped, full provision for the needs of Ireland in this respect. The formation of a Ministry of Health will also be a step in the right direction, and be welcomed in this country as in Great Britain. The question of industrial and agricultural

by enteric fever.

DEATH OF MR B BARRINGTON, SOLICITOR.

With extreme regret we announce the death of Mr Benjamin Barrington, Solicitor, which took place yesterday morning at his residence, 31 George street, from heart failure during his sleep. A member of an old Limerick family, the deceased gentleman was a son of the late Mr John Barrington, solicitor, of this city. He was admitted a solicitor in the Easter term of 1871, and soon enjoyed a considerable practice, his appointments including that of solicitor for the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. Of a most kindly, retiring, and ever courteous disposition he was held in high regard and esteem in his native city and county; to know him was to know one of "nature's gentlemen." He took an abiding interest in everything connected with the well-being of the people, particularly of the young. He was one of the pioneers of technical education in Limerick, and up to the time of his death was a valued and respected member of the Committee. The Free Library, too, had in him an earnest supporter, for with the late Mr James Frost, J.P.; the late Rev J Dowd, the late Father T Lee, P.P., and Mr P J Lynch, C.E., he worked assiduously in connection with the building at the People's Park and the carrying through of the Library scheme to a successful issue. He was an old member of the Limerick Field Club and of the Protestant Young Men's Association, of which latter institution he was a Vice-President. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Church, in which from time to time he filled all the principal offices. The very unexpected demise of Mr Barrington is deeply regretted by the citizens, and in common with them we tender to his bereaved relatives our sincere sympathy in their poignant sorrow.

The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock on Saturday for St Munchin's.

FUNERAL OF MR HUGH McMAHON.

The remains of the late Mr Hugh McMahon, chairman of Messrs James McMahon, Ltd, timber merchants, were interred to-day in Mount St Lawrence Cemetery, amidst every expression of regret and sorrow for one who occupied a prominent place in the mercantile life of the city. At nine o'clock last evening the remains were removed to St Michael's Church from "Doonas," O'Connell Avenue, and this morning at 11 o'clock Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the dead in presence of a large congregation. The celebrant of the Mass was Rev Fr Hayes, C.C.; deacon, Rev Fr Carroll, C.C.; sub-deacon, Rev Fr Colbert, and Master of Ceremonies, Rev Fr Dwane, Adm. At the close of the service the coffin, which was covered with floral tributes, was removed to the hearse in waiting, and the funeral left immediately for the last resting place. The cortege was of very large proportions; it was representative of every interest in the city, and members of the timber trade in Munster. It was a striking manifestation of the great esteem and respect in which the deceased was held by his fellow-citizens of every class, and expressive of the sympathy felt for his wife, young family, and relatives in the great loss they have sustained by the death of a popular citizen.

The chief mourners were—James, Hugh, and Daniel McMahon (sons); Morgan McMahon (brother); John S McNeice, Alderman Daniel McNeice, Arthur McNeice, Thomas J Loughrey, and Thomas Kenna (brothers-in-law); M Dunphy, Hugh Loughrey, Frank Kenna, John J McNeice, Arthur McNeice, Michael McNeice, Daniel McNeice, James McNeice, John McNeice, Patrick McNeice, Joseph McNeice, Arthur D McNeice, Daniel P McNeice, Alphonsus McNeice, and M Wallace (nephews); John Malone, James Madden, Daniel Madden, Michael Punch, Edward Punch, Morgan Costelloe, Thomas Costelloe, P Skehan, M Skehan, and W Fitzpatrick (cousins); T J Wallace, A O'Connor, O O'Connor, A O'Connor, junr, Michael Hayes, and John O'Connell (relatives).

The clergy present were—Rev Fr Dwane, Adm, St Michael's; Rev Fr Carroll, C.C.; do; Rev Fr Hannan, C.C.; Rev Fr Thornhill, C.C.; Rev Fr Hayes, C.C.; Rev Fr Tracy, C.C.; Very Rev Canon Keane, President St Munchin's College; Rev Fr Colbert, Rev Fr Pitter, S.J.; Rev Fr Kelly, S.J.; Rev Fr O'Reilly, S.J.; Rev Fr Roche, S.J. Mungret College; Rev Fr Barragry, S.J.; do; Very Rev Fr Eaby, O.P.; Rev Fr Keane, O.P.; Very Rev Fr Hennessy, O.S.A.; Rev Dr Murphy, O.S.A.; Rev Fr Kelly, C.S.S.R.; Rev Fr Robinson, C.S.S.R.; Rev Fr Philip, O.F.M.; and Rev Fr Ambrose, O.F.M.

In addition to the representatives of the various mercantile firms, members of the Corporation, Harbour Board, and Trade and Labour Bodies, who walked in the funeral procession, the members of the timber trade from Cork in attendance were Mr E H Harte, and Mr C Goodall, and Mr E B McBride, Waterford.

Fr Dwane officiated at the graveside.

DEATH OF MR SYDNEY IEVERS.

We regret to record the death of Mr Sydney Ievers, which took place at Belfield, Ennis Road, yesterday morning after a brief illness following an attack of influenza. The deceased, who was quite a young man, was son of the late Mr George M Ievers, of Inchera, Co Cork, and Ballinagarde, Ballyneety. He was of a quiet and unassuming disposition, and his death at an early age has come as a shock to his mother and relatives, and a wide circle of friends. The funeral takes place on Friday at 11.30 from Belfield for the railway terminus en route for Douglas, Cork, where the interment will take place.

Settled.

The Supreme War Council yesterday decided on the terms of the renewed armistice. The terms have not been disclosed.

An important step forward has also been made with regard to the League of Nations. At the suggestion of France it is stated that the Conference has decided upon the creation of an international army to enforce the League's decision.

The Press Association's Special Correspondent in Paris telegraphed last night:—Complete agreement as to the terms of the renewal of the armistice has been reached this evening, and now that an agreement has been reached there is no harm in saying that the matter was considered very serious and difficult to decide. The discussions of the last three days have been undertaken with the view that the terms of the armistice should be an integral part of the peace terms, and the decision now reached is looked upon as a great step towards the conclusion of a general and stable peace. The Allies have aimed at laying down at once the naval, military, and air terms in much the same form as will be included in the final terms of peace. This policy has been accepted most cordially by all the Allies, and the Commander-in-Chief will meet to-morrow with the other military authorities in order to draft the conditions, based on these principles, which will afterwards be presented to the Germans, with a short time limit for acceptance. Should it prove impossible to prepare these conditions before Monday morning, there will presumably be a short renewal of the armistice until the final conditions are prepared.

JAPAN THREATENS WAR.

Japan threatens to declare war on China if the Chinese delegates in Paris publish the terms of the secret treaties concluded with her during the war, or if the delegates continue to act in a manner displeasing to Japan.

The Japanese Minister in Peking, it is declared, pointed out to the Chinese Government that Japan had over a million soldiers at present unemployed.

The treaties referred to have been likened in despatches from China to those of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, and give Japan vast concessions in mines and railways, virtually reducing China, it is asserted, to the position of a vassal Power. The two countries were allies in the war against Germany.

A Reuter's telegram from Tokio, dated February 9th. (delayed), says—Baron Makino, the Japanese Delegate to the Peace Conference, has been instructed to disclose all unpublished treaties between China and Japan.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

Speeches of Messrs Devlin and O'Connor.

In the debate on the Address yesterday, Mr Devlin rose to ask the Government the meaning of the passage in the King's Speech relating to Ireland, and what was the policy of the Government in regard to that country. The Government were caring for the interest of every small nation except Ireland. They should either allow her to have Home Rule or be represented at the Peace Conference. His position in the House was an exceedingly difficult and delicate one, because he had no authority to speak for Ireland. The result of the Government policy had been the wiping out of the Constitutional Party in Ireland. But he represented a great working class community, and was anxious for social and industrial reforms. He demanded the release of the interned Sinn Fein prisoners, asserting that the Government excuse of a German plot was all nonsense.

Mr P O'Connor in the course of his speech said—Is it becoming to the good sense of a practical nation like England that she should close her eyes to it? Ireland is part of a great Empire. Try to lift your minds from petty differences, and remember that keeping Ireland and England apart is also calculated to keep Great Britain and the United States apart.

LIMERICK ASYLUM

ATTENDANTS' STRIKE.

The male and female attendants' strike on Wednesday evening, and their quitting the institution after the Board meeting was adjourned, proved a very serious business. The head officials and those left in charge of the Asylum did the best they could to maintain order among the patients; some six of whom, however, it was stated early this morning managed to escape during the night. The cause of the strike appears to be mainly owing to the action of the Committee of Management in postponing the proceedings at their meeting yesterday. A sub-committee agreed to recommend a 56 hour week for the attendants, reducing very considerably the hours of labour, and also recommended the appointment of additional male and female attendants (10 and 7) to make the 56 hour scheme effective. In addition any work done over 56 hours was to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. The Committee were, however, not unanimous as to appointing so many attendants, and eventually it was agreed to send a deputation to Clonmel Asylum and see how the 56 hour scheme, adopted there by the Committee of Management, works. Only two additional attendants, it is stated, were appointed with the approval of the Clonmel Committee and the attendants of that institution. It was arranged accordingly to send a deputation from the Committee of Management to inquire into the whole question, and report to a special meeting of the Limerick Asylum Committee on the 20th inst, the additional attendants not to be appointed in the interim. This decision was followed by a strike on the part of the male and female attendants.

A notice from the Resident Medical Superintendent appears in our advertising columns this

Insurance

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Mr John B Lynch, at plaintiff

Mr C Shanley, B.L. (in

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