

at as regards mines, from the it of the war the German naval sorted to the indiscriminate lay- n large numbers in the North territorial limits. There was to suppose that in many ere laid by fishing vessels dis- wlers. These proceedings con- each of the Hague Convention of gned and ratified by Germany. overnment deliberately abstained of mines during the two months outside the British territorial ey eventually found it necessary nter measures in order to cope man policy of mine-laying, com- their submarine activities. A s therefore laid in the southern North Sea in such a way as to roaches to the English Channel, rching being given, in accordance ne Convention. In the last week e Germans succeed in laying a the north coast of Ireland and ain trade route to America. These not have been laid by any vessel rman flag. They could only have some merchant vessels flying a The menace to peaceful shipping these illegal methods of war was the Government had been com- t the only possible means of pro- ly, to declare the whole North y area, and to restrict all ship- row passage. The Government rare of the anxiety of the United ther neutral countries in these they trusted their policy would rstood (hear, hear).

Black Farm Dispute

ACTION IN CHANCERY

Black Chancery action of Moloney v. first day's hearing of which was our last issue, was resumed on rney, sister of the defendant, and aintiff, continued her evidence, at she had had nothing whatever e boycotting of her brother, the Moloney, a first cousin of the de- ed that John Moloney, brother of nt and father of the plaintiff, £110; John was evicted in s had interviews with the de- ference to the debt, in the course which the defendant said—"You I only took over the farm for a keep it for John's child;" the defen- d that when things had quieted ld pass the farm to John and his at there was no doubt that they in the money. assey de Burgh, a cousin of the e Coologue farm, gave evidence family meeting at his house; the ft on his mind was that part of to be sold, and that the remainder e taken over by Mr. Daniel Mo- fendant, and worked for the bene- n Moloney's child (the plaintiff). Moloney, father of the plaintiff, here was no arrangement as to ave the farm, but there was a ment that it was to be kept for who was to be brought up by his mother had made a will, leaving e plaintiff. Moloney was also examined, and for the plaintiff closed. t Wilson, K.C., opened the case apt. He submitted that no evi- en given of a trust. of the Rolls again suggested that ould come to a settlement. The d a moral, if not a legal, obliga- the plaintiff, who was willing to g a third of the value of the farm. ill said they were perfectly will- t to the arbitration of his lordship ount. He could not bind the r hearing was adjourned till to- reday).

MORE FOR A SWATED MADE BOOF COAT THAN AN IRISH MADE PERFECTLY AT O'CALLAGHAN'S

ally as possible. There was only one tender received for the supply of oats, but it being considered too high, it was decided to re-advertise.

Mr. Peacocke—That is the kind of stone I get. That is not large for Limerick. Inspector—They are all the same size? Mr. Peacocke—Yes, it is absurd. The Inspector thought the stones were very cruel for horses to tread on besides being wasteful. They were nearly as bad as the German and Austrian spikes set for the Russians. It was cruel for horses to travel over those stones. The Corporation could not expect any good from the stone they were spreading and, then being plastered over with mud, it was now like a plum pudding mess. He hoped they would get the loan, and when they did they should pack the stones together on the streets. He then referred to the opinion expressed by Professor Seymour on the green basalt stone to be procured outside the city, and which would be advantageous for spreading on the city streets. He inquired of Mr. Peacocke if he would not try and get some of this stone.

Mr. Peacocke thought he would do better with limestone and tar. The query mentioned by the Inspector was a very difficult thing to work and would be expensive. The distance was also too far.

The Inspector said as there was no opposition at the Inquiry he declared it closed. He adverted to the asphaltting of the footpaths in the city, and stated the work as carried out by the Corporation could not be better done. He did not wonder that the Council would be looking for more money to carry out similar work, but his impression was that they carried it too far out to the country. The representatives of the different wards were very generous and they wanted to have their pathways asphalted. He thought the Council should confine their attention to the principal streets in the city. He could not take back his opinion of the paving. The setts were too large and were not well enough gauged.

Mr. O'Brien said in connection with the asphaltting of the pathways the Council had decided, he was not present at the meeting, to change from asphalt to concrete. He would like to know if that would affect the Inspector's report to the Local Government Board, re the granting of the loan for the asphaltting.

The Inspector said he did not know what would happen. The present was a difficult time to obtain money and the Government were not inclined to lend any except in really urgent cases. In order to have smooth surfaces on the streets the stones should be broken smaller and the Council should support their surveyor in seeing this was done.

Mr. Donnellan referred to the breaking of the stones, and said that during his Mayoralty there was an order in Council that stones should be broken to a certain size, two or three inches.

The Inspector suggested that the stones when broken should pass through a two and a half inch ring.

Mr. Peacocke—You will never get it done. The Mayor proposed a vote of thanks to the Inspector, and referring to the stones being used on the streets, he said they were a disgrace, being too large. A stone crusher to break the stones sufficiently small would be the only remedy.

The Inspector having replied, the proceedings ended.

PREFERS REDMOND

TO SINN FEIN LEADERS

Mr. Mark Crehan, who is one of the leading merchants of Boston, and has been a life-long and generous supporter of the Home Rule movement, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Ford, of the *Irish World* :—

(Copy.)
"Boston, October 22, 1914.

"DEAR MR. FORD—Enclosed please find amount of your bill. I am sorry to be obliged to stop taking the *Irish World*, but with its new attitude I cannot agree. I prefer to follow Mr. Redmond, the Irish Party and the people in Ireland than the so-called leaders of Sinn Fein and John Devoy, to whose 'cause' you now so thoroughly belong. Such dictation and commercialism I will not swallow.—Respectfully,
"M. H. CREHAN,"

Women's National Health Association

MEETING AT ABBEYFEALE (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mrs. M'Carthy presided, and there were also present—Mrs B O'Connor, Mrs P Broderick, hon sec; Miss Harnett, Miss O'lyer, Miss Lewis, Messrs John M'Carthy, T O'Connor, N T; P Broderick, solicitor.

A circular letter from the Countess Aberdeen invited delegates to the Central Council meeting in Dublin on December 2nd, was read.

Mrs. P. Broderick, hon sec, was unanimously selected to represent the Branch.

A letter of thanks was also read from her Excellency thanking Mrs. M'Carthy for her generous contribution of £5, out of the Memorial Fund of the late Dr. William M'Carthy, to the Relief Fund for the Irish soldiers at the front.

The hon. secretary was directed to write to the Congested Districts Board for grants to erect separate sleeping apartments for two patients from Peamount Sanatorium, and also to the L. G. Board in reference to the stopping of outdoor relief to a deserving patient.

Further correspondence was read from the L. G. Board in reference to the condition of the waterworks, and from Mr. Harty, secretary of the County Kerry Insurance Committee, in connection with domiciliary treatment for certain patients.

Some means were discussed of providing necessaries for the Irish soldiers at the front.

Funeral of the Late Mr. T. H. W Enright, Solicitor

On yesterday the remains of the late Mr T H W Enright, solicitor, Castleconnell, were removed for interment in the family burial ground, and the very large and representative attendance amply testified to the esteem and respect in which the deceased was held. Amongst those who followed the remains were—Mrs W H Nolan, Castlereá (sister); Messrs William, J Richard and Dr George Enright (brothers), Mr. S O'Sullivan (brother-in-law); Rev P M'Inerney, P P; Rev Father Heenan, O C; Rev Father Crowe, C C; Rev W Dollar, S C Vansittart, J P; A Mackey, Co C; Wm Routledge, S B Quin, J P; R Quin, N Humphries, J P; J H Moran, M M' Coy, P E O'Donnell, R Frost, E Coffey, J Gaffney, C S; R Nash, and D O'Callaghan, solicitors; Dr J Ryan, Dr Holmes, Killaloe; D L Humphries, R Noonan, C E; W Holmes, C E; E O'Riordan, V S; D O'Brien, D C; D M Mahon, D C; P Hassett, D C; W Cullen, E Ryan, C Delaney, R O'Sullivan, J O'Leary, Newport; D Herriott, J Power, C Pryor, Nenagh; M Spain, J H Page, R Ryan, J Begley, W H Owens, J Halvey, M O'Toole, J M'Carthy, M Griffin, M M'Grath, Joseph Smyth, S Tubridy, J Buchanan, T Lawlor, J South, J Falkiner, H Guinane, junr; J J O'Callaghan, W F Pike, A Barret, J Daly, G Ryan, T Keyes, Fishery Inspector, Limerick; M Buckley, J Powell, James Hogg, John Hogg, J Hogg (junr), P Carroll, P Leamy, M J Keane, J Hartigan, P Hartigan, P Connors, P J Connors, W F Lee, N T; J Fitzpatrick, N T; P A Scanlan, P Hayes, P Delaney, D Daly, M and J Murnane, D Abern, T Garry, G S and W R; C Coghlan, J Duffy, J Connolly, J Lavertine, F Lavertine, W Cox, M Mackey, water bailiff; J Mackey, P Browne, J M'Grath, T Brennan, T Ryan, J O'Brien, J Ahern, W and T Daly, G Ryan, James Nolan, W M'Leod, J Lowe, P Doherty, J Hogan, J Hickey, R Hickey, F Johnson, J Barry, T O'Brien, P Bourke, J Enright, E Enright, T Enright, M Enright, J Ryan, E Scoife, F Rose, J Fitzgerald, T Gilley, T J Stoney, D Brennan, M Quilty, D M Mahon, Sergeant Cummins, Constables Collins and Barrett, Messrs M'Keogh, Killaloe; John Dundon, solicitor; D O'Brien, D C; J Coffey, J M Ginnane, LIMERICK LEADER; The Rev L G Davis officiated at the service in the church, and afterwards at the graveside.

England protested against the violation of a treaty so binding she was merely forestalling a sufficient excuse, or nothing can excuse their bar of the unfortunate inhabitant country. Perhaps the received at Liege may have en- soldiery, for certainly the r with at the gate of Belgium the Imperial plans. It gav prepare to meet the Germa otherwise must certainly h her. For despite the lesson in 1870 the French were no war. France was taken off for the splendid defence of once more have felt the iron queror. What seems even is the remarkable way in French army was turned to eastern frontier. They expect an attack in force from disproved the German statement merely forestalling the French indicate a want of generals the military authorities in I expect that the Germans w on the strongest point of Surely a strange assumption asserted that the Germans fection too far; that the sol were too well drilled. But the critics right. For the G mere army but a machine wa say that the men had r they mechanically obeyed that even in some cases they on by their officers. But ca they should need to be fore own soldiers advance in close perfect hail of shot and shell would ever come alive? Y the German infantry is alme quired to do. The fundam the enemy's plans is to

win through at a and, therefore, the men have such a pitch that each man in the vast whole, not personality. One of the thin Germans place most reliance of their artillery. It is the b in which they excel. And been justified in this perfect important factor in modern which was considered one fortresses in Europe, was in a day and a half time after Antwerp su fate. Again the other day Germans demonstrated the s gunnery, for the explanat Admiralty of the loss of the "Monmouth" and th was that in ships of the sa armoured cruisers, the sa guns completely outclassed t But there is another imp modern warfare, the air-craft time in which they have Have they answered o They have. They are scouts to both sides. commander is unstinted t the Royal Flying Corps, and the soldiers in the trenches, that the German aviators The famous Zeppelins, howe yet justified their reputation is coming on when they will of doing so. However, wh engaging all our thoughts land battle extending northwards through Arra wards Ostend. A short time were on the run towards Pa positions were reversed, and all haste back again till th entrenchments on the Aisne. wanted to know what was all. Here was a favourable Press Bureau. It was imme that the rapid retreat from M merely a strategica That the Allies had been dra into a trap, and that when t Paris they turned on their p them back with great slaug turned on the Germans, and is true enough, but what is they made a strategical ret