The Dundee Courier.

Largest Morning Circulation in Dundee.

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1914.

A man is run down and killed by a motor car while cycling home with his sweetheart.

Changeable and showery is to-day's weather forecast.

An eccentric old maid who had not been seen since April 4 is found dead in her house.

Dundee painters will to-day reply to the masters' offer of a halfpenny per hour increase.

Customs authorities interfere with Fraserburgh steam drifter carrying passengers to Buckie.

Huge financial problems will have to be faced by Dundee over the improvement scheme.

Sir R. S. Baden Powell at a Scout Conference tells the secret of the success of the movement.

Gustav Hamel, the aviator, creates a record by his daring looping of the loop in the clouds.

A romantic story of the stage is revealed when a chorus lady is married to the son of a shipowner.

Dundee railway stations' teams take first, second, and third places in the St Andrew's Ambulance Association contest.

Mr John Hill, secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, declares the eight hours day question must be settled this summer.

The Suffragette responsible for the outrage at the British Museum throws a missile at the Magistrate when she appears in Court.

Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, says Australians have no fear for the future of their country or for the British Empire.

Suffragettes interrupt the speakers at the combined conference of the Independent Labour Party, and several women and men are ejected.

Other contents of to-day's issue include—

Dundee Goods in New York.
Calcutta Jute Market.
Crime in Dundee.
Dundee Accident Ends Fatally.
Elgin Town Clerk Dies
Soldier Fatally Injured Near Bervie.

A MOTTO FOR TO-DAY.

Usually people who stir up trouble have failed to make a stir any other way.

THE HOME RULE MAZE.

Parliament's brief holiday is over to-night.

To-morrow the Ministerial Front Bench will have some semblance of completion. Mr Asquith's reappearance after his bloodless victory will be heralded by Radicals with professed joy.

A few days of Mr Asquith's absence has convinced Ministerialists that the Member for East Fife is the only bulwark against disaster and disintegration. His own tenants have slacked in abominable fashion, and the Opposition have been alternately shocked and entertained by their evident sense of irresponsibility.

Sir Edward Grey, who preferred fishing to the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, will have to leave his beloved trout streams at Mr Lloyd George's threat. affection is passing away; Mr Churchill will please himself as to when he gives up the pleasant company of King Alfonso and the pomp and limelight of a quasi-ceremonial visit to the Spanish capital.

But the public, after all, are not vastly concerned over the movements of Ministers. In all classes of society—from the lowest to the highest, at home and abroad—the matter of His Majesty's dominions—the question of Ulster monopolises the public mind. We have the Colonial view ably presented by Sir George Reid, who has just returned to this country imbued afresh with the super-patriotism which permeates every channel of Australian life and thought.

Sir George appeals to the statesmanship of Britain to avert an "impending catastrophe." It is a singular and discreditable fact, he observes, that the scene of the explosion now imminent is the central citadel of the Empire. In significant contrast is the contentment which prevails in the vast territories peopled by 370 millions of coloured subjects of his King.

He does not embark into partisanship when he claims the right of every Colonial to offer a "solemn remonstrance" to Ministers.

Home Rule is an Imperial as well as a national danger. Colonials, not knowing the full extent of Mr Redmond's power, are filled with amazement at the menace which imperils the security, if not the integrity of the Empire. How can such things be, they ask, and why? The only answer is that the Radical party are bound by a corrupt political bargain. They are not their own masters, but docile servants of declared enemies of Britain and the British people.

This is a busy Easter in Ulster. The Volunteers have seized the opportunity to perfect themselves in the arts of war. Military camps have been formed, and the armed democracy of the province are spending the holiday in musketry and drill practice. The preparations to resist the domination of a Dublin Parliament are being increased; they will not be relaxed until the Ulstermen have a full assurance in black and white that their civil and religious liberties will not be betrayed.

Politicians of both the great parties in the State are profuse in their protestations of a desire for "peace with honour." What are they doing to ensure this? As to that everybody is in the dark. The "Wait and see" dictum is being applied in its full rigour. We are being fed on rumours and unofficial statements illusive morsels which do not satisfy a craving for the solid food of fact. Is there to be any effort towards compromise? We do not even know whether that final safeguard—as Mr Asquith once described it—of the suggestion stage is to be utilised.

The pervading atmosphere is that of uncertainty, and uncertainty is a state in which the inclination is to fear the worst. There is only one way in which the crisis may be surmounted. Ulster must not be coerced, neither now not six years hence, into an unwilling allegiance to a National-board from a small back while charging places with his friend, Philip Monk, who went to his rescue, and would himself have been drowned but for the arrival of the police boat.

exclusion period to six years, the Government have a case whose insincerity is too palpable to be condoned even by their own friends.

The only argument for a short period is that Ulster's wealth may be available for taxation in order to help Dublin and the tax-ridden towns of the East and South. Dublin's rates for the ensuing year are up by 1s per £. They were heavy enough before in all conscience, and this is a striking tribute to the inefficiency and bemuddlement of Nationalist political administration. Belfast goes on serenely with a rate slightly more than half the 11s 5d which Dublin has now reached. From the point of view of the working man Belfast is incomparably the better city in which to work and live. Is it surprising that the Ulstermen are determined to keep their destinies in their own hands?

Mr Gulland's Testimonial.

Mr Young, M.P. for East Perthshire, has got quite a nice testimonial from Mr Gulland, the Scottish Liberal Whip.

Much as he appreciates the pat on the back, however, Mr Young is not likely to crow overmuch about it.

The first question a testimonial invites is the record of the man who gives it. The Wick bye-election is still a recent affair, and Mr Gulland's participation is by no means forgotten.

Mr Gulland's conduct was so reprehensible as to necessitate an apology in the House of Commons. He blamed thoughtlessness, haste, lack of perception, for a glaring attempt to bribe the electors into giving their votes to the Ministerialist nominee.

Mr Gulland's association with Wick will not be readily forgiven. Every time the East Perthshire Member rises he will find certificate of merit he will remind the constituency of the indiscretions of the Government, the apologies they provoked, and the queer morality which regards "I'm sorry" as the extreme of atonement for any offence, no matter how sordid and dishonourable.

A Curious Demand.

The telephone employees, at a conference in London on Saturday, put forward a demand for a separate State department to control the telephone service.

The motion was passed unanimously, and also one calling for the abolition of exactions from certain classes of workmen.

The principal objection to the present system of joint control was the "bossing" of Post Office officials. While nationalisation has not brought the telephone workers all that they expected, or even deserved, they will not make much headway towards better conditions when they simply grumble at the men who have been made responsible for reorganising the service.

When the time for separation from the Post Office the telephone workers cut athwart all Trade Union ideas of the strength of unity. It is remarkable that only lately all the various organisations in the Post Office were consolidated into one body.

It is also evident that the telephone employees will have a better chance in a big department than if left alone, and by cooperating with the Post Office workers they will be able to build up a strong case, and to give it effective articulation. The abolition of exactions can hardly be pressed, for there must be some method of determining the ability of applicants, and the examinations can be adjusted to suit the requirements of each type.

Dundee's Freedom from Crime.

During 1913 there was only one case of serious crime in Dundee.

That is highly gratifying, but the satisfaction is greatly modified when the statement is largely discounted by the heavy increase in the number of minor, or technically non-criminal, offences.

The total number of "cases" was 6520, or 674 more than in the previous year. Drunkenness accounted for 443 of the increase, while there were no fewer than 230 wifebeaters, an increase of 56. An unfortunate accompaniment of good trade is a greater intemperance, and it is the main wifebeating is a product of drunkenness.

Chief Constable Carmichael suggests that the imposing of light sentences on habitual drunkards and the like leads to inflated statistics. While this infers that the city is steadily becoming better behaved, it also emphasises the futility of prescribing drunkards' cures.

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SHOPS AND SENTIMENT.

Royal Visit Provides an Opportunity

Which Alert Enterprise Can Turn to Account.

(Special to the Courier.)

Within the next three months shop trading will be very largely tinged with patriotic sentiment. The Royal visit and the Bannockburn centenary will present exceptional opportunities to the outer, far seeing shop woman in command of the counter. National emotion will express itself in money; and these outstanding occasions, happily occurring at a season when sunshine may be expected to put the public in a bright, spending mood, will assuredly induce a big flow of money. Already, no doubt, manufacturers are busy making up lots of suitable novelties cunningly contrived to catch the patriotic feeling of the crowd; and it remains for the enterprising salesgirl to make his or her preparations.

What is likely to be in demand? That is the question. Experience gained during the Jubilee and the Coronations of George V. will now prove valuable. Shopkeepers will be guided by recollections of the business done in the old days, when appealing to tastes stimulated by sentiment. It will be remembered that even grave business men and dignified old ladies sported pictorial portraits of their favourite general; the national colours were to be seen everywhere in dainty confection of the trade; and, what is happy memory, ascended the throne he was to adorn his kindly features and the charming consolation of a wife appeared in the shape of decorations in the form of brooches and pins. Astute collectors have preserved many of these.

Some Sure Sellers.

Needless to say, flags will be in great demand. The months of June and July at least are pregnant with possibilities for flag-sellers, and patriots can be expected to freely purchase fancy in flags. Naturally on Bannockburn day the Scottish flag will be selected for six hundred years of freedom long fought for, the Scottish Standard—surely one of the most artistic of flags—will be in request. It is, indeed, a noble flag; but those flying it must be careful to see that they do not—as some patriots have been known to do—offer an unintentional insult to their country by letting the Lion Rampant face outward. The Union Jack, staff, will, it seems safe to predict that, next to the national emblem, tartans will be most in evidence. Shopkeepers will be busy supplying the Highlandy trade, but for the many who cannot array themselves in picturesque splendour there are other lines, ribbons, ties, scarves, bonnets, and rosettes. More tartans will be seen in Scotland on the coming Bannockburn day than ever before, and the sale will be large.

Glengarry bonnets should be popular; they make an effective headgear, smart when worn with a jacket suit, and fairly suggestive when a Glengarry makes a soldier of a boy; and a silver badge in it, with a glint of Cairngorm, will please the Highland people well. These, of course, require their particular tartans; and others in doubt as to what they should wear will find safety in choosing the Royal Stuart tartan, which is in request for bonnets, ribbons, and rosettes. More tartans will be seen in Scotland on the coming Bannockburn day than ever before, and the sale will be large.

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Bannockburn literature is already in the market, and will be in demand. Cheap scenes will, no doubt, provide pennyworths of pictures; and in china, terra cotta, and metals the Bannockburn theme will be worked to the wish for, say, a miniature replica of the Wallace Memorial, and an inexpensive reproduction of the Scottish Crown, now in Edinburgh Castle.

Scottish Jewellery.

Would that this historic anniversary accounted for a great awakening to the unrivalled charms of Scottish jewellery. Perhaps it is the case that a richly distinctive about ornaments typifying the treasures and traditions of Scotland. Scottish jewellery, for instance, is unique and inimitable as that of our mountains, moors, and streams. Its beauty has a note of sternness, of which we see little in the jewellery of Russia and the East. What more desirable than a targe brooch set with cairngorms, or a dirk brooch, and the jaspers and agates of our own country?

What of shrewdly and unmistakably Scottish, as a glimpse of dirk brooch set with jewelled with glinting suggestions of a purple moor or a Highland stream in autumn, when the sunlight is fairy-like? Every lassie should delight a Scot more than a crystal from Lochnagar. A Tay pearl should be prized above a ruby from Burma. Would it possess the rainbow gems of the world if we can purchase them, but as Scots let us encourage our native gems. It is equally effective in gold and silver. In the finer metal cairngorm, amethyst, and pearl gather a rich lustre. The Bannockburn anniversary will serve usefully if in addition to arousing an eager interest in our national history it will help to set up a popular pride in Scottish jewellery. Apart, too, from personal ornament, the rejuvenescence in pipeclay and cairngorm is expected to create a taste for brie-a-brac of distinctive Scottish character. We may look for cairngorm knives, inkstands, and writing furnishings all enriched with the precious stones and pebble of Scotland. In this connection the fertility of present-day artists largely. Is offers a big range of beautiful colours, takes on a fine polish, and is plentiful in many parts.

Money in Music.

Music is a primary medium of sentiment, and assuredly patriotic fervour will find expression in new and stirring songs. Already gramophone records voicing the proud emotions of the moment. Publishers will not exploit the "Rule Britannia" or "Land of Hope and Hope." That embattled lyric stands in need of no revival; indeed, one dares assert that the Wallace Memorial Committee will not use the words and Mozart Act—Mrs Crawford was rearrested and lodged in Duke Street Prison on Tuesday at last week. Again she adopted the hunger strike, and at eight o'clock yesterday morning she was again set at liberty, being met at the prison gates by two members of the Women's Social and Political Union. The examination room remained, as on the former occasion, a night and day picket outside the jail.

Mrs Crawford was also taken to her residence in the West End of Glasgow, is in a very weak condition.

TWO MONTHS FOR IRISH SUFFRAGETTE.

At Belfast Police Court on Saturday Mabel Smyth, Dublin, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for breaking a window in the old Town Hall, Belfast, the headquarters of the Ulster Unionist Council.

It was stated that when arrested four half-bricks, to which were attached labels bearing the Irish Suffrage motto, "Erin Go Bragh," were discovered in her handbag. During the hearing accused harangued the Court on the rights of women

SUFFRAGETTES DISTURB CHURCH SERVICE.

REMARKABLE SCENES AT LOWESTOFT.

Remarkable Suffragette scenes were enacted yesterday morning at St John's Church, Lowestoft, during the progress of a special service arranged in connection with the conference of the National Union of Teachers.

Suffragettes have mustered strongly in the town of late, and were present in some force at the service at which a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Norwich.

In the course of the service several of the women chanted a prayer for Mrs Pankhurst, others made remarks concerning votes for women to the bishop, and another, leaving her pew, made her way to the altar rail and knelt there apparently in prayer.

Some surprise was expected by the church officials, one of them falling over a pew on her way out.

GLASGOW SUFFRAGETTE RELEASED

FROM PRISON AFTER HUNGER STRIKE.

The well-known Glasgow Suffragette, Mrs Helen Crawford, the wife of a retired Glasgow minister, is again at liberty.

Two days after the arrest of Mrs Pankhurst in the St Andrew's Halls, Mrs Crawford smashed the windows of the army recruiting office, near Glasgow Cross. For that offence she was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, and was also ordered to find caution of £20 for her good behaviour during the next six months, or suffer an additional twenty days' imprisonment.

Mrs Crawford's answer, when she was sentenced in Central Police Court, was that she had no intention of finding the caution. She also declared that she had deliberately broken the window as a protest against the arrest of Mrs Pankhurst, and also as a protest against the attitude adopted by the Government towards the claim of "votes for women."

Mrs Crawford was taken to Duke Street Prison to serve her sentence of ten days, but after refusing nourishment for five days she was liberated.

The time having expired in which she was allowed to find the caution a Magistrate's warrant was granted, and on this—not under the Cat and Mouse Act—Mrs Crawford was rearrested, and lodged in Duke Street Prison on Tuesday of last week. Again she adopted the hunger strike, and at eight o'clock yesterday morning she was again set at liberty, being met at the prison gates by two members of the Women's Social and Political Union. The examination room remained, as on the former occasion, a night and day picket outside the jail.

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Want Talks [23]

IN ROME do as the Romans do. In Dundee, do as the others do—let a Want Ad do it!

I want you, now and always, to look upon the *Courier* Want Ad column as a business—a labour, a selling, a buying, a finding, an exchanging business.

I want you to remember that the *Courier* is the paper for the people, and to consider it a "right" to use its Want Ad column when you have a "want."

There is space for you when you want a worker for the home, shop, office, or factory; when you have lost something but haven't found the finder; when a change of "dig" would do you good; when a house nearer town would save a "season."

A Want Ad. does it!

12 words for 6d, prepaid; six consecutive insertions for the price of five.

The Want-Ad Man

DUNDEE PAINTERS WILL TO-DAY REPLY

TO EMPLOYERS OFFER OF ½D PER HOUR INCREASE.

THE QUESTION OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Dundee painters are still on strike.

More than a week has now elapsed since the men laid their pots and brushes aside.

Preparations are being made for more men having the city to-day to secure work elsewhere, a large total of those who have already done so to about 100.

The Employers' Offer.

The following letter was received on Saturday by the secretary of the Dundee Branch of the Scottish Painters, from the joint secretary of the Dundee Master Painters' Association:—

"As you are no doubt aware, the Glasgow employers and employees have come to terms, and therefore, in accordance with our promise given at the meeting of the Conciliation Board held last January, I now beg to intimate that the standard rate for Dundee is now 9½d per hour. We would suggest that we follow the same lines as in Glasgow, namely, the rate of pay to be 9½d per hour, and the rules to run till the end of 1915. Should you agree that these be the conciliation Board regarding the new conditions, kindly let me know."

The men in Dundee is 9d per hour, and the men's demand is for 10d, so that the employers are splitting the difference as far as the money is concerned.

In the employers' letter no reference was made to the other demands of the men—that the new rate at present paid should be increased by 6d, that overtime after 6 o'clock should be paid 8s instead of 5s as at present, and that the date of the agreement should be altered from 1st January to 1st May.

Both sides admit that it is this demand to alter the date of the agreement altered that is causing the trouble. While employers refuse to give way, on the grounds that 1st March is usually the commencement of the busy season, the men point out that wages were to be dated and end automatically on that date the men might be tempted and would leave the employers in the lurch if they came out on strike, thus placing the employers in a very awkward position. The men's reply to the employers' offer will be given to-day, and it is generally understood that they have as much faith to trust them as they have to trust the employers.

The Glasgow Dispute.

The dispute in Glasgow referred to in the employers' letter was settled on Wednesday last. The men there originally demanded 10d per hour, but this was reduced after the matter was brought before a conference, and was modified to one halfpenny, and a strike was threatened. The employers' offer of the halfpenny was accepted by the men, making the rate 10d per hour, which will continue in force till December, 1915.

The painters' employees was held yesterday in the Labour Hall. The men carefully considered the whole situation, and they will announce their decision to-day.

SUMMONS DRIVES MAN TO SUICIDE

A case of suicide in order to avoid an appearance to answer a Police Court charge was investigated at the St Pancras Coroner's Court on Saturday.

Thomas William Stevens (41), a road sweeper, of Stillington Street, South Tyrol, committed suicide by coal gas poisoning on Tuesday last, and his widow stated that since August last he had been ill. On Good Friday, 19, her husband had become depressed, and had bouts of drinking.

She came home at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Monday afternoon for cruelty, and the case was adjourned till the following day. When he left he was drinking and very excited, and during the night he was wandering about the rooms excitably. She could not sleep with him, but could not.

About two o'clock he left her and went into the back room. About seven o'clock she went to the back room and found him dead. She broke open the door with a piece of tubing attached to the gas ring in the fireplace in his mouth. She said that during the last night he had told her he would be dead. When sober he was a good and kind husband.

A verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane" was returned.

CONSTABLE IS STABBED,

AND HUNCHBACK IS ARRESTED ON CHARGE.

Arthur Curtis, a hunchback, was charged on Saturday at Goole with wounding Police-Constable Tordoff on Good Friday.

Superintendent Horton said that the police received a complaint that two men were throwing stones at a window. PC Tordoff and Sergeant Tattersall proceeded to the place, and Tordoff on speaking to Curtis received a blow.

Curtis drew a knife and stabbed Tordoff on the shoulder and hip. Both were deep wounds, and he had been laid up but for a few days. Tordoff would be off duty for at least a month in consequence of his injuries.

Sergeant Tattersall said he heard Tordoff cry out, "For God's sake, sergeant, come quickly, I am stabbed."

Witness and a civilian tackled Curtis, and in the struggle to wrench the knife away from him Curtis cut himself.

Prisoner, who said nothing, was remanded.

BOY IMPALED ON RAILING.

A six-year-old boy named Devonport, while playing on the wall at Clydebank on Saturday, overbalanced himself and fell on the spiked iron railing. One of the spikes pierced his right eye. He died while being removed home. A girl companion aged four witnessed the accident.

MEXICAN FEDERALS' SUCCESS.

Mexico City, Saturday.

The War Office announces that the Federals have cut the rebel line between Torreon and Gomez Palacio.

The British cruiser Berwick has arrived at Vera Cruz on route for Tampico.—Reuter.

DEATH OF ABERDEENSHIRE MINISTER.

The Rev. Alexander M'Tavish, United Free Church minister, Rothiemay, Aberdeenshire, died yesterday. Deceased, who was about 45 years of age, graduated at Edinburgh University, and went to Rothiemay in 1897 as colleague and successor to the Rev. William Ingram. He married an Edinburgh lady, and is survived by his widow.

FERRYDEN LABOURER FALLS DOWN STAIRS.

Robert Coull (56), labourer, 21 Brownlow Place, Ferryden, was on Saturday admitted to Montrose Royal Infirmary suffering from internal injuries, received by falling down a stair in the shipbuilding yard. Coull, while making fast a rope from an upright to the room of a crane driver on which he was engaged, overbalanced, and in his twenty-feet fall came in contact with another staging ten feet from the ground. He is progressing favourably.

PARACHUTIST SUSTAINS TERRIBLE INJURIES.

Vienna, Sunday.

A parachutist jumped with a parachute from an aeroplane when at a height of 1300 feet, and, being thrown to the ground, broke both feet and sustained serious internal injuries. The aviator, Lemonier, is also seriously injured.—Reuter.

At a social of the Blairgowrie Congregational Bible class, the Rev. A. and Mrs Campbell received presentations from the members.

A jumble sale at Newtyle in aid of the funds of the Public Park, Golf and Curling Clubs, held in the U.F. Church Hall, realised the sum of £23

The Court Circular announces that the King has directed that the Court shall wear mourning for eight days, from the 11th to 19th, for her late Majesty the Dowager Empress of Japan.

The members of the Arbroath Company of the Boys' Brigade attended a special service at Knox's U.F. Church yesterday, the Rev. Dr Lilley officiating. The officers present were Capt. D. K. Lamont, and Lieutenants Robert Forbes and Percy King.

WAGES OF POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES

MAY BE INCREASED AS THE RESULT

OF INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Troubles in the Post Office are shortly to engage the attention of the House of Commons.

A vigorous Parliamentary campaign has been conducted by the Postal and Telegraph Associations, acting in conjunction with the National Joint Committee. The Unionist group of members who have shown special interest in the grievances of postal servants have formed themselves into a strong committee, under the presidency of Sir Gilbert Parker. Already this committee has held two sittings, and Mr G. H. Stuart, of the Postmen's Federation, and Mr H. R. Young, Parliamentary secretary of the Postal and Telegraph Clerks' Association, have given evidence, and presented the claims of the societies they represent.

On the other side of the House an active committee has been deployed. On April 7 56 Liberal members gathered in a committee-room at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Mr Soames. Statements were made by Messrs Young and Stuart, and close cross-examination followed.

Both committees are obviously impressed with the claim of the postal servants for higher wages in consequence of the increase of the cost of living.

It will be remembered that the Board of Trade presented special evidence on this subject to the Select Committee on Wages and Conditions of Post Office Servants, which evidence proved that the rise in commodities and rents combined was equal to 11.3 per cent. Accepting this estimate by the Select Committee an only equal to 4 per cent. immediate increase of 7 per cent. ultimate increase. This latter amount will be paid in fractional part during the expiration of twenty years.

The reasons given by the Select Committee for their recommendation were that the benefit of "Wages basis" were that the prices of teas are only equal to those of 1884, and that the increase in commodities as a whole was dependent of the individual.

The Post Office argument is as freely ridiculed by members of Parliament as by the postal workers. The second argument has been already demonstrated to be inaccurate, because the rise in rents extends over only a whole field of possible purchases, and leaves no margin for any of the rank and file of the Post Office. Members generally accept the position that the State has some responsibility to maintain the "real wages" of the people employed under a Government, and a very interesting debate, which will raise important issues, may be expected when the day is allocated for a discussion on the Vote.

HOLIDAYMAKERS READ OF TRAGEDY

AND MOTOR AT ONCE

TO GIVE EVIDENCE AT INQUEST.

While having dinner at Blackpool on Saturday, a motor cyclist named Anderson learnt from a newspaper that a cyclist with whom a collision had occurred on Good Friday at Kendal had died.

The Andersons, father and son, who belong to Kendal, at once motored back, and were present at the inquest on William Gudgeon, aged 19, of Station Road, Patricroft.

Joseph Sutcliffe, also of Patricroft, said he was cycling with Gudgeon. As the turning coming into Kendal Gudgeon, who was in front, called out, "Get your whistle out; there's something coming." Sutcliffe blew his whistle, and two motor cycles came round the corner. The second motor cycle touched Gudgeon's machine, and Gudgeon was thrown off.

The story told by Richard Anderson was that he was motoring to Blackpool with his son Harry, when they saw Gudgeon a hundred yards away coming down the hill. Gudgeon seemed to wobble. He gave Gudgeon 6s for the damage to his trousers.

The son, Harry Anderson, aged 17, said he had driven a motor cycle for over twelve months. He heard a boy blow a whistle or saw the cyclists at the corner. "I was going to cut in front of father, and get on my side of the road in case Gudgeon was going round the bend," he said. "Gudgeon went by, and I just felt his wind. I never felt my motor touch him. I looked round, because he had wobbled, and I saw him on the ground.

Questioned by the Coroner—It would have been better if he had dropped behind his father, he said.

The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death," with no culpable negligence, but were of opinion that Harry Anderson was slightly to blame in driving to the rear, according to the rule of the road.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

New York, Saturday.

A telegram from Little Rock, Arkansas, reports a daring robbery on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway, which, however, is the eleventh attempt of the kind in Western "hold-ups."

Two armed bandits boarded a passenger train just outside Little Rock, and forcing their way into the express car proceeded to loot the safe. They met with no resistance, as the express messenger, inside in case he should be required to open the safe, had "something." The messenger having been disposed of to their satisfaction, the robbers turned their attention to the safe, but they only succeeded in obtaining about £60, when they were disturbed by the arrival of another train. The bandits rushed to their locals and made good their escape.

GIRL SHOOTS HER YOUNGER SISTER.

Nantes, Saturday.

There occurred here last night another instance of the readiness with which modern youth, when roused to anger, resorts to the employment of lethal weapons. Marie Helene de la Bretayre, a young woman of a good family, having shot her younger sister with a revolver, inflicting a serious wound.

It appears that a violent disagreement between the two girls over since their father contracted a second marriage. Yesterday both girls dressed for the ball, but they only succeeded in obtaining about £60, when they were disturbed by the arrival of another train. The bandits rushed to their locals and made good their escape.

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SECOND EDITION.

COURIER OFFICE, 8.30 A.M.

CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

HAVE BEEN FINANCING BRIGAND

WHO IS TERROR OF NATIVE VILLAGES.

Toronto, Sunday.

Police investigation into the murder of Mr Millard, of Vancouver, seems to show the existence of an active revolutionary movement among Chinese in Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

The police are of opinion that Jack Kong, the murderer, had been stealing arms and ammunition from the Millards in order to get money to send to the Chinese brigand Li Fuk Lin. That this official inquiry is apparently correct is shown by the arrest of Sir Gilbert Parker. Already this committee has held two sittings, and Mr G. H. Stuart, of the Postmen's Federation, and Mr H. R. Young, Parliamentary secretary of the Postal and Telegraph Clerks' Association, have given evidence, and presented the claims of the societies they represent.

On the other side of the House an active committee has been deployed. On April 7 56 Liberal members gathered in a committee-room at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Mr Soames. Statements were made by Messrs Young and Stuart, and close cross-examination followed.

Both committees are obviously impressed with the claim of the postal servants for higher wages in consequence of the increase of the cost of living.

It will be remembered that the Board of Trade presented special evidence on this subject to the Select Committee on Wages and Conditions of Post Office Servants, which evidence proved that the rise in commodities and rents combined was equal to 11.3 per cent. Accepting this estimate by the Select Committee an only equal to 4 per cent. immediate increase of 7 per cent. ultimate increase. This latter amount will be paid in fractional part during the expiration of twenty years.

The reasons given by the Select Committee for their recommendation were that the benefit of "Wages basis" were that the prices of teas are only equal to those of 1884, and that the increase in commodities as a whole was dependent of the individual.

The Post Office argument is as freely ridiculed by members of Parliament as by the postal workers. The second argument has been already demonstrated to be inaccurate, because the rise in rents extends over only a whole field of possible purchases, and leaves no margin for any of the rank and file of the Post Office. Members generally accept the position that the State has some responsibility to maintain the "real wages" of the people employed under a Government, and a very interesting debate, which will raise important issues, may be expected when the day is allocated for a discussion on the Vote.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT FINANCE SCHEME

FOR SECURING CAVALRY HORSES FOR WAR OFFICE.

Toronto, Sunday.

The Government has authorised the Militia Department to lease to the National Live Stock Exchange 65,000 acres of land, about 100 north of Medicine Hat, and south of Swift Deer River, for the purpose of establishing and producing thereon cavalry remounts.

The company will pay an annual rental of two cents an acre, and must provide 1000 thoroughbred sires or thoroughbred mares to mounts to the number of not less than 2000 each year after 1916.

The Government of Canada are to have the right of pre-emption in respect of the horses raised by the Exchange, and the company must build and mature, until the Militia Office may have pre-emption rights of the same prices and terms in respect of the horses as remain after the Ministers has made his choice.—To-day's Times.

KAISER TO MEET AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Vienna, Sunday.

The Neues Wiener Tageblatt says that the German Emperor will again have a meeting with the Emperor Francis Joseph shortly, but on this occasion at Buda-Pesth, where the latter intends to proceed for state delegations.

It is added that the German Emperor will visit Bucharest and have an interview with King Carol before coming to Budapest. It is these visits are to be made on returning from Corfu.

It is believed in Vienna that the projected visit to Roumania is connected with the divergence of views between Roumania and the Triple Alliance Powers, and that the Triple Alliance hopes to win back King Carol for the Triple Alliance which existed before the revision of the Treaty of Bucharest.—To-day's Times.

FIGHTING ON ALBANIAN FRONTIER.

Durazzo, Sunday.

A severe encounter between Albanians and Epcrotes has taken place near Premeti, in which the insurgents are trying to recover the position which they have evacuated.

There have been several casualties on both sides, and some Greek soldiers have been made prisoners.

The opposing forces now face each other on two banks of the Voines River, which is now in the southernmost point reached by the Albanian insurgents. Several skirmishes have between rival bands are reported from various places.—To-day's Times

PARACHUTE ENTANGLES ON AEROPLANE,

AND PASSENGER AND PILOT ARE DASHED TO EARTH.

Vienna, Sunday.

Two exciting accidents occurred to-day during flying ground near Aspern to-day in the presence of several hundred thousand spectators.

The well-known Paris aviator, Edmond Poulmier, was performing aerial flights in a machine which the Paris pilot Lemoine made so famous with a Deperdussin apparatus.

His passenger was the well-known Paris athlete Bourhis, who was to make a descent with a bonnet parachute from an aeroplane at an elevation of 1600 feet Bourhis left the parachute, but it caught in the steering gear of the aeroplane. The fabric of the parachute was torn by the steering gear, and Bourhis fell to the ground.

Fragments of the material became entangled in the wheel, the aeroplane fell to the ground with great rapidity to the ground, was smashed to fragments.

Bourhis broke several bones and is suffering from slight concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

Bourhis fell to earth very quickly, but his parachute did not act properly.

Remarkable to state, Bourhis escaped with shock but no further injuries of a serious nature.—Daily Telegraph.

ANOTHER WARSHIP FOR GREECE.

The Minister of Marine has signed a contract for the purchase of a new warship. The vessel, which has already been launched, is of 22 knots, and is being completed at the yards of British manufacturers. Which have been built in America to the order of the Greek Government.—To-day's Times.

CHURCHILL PLAYS POLO

AGAINST KING ALFONSO AT MADRID.

Madrid, Sunday.

This afternoon an interesting polo match was played at King Alfonso's property, the Pardo Campo.

A White team, composed of King Alfonso, the Duke of Alba, the Marquis of Domingo, and Captain Lockett, played a Red team composed of Mr Winston Churchill, Major Lamoore, Lord Winborne, Chas. Sassoon, opposed each other's forces.

The Whites won by six goals to four.

Mr and Mrs Winston Churchill were present at the polo practice yesterday and to-day.—Daily Telegraph.

Several Russians were performing feats of skill on board a vessel in the Tyne yesterday, when one of them, a Russian named Chapkin, endeavoured to raise the Tyne pilot cutter. The mooring slipped and the mast fell, breaking his spinal cord.—Central News.

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