

afoot in both camps for a reunion of the Asquithian and Lloyd George Liberals, according to the Parliamentary correspondent of the Times, who asserts that Mr. Lloyd George introduced the subject at a meeting of his supporters, giving them to understand that he was willing to take the first step towards such reunion, if assured that his appearance would not be rebuffed. The subject was also mentioned in a meeting of the Asquithian Liberals, however, the opinion seemed to be that a reunion was not yet a practicable policy.

Dublin, Nov. 24th.—Miss Annie Mac Sweeney, who fasted outside the gates of Mountjoy Prison since last Friday, as a protest against the imprisonment of her sister Mary, was removed by friends last evening to a private nursing home. She was in a very weak condition and refused to take food and only swallowed some water. In a letter to the newspapers Mary Mac Sweeney who has been on a hunger strike for twenty days, says that her sister received the Sacrament on Wednesday and was given Extreme Unction. Mary now refuses visits from the prison doctors and nurses. She is attended day and night by her fellow prisoners.

Rome, Nov. 23rd.—Baron Sonnino, Premier of Italy and also Foreign Minister during the great war, died tonight.

London, Nov. 23rd.—The opening of the business session of Parliament today quickly revealed what is likely to be the paramount question in both Houses, apart from Irish legislation for which the session was especially called. The keynote of this was struck in the King's speech on unemployment. The tenor of the opposition speeches in the debate on the address was to press the Prime Minister to receive an unemployed delegation, this, however, Mr. Bonar Law seems determined not to do. In a further reply to the renewed request for an interview tonight, he refused again on the same ground, namely that orderly administration will become impossible, if every group, desiring to raise a departmental question, ignores the responsible Minister. Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords referred to the extreme gravity of the unemployment question for which no statesman yet had devised a remedy. This may perhaps be taken as an indication of the line of criticism the Lloyd George party will follow. Mr. Clynes will move an amendment to the address, expressing regret that the government has no proposal for an adequate treatment of the unemployment problem nor any indication of policy to enable European customers to buy British goods again, and so restore international trade and stabilize international exchange. Mr. Snowden, Labourite, will second the amendment.

London, Nov. 24th.—The first division in the new House of Commons, which occurred this afternoon, was carried by the Government by a majority of 103

against the Labour opposition, when Mr. Bonar Law moved that the Govt. be empowered to take all the time of the House for Govt. business during this session, the Labourites opposed it. The Premier's motion, however, was carried by a vote of 239 to 235.

Washington, Nov. 23rd.—The utterances of ex-Premier Clemenceau came under fire on the floor of the Senate today, in a debate reviving many of the issues of the Versailles treaty fight and covering many more recent problems of international relationship. Discussing the mission of the French war-time Premier to the United States, begun by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Wilson administration leader during the treaty debate, with a speech declaring that M. Clemenceau's attitude toward Germany had been such, as to detract somewhat from the effectiveness of his appeals to the people of the United States. "While M. Clemenceau has not been known as an extreme militarist, as compared with the Poincare and some other statesmen", said Senator Hitchcock, "he has established a reputation for representing an entirely harsh policy toward Germany." The Nebraska Senator added that his purpose was not so much to criticize M. Clemenceau, but rather the policy of the French Government toward Germany. Senator Borah, Idaho, leader of the irreconcilable opposition to the Versailles treaty, which M. Clemenceau thinks the United States should help to enforce, issued a statement bluntly charging that M. Clemenceau, himself, as the man, who dominated the Paris peace conference, was chiefly responsible for the very conditions of misery and destitution in Europe, which he is complaining about. Senator Hitchcock called upon M. Clemenceau to explain to the American people, why the French Government maintains 30,000 black troops on the Rhine. He wanted to know particularly, he said, whether the French are deliberately trying to provoke the Germans into warfare. The Senator commented as follows: Senator Caraway, (Arkansas). "France sent an envoy to the United States once before in an effort to enlist aid for the revolutionary Government. That envoy was sent home. M. Clemenceau's speech would have been a good one, if conditions were, as he wanted them, but they are not". Senator Edge, (New Jersey). "The appeal made by M. Clemenceau for assistance from America, with a threat of a new war, as the alternative, is not in good taste, and will accomplish nothing". Senator Norris, (Nebraska). "The American people are against entangling alliances. They have so declared in every election held since the treaty was submitted. That ought to settle it".

London, Nov. 24th.—The announcement of the execution in Dublin of Mr. Erskine Childers was received here shortly after noon today. It came as a

surprise, as it had been believed the Free State authorities would hesitate to impose this penalty. The execution of Childers removed the most important figure in the republican movement in Ireland next to Mr. De Valera, with whom, Childers, a man of strong personality, is generally credited here with having had strong influence. To Childers is ascribed perhaps the leading part in engineering the present armed revolt against the Free State Government and he was known as the military strategist, who planned the operations. It was to Childers that Mr. Winston Churchill referred, as "that mischievous renegade, that Englishman, who is inspired by an equal measure of hatred both for this island and for the one in which he has now taken up his abode". The opinion has been frequently expressed in responsible quarters here that the Free State authorities could lay their hands on De Valera, as they did on Childers at a time they desired, but they did not wish to do so in view of the possible aftermath. The question, which immediately sprang into the minds of Londoners interested in Irish affairs, was rather the Irish Republicans would attempt reprisals and it seemed to be thought not unlikely that these would have to be reckoned with.

Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Nov. 24th.—Lieut. Hinton arrived here at 2 p. m. from Georgetown, British Guiana.

Lausanne, Nov. 24th.—The plan to hold two distinct conferences on the Near Eastern question, one for re-establishing peace between the Allies and Turkey, and the second to fix the status of the Straits of the Dardanelles, has been abandoned, it was stated, and the problems of the Straits has been merged into the general conference.

London, Nov. 24th.—There will be 1,100,000 unemployed in England by the first of the new year, the House of Commons was informed by the ex-Minister of Labour, Dr. MacNamara today. The only true remedy for the situation, he said, is a revival of trade.

Dublin, Nov. 24th.—General Killoy and 70 men of his Irregular force have been captured by General McKeown of the Free State army, near Newport. The capture was due to an encircling movement by the National forces, which had been in progress in County Mayo during the past few days.

Athens, Nov. 24th.—The cabinet has resigned and the political situation is extremely complicated. The military authorities are taking an uncompromising attitude regarding the former ministers who are on trial charged with treason.

London, Nov. 25th.—Manxmen the world over will be sorry to learn the pretty village of Laxey, Isle of Man, has been destroyed by fire. The famous Laxey Lead Mines at this place, which reopened only three months ago after having been closed down for a prolonged period, employed practically the whole population of Laxey.