

lia" will now think twice before he leaves his household to the seaside. For on account of the high cost of living, still soaring as it is, he is now confronted with a further increase in fares, which had been increased some couple of years back by fifty per cent. The result will probably be that in numerous cases holidays will go by the board this year, and it will be small wonder if there is keen indignation on the part of the public at the very increase in fares sought to be imposed upon them. Efforts have been made in the House of Commons to extend the time for putting the new fares into operation beyond the 1st of August, but the official reply held out no hope in that direction. As is already well known, the whole railway situation centres round the policy of the Government to withdraw the State grant and to make the railways self-supporting. There must, as a consequence, be increased fares, rates, and charges, and this is what the Rates Advisory Committee have this week been bringing into. Mr A. E. Neale, General Manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, outlined the proposed increases in this country, and stated that the Irish Companies were not able to meet their working expenses. It is proposed to increase existing passenger fares by 33 1/3 per cent, which would place them on a level of 100 per cent above pre-war rates; to advance the payments for mails by 100 per cent, and parcels by 50 per cent, making them the same as the English arrangement; to increase cloak-room charges by 100 per cent, with a minimum deposit of 4d, as in England; and to increase the season ticket rates by 100 per cent, making them the same as for ordinary passengers. So far as goods rates are concerned, an average advance of 120 per cent over the pre-war rates is contemplated. These are the increases proposed by the Irish companies, and they appear to be somewhat similar to those at the other side. One can, of course, blame the railway companies, faced as they are with vastly increased working expenses, for putting up their rates. But it will mean, if carried out, a grievous burden on the public, and a substantial increase in the cost of every commodity required for daily use. The policy of the Government is thus keenly and justly criticised, and being responsible for the present financial position of the Irish railways. It is but a matter of equity that a State grant in respect of these lines could not be withdrawn. There can be little doubt that strong pressure will be put on the Government with that object. The "Irish Times" points out that "The railways in this country are confronted with an estimated deficit which, relatively, is greater than that on the English lines. According to Sir Eric Geddes, a sum of £2,220,000 could be raised from increased passenger

About this stage a large force of military and police in motor lorries entered the village from the direction of Bruff, and ending Crawford lying in Conway's took him in charge. Soldiers and police then went to Timothy Crowley's house, arrested three of his sons and Jeremiah O'Callaghan, visiting there. Michael Ryan and a young man were also arrested. Rev. M. Barry, P.P., and Dr. William Henessey were quickly in attendance on Crawford, who was found to have pellets lodged in the arms, legs, and face. Later he was visited by Dr. T. Dowling, Tipperary, and removed in the ambulance to Limerick. It is stated he has a good prospect of recovery. Some hours later the seven prisoners were taken under heavy guard, it is understood to Limerick. Throughout the day all shops in the village were shuttered. No business was done, and an atmosphere of intense suspense and anxiety broods over the district.

The following official report was issued last night in Dublin.

"A party of police and military who were effecting arrests at Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, were fired upon at 3 a.m. on Friday, the 16th instant, by about forty armed men, some of whom were concealed in houses. The police and military returned the fire, and one civilian was wounded, and is now in custody. Others are believed to have been wounded, and seven men were arrested, and a number of arms and a large quantity of ammunition were seized. There were no police or military casualties."

## CONSTABLE FATALLY SHOT Near Newcastle West.

About nine o'clock this morning Constable James Masterson, who had some thirteen years' service in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and who was stationed at Newcastle West for some time past, was proceeding by motor-car from the town. He belonged, it is stated, to the County of Galway, and was going home on leave, travelling by way of the main road from Newcastle West to Limerick. About a quarter of a mile from Newcastle he was fired at and shot dead, the assailants then seizing the driver and tying him to a tree. A passing carter saw the situation, but he appears to have been nervous over the spectacle that presented itself on the highway—the dead constable, and the driver in the position in which he was discovered. He did not return to Newcastle, but continued on his way to Rathkeale, where the police were apprised of the shooting, and soon after the County Inspector and a force of constabulary arrived to investigate the occurrence. The deceased constable was a married man with two children. There have been no arrests.

## THE CHURCH. Sunday Services.

**ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.**—7th Sunday after Trinity—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion, 10.45 o'clock:—Hymn, 327; Venite, Goodson in C; Psalm 91, Lemon in G; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, and Turle; Jubilate, Macfarren in A; Hymn, 414; Introit, 335; Communion Service, Stewart; Preacher, the Dean. Evensong, 3.30 o'clock:—Chants, Purcell and Teesdale in E; Service, Garratt in D; Anthem, "Eye hath not seen" and "O, harken thou" (Sullivan); Hymns, 31 and 376; Preacher, Rev. A. E. Hewatson, M.A. Out-Voluntary—Allegro (Sonata III.) (Stanford).  
**ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.**—7th Sunday after Trinity—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer. Preacher at both Services.

The resolution was passed.  
THE SENTENCE ON MR. Barton on being treated by the B. in the way all Irish patriots are treated in the way General I. his own admission by our men. The resolution was ratified.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN  
A letter was read from the Catholic Total Abstinence Council to do its part in taking to putting down the illicit traffic.

UNPURCHASED TEN  
A resolution from the Croom reference to the position of un was adopted.

LARKIN RELEASE MO  
The Executive Committee of Movement, Dublin, wrote asking to adopt a resolution calling for J. Larkin, who was sent to prison America for what was called or.

NEW WORKS  
Pursuant to notice of motion, and it was agreed, to adopt the books approving the car works in the county. The meeting adjourned.

COMPENSATION T  
DEPENDEN  
Forthcoming Governan

A Bill to deal with the refusal to strike a rate for compensation policemen shot is to be introduced by the Secretary, says the "Morning Post."  
"The Dublin Corporation is recalcitrant about the rate of upkeep of the D.M.P., but the Government is able to set of would yield—roughly, £50,000. State grants for local purpose corporation is entitled.

These amount to about £2 million. Bill proposes to extend this policy to Ireland, and to compensation liabilities of the local bodies. It will happen probably in the amount due from the authorities of outrages is in excess of Treasury grants, and under money will be spread over a year.

On the other hand, the State compensation claims at once. Mr. proposes that a compensation court shall be treated as a judicial court, so that the Government obtain a garnishee order—the of attachment in England on