LABOR GOVERNS CITY DURING ELEVEN DAYS

Staged to Show English That Irish People Were Capable of Governing Themselves.

PURELY POLITICAL STRIKE

Followed Refusal to Allow Military Funeral for Victim of Police Surveillance.

LIMERICK, Ireland, May 5—(By Mail.)—The sleepy old city has removed the cobwebs from its way after an exciting experience with a government of labor leaders which ruled the administration of the community affairs and for a period of eleven days ruled the going and coming of every person in the city, the fact of British soldiers and Irish constabulary.

The statement of one of the leaders that the people can now see we are capable of governing ourselves was looked upon as the real motive for the strike. The controlling power in the leading Irish organization was used to prove to the government the futility of the recent statement that "Irishmen cannot govern themselves."

The labor experiment originated in an incident dating back to last year when members of the Royal Irish Constabulary searched the home of a Limerick postal clerk and found a revolver. For this he was sentenced to a term in prison. There he refused food and soon it was necessary to release him to the Clare workhouse to save his life.

There a party of his friends entered the hospital and clashed with the guard, one constable was shot dead, several others wounded, and the clerk escaped. He died within a few hours.

Military Funeral Forbidden.

The military authorities learned that the dead clerk's friends were planning to give him a military funeral at which all Limerick and Clare men were to appear in the uniform of their military organization, the "Irish Volunteers." Orders were issued from the military headquarters in Limerick forbidding a military funeral. The Irish leaders decided to attend the funeral in their ordinary attire.

The funeral will never be forgotten in southern Limerick. All business houses were closed and the blinds halfway drawn. Factories and workshops also were closed, sending many persons to the streets.

At 2 o'clock parties of armed men appeared at strategic points in the streets off the line of march. At each important point an armored car was stationed, its guns commanding the route to be followed by the funeral procession.

Under Martial Control.

The next day Limerick was proclaimed a "restricted area." Military lines had been established so dividing the city that workmen living in Clare and employed in Limerick might have passes to go into the city.

The argument the trade unionists, who decided they ought to have the right to go in and from work without the consent of the British. The trades and labor council called a general strike. A proclamation was issued closing every factory and store and generally placing the activities of the city under control of the strike leaders. It was instantly obeyed, not a store or shop opening. Even the newspaper and moving picture houses were included in the suspension order.

The military erected barbed wire entanglements at the Shannon bridges and tanks and armored cars were so placed as to command every approach. All roads leading to the city were guarded, and soldiers took station in the railroad depot.

The strike leaders ordered the people to refuse to apply for passes but this was not generally obeyed. In other respects the strikers controlled the city's life. Not a public house was permitted to sell intoxicants and not one drunken man was seen on the streets. Shops were closed by proclamation a few hours daily in order that people might buy food and fuel, but clothing and dry goods stores were kept closed. All food and necessaries as well as milk were sold at a schedule prepared by the strikers and much lower than the ordinary prices. An automobile bearing the permit only on a strikers' pass, and the car must be driven by a labor man.

Purely a Protest.

The strike was political, pure and simple. No question of wages or working conditions was involved. It was a protest against the military power of the government and the leaders believe that if they had been able to command the sympathy of other trade unions in England and the financial support of workmen in England, they would have inaugurated the long expected general strike against the whole government which is the aim and hope of a very great many workers in England.

But the strike failed because some of its supporters believed the time had come for anything more than a demonstration. They surrendered to the power of the military because, as said, their aim, desire was to show the world that they would not submit to have their liberties taken away. And a shot was fired, and one man injured while the strike is in progress.

Prepare To Fight German Mind

NEW YORK, May 24.—American business men are preparing to meet and defeat German business methods just as the soldiers met and defeated German war methods. Peace may be signed but the war against Teutonism goes on. It is a war against the German mind, against what Brand Whitlock calls the "boche mentality."

Those who are in position to know say that Germany's methods in peace are the same as her methods in war, and the business men are studying "boche mentality" in order to meet a Germany in commerce that is the same in heart and purpose as the Germany of the battlefield. According to Francis P. Garvan, the alien property custodian, and Brand Whitlock—and no two men know more about German methods—the German mind is an incomprehensible mixture of acuteness and dumbheadedness, of ruthlessness and weakness. They say it will mystify us and puzzle us, because there is nothing quite like it in the mental of any other nation in the world except the German nation.

There are some things a fellow cannot do," says a character in one of Kipling's stories. It is a sentiment the Germans do not understand.

No Liberty for Them.

"Your democracy, your idea of liberty, bah," said a German officer to Brand Whitlock on a day. And another remarked, "it doesn't suit us, we have another way of looking at things."

"Freedom," says Mr. Whitlock in his new book, "Belgium," "and that way of looking at things deprived them of that moral discipline which deters men from doing certain evil things. That subtle sense which we define and recognize as honor, however imperfectly we may live up to it, seemed not to be known to them. There was nothing a German fellow could not do provided he could say to himself that it was for the Vaterland, and provided, too, that he had the physical force to prevent others from interfering with his doing it. What was worse he could prepare to do it by all sorts of pious hypocrisies so as to throw those whom it would injure off their guard, and afterwards deny having done it at all. When he wished to invade Belgium he could say that French aviators had thrown bombs on Nuremberg; when he wished to sack and destroy Louvain he could say that the civilians had fired on him; when he wished to use asphyxiating gas he could say that the French were using it. When he wished to rescind the promise not to billet soldiers on the inhabitants he could say that these promises would be annulled as a punishment for the population if spying did not cease, and then lodge his troops in the residences of Brussels. When he wished to divide and annex Belgium he could pretend to fly to the relief of the persecuted Flemings; when he wished to restore slavery he could bewail the sad condition of the Belgian unemployed. The thing that vitiated the whole character of modern Germany and set at naught and cancelled all its other qualities was that subtle and implicit lie—the lie of the despatch of Ems, upon which the Empire was founded; the lie as to the alliance of Belgium with France or England; the lie of the franc-tireur; the lie of the ninety philosophers about Louvain; the lie that was ever ready and available in any emergency. The lie was far worse than the gas, was indeed a noxious vapor in itself which poisoned first of all those who invented it and descended to its use."

German Devilry.

The German "affiches"—posters carrying announcements to the civilian population—were issued constantly from the German headquarters, sometimes bearing cruel decrees and sometimes announcing the official murder of Belgian patriots, Mr. Whitlock says. "Whenever they adopted the pious tone it was an infallible sign that some new devilry was brewing, whenever they announced in horror and surprise that the English or French had performed some ugly and unheard of deed it meant that they were about to perpetrate that deed themselves."

And so, day after day, worked the German mind. Sometimes they mastered the situations that confronted them cleverly, but more often they effected their desires by brute force or pig-headedness. For the latter quality the boche is supreme. An excellent example of that was offered when, after the slaughter that took place at Louvain, the Germans held an inquiry at which various members of the American staff were requested to testify. The American government did not wish to have them appear as witnesses and the board of inquiry was notified to that effect. However, one morning, during the progress of the hearing, a German officer appeared at the legation. He was large, portly, dressed in the grey-green uniform, wore a heavy sword and thick professional spectacles. Under his arm he bore an enormous portfolio that might have contained, could he have found it, enough evidence to convict 6,000,000 Belgians. He entered, clicked his heels, placed his hand at his helmet, bowed stiffly, and without more ado seated himself at my desk, opened his portfolio, spread it out before him, and, in short, told us to begin testifying. I looked at the man in amazement. I do not know what confused notions of his power and authority were obulent in his skull. But I finally convinced him that he was labouring under some misapprehension; and ultimately he went away, pausing only for a rather petulant salute."

Against German boorishness and brute force, the Belgians cast their wit and cleverness. When the Germans posted an affiche prohibiting the singing of Belgian national anthem, the Belgians whistled it, when the Germans forbade the closing of the shops in celebration of the national fete, the shops remained open and no one made a purchase; and the little children mocked the revered goose-step. Certainly Gott frowned on such a wicked, wilful people. And Gott punished them, too, by sending the spies and sneaks of his favorite race among them.

German Honor

Mr. Whitlock tells of a woman who, one morning, had a call from a miserably dressed fellow who asked her aid in getting away to join the army. She refused and he went away, but he came back the next day, saying, "For the love of God, give me enough to get me to Antwerp."

She was touched by pity and gave him two francs. The next day she was arrested for assisting soldiers to escape.

The remarkable German mind seized upon and circulated the story that came from Sweden to the effect that the passengers on the Lusitania had been induced to make the passage by the captain of the ship, who gave them a refund of ten dollars of their fare. As they were grieved and offended when the Americans laughed at the story.

Probably nothing the Belgians did irritated the Germans more than that clandestine publication, La Libre Belgique. They took every means in their power to suppress it, bullying, bribery and spies were all used. Women spies, priests and nuns were sent about as ladies subscriptions; they went to every door behind which they suspected the presence of some one knowing about the paper, and asked for old numbers to complete their files, but all to no avail; neither editor nor print or was ever discovered.

The Countess K. de R. was ordered by the kommandant in her region to furnish his men with a certain number of eggs every day. She complied with the order. Not long after she was ordered to dispose of her chickens to save food. "But how, she asked, could she then supply the eggs?" They had not thought of that. It was wholly characteristic of the German mind which, so exceedingly keen in many ways, cannot always put two and two together. They would have a commission of thirty-six best professors and they would make an intimate study of eggs and another commission of hen doctors on hens, and all sorts of statistics, but they would fail to note the relation between hens and eggs."

"Going down the Rue de la Madeleine those summer afternoons we used to smile as we passed a cafe with this sign.

Cafe Des—

and then a blank. It had been the Cafe des Alliés in the early days of the war, but the Germans ordered the proprietor to change the name. The proprietor with Belgian cleverness simply erased the word 'Alliés' and left a blank, and thereupon his cafe had an extraordinary advertisement and such a vogue as he had never dreamed of when at first he had thus flaunted his colors. It was but another instance of that incomparable inability to understand all things that have to do with the mystery of human nature; they were myopic of soul as of vision, seeing nothing beyond their purblind eyes—and they could not understand why the Belgians did not like them, and actually complained that they were not cordially received."

Some of the blunders of the Germans in their judiciary were almost farcical. An officer of the garde civique was found to have some blank cartridges in his possession. He explained that they had been used before the war for exercises and were valueless for anything else, but he was sent to jail. While in jail a fire broke out in his house and his pigeons flew away from his columbier. He was then condemned to pay a fine—because it was forbidden by the law to allow pigeons to fly.

One evening the German noblesse descended upon the banking office of Baron Lambert and as good luck of having a telephone line which enabled him to talk to Paris. "What they found was only the telephone booth, pelle of oil and hammer, with which, with its private wires connecting the baron's establishment, the Rothschild bank in Paris, was plainly marked outside with the name of that gay old Roman Teutonic detective had seen the booth standing there in its place in the order row of telephone booths, and reading the word "Paris" on its door had made the illuminating deduction, quite in Sherlock Holmes manner, that the baron was a secret agent of the French cabinet, and insigned daily confabulations and dark and mysterious conspirations.

The Belgians paired their invaders by pretending to be surprised that the Germans had allowed spring to come without posting any affiches announcing it officially. At last, however, an affiche appeared with the decree that all days be massed lest they bite somebody. And the Germans wondered why the Belgians laughed. Oh, master minds of Germany.

ELSIE JANIS BACK HOME FROM SERVICE IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, May 31.—Miss Elsie Janis, actress, attached to the American expeditionary forces by order of General Pershing, returned today from France, after 14 months with the troops. She gave 610 performances during her work of making the doughboys life more enjoyable.

"I am released to the whole A. E. F.," Miss Janis said. "It is simply impossible for me to pick out any one of those thousands of wonderful boys."

The new telephone directory goes to press June 5. For advertising space and changes in listings call Manager, telephone 121. Southwestern Bell Telephone company.—Adv.

IMMEDIATE DROP IN BEEF PRICE IS NOW EXPECTED

CHICAGO, May 31.—A decrease in the price of beef "is immediately at hand," according to a statement issued today by the bureau of public relations, American Meat Packers' association.

Despite the fact that beef is already cheaper than pork, poultry and mutton, it probably will decline further within the next few days, said the statement. "There are several reasons. Cheaper grass fed cattle, which hitherto have not been plentiful, are now moving to market. Exports of beef from the United States have practically ceased. The government has stopped buying.

"It may take a few days for the lower price to reach the consumer."

Deny Treating With Germany.

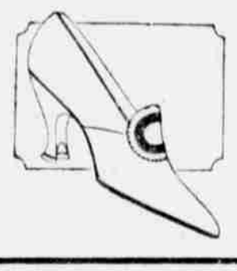
TOKIO, May 31.—The foreign office has denied as "unequivocally false" a statement published in Chinese newspapers that Japanese agents in 1916 and 1918 concluded secret agreements with Germany.

A judges' stand for race tracks that is revolved by an electric motor is the idea of a Kentucky inventor.

SELECT

H-M

FOOTWEAR



A smart new

H-M PUMP

—or oxford in the much desired NILE CLOTH of white. The pump features a white buckle which enhances its beauty. Smart French heels give additional charm and grace to these models—

$6.50

MAIN FLOOR

LOW HEEL WALKING OXFORDS OR PUMPS

—Suitable for street or sport wear; particularly smart and handsomely made. Dark brown, black and white are the dominating colors. They show distinctiveness and versatility as to individual type requirements of women and misses—

$6.50 to $10

Buckles

—we are proud to show, not just because they are new, but because of their own beauty and worth. We have them to match all footwear ..... $2 to $10

Smart Footwear Hunt-Murry Co. 213-215 S. Main

Cuticura SOAP OINTMENT AND TALCUM

The pure, cleansing, purifying and healing properties of this wonderful soap, using plenty of hot water and lather, best applied with the hands, will prove a revelation to those who use it for the first time. Touch pimples, redness, roughness, irritating face with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Dry and dust lightly with Cuticura Talcum, a fascinating fragrance for powdering and perfuming the skin. The cost of these Toilet Specifications is 25 cents each everywhere.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 27, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50, Talcum 25.

We Are Marshaling the Full Battalions of Summer Merchandise

Hunt-Murry Co.

213—215 SOUTH MAIN STREET

This Store Is a "Treasure Trove" for the Bride-to-be.

Japanese Novelties

From Our Gift Section

It will really be worth your while to visit our gift shop if only to see the unusually attractive assortment of pretty things from the Orient here assembled. In this department we take pleasure in presenting a complete line of real Japanese incense in every known variety, also—

Incense Burners,
Tea Sets,
Teakwood Stands
Oriental Vases
Plaques and Miniature
Tea Gardens
Baskets and Hand-painted Dinnerware
Floor Lamps,
Candle Sticks
and Candles

BALCONY

Art Department

Children's Dainty Dresses and Rompers Stamped and Ready for Embroidery.

An exceptionally pretty showing of children's dresses and rompers in all the newest color combinations. They are stamped on materials that are worth spending your time embroidering.

We have models to show you how the finished dresses will look, and we also have a complete variety of "Boil-Proof" thread; both silk and cotton.

BALCONY

Jewelry Section

In this department we are offering a clever assortment of beads, dorines, bar pins and mesh bags. New shipment of real Italian jet beads also awaits your inspection; they come in short or long strands. We are also showing pearls and other pretty beads.

Our early summer showing of seed beads are here in practically all colors, including bronze, gold and cut steel.

MAIN FLOOR

Summer Dresses of Georgette

—Special at $24.75

Attractive new dresses of georgette that should appeal to you at once. Everybody is calling for a new georgette dress, and before you go anywhere, come and see these. They have just arrived.

Plain and beaded dresses in navy, taupe, flesh, white and rose. Special

—Monday and Tuesday $24.75

Silk Undergarments

Attractively Priced.

You are offered here the latest fads in dainty silk undergarments and the styles are so extremely fascinating that you will surely want to try them out at these prices.

Wash Taffeta Petticoats

Double Panel, Both Front and Back. Special—

$3.98

—Extra quality Wash Taffeta Skirts in attractive styles; all sizes. $4.50 values.

—Monday, $3.98

Georgette Crepe Teddies—and Tubing

—of unusual attractiveness. Hand embroidered in dainty ..... yard 36c
trimmed in beautiful lace. Including colors of league blue ..... yard 41c
gold, purple, victory red and sunset with green brocaded ..... yard 44c
Stunning combinations. See them in our windows. ..... yard 53c
..... yard 58c

—Priced $7.50 nd Crochet eads ..... $2.10 ..... $2.24

—Style —Grace —Poise

These are the true essentials of feminine beauty, and the corsets is in most cases responsible.

Henderson Corsets

—From $1.50 the Pair

are designed to give good lines to the figure.

And when you are wearing the model designed for your figure, you will appreciate why Henderson Corsets are so famed for their comfort.

This is where our fitters can help you—in selecting the best model for your own figure. It is well worth your while to consult them when buying your new corset. Price

—$1.50 to $15.00

SECOND FLOOR

Step-In Teddies of Crepe Meteor.

—Have you seen these new styles? Very attractive garments in lavender, league blue, tea rose and flesh, brocaded ribbon tops. Moderately priced

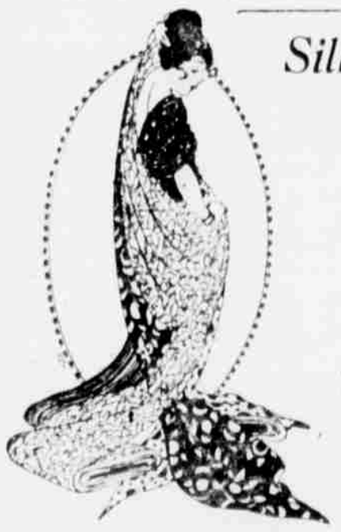
—$4.95 to $9.50

Children's Gingham Dresses

$1.69

—Special for Monday we are offering beautiful quality Gingham Dresses in stripes, plaids and plain colors at very reduced prices. All $3.00 and $3.50 values

—Monday, $1.69



Silks and Wash Goods Underpriced for Monday and Tuesday

$2.50 Fancy Taffeta $2.19

This lot consists of pure silk taffetas in light gingham patterns that sell regular for $3.50. Reduced for these two days

—The Yard $2.19

$2.50 Silk Foulards $1.49

An all-silk foulard 36 inches wide that sells regular for $3.50. Reduced to

—The Yard $1.49

Country Club Pongee $2.00

An all-silk pongee that that comes in all colors. Nothing better for skirts and dresses. Specially priced

—The Yard $2.00

$3.00 Moire Poplin $2.25

This is one of the season's most favored fabrics. Comes in all colors and is worth $3.00. Specially priced

—The Yard $2.25

$2.50 Silk Shirting $2.25

Pure silk shirtings in many different patterns. Reduced from $2.50 to

—The Yard $2.25

$1.50 Voiles at $1.29.

One lot of voiles consisting of 36 and 40-inch materials in both satin stripe and floral patterns. Redured from $1.50 to

—The Yard $1.29

$1.25 Voiles at 98c

One lot of 40-inch voiles that sells regular at $1.25. Reduced to

—The Yard 98c

$1 Voiles at 79c

One lot of voiles that sells regular at $1.00. Reduced to

—The Yard 79c

85c Voiles at 74c

One lot of 40-inch voiles that sells regular at 85c. Reduced to

—The Yard 74c

75c Voiles at 69c

One lot of 40-inch voiles, the 75c grade. Reduced to

—The Yard 69c

Non-Crush Linen

If you are looking for material to make a dress or skirt that you can wear all summer and not muss up and one that you can wash and it will still be the same color as before, buy non-crush linen. We have two grades, guaranteed to be all linen. One price

—The Yard $1.65

The other one is priced

—The Yard, $2