

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

In consequence of the earlier departure of the evening trains from Limerick, and the curtailment of the hour for posting to 8 p.m. at the General Post Office, it has been found necessary to issue the editions of the *Chronicle* at an earlier hour than hitherto. Advertisers will, therefore, please note that the latest hour at which advertisements can be received at this office on issue days is 3.30 p.m. Publication of any notices received after that hour cannot be guaranteed on that evening.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

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THE GENERAL ELECTION

There has been for some days, if not weeks, back much letter writing and newspaper comment on the possibilities of the General Election, which so many people await with varying degrees of interest. The conduct of the war has compelled the prolongation of the existence of the present Parliament for beyond the statutory period, and not an inconsiderable number of persons are troubled that it should be so any longer. Why they should be is not clear. The extension of the life of Parliament is manifestly due to the war, a matter paramount above all others to the nation, and the same view of the situation would appear to be that, all-important as the necessity for a General Election may be with those who are somewhat persistently clamouring for it, the question is one a decision on which might very well be deferred. No doubt there are constitutional precedents to favour the holding of a General Election at the earliest date possible, and especially in view of the new Parliamentary Register which the legislature has given the country. This is so. But the State is in danger, and the old Roman maxim still retains its old force, that in a time of war law has to adapt itself to the exigencies of the hour, and remain silent amid the clash of arms. Some of us, perhaps, too, are over anxious as to a General Election, and what it may bring the nation with its coming. The Act has widened largely the numbers who can avail themselves of the Parliamentary franchise. It has given, at long last, the right of voting to women, and the electorate of the country has increased by tens of thousands. How their action in the polling booths shall affect the destinies of the nation's future is a very debatable matter, not without hope, it is true, that the great majority of the people will hold firm by the best traditions of the country, and the heritage which is their's from precedent to precedent in England's history. However matters may incline, the next General Election is more or less a new departure, and as such is not entirely free from the shadow of anxiety which it is difficult to banish from the consideration of so important a change and accretion of voting power. The war is the one question, the one vital matter, which the great bulk of the people will think should most engross men's minds now. The fateful issues which must result from so cruel an infliction by a ruthless enemy should, one would fancy, demand the concentrated and undivided attention of those to whom charge of the State helm is entrusted, and neither apathy

paper to supply mental pabulum for the voracious reader.

Kaiser and Air Raids.

The Kaiser's appeal to international law against the bombing of the open town of Frankfort is either an instance of shameless buffoonery or, which is perhaps the more justifiable explanation, is merely evidence of the insanity which is said to be latent in the Hohenzollern family. One would almost expect to find the Kaiser attired in cap and bells when he poses as a stickler for the observance of international law. The bombing of the "open town of Frankfort" as contrary to international law did not trouble him so long as only London and numerous open towns on the English Coast, from Shields to Lowestoft and Broadstairs, suffered in this manner.

CITY DROWNING FATALITIES

An inquest was held to-day in a licensed premises, Broad-street, by Mr J F Barry, J.P. City Coroner, into the circumstances attending the death of Josephine Kinnavane, aged 8 years, whose body was recovered from the Shannon at the King's Island last evening by Private Perre, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. In his evidence, Private Perre stated that his attention was called to an object in the water by two little girls. It was about ten yards from the bank, and when he reached it it turned out to be the body of a girl. As the body was warm he tried artificial respiration and failed. Dr King, in his testimony, stated he examined the body and attributed death to drowning. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The body of a woman named Tidings, Clare Street, was recovered from the Grand Canal this morning. The deceased, who was married, was about fifty years of age. The remains have been removed to the City Morgue where they were seen by the City Coroner who will hold an inquest later.

LIMERICK TECHNICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Members Surcharged.

Nine members of the City Technical Education Committee have been surcharged by Mr J A Baker, Local Government Board Auditor, in the sum of £65 18s 0d, for signing payments in respect of the salary of Mr M DeLoay, head-master of the School of Commerce. The grounds given by the auditor for disallowing this sum is that the payments were illegally made inasmuch as the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have refused to sanction the appointment of Mr DeLoay. The members surcharged are—The Mayor (Mr A M O'Mara), Messrs M O'Callaghan, B.C., M Griffin, B.C., Alderman T J Frendergast, P O'Flynn, B.C., P J Henihan, B.C., J M Casey, J A Hennessy, and R P O'Connor, B.C.

LATE MR RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY.

The death of Mr Richard O'Shaughnessy, C.B., in Dublin, on Saturday, only became known generally in Limerick yesterday. It was the cause of much regret among his friends still in the native city of the deceased, and recalled the active interest Mr O'Shaughnessy took in the public life of Ireland in the days of the late Isaac Butt, and for several years subsequently. Mr O'Shaughnessy was a member of the Irish Bar, and might have enjoyed a large practice but that he went into politics early in life, and when the Home Rule policy, as outlined by the late Mr Butt, was before the country. He was a man of scholarly attainments, of sound common-sense, and of unquestioned ability, his services being specially recognised until he parted with Irish politics, became Registrar of Irish Petty Sessions Clerks, and later a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, from which he retired on pension some 15 years since. He was a very fluent, matter of fact speaker, and was a son of the late Dr James O'Shaughnessy, J.P., whose name in years gone by was a household word in Limerick. The funeral was private.

THE MILITARY AND PRODUCE SALES.

At the meeting of the County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction yesterday, the following resolution was, on the proposition of the Chairman (Lord Emily), seconded by Father Fitzgerald, unanimously adopted:— "That we again, as we did last year, request the Department to arrange that the horses of the military and their carts should be available for farmers for bringing in to the receiving stations agricultural produce sold to the military; that we desire to bring under the notice of the Department the hardship inflicted upon farmers who have to warehouse for many months at a time produce sold to the military; that we desire to bring under the notice of the Department the hardship inflicted upon farmers who have to cart in commandeered agricultural produce at unreasonable times of the year (carting, for instance, when they should be mowing their hay); that we desire to bring under the notice of the Department the hardship inflicted upon farmers who have to cart long distances large consignments of agri-

THE WAR. FRESH BRITISH ADVANCE.

Many Towns Captured.

British and New Zealand troops, under General Byng, took part yesterday morning in a new advance in Flanders between Albert and Arras. On a front of ten miles, between Beaucourt and Moyenneville, they attacked the enemy, and advanced to a maximum depth at some points of three miles, capturing Beaucourt, Ablainzeville, Buequoy, Moyenneville, Achiet-le-Petit, Logeast Wood, and Courcelles.

On the east bank of the Ancre patrols engaged the enemy opposite Thiépval.

Further north, in the region south of Arras, our line was pushed forward between Boisieux St Marc and Marbaisel.

On the Lys front also an advance was made in the neighbourhood of Le Touret and between Merville and Oaterrateene.

On the French front, between Soissons and Lassigny, General Mangin made a further advance, taking the towns of Carlepout and Cuts.

British Official.

Wednesday, 9.5 p.m.

The attack launched by us this morning on a front of about ten miles from the River Ancre to the neighbourhood of Moyenneville has been successful.

On the whole of this front our troops have penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions, and have taken a number of prisoners.

At the opening of the assault English and New Zealand troops, accompanied by tanks, stormed the enemy's foremost defence lines, under cover of mist, capturing the villages of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, Puisieux-au-Mont, Buequoy Ablainzeville, and Moyenneville. Thereafter English divisions continued the advance as far as the neighbourhood of the Albert-Arras Railway, capturing the village of Achiet-le-Petit, Logeast Wood, and Courcelles-Camte.

Severe fighting has taken place at different points along the line of the railway and west of Achiet-le-Grand. A strong hostile counter-attack was repulsed with loss to the enemy.

On the east bank of the Ancre our battle patrols have been actively engaged with the enemy. Opposite Thiépval and north of the front of our attack our line has been pushed forward between Boisieux St Marc and Marbaisel.

Patrol fighting has taken place also on the Lys front, as the result of which our line has been advanced in the neighbourhood of Le Touret, east of Paradis, and between Merville and Oaterrateene. A few prisoners were taken by us in these encounters.

In the successful operation carried out by us this morning south of Loos we captured 138 prisoners.

Aviation.—On August 20th enemy activity in the air was very slight. We brought down one hostile aeroplane, and one of our own machines is missing. Low clouds prevented all flying at night.

Mangin's Operation.

The "Daily Chronicle" says—A local push carried out at the right moment, is seen, after its success, to involve a strategic consequence which the German High Command might have made more effort to avoid had it recognised them in advance, but, just as by leaving the west flank of its Marne salient and giving Marshal Foch his opportunity, so it has left the position which formed the west flank of the Aisne line insufficiently defended, and allowed its position at Soissons to be converted into another Chateau Thierry. The consequences should be the material increasing of the distances between Paris and the nearest German positions.

Further French Gains.

Last night's French communique says— Between the Marne and the Oise the enemy, notwithstanding his resistance, has bent under the vigorous thrust of our troops. Lassigny has fallen.

Further south we have obtained a lodgment on Le Piemont, captured the Orval Wood, and carried our lines to the outskirts of Chiry-Oucrecamp.

East of the Oise our troops have pursued their successes during the day.

On the left the Carlepout Woods are in our possession. We are close on the Oise, to the east of Noyon, between Sempigny and Pontoise. Further east, we have passed the Noyon-Coucy la Chateau road, conquered Camelin and Le Fresno, Biercourt, and carried our lines to the outskirts of St Aubin.

Since yesterday we have freed a score of villages and effected an advance of eight kilometres at certain points.

Submarine Sinkings.

The loss of British, Allied, and neutral merchant tonnage due to enemy action and marine risk during the month of July last was—British, 179,476; Allied and neutral, 136,532; total,

TREATMENT OF DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS

French Visitors in Limerick

The first part of the programme of the auspices of the City Naval and Pensions Committee, apropos of the city to-day of Monsieur Lefas and had to be abandoned as the visit to reach Limerick in time to engagements. Monsieur Lefas and have been sojourning in the country with the Inter-Allied Exhibition the treatment of disabled sailors and in their itinerary Limerick was half-past twelve M. Lefas was address in French at the Chamber. There was a large gathering of lad men present to hear the disting Deputy, but disappointment was receipt of a telegram to the effect car in which the visitors were. Team had broken down at Athlone were proceeding to Limerick by Long, J.P. President of the Club having made the announcement, as they were unable to hear M. Lef they would have an opportunity of the Athenæum at half-past three, introduce the cinema films illustrating treatment and after care of disabled soldiers.

The Athenæum Hall was erep visitors, who were accompanied Nash, D.L.; Mr A M De Price, and others, arrived. In intro and Major Treves, Mr De Prii the object of their visit.

Deputy Lefas, who is Presiden sion on Pensions and a memb national Bureau for Disabled warmly received, speaking in to what had been done and in France for those men wh abled in the war. In Frs well aware of the great sacrific had already made for justice liberty. However, they in Fr greater sacrifices, and if they w for that very reason, and when people to help them it was becau for them to be helped. When t pictures of disabled men they though they lost in limb they h (Applause).

Major Treves, a distinguished who was also very cordially, rec English, thanked the audience its reception. He said they had French Government to the I tion in Dublin to see what was disabled men. They had been and were anxious to coo and particularly to Limerick, in France knew the services country long before the present of Limerick. (Applause). T gotten that in the Franco-Prus ber of citizens that had fought France against the barbarians v occasion were not alone fighti but against the civilised world They had not forgotten the ser France by Marshal MacMa Limerick descent. (Applause).

A series of films illustratin disabled men were thrown on t the after-care of these men, and in the trenches.

In the lecture hall of the Tec half-past four, Major Treves c to the members of the medical nection with the wonderful adapting the natural muscles work artificial appliances.

LORD READING'S MISSION

The Earl of Reading, who American Luncheon Club at London, yesterday afternoon, toast of his health, said that attended his efforts in the principally due to the gener American Government and t to the confidence his Majesty posed in him, and by no me varying assistance and supp from Mr Balfour and Lord looked upon this generous g an expression of the admirat efforts that Great Britain war, as a tribute to the valou soldiers and sailors, and ne ness of the British people al (cheers)—and as recognition spirit which bound the En newed cheers). When he 1915, on the first of his neutral, but sympathetic. America was at war, and devoted to providing mea Her administrative and legis rank as a striking ach one doubted the reality they had only to thank men she had sent over to fig Allies in France within so shc The new Act now before Cc pulsory service on men, fr