

while in England the village hall is now a conspicuous feature of country life. The subject is a fascinating and an interesting one, and it only remains to be said that the Guild for Rural Clubs deserves every success. There is no village or district of any importance which should not have one of these institutions in its midst, for the mutual advantage and enjoyment of the residents, one and all.

DEATH OF THE HON. MARY ELLEN SPRING RICE.

We regret to record the death of the Hon. Mary Ellen Spring Rice, only daughter of Lord Monteagle, which occurred on Monday last at Vale of Clwyd Sanatorium, North Wales. The sad intelligence has been received with deep regret in Foynes and district, where she was held in affectionate regard, and by her many friends throughout the country—those with whom she worked in Irish public movements for a quarter of a century.

Miss Spring Rice had been ailing for the last two years, but till recently it was hoped that she would recover, and the rapid change in her health within the past few weeks, ending in her death, has come as a shock to those who knew the mental vigour which had continued through her illness.

Miss Spring Rice's patriotism, quiet work, and self-sacrifice are known to all with whom she was associated, both in the co-operative movement and in the language movement, to each of which she attached herself almost from her childhood. More than one co-operative society in County Limerick had benefited from her consistent work and wise counsel.

Following her father, Lord Monteagle, who has been a member of the Committee of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society since late in the last century, Miss Spring Rice had worked and thought for the future prosperity of Ireland through the co-operative movement, and in many other directions. She was a member of the Committee of the United Irishwomen, and was identified with health and nursing schemes in Limerick. Early in her career she discovered the value of attracting her neighbours to the causes to which she dedicated her time, energy and fine talents. She worked very hard for the revival of the Irish language. Her absorption in the needs of the country, her readiness to serve, and the spirit in which she gave herself, especially to those in need, will long be remembered in Foynes. Her death leaves a blank that cannot be filled, and the sympathy of all who know him will be given abundantly to Lord Monteagle in his loss.

The funeral is announced to take place from Mount Trenchard, Foynes, at one o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

SHANNON SCHEME.

Return of the Four Experts.

Within another week the Free State Government, will, it is expected, be in possession of a preliminary report from the four Continental experts to whom proposals of Messrs Siemens the

According to the story, which is of a character, the A.D.C., far from attempting to join the plot, has exposed himself to the now made against him, that of receiving a cheque for £150,000 simply by his endeavour to protect the Indian Prince.

"How was it that Arthur did not go to and give evidence at the first trial of the B case?"

A few days before the opening of the process in the court, Arthur, who was at the time working in Paris, received, according to him, a visit from a man declaring himself to be a member of the Scotland Yard. The interview took place in the lounge of the Ritz Hotel here, and the man, a police officer is said to have informed him that the British Government did not desire his services, and that Scotland Yard considered it desirable that he should remain out of England. This he consented to do.

The accused man emphasises that he is absolutely willing to go to London and give an account of what really took place, but the refusal of his visitor was afterwards supported by Sir Hari Singh, who instructed him to remain silent, and he, therefore, refrained.

After referring to the scene when he entered Mrs Robinson's room in Paris, Captain Arthur related how he determined to remain master of the continued attentions of the women. He and Sir Hari Singh were in Paris, and the A.D.C. went to the Embassy, and asked for authority to demand the help of the French police. This was granted. Captain Arthur saw an official at the Prefecture of Police, and told him that the two women were at Nice and Monte Carlo, where Sir Hari Singh, the meantime gone on a visit.

The official concerned telegraphed orders to Nice and Monte Carlo police, and gave Captain Arthur all possible assistance in ridding the Prince of the two women.

The A.D.C. then went to Nice, where he persuaded Mrs Robinson and Mrs Bevan to the Prefecture of Police, and they were expelled.

It is probable that Maitre Gide will, although not conduct personally Captain Arthur's defence, but will entrust it to his colleague, Maitre Trobrian, who will oppose the extradition de jure on the ground that the present warrant does not contain the sufficient details required by the law. Maitre Gide told me to-night that whether or his colleague represents the A.D.C., it is his intention to press for the appearance in court of Sir Hari Singh, who would be the person best able to prove the A.D.C.'s innocence.

Captain Contests Will.

His Airman Brother's Legacy to Young Girl.

Captain Arthur was a principal in a romance which created widespread interest years ago.

His brother, Lieutenant Desmond Arthur, R.F.C., was killed in an aeroplane accident at Montrose in 1913. He had formed a romantic attachment for Miss Winsome Ropner, of Hartlepool, and when his will was read it found that he had left her the whole of his £1 estate, subject to a bequest of £1,000 to his brother "if Miss Ropner so desired."

Captain Arthur contested the will on the ground that it was not duly executed, and that the dead airman did not know and did not approve of its contents.

The late Mr Justice Kenny, in the Dublin Circuit, pronounced for the will on the ground that "it is my opinion that the governing wish in the gentleman's mind was to provide for this