NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

In consequence of the eight hour strike of the evening staff from Tuesday, and the curtailment of the line for the night to 9 p.m. of the London Post Office, it has been found necessary to limit the circulation of the *Chronicle* as an entire home edition. 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
[ESTABLISHED 1766.]
TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1920

THE COALFIELDS DISPUTE.

The latest demands of the miners and the possibility of a resultant deadlock next month are a matter of keen concern to the domestic sphere and to trade and industry generally in these islands. From whichever of these interests the situation is viewed, it is earnestly to be hoped that a miners' strike will not add to the difficulties and the inconveniences of the public at the present time. The strike would take effect at a season of the year when additional supplies are required in view of the approach of the winter months, and it is authoritatively stated that the reserves of coal, inadequate as they are, could only meet the requirements of the country for quite a limited period at best. One can therefore, easily understand what the effect on trade and industry would be, though for the time being, as a considerable period of mild weather is still due to us, household requirements would not be so much affected. The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Robert Horne, puts the situation very clearly in an interview he has just given to the Press. Should a cessation of work take place, export of coal would cease, and with it the large revenue the Government obtain from sales abroad. And he declares that the profit from this export trade is due to nothing which either the coal owner or miner contributes, but is rather due to the demand abroad; that the profit belongs to the country, and should go to its benefit through the Exchequer, and that if the miner is entitled to a share of it, the same concession might just as well be claimed by workers in other industries where Excess Profits Duty is paid. Such a demand, he said, "cannot fairly be conceded, and a strike to attempt to enforce it is an injustice to the whole body of our citizens." Our industries depend on coal—they cannot get on without it, and should the worst come to the worst, it is not one but multifarious undertakings that will be affected, and unemployment would, therefore, be the consequence. The miners have put forward two distinct demands—one is a reduction in the price of household coal by 14s 2d per ton, which represents the increase put on by the Government last May; and the other is an advance in wages of 2s per shift, or 10s a week per man. As to the former it is evident that the public need expect no reduction in the price of coal unless by an equivalent subsidy from the State. But the Government has set its face against subsidies or a continuance of subsidies, not only as regards coal, but also in the case of the railways, and more recently still as regards bread. Those subsidies will come to an end in due course, and as the Government claim it is supplying coal at prices which only entail no loss, it follows as a matter of course that if the miners' wages, which were advanced last April, are further increased the public will be the real sufferers, and one would certainly think that the price of coal, abnormally high as it is, should have now reached the limit. The Government has, therefore, taken a resolute stand with regard to the demands of the miners, and the ballot of the men to be taken towards the end of this month will disclose what their answer will be. The public, however, cannot but ardently hope that a way out of the impasse will be found, and that the threatened trouble in the coal-fields will be averted in the interests of all classes of the community and at a time, too, when all available supplies of coal are or will be, needed to satisfy our needs and requirements in one direction or another.

CURFEW FOR LIMERICK

A Curfew regulation has been issued by order of Major-General Sir E P Strickland, C.M.G., Commanding the Southern District, requiring all people to be off the streets between the hours of 9 p.m and 3 a.m, unless provided with authorised permits. The Order, which was extensively posted throughout the city yesterday, covers an area within a radius of a mile of the General Post Office, which takes in the entire city at every point.

The Order came into force at the official hour last night. At nine o'clock the first intimation of the changed conditions was demonstrated by an armoured car containing soldiers passing through O'Connell street from the New Barracks. This was followed by armed military and police taking up duty at several parts of the city and suburbs, and the few people abroad at the time went quietly warned of the operation of the Order, and told to get off the street. At a quarter past nine the streets were clear of everybody except the police and military. No arrests, so far as can be gathered, were made for infringement of the Order. This was manifest when Lt.-Colonel Williamson, R M, attended at the City Police Court this morning, there being no cases for hearing.

LIMERICK AND THE IRISH QUESTION

Attention is directed to an important notice appearing in our advertising columns, convening a meeting of business men and others, to be held on Saturday next, at 3 p.m, in the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the Irish situation and resolutions, particulars of which are given.

EXCITEMENT IN MILTOWN-MALBAY

A Miltownmalbay correspondent says:—The military, who have commandeered the dwelling-house of Mrs Anderson, have strongly fortified it with a double line of sand bags and barbed wire entanglements. The residents were startled from their sleep by two shots, which were fired at about 2 o'clock this morning. The inhabitants were in a state of panic.

TERRIFYING SCENES IN LIMERICK

AT THE RAILWAY STATION AND IN THE STREETS.

HEAVY FIRING.

HOUSES BURNED AND OTHER DAMAGE DONE.

Police Constable Shot Dead.

Civilians Wounded.

One Succumbs to Injuries.

Limerick was thrown into a state of terror on Sunday last, following the report that two plain clothes policemen were held up and deprived of their revolvers in the vicinity of Carey's Road. This incident is stated to have occurred at half past eleven on that morning, but the citizens generally assert that nothing happened such as to warrant what took place an hour or so later when the police ran amok in several parts of the city. At a quarter to one o'clock, when the streets were crowded with people either returning from church or enjoying the sunshine, motor lorries of constabulary, fully armed, were despatched to Carey's Road and neighbourhood. Nobody appeared to be aware at the time that an attack on detectives had been made. At the hour named some firing was heard coming from the Roxboro' Road direction, and for a moment or so it died down. A little later it was resumed with vigour, until people began to wonder what was astir. It was then learned that the police had searched several houses in Carey's road and maltreated several residents, all of the humbler class. The next stage of the day's happenings was at the railway station. The one o'clock train, which is now the only one leaving the city since the 5 15 week-day train ceased to run, has been largely availed of by citizens to get to Dublin, Cork, and cross-Channel centres. On Sunday last a large number of people intended travelling, and five or ten minutes before the train was timed to leave, people were pouring into the terminus. There was a scene of much animation at the station, which was crowded with men, women, and children. The anxiety, however, was confined to speculation as to whether the train would be held up, and as the time for its departure approached, a body of armed police marched into the station. Outside the booking office bystanders were searched by two members of the force. The police took seats in the crowded train, with the result that the driver and guard refused to proceed. The intending passengers were reluctant to leave their carriages, and in a minute everything was confusion and commotion. The constabulary got out of their compartments, and fired several volleys high with a view probably of scaring the people. As a result of this act there was a wild stampede of men, women, and children down the platform. The women and children were greatly terrified. Many fainted and screamed for help, and it was only after great persuasion on the part of clergymen and others who were in the terminus that their worst fears were allayed. When the police had taken their departure, the disappointed passengers on getting into the street were confronted by a large force of mixed police, the "imported" or khaki clad members being in a big majority. Simultaneously there was another outburst of rifle firing, and the people ran back into the station for shelter. The screams of the women and children were heart-rending, and they sought safety in every conceivable corner of the terminus. There was a wild panic-stricken rush for the door leading to the District Superintendent's and Engineer's offices, the parcels office, and cloakroom, while many found shelter in the carriages from the bullets that were falling around the building. The firing was kept up continuously in this place for almost an hour. There was not a person in the streets converging on the station, everybody having run for shelter, and in the stampede several were injured but not seriously.

Some time about half-past one the police were seen in front of Mrs Bermingham's licensed premises, and having fired shots through the windows proceeded to set it on fire. In an instant the entire shop was ablaze. The military shortly afterwards arrived and rendered every possible assistance to the Fire Brigade to extinguish the flames. After working hard for upwards of two hours the Brigade got the fire under, but not before the entire place was gutted. At the time there was nobody staying in the house, the proprietress and her children being away at the seaside. Shots were also fired into the house of Mr M Ronanie close by, and the shop window completely shattered, while the pawn office of Mr C Johnson next door was also smashed by what looked like the butt end of rifles. Several volleys were fired up Edward-street, and at this juncture Constable Cyril Nathan, an English recruit stationed in Boherbuoy barrack, was shot dead. An eye-witness, who is a member of the constabulary, in a conversation started, apropos of the fatality, that he was after returning from Church with Constable Nathan when they heard the firing in the street. They went to the door of the barrack to see what was up. Constable Nathan, he remarked, ventured too far into the street, when he was shot through the head by a bullet fired from a rifle. He fell dead, and was picked up by his companions, who, with the assistance of two civilians, took him into the barrack, the body being subsequently removed to the morgue at the military barracks. A vigorous fusillade was kept up in Carey's-road. From the Roxboro'-road down to Edward-street the houses on both sides of Carey's-road were wrecked, either by rifle fire or the butts of rifles, and a visit to the scene later on impressed one with the alarming experiences that the residents had undergone. Shops along Nelson and Wickham streets were broken, and in Hightor street the condition of things that followed in the wake of the outbreak was something appalling. The licensed premises of Mr Matthew Griffin, a member of the Corporation, were fired and burned to the ground, while the houses of Mr P Foley and Mr Burke in the same street and adjoining it fared no better. In this thoroughfare the spectacle of four houses burning at the time was a pitiable one, and the people lay the blame for this and the other outrages on what they term the "imported" police. An attempt was also made to burn the house of Mr Hurley, grocery and licensed vintner, at the corner of Mungret street but failed through the prompt action of the proprietor and some friends.

Various sources of information disclose that the rifle-firing was pretty general and not confined to any particular district in the city. It is stated that portion of O'Connell street was swept by rifle fire and also Henry street. In the latter thoroughfare, just as the congregation was after leaving the Franciscan Church, there was loud firing and the people rushed wildly back into the Church and remained there until all was quiet. A party of police in charge of an officer made a thorough and exhaustive search of the Catholic Literary Institute, which proved fruitless. In Glentworth street two gentlemen entering the Glentworth Hotel had a narrow escape of being shot, a bullet whizzing past them, and lodging in the wall higher up. Roche's street also claimed attention, and it was fortunate that this thoroughfare was clear of pedestrians. The only living thing standing in the street, a jennett, yoked to a car, was shot dead by a bullet which penetrated the animal's side. During the firing many people were wounded, but not seriously, except in a few instances. A youth named Graham, son of Dr M Graham, Upper Mallow street, received a bullet wound in the calf of the right leg, and was taken to St John's Hospital for treatment. A soldier in uniform in endeavouring to save a child was wounded in the left hand, while an ex-serviceman named Adamson was also shot through the right arm while standing at his own door in Carey's Road. Adamson, who is an Englishman, served throughout the late war, and lost an eye in the campaign. Several instances of citizens having been assaulted during the day's outburst could be enumerated, but save in one case, a man named Paget, their injuries were not serious. Paget was admitted to hospital.

During Sunday night all was quiet. The approaches to William-street police station were guarded by a tank. Heavy military pickets were on duty in the streets.

The scenes of the outbreak were visited yesterday by the Most Rev Dr Hallinan, who was accompanied by the Mayor, Father Connolly, Adm. St John's, and Father Dwane, Adm. St Michael's.

Official Version.

An official report issued in Dublin on Sunday night states:—

"Two plain clothes policemen were attacked by a mob in Limerick at 1.30 o'clock yesterday morning, and were stripped and beaten. The police turned out into the street and were fired upon from several directions. Constable Nathan was shot dead at Boherbuoy Barracks. Very persistent firing took place from a public house. The police demanded admittance by throwing bombs at the publichouse, which was set on fire and destroyed. The military turned out and assisted in restoring order."

Letter from Most Rev Dr Hallinan.

The Most Rev Dr Hallinan, in a letter to Father Dwane, Adm., St Michael's, says:—

"I felt it my duty, as Bishop, to visit to-day and see for myself the scene of the wreckage caused by the police. For this purpose I thought it well to be accompanied by you as the administrator of the parish where the greatest amount of damage was done, and also by Fr Connolly, Adm. of St John's, where damage of a very serious kind, though not so extensive, was also done. I wish to make publicly known through this letter to you the facts as far as I have seen them, as well as the amount of information I could gather.

The simple and unvarnished truth is the following:—Five business houses have been burned down. The whole of Carey's-road, in which there are at both sides about 120 houses, mostly inhabited by poor people, has been partially wrecked. With a few exceptions, all the houses at both sides, both in Upper and Lower Carey's-road, have had their windows smashed.

In some of them the furniture, the ware, the pictures, have been broken into atoms, the floors were covered with the debris. I was informed similar outrages were committed in some of the lanes branching off Carey's-road. In some of the houses there was clear evidence of shots having been fired into them.

The dwellers say they saved themselves by rushing into hiding places. Two of the houses attacked and burned belonged to widows with young children. Everywhere there was evidence of widespread terror in the places of the poorer women and children in the raided districts. It was providential that many lives were not lost and that there were so few wounded.

As regard the motive for this cruel action by armed police, I cannot say anything at present with any degree of certainty. Some say it was the disarming or shooting or wounding of two detectives; others say that it was the shooting by civilians of a policeman. This is the report I see sent officially to headquarters from Limerick, but this is strongly denied here, and it is generally believed that the policeman was shot, not before the burnings and wreckings, but during them, and by another policeman.

Whatever the true version, there can be no justification for the mad orgy of police violence against crowds of innocent people. Considering what happened here, in the light of recent happenings in Cork and Dublin and elsewhere, it looks as if these things were not the result of mere chance, but are of a subtle policy of provocation for ulterior purposes. If this be so, it is doomed to failure.

The Irish people are now too wideawake and too self-restrained to allow themselves to be caught in any such trap. We are told by British politicians and the British Press that if certain colloquy that is now going on between Westminster and some well-meaning, unauthorised individuals, or group of individuals, does not issue in success, we have nothing before us but civil war, chaos, and anarchy. There is no danger of civil war. We have not in Ireland the element for a civil war.

But what about the Ulster Question? There is no Ulster question except what has been created by the British Government and their agents or dupes in Ireland. The Irish people themselves, who have shown such admirable self-control under such trying circumstances, will guard themselves and their country from chaos. As for anarchy, there will be epasmodic outbursts of anarchy as long as the agents of a foreign power seek to govern the nation against the will of the vast majority of the people.

If there is to be peace between Ireland and England there is one, and only one, way to it—simple, straightforward, and easy. Let the British Government treat directly with the freely chosen representatives of the majority of the Irish nation. That is the only and secure way. Any other 'nostrums' are now out-of-date and would be merely prolonging the agony.

Any treaty entered into by Dail Eireann with England will be accepted by the Irish nation, and will be treated, not as a scrap of of paper, but honourably observed. Ireland, that has been so long and so fiercely held in the crucible suffering, knows and will observe all the justice and honour required of her. It is because she has hated iniquity and loves justice that the Irish nation has suffered centuries of travail. You will please beg my people not to get discouraged or dismayed, but to rely on the justice of their cause, the guidance of Providence, the protection of the Mother of God. Be patient, calm, confident, and victory will be theirs."

THE CORPORATION AND THE SITUATION.

Special Meeting Held.

Action Taken.

A specially convened meeting of the Limerick Corporation was held last night to consider the situation arising out of the wrecking of portion of the City on Sunday. The Mayor presided.

There were also present—Aldermen S O'Mara, P Walshe, M P Colivet, M.P., P Doyle, W Forde, J Molloney, Councillors P O'Flynn, J Cronin, J Canty, J A Hennessy, T Donnellan, J Sexton, M O'Dwyer, J Moloney, P A O'Brien, D Bourke, M Reddan, J Bourke, with Mr W M Nolan, Town Clerk.

The Mayor said he had called the meeting to consider the very grave situation in which the city found itself. It was unnecessary to tell them what had happened in a large portion of the city on Sunday. A whole business street had been burned down almost completely by the armed agents of the British Crown. That fact had not been disputed. A large number of dwellings, scores, at least hundreds of them were entered by these armed agents, and the contents of houses wrecked. In some cases the destruction had been complete, but in others it had not been so complete. He was safe in saying that not a single house escaped destruction in some way or other. Burnings and incendiarism were a British tradition. The people who burned the capital of the United States in 1812 were the British, and the same people burned down portion of their city on Sunday. The burning of the capital of the United States was directed and ordered from London, and he had no doubt that the burning of portion of the City of Limerick was also directly ordered from London. What happened on Sunday was not the result of a sudden outburst but was a deliberate, a pre-conceived, and serious action. This action was inspired in London, and directed and organised from Dublin Castle. The object was to terrorise the people in order that they might be prepared to make peace on any terms, but he was happy to say the people were not to be terrorised. One thing they could do and that was to contradict the lying statement issued with reference to the outrages. He was glad to say that the local representative of the "Daily Independent" had in the evening's newspapers repudiated the report which appeared in that day's issue of the "Independent."

Alderman O'Mara agreed with the statement of the Mayor, and said that the object of Sunday's outrage was to terrorise the people, but they would not be terrorised. The Corporation had pledged allegiance to Dail Eireann and an Irish Republic, and they would not be drawn away from that objective. He proposed that a committee be appointed to appraise the damage done by the police in the city; that a statement be sent to Dail Eireann for the purpose of having all the facts published with a view to propaganda.

Mr Cronin seconded the motion, and remarked that Sunday's exhibition was worthy of British methods in this country. The unfortunate people in the city suffered to a terrible extent by the police terrorism and many of them had not a chair to sit on.

Mr O'Flynn suggested that an estimate of the damage done be made out by the City Surveyor and sent for payment to the British authorities.

The motion was put and declared passed together with the suggestion of Mr O'Flynn.

Mr O'Brien thought the Council should offer a strong protest against the Curfew Order, for which there was no justification. If there was any necessity for it the hour should be from 12 p.m to 5 a.m.

Ald Colivet said there was no use in making a protest. The Council should take no notice of their Curfew Order, but act in a dignified manner.

A committee of five, together with the City Surveyor, was appointed to carry out the terms of the resolution.

Death of Edward Paget.

Edward Paget, 18, unmarried, who was admitted to the District Infirmary yesterday morning in an unconscious state as a result, it is alleged, of being seriously assaulted by police on Sunday, died last night. When admitted to the Infirmary on the certificate of Dr F E Graham, Mr Paget was found to have been badly injured, and from the first his condition was grave. Paget, who lived in School House Lane, was a builder's labourer, and an ex-service man, having served in the Royal Irish Regiment, and leaves a family to mourn his untimely death. The funeral is to be from St Michael's Parochial Church at three o'clock tomorrow (new time). All the ex-service lads are invited to the funeral.

No Inquest on Constable Nathan.

Yesterday Mr J J Dundon, solicitor, Deputy Coroner, attended at the military hospital, New Barracks, for the purpose of holding an inquest into the circumstances attending the fatal shooting of Constable Nathan, 19, a native of London, in Edward-street.

District Inspector W Egan and Sergeant Courtenay represented the authorities.

The enquiry was timed to be held at one o'clock, and at half-past one only ten out of the fifteen jurors summoned attended and answered.

The Deputy Coroner said in view of the fact that he had not a jury of twelve he could not hold the inquest. He was acting for the Coroner, Mr Barry, who was away at present. Having regard to the fact that under recent legislation another arrangement could be made for the holding of an inquest, he did not propose to fine absent jurors, and the enquiry into the death of Constable Nathan, owing to the absence of a sufficient number of jurors, fell through.

District Inspector Egan—Very well, sir. I suppose we may take away the body?

The Deputy Coroner—Yes.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—In the report in the "Irish Independent" yesterday of the outrageous action of the police in Limerick on Sunday the following paragraph appears:—"Portion of Limerick city was partly wrecked yesterday, following the death of a policeman."

In justice to myself as local correspondent of the "Irish Independent" I wish to clearly state that no such words were used by me in telegraphing, and no one was more pained than myself that so misleading and unfair a distortion of the telegram should have appeared.

The report sent to the "Independent" was verbatim with that which appeared in the "Cork Examiner" and "Freeman's Journal," as a separate message could not be despatched owing to telegraphic exigencies. Early on yesterday I wired the "Independent" requiring a contradiction. Thanking you in anticipation for publication of this repudiation,

Yours sincerely,

C O'SULLIVAN.

HOSPITAL CIVILIAN SHOT DEAD.

Alleged Shooting by Military.

A Tipperary correspondent says:—The mysterious shooting of a man named Patrick Lynch is reported to have occurred on Saturday night at Hospital. It is stated that the victim was taken out of his residence by military, and shortly afterwards was found lying dead in a pool of blood. He had been shot through the head, on the road, less than a hundred yards from the village.

The deceased man was about 48 years old, unmarried, a harness maker by trade, and the sole support of his aged father and three sisters. Lynch, it is said, never took part in political affairs.

The circumstances leading up to the shocking affair are told fully in a statement made by Miss Lizzie Lynch, sister of the deceased man:—We were all in the kitchen, she said, reciting the Rosary, about 11 o'clock, old time (midnight summer time), when a loud hammering came at the front door. My brother went to open the door, when immediately there was another loud hammering at the back door. He opened the front door, and then the back door, and soldiers rushed into the house through both doors. There were about seven in all, in charge of an officer and a sergeant. They appeared to be very excited, and some of them seemed to be under the influence of drink. They carried rifles and revolvers and fixed bayonets, and were not in any way disguised. The officer said, "We want to see your correspondence." My brother gave the officer a candle, and told him he had no private correspondence, but that they could search the house. They then searched the shop and kitchen, but discovered nothing. A tall soldier called my brother from the kitchen into the shop, and I heard him question him about Sinn Fein. My brother said that he never took any part in politics; that he had not time to do so.

Miss Lynch gave details of the soldiers' interrogations regarding a man named Molony. The military left later, but subsequently a soldier knocked and asked for her brother, who left the house with the soldier. They soon afterwards heard shots. Continuing her statement, she said that about twenty minutes later Dr Cleary came in, and informed her that her brother was dead.

It appears that a military officer shortly afterwards summoned Dr Cleary, who lives close to the scene of the shooting, and that the unfortunate man Lynch was found lying dead on his side on the middle of the road, with three bullet wounds in the head. Father Kennedy was sent for, but Lynch was dead.

Residents in the village say that they saw Lynch being brought up the street amongst a number of soldiers, and that they heard him say to them—"What did I ever do to you?" A little while afterwards there was a cry of "Halt," and three shots were heard.

For some time past there have been no police in Hospital, the military, of whom there are about 40, having taken possession of the barrack, as well as having commandeered the extensive premises of Mr John O'Sullivan, merchant.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

In connection with the shooting of Patrick Lynch at Hospital, Co. Limerick, on Saturday night, it is officially stated by the military authorities that Lynch was shot in trying to escape from arrest.

A correspondent states that almost all the inhabitants of the village left yesterday.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

District Inspector Wilson was shot dead in the Main street, Templemore, yesterday, about 3 o'clock, three bullets hitting him. Death was almost instantaneous. The tragic occurrence took place within a few yards of the police barracks, where the inspector had been doing office work during the morning. He was on his way home to dinner when he was fired at. His assailants disappeared.

FUNERAL OF CONSTABLE NATHAN.

The remains of the late Constable Cyril Nathan, who was killed on Sunday in Edward-street, by a rifle bullet, were removed from the Morgue at the New Barracks this morning. The funeral, which was attended by police and military with band, left the New Barracks at 11 o'clock. The coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack, rested on a gun-carriage, and was taken to William street police barracks. From there it was transferred to a motor and taken by road to Dublin, en route to London, where the interment is to take place.

GOVERNMENT AND HUNGER STRIKERS.

A statement was issued on Sunday night by Dublin Castle regarding the conditions governing the detention of prisoners. It states that the Government disclaims responsibility if prisoners, who resort to hunger-striking, render themselves unfit to take their trial.

RAILWAY JUNCTION RAID.

At midnight on Friday masked and armed men held up the night staff at Limerick Junction Railway Station, and were engaged for several hours in the locality at the coal bank, presumably removing the balance of petrol hidden there since the recent raid.

SEIZURE OF MAILS.

Yesterday afternoon a goods train conveying mails from the Limerick Post Office to Clare and other districts was held up ostwean Long Pavement and Cratloe stations by an armed and disguised party. The mail bags were examined by the raiders and a portion left behind. The constabulary were informed of the occurrence, but no arrests have been made.

STOP PRESS NEWS

SPORTING.

TRAMORE MEETING

Town Handicap—Vivace (J Regan) 1; Red Spider, 2; Nellie Mac, 3. Also ran—Jolly Mac, and Charles V. Betting—5 to 2 Paget Nellie Mac, and Red Spider. 3 to 1 Vivace.

Castletown Handicap—Petite filly (Joe Canty), 1; Marlian, 2; Lovely Toy, 3. Also ran—Girton Boy, Julianstown, Ambiteux, Moore's Melody, Athgarvan Lass, and Sand Martin. Betting—5 to 2 Petite filly, 4 to 1 Marlan, 20 to 1 Lovely Toy. Won by three lengths.

Maiden Chase—Dudley (T Morgan) 1; Melange 2; Gristle, 3. Also ran—Ardmore, Master Alec, and Whoo Whoop. Betting—6 to 4 agst Dudley, 5 to 2 Melange and Gristle.

Holiday Plate—Humming Top (Burns), 1; Plate Glass, 2; Monkey Climb, 3. Also ran—O Man, and Registration. Betting—7 to 2 on Humming Top, 5 to 1 Registration, 10 to 1 others. Won by two lengths.

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING

Himley Plate—Ardella (Gardener) 1; Potterne 2; Diana, 3. Also ran—Boy Sim, Clinic, Tol Fang Buccebooms, Dutch Doll, Simitar, and Grand Prix. Betting—9 to 4 agst Ardella, 11 to 4 Diana, 10 to 1 Potterne.

Shrewsbury Handicap—Salva (Piper) 1; Box Wallah, 2; Honest John, 3. Also ran—Snooker Queen, Nachedorne, Hagiology, Castleton, Wards Folly, Red Cross Boy, J C B, and Jollity. Betting—11 to 10 on Silva, 100 to 6 agst Box Wallah and Honest John.

Bushbury Plate—Honeycomb (V Smyth), 1; Firing Line, 2; Juvenalia, 3. Also ran—Little Blanco, Dorothy, Martin, Splendore, Freda, and Bellegrade. Betting—7 to 4 on Honeycomb, 7 to 2 agst Juvenalia, 7 to 1 Firing Line.

STOCKTON MEETING

Trial Plate—Special (Donoghue) 1; Fertility, 2; Nurse Bobs, 3. Also ran—Supper Girl, Brown Label, Lunnar, Ampler, and Sanots. Betting—5 to 2 agst Nurse Bobs, 3 to 1 Special, 4 to 1 Supper Girl and Lunnar, 10 to 1 others.

Harewood Plate—Robbery (E Wheatley) 1; Cubist, 2; Ready Made, 3. Also ran—Mary; Lamb, St Ada, Grayling, Arctic, Heroine, Dream, and Gold Nib. Betting—6 to 4 agst Robbery, 7 to 2 Cubist, 6 to 1 Ready Made. Won by three lengths.

Wynward Plate—Barralet (Carslake), 1; Polemarch, 2; Sun Shaft, 3. Also ran—Royal Fancy, Phœbus, Abana, Radom, and Ionian. Betting—5 to 4 agst Polemarch, 7 to 4 Barralet, 100 to 8 Sun Shaft.

Stockton Plate—Grand Fleet (A Smith), 1; Crevasse, 2; Finalist, 3. Also ran—Bridge of Marne, Welsh Woman, Scrapbook, and Devonport. Betting—Evens Crevasse, 7 to 4 Grand Fleet, 6 to 1 Welsh Woman, 20 to 1 Finalist.

EARLY MORNING ARREST.

Patrick O'Dea, carpenter, living in Frederick Place, was arrested at five o'clock this morning by a party of police, who searched the house and found nothing. O'Dea's father asked the police what charge they had against the boy, and received no reply. He was subsequently taken to William Street Barrack, where he remains in custody, no charge, so far as can be ascertained, having been made against him.

LIMERICK HARBOUR TIDE TABLE

AUGUST

First Quarter, 21st ..... 10 52 a.m
Full Moon, 29th ..... 1.3 p.m

CHANGES OF THE MOON.

TIDES.

	MORNING. Time. H. M.	Height. F. In	AFTERNOON Time. H. M.	Height F. In
Tuesday	17 ... 8 41 ...	21 9 ...	9 1 ...	21 5
Wednes.	18 ... 9 22 ...	21 1 ...	9 42 ...	20 8
Thursday	19 ...10 2 ...	20 0 ...	10 22 ...	19 5
Friday	20 ...10 44 ...	18 9 ...	11 6 ...	17 10

(Old Time).

(These tides are influenced by the weather).

Mr E J Graham, L.D.S., R.C.S.I, will be away from 15, Upper Mallow Street, until September

LATEST NEWS.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

LIVELY AFFAIR AT RAMSGATE.

Arising Out of Loading of German Vessels.

Police Attacked.

An ugly affray between police and a mob occurred early this morning at Ramsgate in connection with the loading of German vessels with coke. The crowd, including women, made for the Corporation gasworks, and attacked the police with bottles and stones. The police eventually charged and scattered the mob. Several of the police were injured, one being stabbed in the neck with a hatpin, but none seriously.

WRANGEL HOLDING HIS OWN.

Heavy Fighting.

Constantinople, Monday.

Heavy fighting between Wrangel's forces and the Bolsheviks is reported in the Crimea. Wrangel is holding his own.

POLES RE-TAKE POSITIONS ON THE BUG.

Bolshevists' Heavy Loss.

Warsaw, Monday.

The Poles have re-taken a number of positions in the Bug valley, and inflicted heavy loss on the Bolshevists, who were thrown back across the river.

SOLIDARITY OF ALLIES.

Quiguicourt, Monday.

M. Millerand, speaking to-day, said the alliances would remain close, for they were cemented by death.

MR LLOYD GEORGE AND IRISH QUESTION.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr Lloyd George said that, subject to the three conditions he had already mentioned, the Cabinet was prepared to consider any proposals for an Irish settlement brought forward by responsible persons having behind them Irish public opinion.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK HUNGER-STRIKING.

The Lord Mayor of Cork (Mr Terence MacSwiney) and the ten men arrested with him in the Cork Municipal Buildings on Thursday evening are stated to have refused food since they were taken into custody by the military, and are now amongst the hunger-strikers in Cork Jail. The city is quiet.

CONSTABLE FIRED AT IN KERRY.

Printing Establishment Burned Down at Tralee.

A Tralee Correspondent states:—Four police constables on their way from Tralee to Abbeydorney on Saturday night were fired on. It is stated that two of them were slightly wounded. About midnight on Saturday a large quantity of military stores were set on fire, and consumed, in wagons at the Great Southern and Western Railway terminus. About one o'clock the whole population was terrified by volleys of rifle and revolver shots. Several windows were smashed, and in one instance, when the night watchman turned his flashlamp on to see who the culprits were, shots were fired over his head.

Later the watchman was prevented from going up Russell street, where a fire had broken out in the extensive printing and newspaper offices of Messrs Quinnell and Sons, proprietors of the "Kerry News," "Kerry Reporter," and "Killarney Echo." The flames lit up the sky, but the people were afraid to go out owing to the terror in the streets. Ultimately Sinn Fein Volunteers came to the rescue, but the flames had got beyond control, and the entire offices, with valuable machinery, plant, type, and a large stock of paper, were completely demolished. The damage is estimated at between thirty and forty thousand pounds.

GOVERNMENT AND ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

Protest Demonstration in London.

A very big demonstration, organised by the London District Committee of the Irish Self-Determination League of Great Britain, was held in Trafalgar Square, London, on Sunday, and demanded the removal of the ban which prohibits Most Rev Dr Mannix coming to Ireland.

Pointing out that the British Government had been unable to prevent De Valera leaving this country, Ald. MacDonagh, T.D. asserted it would not be able to keep the Archbishop out. His Grace, he said, will land in Ireland soon, and tell what America and other countries thought about Ireland.

Some twenty thousand people participated in the demonstration.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Sir Lewis Molver, M.P. for Edinburgh from 1895-1909, has died at Highgate, aged 74.

Heavy rainfall every day in many parts of Victoria, Australia, has greatly benefited the crops.

The sloop Dahlia has been appropriated for service under the English Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

At Montgomery a fox, disturbed by a little girl while killing a fowl, bit her wrist, but was afterwards shot.

A munition depot near Florence blew up as the result of an outbreak of fire and two people were killed and several injured.

An oxygen chamber, to contain three beds, for patients needing air rich in oxygen, is being constructed at Guy's Hospital, London.

A New York telegram, dated Friday, states:—Of the total exports of sugar for the fiscal year Great Britain took 363,236,359 lbs.

The Berlin police have arrested a German who was found to be in possession of forged English bank notes amounting to £15,000.

An Exchange Paris telegram says that, contrary to the original report, Marshal Joffre is going to Rumania, and not Marshal Foch.

Flying a D.H. 9 machine with one passenger, Lieutenant Vaughan Williams arrived in Copenhagen from London (via Amsterdam) in the record time of 6 hours 5 minutes.

At the International Tank contest at Spa, the men's tank race was won by Kennett (Great Britain), and the officers' tank race by Lieutenant Collins (Great Britain).

A Prague telegram states:—The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party declare that they will oppose the transport of munitions through Czecho-Slovakia.

The great house of Tredunnock, near Newport, one of Monmouthshire's historic manor houses, was destroyed by fire early on Saturday. It was built in 600. The interior had been changed into the modern style.

For certain political crimes, principally offences against sovereign foreign States, for which Swedish subjects have been sentenced this year, the Swedish Government has proclaimed an amnesty.

The Inland Revenue Department states that every individual whose statutory income for the year ended April 5, 1920, exceeded £4,000 must give notice thereof to the special Commissioners on Income Tax before September 30.

An Ex hange Amsterdam telegram states:—A Rome message reports that the Italian Government is preparing to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. Signor Savona, as Charge d'Affaires, will go to Moscow within a few days in order to establish an Italian Ministry.