

Last Edition.

THE WAR.

Very little definite or authentic news has filtered through during the past few days regarding the operations on the battlefield. But there are, doubtless, good reasons for this. The enemy must be kept in the dark as far as possible of the plans of the Allied Forces, and the strategic measures they are taking to cope with an enormous and a relentless foe. Of course we know that a terrific struggle has been in progress for a week or so over an immense area in Northern France, and that the Anglo-French troops are heroically struggling to retard the progress of the invaders towards the French capital. The chief feature of interest at the moment centres round the fate of Paris towards which the German hordes are moving. Indeed, it is said that the roar and thunder of battle have been heard from Chantilly twenty-two miles north of that beautiful city. The announcement that the Government had been transferred from Paris to Bordeaux, 360 miles off, at first created uneasiness and disquietude in the public mind, but that feeling has since been modified by the explanation that the move was found advisable for purely military reasons. The Government, nor its Army, cannot allow its freedom of action to be handicapped or limited by being shut up in Paris in the event of a siege. But a siege will not be so easy for the Germans as they possibly imagine. Before it can be attempted the fortified town of Rheims has to be reckoned with, and the down country crossed. Meantime, large reinforcements of fresh and excellent troops are being poured into the fighting line by the Allies, and the possibilities are that a retrograde movement on the part of the enemy may come to pass much sooner than they expect. Even if the Germans do get to Paris they will have reached it with a vastly decimated army, and then they will enter upon a siege under conditions far different from those which favoured them in 1870. Then the French Army were beaten, but now no disaster whatever has befallen their troops, comprising a million men, heroically and unflinchingly backed up by the British Expeditionary Force, whose valiant deeds, in spite of tremendous odds, have won for them the admiration of the civilised world. The French are literally fighting for their lives, their liberties, and their country, and the Manifesto issued by the President and the Republic will undoubtedly nerve them to every effort that valor and grim determination are capable of. It observes that "under the command of its eminent chief, the French Army, full of courage and zeal, will defend the capital and its patriotic population against the invader. But war must be carried on at the same time on the rest of its territory, without peace or truce, without cessation or faltering. The struggle for the honour of the nation and the reparation of violated rights must continue." The manifesto pays a warm tribute to the Allies. "Endure and Fight." Such it eloquently proclaims "must be the motto of the allied British, Russian, Belgian, and French Armies. Endure and fight, while at sea the British aid us in cutting the communications of the enemy with the world. Endure and fight, while the Russians continue to advance to strike a decisive blow at the heart of the German Empire." At the hands of the Russians the Austrians have suffered a tremendous defeat in the direction of Lublin and Kholm, and are fleeing in panic

DISTRESSING DROWNING FATALITY.

Two Lives Lost.

A distressing drowning fatality occurred on Thursday evening at Thomondgate, involving the death of two young men, resident in the locality. Shortly after six o'clock John Bourke and another went for a bathe in the river at the Thomond Bridge, side of Walker's Distillery. It is a dangerous place for any but fairly good swimmers, and this was recognised some time back owing to fatal accidents about there, the Corporation having a life-buoy close by, but to no advantage. It was out and backed to a state of uselessness by the youths of Thomondgate, and what was left finally carried off, destroyed in some way, or flung into the river. Some floating wooden blocks were also placed by the Corporation on the river, fronting a passage thereto by the Distillery boundary, but the attachment to keep the blocks in question in position was likewise destroyed, with the result that what should be a preventative of accident is, in its present state, provocative of it, and allowed to remain so for months and months past, without a remedy being applied. Where the two young men went bathing, the land shelves abruptly into deep water when the tide is towards the full, and this was the case on Thursday evening. Bourke does not appear to have been a good swimmer, but however it be, he was no sooner in the deep water than he was seen to be in trouble, and Patrick Punch observing this, without hesitation went to the assistance of his comrade. Then the two young men appear to have got locked in a struggle, one to save himself, and the other to rescue his companion, or get free of his drowning clutch. The occurrence was witnessed by one, James Ahern, and, as stated at the inquest yesterday, he made a very praiseworthy effort to rescue one or other of the two young men, but, unhappily, without success. The sad occurrence did not occupy but a brief time, and all was over before the people who hastily gathered to the place could realise what had occurred. Volunteers to assist in the work of rescue speedily arrived, only too late, and it was not until eight o'clock, or two hours after the fatality that the bodies of the young men were recovered from the river, amid the grief of their distressed relatives and the sympathy of all present.

The Inquest.

Mr J F Barry, J.P., City Coroner, held an inquest in St Munchin's Temperance Hall yesterday afternoon touching the death of the two victims. The following were sworn on the jury—John McNamara (foreman), Patrick Conlon, Andrew Kennedy, Thomas O'Halloran, Edward Lynch, Richard W Horne, Martin Bourke, Peter Doyle, Patrick Scully, Denis Murnane, Owen Casey, James Eakins. James Ahern, Cash's Lane, deposed that at about 7 p.m. on the previous evening he was coming home from boating, accompanied by Patrick Punch and Frank Byrnes. They got to the bank opposite the distillery. When they got to the bank he saw Bourke and O'Neill in the water. Bourke got into difficulties, Patrick O'Neill went to his rescue, Patrick Punch jumped in after to the assistance of Bourke. While Punch and Bourke were struggling in the water witness was undressing on the bank, and he immediately went to their assistance. When he got to where they were struggling Patrick Punch was under the water. Witness caught Bourke by the hair; both of them went down, and witness lost his hold. He saw Bourke a second time but was unable to catch him. To the Coroner—He was twenty minutes in the water, but there was no one else there. Did you see any boats pass? Yes, three boats passed. Did you call to one to stop, and it did not stop? No; I didn't call out to any of them to stop, or come back. Dr James Roberts deposed that death was due to drowning. There were no marks of violence. William Small gave evidence of identification of Patrick Punch. He was aged between 18 and 19 years. Michael Bourke, brother of John Bourke, deposed he saw his brother last alive on the 2nd inst. when he was in perfect health. He was aged 17 years, and was in the employment of the Railway Company. Constable Coyne deposed to seeing the body of Patrick Punch being taken up from the water at about 7.30 last evening, and the other body was recovered in about quarter of an hour near the Distillery. The jury found that death was due to accidental drowning. They expressed sympathy with the relatives of the families, and recommended the plucky action of James Ahern to the Humane Society in his brave attempt to save the deceased.

THE CHURCH.

THE WAR

MUNSTERS' HEROISM.

Wounded at Tralee.

Thrilling Interviews.

Two wounded Munster Fusiliers arrived in Tralee last evening after the great battle at Charleroi. Interviewed by a Press representative they gave some thrilling narratives of the great battle, but enjoined that names and places should not be mentioned.

"The dash of the Munsters to save the guns was a particularly brilliant piece of work. When our horses were shot we acted as mules ourselves," said one of the Fusiliers, who has a bit of a splinter in his thigh, and has been given furlough until he is fit for the front again. "The first Brigade of Guards, the Coldstream Guards, Black Watch, the first Division and first Ambulance Corps were all in the fighting line. They left Brue at 5 in the morning in a forced march to occupy a certain position, but found the Germans there before them.

"We were deficient of field artillery, which did not reach us until the next day," said my wounded informant. "The Germans turned up *en masse*. Their first few shells landed at our rear, but they soon found the proper range through their flying machines, which kept beyond our rifle range. We were digging our trenches when the first shells went wide, but before we had time to occupy our trenches the Germans got the accurate range. Our men withstood the fire bravely, though we were up against a regular stone wall of Germans. We mowed them down as we went through them, but as far as we went they were there still. After our thirty miles march we were fairly worn out, and besides the Germans were much better served with machine guns than we were.

"In our battalion we had only one machine gun, while they were able to bring up columns of machine guns. But we rushed them with our rifles and bayonets, etc. As far as their rifle firing was concerned they could not hit a hay-rick. They know no more about using a bayonet than a child does about using a knitting-needle. The horses were shot from under our men, and then the Uhlands tried to capture our battery. It was there that the Munsters stuck to the guns; they dashed forward with fixed bayonets, put the Germans to flight, captured some of their horses, and, added my wounded informant, as we had not horses enough to draw guns we made mules of ourselves, for we were not such asses as to leave the guns to the enemy. We brought them back five miles, and though the German horses did not understand Irish, they pulled the guns all right, and I dare say by this they are talking French to the Germans. On the road to Charleroi the Germans had machine guns mounted on the roofs of the steepest houses and stables."

British Casualties.

Two Further Lists.

The War Office last night issued the following lists of casualties, received from the Expeditionary Force. The first of those contains names of 16 officers killed, 58 wounded, one previously reported missing now reported wounded, and 94 missing. It is interesting to note that none of the missing officers is above the rank of Major, but included Captain the Hon R B. Uoe (Master of Burleigh), Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Those killed include Lieutenant-Colonel C A H Brett, D.S.O., Suffolk Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel A M Dykes, Royal Lancaster Regiment. In the wounded are Brigadier-General E Scott-Kerr, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel MacEwen, 16th Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon G H Morris (a brother of Lord Killanin), Irish Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel A Parker, 5th Lancers. Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Boger, Cheshire Regiment, reported missing, is now reported wounded. Captain P. O. D'Esterre, East Lincolnshire Regiment, is amongst the list of officers wounded. Of the regiments which have suffered most severely in the loss of officers, the Royal Lancaster Regiment have four killed and seven wounded, the Lancashire Fusiliers have two killed and eight wounded, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers have five wounded. No other regiment has more than two officers in this list. In the list of officers missing, the South Lancashire Regiment have 8, the Manchester Regiment 12, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 11, the Royal Munster Fusiliers 19, the Suffolk Regiment 21, and the East Surrey Regiment 6. A list is also issued of admissions to the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, which includes two

STOP PRESS

THE

IMPORTANT

Not to Con
Sepa

The Press Bureau an announcement from that the British, I Governments mutually include peace separate war. The three Go when terms of peace Ally will demand previous agreement

GERMAN

Sinks Fift
Fishing

A further Press B —The Admiralty German Squadron fishing boats in the fishermen were tak

To-Day's

FIVE GERMAN
ON THE

Their Moveme

A Rome message to arrival on the Vistula from the west to opp They mostly come from France.

4,700 Ger

A German officer st Germans in the forts were surprised by Fr hundred were left w hoisted.

Reported De
P

Ostend, Saturday. — reported to have died fro

Great Dem
the G

PREMIER'S
AF

For Fig

Sack of Louve
Hol

Speeches of M
Balfour, a

Scenes of great er witnessed yesterday meeting, when the Law, Mr Balfour, a furtherance of Lord K The hall was crowded The Prime Minister spoke of the sack of L committed against on the Thirty Year's War irreparable treasures, vengeance

For my part, said sooner than be a silent effect. a willing a