

in accordance with the change which, as previous years, has come into effect automatically. "Summer Time" is an innovation brought into being by the exigencies of the war, chiefly with a view to the saving of fuel and artificial light, and it undoubtedly has been instrumental for good in that direction. It must be remembered that in Ireland the coal question is still with us, supplies being very inadequate, and causing a long complaint both from a domestic and industrial point of view. It is, therefore, obvious that we must conserve all our available stocks of fuel, strictly limited as they are, by every means that are possible, and a material help in reducing the demand for artificial light will be "Summer Time," which will rise earlier, and finish the ordinary day's work well within the limits of daylight. The Order has for some years been enforced from year to year, but it is possible, judging by a Ministerial pronouncement in the House of Commons recently, that it may yet be made a permanent institution. Whether that will materialise or not remains to be seen. At present events it is with us again this year, and only as the change has come we have already anticipated in this respect by France and Belgium. As to the advantages of the change, there can be no doubt that to the urban population the Order is a welcome one. It means additional light for outdoor recreation and, more important still, greater time is afforded the allotment holders for the preparation of the soil and the tilling of their plots. And not alone do these plots afford a healthy and profitable toil but they are a most desirable and attractive adjunct to the surroundings of any city or town, and it is gratifying to observe that year by year since these allotments were instituted a few years ago their success has been steady and continuous. From the points of view to which we have referred "Summer Time," therefore, comes as a boon. But the farmers do not regard it from the same agreeable standpoint. It is held by him that Summer time interferes with the normal working of the land, both in Spring and harvest time; that the adoption of Greenwich time has already put the clock half an hour before the sun, and that adding an extra hour to the margin causes loss and inconvenience to the farming community. Thus, Irish and British farmers, when Daylight Saving was voted early this year, made a strong representation to the Government explanatory of their agricultural position, but the official view was that the preponderance of feeling amongst the public was in favour of the continuance of Summer Time, and so Sunday was brought the change once more into being in these islands. It is a matter in which it is difficult to suit exactly the convenience of every interest but, as said, in the cities the

measure, I trust that an earnest effort may be made to induce them, after this concession to the principle of a change in the relations between Ireland and Great Britain, to take the one step further that is necessary to make that change beneficial, and to agree to a Legislature for the whole province. Of their bona fides I have no doubt, and I would urge upon them to consider whether acceptance provisional upon a six counties area may not become merely a polite form of rejection. The people of Ulster, adds Lord Dunraven, Catholic and Protestant, Covenanter and Home Ruler, are Irishmen, but they are Ulstermen, too. To carve up the province for any reason whatever, not absolutely imperative, will do violence to pride of country, to pride of province, and be outrageous to the sentiment of all Ireland. To do so on the lines of difference of creed is the worst of all possible reasons. But the mutilation of a province is not confined in its effects to sentiment. The practical inconvenience will be serious. Some difficulty in connection with main lines of transport consequent upon the dual nature of the bill is inevitable, but the confusion in the administration of all local affairs, the obliteration of ancient local areas, and the accentuated difficulty in respect of transport that must follow upon drawing an arbitrary zig-zag line through the province, based on religion, is not inevitable, and should be avoided.

### MURDER IN CO. TIPPERARY.

Yesterday morning a number of armed and disguised men entered the house of a man named Dwyer, who resided in Bouladuff, four miles from Thurles, and shot him dead. Almost simultaneously the house of Richard Small, situated a few hundred yards away from Dwyer's residence, was partly wrecked by explosives.

### THE WEST LIMERICK MYSTERY.

The circumstances surrounding the death of an unknown man found blindfolded, with hands bound, and shot with bullets at Moanroe, Newcastle West still remain unchanged. Later details of the victim state he was about 28 years of age, with long wavy brown hair. The under-clothing he wore is described as of very good quality. In the right pocket of his vest there was a safety pin, which was opened and which was used apparently for the purpose of keeping something safe in his pocket.

### LIMERICK QUARTER SESSIONS.

#### Adjournment.

The Limerick Quarter Sessions will be adjourned from Thursday evening to Wednesday of next week, owing to the intervention of Eastertide.

### DEATH OF MOST REV DR DONNELLY

Most Rev Dr Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, passed away on Sunday morning at his residence, St Mary's, Haddington Road, Dublin, after a fortnight's illness, during which he was attended by Dr J Leo Keegan, Baggot street.

The deceased prelate was a native of Dublin. He was born in 1837, was educated at Castleknock and at the Irish College, Rome, was ordained in 1861, served for some time under Canon (afterwards Cardinal) M'Cabe in St Nicholas' parish, and was afterwards attached to the Pro-Cathedral, was Adm of St Andrew's, and P.P of Rathgar, of

statements should go before Mr O'Rourke said was that in during the hours that they there were no entries made, 1 patrols of the city of Cork. ment with regret, and he no would be repeated.

District Inspector Cruise, v examining by Mr Wolfe. I copies of the patrol books of division of Cork County B that there were no entries patrols between the hours of a.m. of the night and morning 20th March. Between these fact, no patrols of police in knew, there was no foundation that there had been any law police patrol books.

Cross-examined by Mr I next-of-kin, witness said that "there were no entries on Practically, that was accurate

In reply to Mr Wolfe, he that statement he was dealing 11 30 p.m. on the night of the morning of the 20th. His absolutely accurate.

At this stage the Coroners received a communication by Press were unanimous. Mr most unfair attack on the "representative. (Applause.)

The evidence of police from purported to show that the remained there all night or with the exception of Constable two others, left at 10 30 p.m.

In reply to Mr Lynch, stated that Constable West 1 with Constables Bourke and was in uniform on leaving the stables who returned with F were, according to the books Fennell, who had left the book six, the former being in plain latter in uniform. They were street, and the four returned past eleven.

Sergeant Normile, Blackpool with two constables, went Mayor's house to investigate would not be admitted. He nothing but friendly feeling Mayoresa and the late Lord 13 policemen in Blackpool but two of these were on beat dt

Head Constable Cahill, H said there were police on on the night of the 19th s He was informed, he said, murder at 4 a.m., on the 20 Beaty and returned to bed approved of by County In reference to the murder of there were 24 policemen in racks that night, and of the Beaty and eight constables 10.45 p.m.

The Inquiry was adjourned

### CARRIGAHOLT

#### Special Court

At a special court held at before Mr G. H. Mercer, R. returned for trial to the net of murdering Patrick Blake night of the 18th March. He R I C, prosecuted on behalf Michael O'Shea, solicitor, at