

Majesty on the conclusion of the armistice and the now assured prospect of a victorious peace, the King, performing the true functions of the Monarchy, met the representatives of his subjects to thank them for their respective parts in winning the war, and to outline the path of progress for the future welfare and prosperity of our great Empire. The function, though simple in character, shorn as it was of stately ceremonial, was, nevertheless, memorable and inspiring in an especial degree. Here were gathered together not alone Peers and Commons but representatives of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, a striking demonstration of loyalty to the Throne and of popular confidence in the King. One thing the war has done and that is to cement stronger than ever the ties existing between the Throne and people for whose welfare and prosperity King George and his Royal Consort have never spared themselves during the most eventful period in the history of the British Empire. The Royal Address was an eloquent and a moving one. It tersely reviewed the whole period of the war, demonstrated the wonderful resources of the British Empire, the great deeds performed by our various Services, and the glorious part played by our Allies whose spirit, as his Majesty said, "has been identical with our own." The British Navy held the seas against the invader and the common foe. As a result the fiendish effort of the Huns to starve into submission the people of these islands absolutely failed, while at the same time the silent watch and ward of our gallant Navy ensured the safe transit of troops and munitions to the battle fronts. We cannot also be unmindful of the valiant part our mercantile marine played in all these trying days, when despite nefarious piracy, they put to sea undaunted and undismayed, with their lives literally in their hands, and so many of them the victims of vengeance and hate. These brave men are entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the Nation, and in his Majesty's tribute to the Navy, the King quickly availed himself of the opportunity of referring to the dauntless spirit of the mercantile marine. To the Army and its great commanders, to the "keen-eyed and swift-winged knights of the air" his Majesty also expressed his grateful acknowledgments, as well as to those who rendered invaluable services in munition work at home. Again, he paid glowing tributes to our Allies, who from the start devoted their entire strength to the vindication of righteousness and freedom. The King proceeded—"During the last one and a half years we are also proud to have been directly associated with the great sister Commonwealth across the ocean—the United States of America—whose resources and valour have exercised so powerful an influence in the attainment of those high ideals which were her single aim." There are big problems of re-construction to be solved in the difficult days that lie before us. In what spirit should we approach these grave questions? To quote his Majesty's moving words—"It is in a sense of brotherhood and mutual good will, on a common devotion to the common interests of the Nation as a whole that its future prosperity and strength must be built up." And his Majesty at the outset of his speech said—"I shall strive to the utmost of my power to discharge the responsibilities laid upon me to uphold the honour of the Empire, and to promote the well-being of the peoples over whom I am called to reign." We stand on the threshold of a new era, when, by mutual co-operation, all clear-sighted eyes will turn to seek the advancement and the betterment of mankind.

THE BAKERS' STRIKE At an End.

The bakers' strike is happily at an end, the men resuming work yesterday and to-day with a view to having a city bread supply available to-morrow at latest. After the too long interval in manufacture, the ovens required over-baking and heating, and by Friday it is expected, as stated, everything will be well in working order, as previous to the strike. This will be gratifying news to the citizens generally, relieving what had become a privation to the great bulk of the people. The claim of the men to increased wages is to be a *litte pendente* for the present, as master bakers and workmen have agreed to abide by the

FATHER HUMPHREYS, P.P. CAHERCONLISH.

We regret to announce the death which occurred on Tuesday, after a somewhat prolonged illness, of the Rev James Humphreys, P.P., Caherconlish. The deceased was a very estimable clergyman of the Archdiocese of Cashel. He acted as curate at Hospital and other towns in East Limerick previous to his promotion to the pastoral charge of Caherconlish, the parishioners of which hold him in high regard.

At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians yesterday a vote of sympathy and condolence with the relatives of Father Humphreys was unanimously adopted.

The funeral takes place to-morrow.

MR MICHAEL McINERNEY.

The death took place at his residence, Look Quay, last evening, of Mr Michael McInerney, eldest son of Mr Patrick McInerney, manager, Lax Weir Company, and the sad intelligence will be received by his numerous friends with very sincere regret. The deceased, who was in his thirty-third year, was a very popular citizen. He was a member of the Fishery Board, a well-known Rugby footballer until recently, and he took an active part in assisting his father in business. His unexpected death from influenza, after a brief illness of a few days, is a great affliction to his relatives, with whom in their trial there will be much sympathy from every section of the community. The remains will be removed to St John's Cathedral at eight o'clock to-night, and the funeral takes place at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow for Mount St Lawrence Cemetery.

MRS GALBRAITH.

Many friends in city and county will regret to learn of the death, which occurred last night at her residence, 33 Upper Cecil-street, after a short illness, of Mrs Ellen Galbraith, widow of Mr P. Galbraith, and mother of Mr J. E. Galbraith, Secretary of the P.Y.M.A. Deceased, who was of a very kindly disposition, was very highly esteemed, and sincere sympathy is expressed with her family in their bereavement. Funeral to Newport at 11 a.m. on Friday.

MR JOHN O'FARRELL.

Our obituary columns this evening contain, among others, the announcement of the death of Mr John O'Farrell, of the clerical staff of the Irish Co-operative Agency Society, Bexbro' Road. The deceased, who was quite a young man, was attacked with illness some days since, and grew gradually worse, despite every care, until death took place at his residence, Ivy Cottage, Corbally, yesterday. His death is deeply regretted by his relatives and friends. The funeral takes place at half-past three o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Mount St Lawrence Cemetery from St Patrick's Church.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS CLUNE.

The funeral of the late Mrs Clune, the Crescent, took place yesterday amidst many manifestations of respect for a family which has long been highly esteemed in Limerick. The remains were removed on Tuesday evening from her late residence to St Michael's Church, whence the funeral set out yesterday morning for Mount Saint Lawrence Cemetery.

High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock by Rev Fr O'Carroll, C.C., and at the conclusion the cortege left for the burial ground.

The clergy present were—Rev W Dwan, Adm. St Michael's; Rev Fr Carroll, do; Rev Fr Thornhill, do; Rev Fr Tracey, do; Rev Fr Hannon, do; Rev Fr Hayes, do; Very Rev C Dcyle, S.J. Rector; Rev Fr O'Rielly, S.J.; Rev Fr Kelly, C.S.S.R.; Very Rev Fr Hebebery, O.S.A., Prior; Rev Fr Leonard, O.F.M.; Very Rev Fr Fahy, O.P. Prior; Very Rev Canon O'Dea, President St Plannan's College, Ennis (cousin); Rev Fr Philip, O.F.M.; Rev Fr Hogan, P.P., Silyrmines; Rev C Culligan, G.C.

The chief mourners were—James Clune (son), James McGrath (grandson), Dr M S McGrath and P T Roche, Agent Bank of Ireland, Fermoy, (sons-in-law); Mrs McGrath, Mrs Roche, and Miss Clune (daughters); Mrs Moloney (sister), Miss Daly, and Miss Moloney (nieces); Rev Fr Daly, P.P., Sixmilebridge, Patrick and Martin Daly (brothers); Thomas and James Clune, (brothers-in-law); S Moloney, B Moloney, James Daly (nephews); Patrick Culligan, James Clane, Patrick Murphy, T Hannon, Daniel Donovan, Gerard Donovan, Jack Clune (nephews-in-law); Tom Clune, Feakle; James Clane, Matthew Murphy.

The following is a list of wreaths—"A last loving token to my darling mother, from her fond Tess"; "To darling mother, from Mick, Cies, and the children"; "To darling mother: A last tribute of affection, from Nano and Patrick"; "Fond and loving memory, from Nan and Jim, to darling mother"; "With very deepest sympathy to Margaret, from her devoted sister and family"; "With deepest regret to Margaret, from her brother Patrick and family"; "Deepest sympathy, from Dan and Gerty"; "With respectful sympathy, from the staff at William-street and Denmark-street"; "With sincere sympathy, from J F Huxley"; "With sincere sympathy, from Edward B and family"; "With very deep regret and sympathy, from Mrs O'Brien, South Hill."

to board the surrendered enemy craft outside Harwick, and accompany them to their moorings, the German crews, with German officers in command, navigating the boats. Every precaution was taken by the boarding parties to prevent any unpleasant surprise being sprung on them. The fog cleared away in the forenoon, and those who were fortunate enough to have the first view of the approaching fleet were much impressed by the spectacle. By special order it was a silent demonstration which awaited them. No sirens, whistles, or hooters were permitted, and the enemy craft, which comprised all classes of submarines from 100 to 300 feet in length, with small and others with guns of four and six inches calibre, some camouflaged and otherwise disguised, came into the harbour at speeds varying from five to ten knots.

After passing the Admiral's flagship they proceeded onwards, and ten miles out from the gate-ships English crews were placed on board, and the white ensign was run up, a German commercial tri-colour in two or three instances being allowed to remain beneath it. The British officers took their place on the bridge by the side of the conning tower, giving orders to the German helmsmen, and the British seamen, in smart-fitting white jerseys, stood aft, while those of the German crews who were not needed for navigation purposes stood in groups forward.

The German officers clearly showed that they felt their position keenly. In some instances they stood apart or paced the decks in solitude. There was at no time so much as the waving of a hand to passing boats. It was, indeed, a silent entry into captivity. When called upon, the gate-ships *Natapur* (ex-*Nautilus*) and the *Radart*, formerly well-known General Steam Navigation boats, worked the chain-gates, and the first submarine passed through. This was at 11.45. By 2 o'clock the whole of the first surrendered flotilla of twenty had been moored on the line off Parkston, three abreast. Several large seaplanes and two biplanes were actively engaged in reconnoitring over the scene.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Wilson's Proclamation.

(United States Wireless.)

Washington, Wednesday.

President Wilson has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:—

"It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have a special and moving cause to be grateful and rejoice. God has, in His good pleasure, given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms or relief from the strain and tragedy of war.

"It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigues among the nations. Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression in a righteous cause. They have won immortal glory, and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicings as revive and strengthen in us all the best traditions of our national history.

"A new day shines about us in which our hearts take new courage, and look forward to new hope to renew the greater duties. When we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the Divine guidance in the performance of those duties, and Divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all we do shall strengthen the ties of friendship and peace and goodwill among the nations.

"Therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a Day of Thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Ruler of Nations. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. Done in the District of Columbia this 16th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.—(Signed).

WOODROW WILSON, President.
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

BRITAIN'S LOSSES IN THE WAR.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, in reply to Mr Runciman, Mr Macpherson informed the House that the total casualties in all theatres of war were as follows:—

Killed—Officers, 37,876; other ranks, 620,829.
Wounded—Officers, 92,644; other ranks, 1,939,478.

Missing, including prisoners—Officers, 12,094; other ranks, 347,051.

Grand total—Officers—Killed, wounded and missing, 142,634; men, 2,907,357; making a grand total of 3,049,991.

These casualties refer to British, Dominion, and Indian troops.

GERMAN LOSSES.