

LETTERS TO ADVERTISERS

In consequence of the earlier departure of evening trains from Limerick, and in view of the hour for posting to 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 issue days is 3.30 p.m. Publication of any notices received after that hour cannot be guaranteed on that day.

LIMERICK CHRONICLE

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AFTER THE WAR.

It has passed since the capitulation of the world, who so long threatened the peace of the world, the rest and quiet return to industrial pursuits which hitherto had been suspended. The progress of the world is very slow in the aftermath of the war. Germany has been defeated more fully, and more assuredly than many could have thought during the war, but now that she is forced compulsorily to adopt a role of that of bully, unrest is abroad, and is brewing in too many centres, in too many nationalities. Europe is so disturbed, Russia a menace, is essaying a coquetry with the East, and uneasiness and turmoil are apparent among the smaller nations. High, whatever their sufferings of the previous years of cruel warfare, should be content by now to appreciate the quietude and peace which have been given to the world. Perhaps the time is not yet come to realise the signal blessing of humanity at home and afar by the removal of a foe who strove to dominate the world wherever force could be made to hold a foothold; perhaps it is not in the nature of things, after such an upheaval as has caused the world, to perform a successful quick-change from the loss of the enemy to the

CITY DROWNING FATALITY

At the New Barracks yesterday an inquest was held by Dr J Roberts, Deputy Coroner, and a jury, of which Mr M Boland was foreman, into the circumstances touching the death of Edward King, a private in the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose body was recovered from the Shannon opposite the Ferry Slip on Sunday. Sergeant Hawkins conducted the inquiry.

Private William Widden, 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers, in his evidence stated he knew the deceased, and identified the remains as those of Private Edward King. He last saw him alive at 6.15 p.m. on the 12th instant when he said he had a last pass for that evening.

Sergeant Forde, William-street Police Station, stated that he received information on Sunday morning that a body was seen floating in the river at Mount Kennett Quay. He went there, and saw the body in the water, about twenty yards out. Accompanied by three men, he procured a boat and took the body, that of a soldier, ashore at Merchants' Quay. He searched the clothing and found a pass in the breast pocket, a cigarette case, and fourpence halfpenny. There were no marks on the body, which was subsequently removed to the morgue at the New Barracks.

Dr M Graham stated he made an examination of the body, and from the evidence given he was of opinion that death was due to suffocation caused by drowning.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by drowning, but there was no evidence to show how the deceased got into the water.

CLARE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

A Press Association telegram states that the police barracks at Tubber, Co Clare, was attacked by armed men at 1.30 a.m. on Saturday morning. A brisk fire was maintained for about 15 minutes. The police replied, after which the attacking party withdrew. No casualties occurred on either side. Up to the present no arrests have been made.

THE LATE MOST REV. DR. O'DWYER.

An anniversary High Mass was celebrated in St John's Cathedral to-day for the late Most Rev Dr O'Dwyer. There was a large attendance of the diocesan clergy present, as well as of the laity. The celebrant of the Mass was Very Rev Canon O'Donnell, P.P., V.G., Rathkeale; deacon, Rev Fr Connolly, Adm, St John's; sub-deacon, Rev Fr Kelly, C.C., do; master of ceremonies, Rev Fr Carroll, C.C., do. Most Rev Dr Hallinan presided.

LIEUTENANT E CLOSE, R.W.F.

After four and a half years active service Lieutenant Edward Close, 6th Royal Welch Fusiliers, has been demobilised, and has resumed his former position at the Irish Land Commission, Dublin. Throughout the war Mr Close served with distinction in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, earning his commission in the field for conspicuous gallantry. Mr Close is a Limerick man, who saw service in the South African campaign.

THE PREMIER AND THE SITUATION

Mr Lloyd George in the House yesterday spoke at some length on the situation. He did not touch on the industrial position. He said he intended dealing only with the industrial position. This he put in gloomy colours, especially the enormous trade balance. England was crossing a bridge. At the bottom was ruin, and the only remedy was increased production. Did they find instead? Almost a decrease in output. They were spending more, earning less, consuming more, producing less. The adverse balance of trade would be increased if England is to keep as a great and prosperous nation. Protection would be no remedy. No doubt, the long strain of the war has shaken the nation's nerves. One remedy would be a national Council. Following the latter said, Bills had been introduced by the Government fixing a 48-hour week for the tries of the country, with one or two days and providing for a minimum wage. He went on to express hopes of some scheme for sharing, of providing remedies for unemployment, solving the housing problem, etc. In favour of nationalisation. The Government accepted the policy of State purchase of rights. If mining royalties continue to contribute towards the well-being of the country and a fund would be established for the same. He pointed to the Yorkshire strike as a warning against nationalisation. The Government would accept this recommendation—that in fact that the living and livelihood of the people depend on the way the mines are worked, should be devised for securing the co-operation of the general conditions of industry without interfering with the executive of individual mines. The interim trade import restrictions would come to an end in September, as to continue it further would put up prices artificially. Further, the Government decided to submit proposals to Parliament effectually with the dumping of goods fairly, and the Board of Trade would be empowered, owing to the collapse of prices, to check a sudden and undue importation at prices below the cost of production. Research and inventions and power would be developed by every means possible. It would be introduced in the autumn for the development of water-power. It would be fostered by improving facilities with the mother country. The Government had adopted a policy to furnish credits, amounting to 26 million, to establish trade connections with the countries of Europe. The Premier would make a statement on British affairs at an early date. Alluding to the financial situation, he said that he hoped that the Government would be ratified about the beginning of September until that was accomplished it would be necessary to withdraw troops from abroad. The direction in which considerable reductions would be effected was in the Army, and the Government were favourable, as the great menace had gone. The position of things