

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS**

In consequence of the earlier departure of the evening trains from Limerick, and the curtailment of the hour for posting to 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**

(ESTABLISHED 1766)

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920**

**EDUCATION.**

The question of our youths and what to do with them hinges on one of quite as much moment, the question of education, and is variously answered. In the country the public are more or less familiar with some or other of the issues involved, issues which have been discussed and debated for years after one fashion or other, and many of which have not yet reached the stage known as ripe for settlement. Much has been done from year to year, and much remains ahead to be done in the primary and secondary schools, and the importance of the work done is recognised by everyone interested, or who is anxious to see the youth of the country fairly equipped in our schools for the future that lies before them. The Intermediate Education Board for Ireland have just issued their annual report for the year 1919, and it is an important document in so far as it helps very materially to enable one to allocate in how far blame is to be apportioned for the existing state of things in regard to the working of the Act. That Act has now been half a century in existence, and it is not at all too much to say that from the start it was open to

Belfast, 18.3 and 13.1; Cork, 13.6 and 12.4; Londonderry, 4.7 and 10.4; Limerick, 10.8 and 14.2; and Waterford, 11.4 and 12.8. The deaths from certain epidemic diseases registered in the 19 town districts during last week were equal to an annual rate of 1.4 per 1,000. Among the 145 deaths from all causes for Belfast are 2 from scarlet fever, 1 from whooping-cough, and 7 from diarrhoea and enteritis of children under 2 years. The 20 deaths from all causes for Cork include 3 from diarrhoea and enteritis of children under 2 years; and of the 8 deaths from all causes for Limerick, 1 is from measles.

**DROWNING FATALITY AT SPANISH POINT.**

**Limerick Lady's Tragic End.**

A very sad drowning fatality occurred at Spanish Point, Miltown Malbay, on Tuesday morning last, the victim being Mrs Holden, wife of Captain Holden, R.A.M.C., and daughter of Mrs G. Gloster, Parteen, Limerick. She had been bathing previously with a young boy and girl, and was dressing when she observed that they were in difficulties. Mrs Holden called on two men, James Boland and John Tracey, who were near, and they went to the assistance of the children, the deceased lady following with a view to rendering whatever aid she could. After a hard struggle the men succeeded in rescuing the boy and girl, but Mrs Holden in her plucky efforts to render assistance was taken out to sea. Dr D J McClancy, with Boland and Tracey, made a gallant effort to save her, but had to give up the struggle owing to the high tide that was running at the time. Mrs Holden, who was only a few years married, was well-known and highly esteemed in Limerick, and the greatest sympathy is felt for her husband, child, and mother in the distressing circumstances under which she met her death. A pathetic feature of the tragic occurrence is that Captain Holden is on his way home from India, where he had been serving for some time.

**THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT DISFIGURED.**

Overnight on Wednesday, the O'Connell monument in the Crescent was partially covered with a white wash, which was removed during the day. What the object was cannot be conjectured, but the deed, for which there can be no meaning, is generally condemned. It is interesting to recall that many years ago the same statue was smeared with a yellow wash. The monument to the Irish Tribune was erected in 1857.

**IN QUEST OF INFORMATION.**

**Bills Posted in the City.**

During the early hours of yesterday bills were extensively posted in various parts of the city

**ATTACK ON PATROL AT EMILY.**

**Court-martial**

At a general court-martial held at the barracks on Tuesday, Lieutenant Crowe presided.

Maurice Crowe, civilian, Tipperary, with taking part in an attack of police and military at Emly. The accused declined to recognize the lance-corporal stated that on his journey to Emly the patrol of four police were attacked by other five retired to a field, lasting an hour and a quarter. One of his men was killed. The accused as collected they had laid down. They were ordered not to leave for they would be shot.

A private corroborated, the attackers afterwards drove a Crowe was not masked or disguised and he was positive that he was attacked. He did not know the name of the attacking party, not.

The accused declined to make any statement.

The court found the accused Captain Gover said that the accused was convicted by a court-martial of charges under D.O.R. He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. The accused was sentenced by general court-martial but he went on hunger-strike and abandoned the hunger-strike because of the delay.

The sentence will be announced later.

**OTHER CASES.**

At Cork Barracks yesterday a court-martial was held. The accused, Thomas Mogue, Co Limerick, was charged with endangering the safety of two constables in an attack on a patrol.

The evidence showed that the accused was attacked on July 8 and fired shots over their heads. The accused surrendered, deprived them of their money, and private property. The accused was not masked or disguised and he was a part in the attack. The accused resigned, and when he replied to the court he remarked:—"You are getting the dirty work of the British Army done." Judgment will be announced later.

Thomas Crawford, Thomas Crowley and Jeremiah Cahill were jointly charged with having taken part in an attack on a police patrol, and endangering the safety of two constables. The evidence showed that the accused were fired on by people in the barracks. Thomas Crowley and