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DEATH OF POPULAR LIMERICK Irish Peace Movement. JOURNALIST.

Mr W. Reeves Passes Away.

It is with feelings of deep and sincere regret we announce the death of Mr William Reeves, B.A., 7 Osington Terrace, which took place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in Richmond Hospital, Dublin, after an illness of short duration. The deceased gentleman was for the best part of half a century connected with journalism in his native city, and was one of the best known and respected members of his profession in Ireland. He joined the newspaper Press at the commencement of the leadership of the late Mr Isaac Butt, the founder of the Home Rule movement. Mr Reeves was a graduate of the old Royal University, and a gentleman of refined and literary tastes. He was a skilful, engaging, and versatile writer, thoroughly well informed, as he was, and an omnivorous reader, with a discriminating outlook and perspective. During his long and honourable career as a journalist he was associated with most of the stirring episodes of Irish political life, and ever displayed a critical regard for impartiality and fairness in his writings. For more than a quarter of a century he was Limerick correspondent of the "Cork Examiner," the "Irish Times," as well as other publications and news agencies. Some sixteen years ago he joined the literary staff of the "Chronicle," with which he had also been connected in the seventies, and his contributions were ever valued and appreciated for their worth and style. He took a deep interest in everything appertaining to the economic and social welfare of the people of Limerick. His literary attributes were extensive and varied; he was for many years a member of the Limerick Field Club, and later of the North Munster Archaeological Society. The drama, too, had a peculiar fascination for him in his early days, and he wrote on dramatic subjects with a fluency and realism that showed an intimate knowledge of the art. He was for many years a member of the St Vincent de Paul Society, and in that connection he was most thoughtful and considerate for the deserving poor. In short, it can be said with all truth that Mr Reeves was a man of large heart, full of quiet but deep sympathy for others in their trials and sufferings as if they were his own, and never was he found wanting in doing his utmost for the alleviation of distress and the promotion of any charitable or philanthropic cause. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals claimed a share of his activities, and his solicitude for his dumb friends was not the least interesting trait of his character. Mr Reeves travelled extensively on the Continent, and thus acquired a knowledge of men and things that broadened his outlook and brought him into contact with the realities of life in their various aspects. In the discharge of his professional duties he was conscientious and painstaking to a degree, while his unceasing energy and activity in the performance of his daily work were really remarkable for a man of his years. Too much, indeed, cannot be said of his self-sacrifice, his generous consideration for his colleagues, and his earnest and hearty desire to help them in the course of their onerous and exacting duties of the Press. A man of independent views, he never deviated from the rules of rectitude and probity. He was invariably courteous and polite to everybody, simple in his mode of life, a fascinating companion and faithful friend. By his lamented death Irish journalism, in the best and purest sense, is greatly the poorer, while Limerick, whose historic associations he loved to recount, loses a personality familiar, interesting, and popular. It is of interest to recall that in the early eighties Mr Reeves was committed for contempt of court by the late Mr Justice Boyd because of his refusal to give evidence in connection with speeches delivered and reported in regard to the evictions on the Glensharrold estate. He maintained his independence of view on this and every occasion, and was prepared to take the consequences rather than forego his privileges as a journalist. Now that he is no more, those who knew him intimately will always cherish memories of one who was the soul of honour, a steadfast friend, and a kind, humane, and loveable character. By none will his loss be missed and mourned more than by his widow, and in this the hour of her trial and sorrow the citizens will extend to her their sympathy and condolence, in which we most sincerely join.

Requiem Mass will be celebrated to-morrow morning for the repose of the soul of the deceased in St Munchin's Church.

The remains arrived in Limerick at 1.55 to-day from Kingsbridge, and were met at the railway terminus by a large concourse of mourners. They were removed to St Munchin's Catholic Church, from where the funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow for Mount St Laurence Cemetery.

The following telegram was received last evening—"Proprietors and Editorial staff of 'Cork Examiner' greatly distressed at death of Mr Reeves. Please convey sincerest sympathy to relatives and friends.—'Examiner.'"

Limerick Colleagues Regret.

Suggested All-Round Table Conference.

London, Monday—The Press Association understands that the Prime Minister will have an informal conference with the Sinn Fein delegates before meeting Sir James Craig, in order to ascertain their views regarding an all-round table conference between Government representatives, Sinn Fein delegates, and Ulster representatives.

Mr Michael Collins returned from Dublin this morning after a week-end visit.

The Press Association understands that Mr Lloyd George, on hearing of Sir James Craig's illness, wrote conveying his sympathy, and expressed the hope that he would soon recover.

"NEAR SETTLEMENT."

Government's New Plan.

The "Daily Mail" states that a scheme has been considered, involving financial adjustment, which will be laid before the Ulster leaders. This new plan does not envisage an All-Ireland Parliament here and now, but it will ensure to Southern Ireland wider self-governing powers than she would receive under the Government of Ireland Act, and will provide for the ultimate establishment of an All-Ireland Parliament.

There will be no moral or other coercion of Ulster, but the fiscal advantages to be enjoyed by the South of Ireland, as compared with the rest of the United Kingdom will, of course, be a direct and legitimate incentive to Ulster to join the larger body that is contemplated. There is a confident feeling in official circles that the Irish question nears its settlement.

MR H. T. BARRIE

Resigns Vice-Presidency of Department.

The Right Hon. Hugh T. Barrie, Vice-President of the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, addressed on Saturday the following letter to Mr Lloyd George:—

"19th November.
"MY DEAR PRIME MINISTER,—I should have preferred that the Government proposals concerning Ulster, in which I am, of course, greatly concerned, should have been communicated to me at the same time as they were communicated to the members of the Cabinet of the Northern Ireland Parliament. This, in view of my official connection with the Government, would have been following on a well-established Parliamentary usage. As it stands, I have been left to gather as best I could the far-reaching nature of these proposals from letters and speeches of Cabinet Ministers, and as they seem to suggest a change in policy which is entirely contrary to my political convictions, I much regret that I now find it necessary to resign my position as Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland."

FRANCE'S CRY OF ALARM.

Militarism in Germany.

Yesterday's session of the Washington Conference was devoted to the consideration of the question of land armaments. At the outset Mr Hughes reported that gratifying progress had been made at last week's sittings.

M. Briand, the French Premier, then made a statement on the position of his own country. France would cut down the period of military service by half, but he feared a return of the German militaristic policy.

There were two Germans. One represented the working classes, sick of war, and the other the militaristic party, led by Ludendorff. Germany, he declared, had arms for five million soldiers, who, since the war, had not returned to military pursuits.

With Ludendorff preaching war it was impossible for France to relax vigilance, as within a few weeks Germany could raise an army of six or seven millions of men.

The French Premier's speech was followed by speeches from Mr Balfour and the representatives of Italy and Japan, and the whole question of land armaments was referred to a Committee of the five Great Powers.

THE BELFAST RIOTING

Three Men Killed

As the result of yesterday's rioting in Belfast three men are dead and nine others are wounded. Fighting was going on at a late hour last night.

The most serious incident of the day was the murder of a barman named Egan. Armed men entered the shop where he worked and shot him in the head. He died soon afterwards.

Two other men were taken to hospital suffering from gun-hot wounds, and later a man was found dead. Earlier in the day, while Crown forces were trying to root out snipers, a man was killed

IRISH MAIL SERVICES.

Railway Conditions Blamed.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce, which has been pressing the Post Office for an improved mail service between Dublin and the South and West of Ireland, has received a letter from the Secretary of the General Post Office in London, in the course of which he says:—"Your Chamber is aware that improved arrangements have now been made by the Great Northern Railway Company for the running of the trains between Dublin and Belfast. The services between Dublin and Cork and the South-West of Ireland have also been under consideration; but the position of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company in the matter has, it is understood, been to some extent affected by the recent proceedings before the Irish Railway Arbitration Tribunal. The Company are now being pressed to expedite their examination of the possibility of accelerating their services."

"The Midland Great Western mail train still leaves Dublin at the pre-war hour (allowing for the adoption of Greenwich mean time); but, so far, the company have not been in a position to revert to pre-war speed. The journey to Galway occupies 23 minutes, and to Sligo 35 minutes more than before the war. The Dublin and South-Eastern Company's train for Wexford leaves Dublin at 6.55 a.m. (as compared with 6.40 a.m. before the war), and occupies 15 minutes longer than the pre-war time upon the journey. Your Chamber is, no doubt, aware that the company have had to reduce their passenger service to Wexford to two trains a day. The present hour of departure of the train is probably convenient to the community generally."

"So far as the up day mail trains are concerned, the hours of arrival in Dublin, and, therefore, of departure from the provincial towns, are necessarily governed by the times of departure of the night trains from Dublin."

"Your Chamber may rest assured that advantage will be taken, in connection with the mail services, of any improvements which may be found to be practicable in railway conditions in Ireland."

CORK AND THE PEACE.

Release of Prisoners Demanded

A special meeting of Cork Corporation was held last evening to consider the treatment of the Irish political prisoners and the shooting of Alderman Barry. Lord Mayor O'Callaghan, presided.

Councillor B. M. Egan proposed a resolution urging Dail Eireann Cabinet to consider the advisability of suspending negotiations with the British Cabinet until the question of the Irish political prisoners has been satisfactorily adjusted, and calling on the members of the Dail from the city and county to organise a similar representation from the Southern members to the Dail Cabinet.

Councillor John Good seconded the motion. Alderman de Roiste, in supporting it, said that if the English people refused to liberate their colleagues they would call their representatives back from London, and let the British Government do what it liked. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor said there were two kinds of prisoners—sentenced and unsentenced. There were in Cork, Belfast, and elsewhere men in prison with sentences of death hanging over them. Others, sentenced to terms of imprisonment, were dragging out their lives in various prisons and penal settlements in England, and a large number of men had been dragged from their homes without trial and detained for nearly a year. The English Government took up at first the attitude that in Ireland there was no army and no war—that there was merely a murder gang. Since then England had advanced considerably, and her representatives to-day acknowledged that in Ireland there was an army which stood on equal terms with the English Army in all matters affecting negotiations. Now, the recognition of that army should date back to the time their men were arrested, and, therefore, the men whom England held to day under sentence of death or with various terms of imprisonment hanging over them were by that recognition immediately placed in the category of prisoners of war. They had arrived at a point when an honourable peace was or was not desired. If it was not desired, there was no necessity, no sense in continuing the negotiations. They had not determined to follow the resolution now proposed without realising the serious results it might have, but they were perfectly satisfied that they were justified in doing so, and in insisting that the professions of the British Government be made definite and operative, or that the pretence and humbug should be dropped definitely. (Applause.)

On the motion of Councillor French, seconded by Councillor Allen, and supported by Mr Galvin, City Solicitor, a motion of condolence with the relatives of Alderman Barry was passed in a lecture.

INTERNATIONAL POTATO CONFERENCE.

Irish Research Work on Potato