

other Scandinavian nations to threaten a sympathetic strike if called upon to carry mails destined for Denmark.

London, April 14th.—A decision to modify the treatment of Irish prisoners has been reached by the Govt., notwithstanding Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, it is stated unofficially, than in well informed circles it is understood that the men in Mount Joy Prison are not to be released but will be granted certain concessions which, according to some persons, will take the form of privileges usually accorded to political prisoners. These concessions will however apply only to those who have not been tried, those who have been tried and convicted will not be able to take advantage of them.

London, April 13th.—Indication that the Govt. will firmly resist any yielding to the question of liberating the Irish hunger strikers, was the outcome of a debate started in the House of Commons today by Mr. P. O'Connor supported by Mr. Clynes and other Labour Members. Earlier in the session Mr. Bonar Law, the Govt. Leader, admitted that many of the Irish prisoners both at Mount Joy, Dublin, and English institutions were being detained without charges, having been preferred against them and no plans to bring them to trial going forward. Mr. Bonar Law, replying to questions, added that under existing conditions in Ireland, where murder was so rife, it was necessary for the protection of life that persons should be arrested on suspicion. During the day's debate, Mr. Clynes, pointing out that danger of labour disturbances in Ireland spreading to England, urged that the arrested men should either be tried or subjected to especial treatment. Sir Donald McLean, also supporting Mr. O'Connor, complained that prisoners without trial were being treated as condemned criminals and he advocated the appointment of a Committee to investigate each case, as was done after the rebellion in 1919. Mr. Denis Henry, for the Government, said the question was not one of party politics, but of elementary civilization. The Govt., he said, was unable to bring the men to trial, because any men suspected of having given evidence would later be found and shot. Ten thousand Irish constabulary were no longer able to maintain order without the aid of the militia and he pointed out that in the course of a single night recently there were sufficient attacks on barracks in Ireland to indicate the existence of twenty-five thousand men under arms. Mr. Bonar Law reiterated that there was no possibility of the Govt. changing its decision and that any sign of weakness in this matter would only aggravate the situation.

Paris, April 17th.—M. Millerand, M. Venizelos, Lord Curzon, Marshal Foch and others left on the 15th. for San Remo, and Mr. Hymans and Gaspa, Belgian

Ministers, and Viscount Chind, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, left on the 16th. by Express for the same destination.

Berlin, April 17th.—Prince Joachim of Prussia has been sentenced to a fine of five hundred marks and Prince Hohenlohe to one, of one hundred marks in connection with the incident at the Hotel Adlon.

Paris, April 18th.—The Italian Embassy has issued a categorical denial of the statements in the Vienna Press, which have appeared in the French newspapers, saying that a very active re-approachment is being prepared between Italy, Austria and Germany.

Paris, April 18th.—A Berlin despatch states that General Luttwitz, who was arrested at Horst in Pomerania, has been taken to Stettin.

Paris, April 18th.—In an interview with the Hava's Agency representative, between Nice and Monte Carlo, M. Millerand, declared that he fully approved of the recent declarations by Mr. Lloyd George relative to collaboration between France and England in order to obtain the fruits of victory. The duration of the conference at San Remo is uncertain, but possibly the heads of state will leave in a week's time. The "Petit Parisien" states that the British and French Ministers of War have taken to San Remo a definite programme for the disarmament of Germany.

DO MOVIES HURT THE EYES?

The fact that millions of people go to motion picture throughout the United States daily without experiencing any discomfort to their eyes, or that such eye trouble that is found is not traceable to "over indulgence" in the movies, would seem to indicate that motion pictures are not injurious to the vision, the United States Public Health Service finds.

It is true, of course, that some people do experience a certain amount of eye strain at a motion picture, but in these cases the trouble appears to be due to an ocular defect rather than to the motion picture. Such persons should therefore have their eyes examined by a competent eye specialist, for it is quite certain that the same person would find even more discomfort in the same period of concentrated reading.

In this connection it may be pointed out that employees of motion picture playhouses, who spend a large part of the day looking at the pictures, do not seem to be troubled with their eyes any more than the average individual. This is largely a personal observation since no extensive investigation have been made of the eyes of motion picture theatre employees.

It is safe to say a person may witness a picture play lasting about an hour and a half each day without straining the eyes or experiencing any discomfort, pro-

vided the eyes are good and there are no hidden defects to the vision. Indeed it is not unlikely that a motion picture show might be the means of advising one of a faulty vision.

In case of eye trouble coming on after concentrating the eyes on the printed pages of a book for a long period one does not blame the book, but thinks at once of the eyes and the probable need of glasses.

Eye discomfort in the movies should therefore be regarded as a danger signal and should lead the sufferer to the doctors office for an examination.—*Porto Rico Progress.*

NO NURSE AVAILABLE TO TAKE UP RED CROSS WORK

Chapter Approves Appointments of Visiting Nurse, Chiefly for Puerta de Tierra; None to be Found.

While the work of the Milk Depot, under the American Red Cross is still going on, the Visiting Nurse system which was outlined and approved at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross has not been started, due to the shortage of nurses. Dr. W. F. Lippitt was authorized to establish this system, and the expenses were to be covered by the Red Cross funds, so that the only obstacle in the way is the fact that so far nurses are not available. The system calls for a graduate nurse to take charge of the work, and have the direction of four assistant nurses.

It is believed that the sick, children will be looked after much better when this system is started as the child's family will be visited, the mother will be instructed as to how to care for the child, and prepare its nourishment, and practical lessons in home hygiene, will be given. Special attention will be paid to those living in Puerta de Tierra.

The Milk Depot, under the Red Cross, has been running for over a year. It has given good results as far as it goes. A total number of two hundred and forty-six children have been furnished with milk. A record has been kept of each child who has received milk, and no aid has been given to children whose father earns good daily wages, as for instance \$4.00 a day. A complete card system of each child is kept, and this same arrangement will be carried out in connection with the Visiting Nurse System.—*Ibid.*

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