

the line of the Olse River to meet and counter the German forward movement, and a considerable battle developed to the south of Guise. In this the Fifth French Army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy loss and in disorder three German Army Corps—the Tenth, the Guard, and a reserve corps. It is believed the Commander of the Tenth German Corps was amongst those killed. In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed from it, the general retirement to the south continued, and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rearguards. On August 30th and 31st the British covering and delaying troops were frequently engaged, and on September 1st a very vigorous effort was made by the Germans, which brought about a sharp action in the neighbourhood of Compiègne. This action was fought principally by the First British Cavalry Brigade and the Fourth (Guards) Brigade, and was entirely satisfactory to the British. The German attack, which was most strongly pressed, was not brought to a stand still until much slaughter had been inflicted upon them, and until 10 German guns had been captured. The brunt of this creditable affair fell on our Guards Brigade, who lost in killed and wounded about three hundred. After this engagement our troops were no longer molested. Wednesday, September 2nd, was the first quiet day they had had since the battle of Mons on August 23rd. During the whole of this period the marching and fighting had been continuous, and in the whole period the British casualties had amounted, according to the latest estimates, to about 15,000 officers and men. The fighting having been in the open order upon a wide front, with repeated retirements, has led to a large number of officers and men, and even small parties, missing their way and getting separated, and it is known a very considerable number of those now included in the total will rejoin the colours safely. These losses, though heavy in so small a force, have in no way affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to a third of the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy, and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements. In all, drafts amounting to 19,000 men have reached our army or approaching them on the line of communication and advantage is being taken of the five quiet days that have passed since the action of September 1st to fill up the gaps and reft and consolidate the units. The British Army is now south of the Marne, and is in line with the French forces on the right and left. The latest information about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris, and are marching in the south-easterly direction towards the Marne and towards the left and centre of the French line. The First German Army is reported to be between La Ferté-Sous-Jouarre and Essises Viffort. The Second German Army, after taking Rheims, has advanced to Chateau-Thierry, and to the east of that place. The Fourth German Army is reported to be marching south on the west of the Argonne, between Suippes and Ville-sur-Tourbe. All these points were reached by the Germans on September 3rd. The Seventh German Army has been repulsed by a French corps near D'Einville. It would, therefore, appear that the enveloping movement upon the Anglo-French left flank has been abandoned by the Germans, either because it is no longer practicable to continue such a great extension, or because the alternative of a direct attack upon the Allied line is preferred. Whether this change of plan by the Germans is voluntary, or whether it has been enforced upon them by the strategic situation and the great strength of the Allied armies in their front will be revealed by the course of events. There is no doubt whatever that our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans, and that they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has devastated every column of attack that has presented itself. Their superior training and intelligence has enabled the British to use the formation with effect, and thus to cope with the vast numbers employed by the enemy. The cavalry, who have had even more opportunities for displaying personal prowess and address, have definitely established their superiority. Sir John French's reports dwell on this marked superiority of the British troops of every arm of the service over the Germans. "The cavalry," he says, "do as they like with the enemy until they are confronted by thrice their numbers. The German patrols simply fly

wards meeting us more than she owes Belgium. The dominant fact is that the Volunteers, while drilling and perfecting themselves in the use of arms, must keep their weather eye on John Bull. Limerick would be false to its traditions if it were not able to produce a perfectly equipped and efficient regiment, and the originators of any attempts at disunion should be hammered forthwith. The "Sinn Feiners" are innocent of any such unmanly action. They are still, generally speaking, men (and women) of principle, and your contributor's incredulity does not make them otherwise. It is up to Ireland, in the present circumstances, to keep her sanity and her balance.

"We have our faults, perhaps—slight ones if any;
We have our virtues—big, middling and small;
We have our differences—not very many;
Soon they'll be fewer—we're Irishmen all!"

Fraternally yours,
3rd September, 1914.

JACK ROSAN.

MR. DALTON'S EXPLANATION,
TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK LEADER
DEAR SIR—Mr. Dalton and his Sinn Fein friends have been driven into a tight corner by your slashing indictments and those of your correspondents. At the drill hall on Wednesday last the first-named gentleman was cute enough to make his so-called explanation while the second half of the battalion was absent. That half was as large or larger than the first, but they were kept away while the speech-making was going on. The reason for this is obvious enough without being mentioned. The explanation made by Mr. Dalton will not and does not satisfy the rank and file. They want to know the kidney of those in command of the Limerick Volunteers, and the sooner matters are cleared up in that respect the better. It will never do to keep dodging and shelving the issues and questions raised by the articles and letters which have appeared in your able and plucky journal during the past week or so. As a rank-and-filer who has missed but one drill since I joined the Volunteers, I think I have a right to know the feelings of the body of Volunteers, and I say without hesitation the tactics of the Sinn Feiners will not be tolerated any longer.—
Faithfully yours,

ANTI-TRICKSTER.

HELD OVER

Owing to pressure on our space we have been compelled to hold over several important and interesting items, including discussions at Saturday's County Council meeting, County Gaelic Board, Kilmallock news, etc. These will all appear in our next issue.

DEATH OF MR. P. J. GLEESON

The death occurred at his residence, Colsony-street, this morning, of Mr. Patrick J. Gleeson, at the early age of 19 years. The deceased young man was very popular, and much sympathy is felt at his demise. The remains will be removed to St. Michael's Church tonight at nine o'clock, the funeral taking place to-morrow at 3 o'clock for Mount St Lawrence Cemetery.

Decrease in Imports and Exports

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

The Board of Trade returns for August show decreases in imports and exports respectively of thirteen million six hundred thousand pounds and nineteen million nine hundred thousand pounds as compared with the previous August.

THE LATE PONTIFF

At Saturday's meeting of the Limerick County Council, letters were read from their Lordships Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, and Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty Bishop of Killaloe, thanking the Council for the vote of condolence passed on the death of his Holiness Pope Pius X. It was ordered that the letters be inserted on the minutes.

mans in Belgium. They also give interesting accounts of the action at Charleroi, and how they saved the guns against tremendous odds.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS

O'Neill, near Ballingrane railway station; (2) James M'Donnell, Mountpleasant, near Ask-eaton; (3) Mrs. Ellen Dunworth, Garryfine, near Bruree; (4) Cornelius Nolan, Creeves House, Shanagolden; (5) Thomas Mitchell, Caherconlish House; (6) Patrick Dunne, Lack-naguineeny, near Doon. Dealing with the sites the report stated that Mr. O'Neill was prepared to give 10 acres for the sum of £700, subject also to a rental of 12s per acre. Site is somewhat less than a quarter of a mile from Ballingrane railway station. The land appeared to be good, and a water supply could be procured from a lake adjoining. Site 2—Mr. M'Donnell has offered about 60 acres to the Council for the purposes of a Forestry Scheme. Portion of this it was thought might be utilised for a sanatorium. The site is two miles from Askaton railway station, and two and a half miles from Ballingrane station; it was well sheltered, and a water supply could be procured from an adjoining lake; 10 or 12 acres could be procured for a sanatorium. Mrs. Dunworth offered about 12 acres for £500; Mr. Nolan offered 10 acres for £400; Mr. Mitchell offered Caherconlish House and 10 acres of land for £1,500; Mr. Dunne offered 10 acres for the sum of £400. Continuing his report Sir Acheson stated that he did not know for certain, but he understood it was the intention of the County Council to appoint a special medical officer for their sanatorium, but to utilise the services of their tuberculosis medical officer. If this be so in the selection of a site special attention must be paid to its convenience and proximity to a railway station, and also to the possibility of the central dispensary being established at the sanatorium. Bearing these circumstances in mind No. 1 site (Mr. O'Neill's) was the most suitable. It was in close proximity to a railway station the central dispensary could be established there, and the medical officer could live at Rathkeale, a central place from which to work his county. The drawback to Mr. O'Neill's site was the price, which was, in his opinion, too high. If the tuberculosis medical officer was to work both dispensary and sanatorium, site No. 1 was the only one suitable.

Mr. Condon said he would move that no sanatorium be erected in Limerick county.

Chairman—You must hand in a notice of motion to rescind the order of the Council, which has decided in erecting a sanatorium.

Mr. Condon—The erection of a sanatorium in the county is, I believe, a great waste of public money. I don't believe it will be of any utility. If the people were instructed to take care of themselves at home it would have a greater effect than a sanatorium, which I consider a waste of public money (loud cheers).

Chairman—If the people outside the barrier don't keep quiet I will have to adjourn the Council.

Mr. Coleman said he was greatly in sympathy with the observations of Mr. Condon. What these poor people wanted more than anything else was isolation. In a few years they would have union workhouses available for that purpose. Consequently they would want to be cautious in going to any expense regarding the building of a sanatorium. As an experiment they might make a temporary arrangement, and for that purpose he thought the Council should take over the site offered by Mr. James M'Donnell, as it would be the most advantageous of any of the sites offered. They could put aside the money which they would get from the Treasury, and it could be used afterwards to check the disease. At the present moment they could utilise 30 or 40 acres of the land for the purpose of forestry, and nine or ten acres could be used for providing temporary buildings as an experiment to deal with tuberculosis, and in a year or two they would have two or three workhouses available for the purposes of isolation which was most essential to cope with this dreadful disease of consumption. They were sending people to sanatoriums for five or six months. Undoubtedly the patients improved, but when they came home they mixed again with the same causes of the disease, poor surroundings, unsanitary places, etc., when what they wanted was isolation. He had great pleasure in proposing that the Council acquire the 60 acres offered by Mr. James M'Donnell at the nominal sum of £500. It would be the property of the Council, and could be utilised for forestry purposes.

Mr. Lynch seconded.

Mr. P. K. Hogan, J.P., proposed that Caherconlish House at the nominal cost of £1,500 be acquired. There were 10 acres of land going with it, and there was only a difference of £800 between it and Mr. M'Donnell's site.

Mr. J. O'S. Liston, J.P., seconded.

The proposition of Mr. Hogan drew a great