

WHAT OUR FLEET IS DOING.

While our attention is naturally centered upon the operations on "terra-firma," and as we follow with extreme gratification the uninterrupted progress of the Allied Armies against the German hordes, the achievements of our Navy which is so anxious to be in the thick of the fight, but has not so far had the opportunity, should not be lost sight of, nor their vital importance to the Nation over-looked. We have received so little news of operations in the North Sea that we may be forgiven if we fail to realise either the tremendous responsibility which is thrust upon the men of the British Fleet or the work they have already carried out. And yet we know that it is upon the unceasing vigilance, the undaunted courage, and the unimpaired supremacy of our Navy depend the protection of our shores, the safety of sea communications, and the sanctity of our hearths and homes. It is almost impossible for us to realise the constant strain that is imposed upon the "watch-dogs of the sea." Rather than face the music, the German Fleet prefers to remain in hiding, sheltering beneath the guns of its own forts, and meanwhile adopting every conceivable device it can invent to strike a blow by stealth and treachery. It has sown the open sea with floating mines, to the destruction of ships belonging to nations that have no share in the quarrel. It has sent adrift derelict lifeboats, innocent looking, but attached to deadly explosives. It has used captured British trawlers as mine layers, and attached mines to floating herring nets in the hope that British vessels might thus meet with disaster. A nation capable of such acts as Germany has committed in this war, both on land and sea, has no right to be considered or regarded as civilised. Contrast this conduct with that of the British sailors, who at the risk of their lives attempted to rescue the crews of the German warships they destroyed in the North Sea. In this "fight to a finish," as Lord Fisher has said "the British Navy" may be relied upon to play its part, and that victoriously. The nation has a perfect right to be proud of what it has already accomplished. It has silently secured command of the sea. It has enabled our Expedition;

Limerick, 24.4; Waterford, 22.8. The deaths from certain epidemic diseases registered in the 27 town districts during last week were equal to an annual rate of 4.0 per 1,000. Among the 138 deaths from all causes for Belfast are two from enteric fever, one from measles, one from scarlet fever, five from whooping-cough, 42 from diarrhoea diseases, and one from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Three of the 18 deaths from all causes for Limerick are from diarrhoeal diseases. Among the twelve deaths from all causes for Waterford are three from diarrhoea and enteritis of children under two years of age.

DEATH OF MR. WM. CHRISTY, SENIOR.

We regret to announce the death of an old and widely known fellow citizen, Mr William Stanley Christy, who passed away on Tuesday night at his residence, 58 George Street, after a short illness. Indeed he had been out and about as usual so late as Sunday last when he attended the Methodist Church, where he was a life-long worshipper, and for a period of forty years held the important office of circuit steward. Mr Christy had long passed the "allotted span," he was in his 93rd year, and yet to the last, it might almost be said, his faculties were unimpaired. His genial, courteous, and unostentatious manner, rendered it a pleasure to converse with one who, himself a member of an old Limerick family, was intimately conversant with the history of the city and county, and with the careers of many notable people resident therein, but long since passed away. For over sixty years he carried on an extensive carriage business, to which the motor industry was some years ago added, and though naturally not taking as active part in the conduct of the firm as formerly, still his interest therein continued unabated in his declining years. He was also a Director of Messrs J. and G. Boyd, Limited, William street. He was the oldest surviving member of the Protestant Young Men's Association, and the same may be said of his association with St. Mary's Cathedral, where, in the old days, he frequently took his place as a member of the choir. Full of years and honours he has passed away, deeply regretted by the members of his family, and by very many friends who esteemed him for his worth and sterling qualities of head and heart.

There will be a service at the Methodist Church to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and the funeral will take place from the Church at 10.30 o'clock for the family vault at St. Munchin's.

REVISION COURT.

Yesterday County Court Judge Law-Smith sat in the Crown Court, and continued the revision of the Parliamentary and Municipal Voters' Lists, and the Jurors' Lists for the eight wards. The lists for Abbey, Castle, and Customhouse Wards were gone through, and the Voters' Lists completed. The officials present included—Mr Wm. M. Beauchamp, Clerk of the Crown and Peace; Mr Wm. M. Nolan, J.P., Town Clerk; Mr H. J. Gu'neane, Clerk, Limerick Union; Mr C. H. Fitz, Assistant Clerk of the Crown and Peace, and the several Rate Collectors. A number of claimants to the franchise were admitted.

County Court Judge Law-Smith continued to-day the business of the Revision of the voters and jurors lists, in the Crown Court. The proceedings were again largely of a formal character.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

afternoon ways during the last 24 hours the rearguards of the enemy, reinforced by the main German Army, established a sive position along a front extending from the Noyon region to the west of the Arras and continuing on the other side of the north of Varennes. This position was taken by the enemy. The two divisions of the Meuse, north of Verdun.

During the pursuit after the battle the Germans abandoned prisoners to a number not yet ascertained, material.

The French report issued at 11 o'clock last night states that of the great battle of the Marne several days there are no fresh details, last evening the Allies had not given up the point.

Further List of British Casualties.

An additional list of British casualties issued last night by the Press Bureau includes the following:—
Officers who died of wounds include: A del Dalgliash, The Black Watch Regiment; Major E H E Daniell, The Buffs.

Officers previously reported missing and now reported wounded and not missing:—
Needham, Lieut Hon F, Grenadier Guards; Officers previously reported wounded and now reported wounded and not missing:—
Castlerosse, Second-Lieut Viscount; Herbert, Second-Lieut Hon A. Irish; Innes-Kerr, Lieut Lord K E, Irish.

The Royal Irish Regiment.

Casualties to Officers.

Colonel St John Cox, commanding the Royal Irish Regiment, who is in a letter to a friend (published in the "Morning Post"), says:—"The regiment suffered dreadfully. Our medical prisoners, and Mr Tandy has been wounded, but is still doing duty. At the battle of the Somme, Captain Mellor, killed by a shell; killed by machine-gun fire; Captain severely wounded in both legs; General, wounded (these two had to be left in the field).

"Captain Forbes is missing, and what happened to him. Mr Forbes was wounded in the shoulder. Mr Phillips' bullet remains in. Mr Shine, bullet in groin. Mr Guinness, several severely wounded (these last four got into hospital at a probably prisoners).

"Caudrey casualties—Major St Leger, Major Panter-Downes, badly wounded; Captain Elliott, missing (these three); Captain Gordon, wounded in arm; missing; Mr Anderson, missing; and missing, are prisoners." This is the list of the officers missing.

Re-assuring Notice to Photographers.

The Press Bureau, we are informed, has issued the following notice, dated 10th September:—"In view of representations made to the Office to the effect that general uneasiness has been caused among photographers by the cautions taken to prevent the photographing of strategic positions, it is announced that the apprehension whatever need be taken by a photographer who confines himself to subjects of purely pictorial interest, in common sense of everyone will tell him, must not photograph the movement of fortifications, barracks, ships of war or defence works of any kind; and, at the same time, this caution should obviously not apply to railways, bridges, stations, etc."