

THE NEW HEIGHTS

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Incendiary Bombs

It was officially stated in London to-day that during the night British bombers attacked objectives in Germany.

"INVASION PORTS" BOMBED.

The "invasion ports" were also bombed and it is claimed that extensive damage was done.

The Press Association says that six people were killed when a bomb fell in a thickly populated part of London during the night. It is known that seven people were killed when four houses were demolished in the London area.

A later Press Association message states that two constables were killed in London this morning when six high explosive bombs fell in a thickly populated district. Several people were injured.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY NEGLIGIBLE.

Other messages from London state that the damage done to property was negligible.

A Tangier message says that a second Italian submarine took refuge there yesterday evening after being pursued by British destroyers. According to a reliable source, three submarines have been sunk in the Straits.

A large Italian submarine, which was being chased by three British destroyers and seaplanes, took refuge in Tangier Bay on Sunday.

BRITISH NAVAL UNITS.

British naval units continue to cruise outside the territorial waters of Tangier, says a Tangier despatch to the Stefani Agency.

The Madrid papers give considerable but not undue prominence to the order of Colonel Yuste, commander of the Spanish troops of occupation in Tangier, announcing that he was taking "full charge" of the international zone. It is asserted that the Tangier zone has been a centre of espionage against Spain.

SENTIMENTS OF FRIENDSHIP.

Italy as a Mediterranean Power, and as a Power which participated in the Tangier Statute, has followed the course of events in Tangier with sentiments of friendship towards Spain," says the Official Italian News Agency, according to a despatch from Rome.

The measures taken by Spain are to "counteract French, and especially British, manoeuvres," it adds.

ELECTRIC STORM

POLES SPLIT FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

The effects of the electric storm of Friday night have proved the worst for many years past in Abbeyfeale and adjoining Kerry (written out Abbeyfeale

GANGER'S DEATH

Fatality Near Kilfinane

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST

Dr. J. P. Clery, Coroner for East Limerick, opened an inquest at the Limerick County Hospital, Croom, on Monday, into the circumstances of the death of Edmund Barrett Ballinacrana, Kilfinane, a road ganger employed by the Limerick County Council.

Inspector Lavan, Bruff, represented the authorities; and Mr. D. Hogan was foreman of the jury.

Daniel Carroll, The Square, Kilfinane, deposed he was nephew of the deceased, and identified the remains. Deceased was a road ganger and was married. He was aged about 45 years. Witness saw him last alive about 9 p.m. on October 28th. As far as witness knew, deceased was then in good health.

HEAD STRUCK GROUND.

Michael F. Bourke, Garranrouse, Kilfinane, retired secondary teacher, stated he went for a walk about 8.10 p.m. on October 28th. About three-quarters of a mile from Kilfinane, on the main road, witness was suddenly struck on the hip from behind. Witness did not then know what struck him. He fell and his head came in contact with the road and he was dazed for two minutes. He tried to stand but failed, and then crawled to the ditch on the off side of the road. The first thing that attracted his attention was a moan or a groan. Witness went to the other side of the road where the groan sounded. He lit a match and found a man lying at the foot of the ditch. The man was partially on his back and partially on his side. There was a bicycle beside him. Witness went for help to Thomas Wallace's house. The latter and witness came down the road and met a man whom they requested to call the priest and Guards. Wallace and witness went to where the man was lying and met there Edmund Corkery. Witness left them at the scene and went to Kilfinane as his hip and elbow were bleeding. It was dark at the time witness was struck. Witness could not say if the cyclist had a light. He did not hear or see anything before being struck.

Edmund Corkery, Mortalstown, Kilfinane, deposed that on October 28th he left his home at about 8.10 p.m. to proceed to Kilfinane, and on the way met the previous deponent as witness was standing over a man lying on the road. Witness lighted three matches but failed to recognise the man, who was lying with his head on the grass margin and his feet on the road. There was a bicycle lying on the road with the handlebars facing in the direction of Kilfinane. The bell was knocked off the bicycle. There was no lamp on the bicycle. A cap was on the centre of the road. On examination of the scene witness saw a pool of blood on the road. At the time the man was semi-conscious and was removed in a motor car to his own house. Witness had recognised the man by a flash lamp as the deceased and spoke to him.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. T. M. Quinlan, House Surgeon, Co. Hospital, deposed that deceased was admitted to the institution about 2.30 a.m. on October 29th. He was semi-conscious on admission and showed evidence of marked cerebral irritation. He was very restless and had no control over his bowels. He resented being touched but was unable to answer any questions. He had a blood-stained discharge from both ears. The following day there was blood-stained fluid still discharging from the right ear, which was cerebro-spinal fluid, indicative of an injury to the brain coverings. On November 2nd he developed signs of meningitis and jaundice. He died on November 3rd at 2 a.m. Death, in witness's opinion, was due to severe laceration of the brain, due to fracture of the skull. The injuries, in his opinion, would be consistent with a fall off a bicycle.

At this stage Inspector Lavan applied for an adjournment of the inquest with a view to placing the facts before the Attorney-General.

The Coroner, adjourning the inquest, expressed sympathy with the family and relatives, in which Inspector Lavan and the jury joined.

MARINE VOLUNTEER CORPS

FORMED FOR SHANNON

In his capacity as Competent Port Authority for Limerick, Lieut. C. J. Hanrahan (Marine Service) has formed an Inscription Marine Service, or second line volunteers, to support the regular corps operating on the Shannon under his jurisdiction.

Lieut. Hanrahan told our representative that as O/C for the Shannon all the ports in the river came under his jurisdiction. Volunteer Corps had already been established at Limerick, Foynes and Killrush, and the men chosen had practical experience of river craft. He explained that the Marine Volunteer Corps was similar in many respects to the L.S.F. If the occasion arose the Marine Volunteer Corps would be called upon to assist the permanent Marine Service, just as the L.S.F. would be required to co-operate with the land army.

TRAGEDY SEQUEL

Limerick Court Trial

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER

CASE BEFORE CIRCUIT JUDGE

Judge E. J. McElligott, K.C., began the hearing of the criminal business of the Michaelmas term of the Limerick Circuit Court yesterday.

The first case called was that of Michael J. O'Leary, agricultural instructor, Foynes, who was put forward charged with the manslaughter of William Purtill, ex-N.T., Foynes, by knocking him down with a motor car on 2nd January, 1940.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. P. J. McEnery, K.C., and Mr. T. O'Donovan, B.L. (instructed by Mr. J. J. Power, B.A., State Solicitor), prosecuted.

Mr. T. K. Liston, B.L. (instructed by Messrs. P. T. Liston and Co., solicitors), appeared for the accused.

Addressing the jury, Mr. McEnery said that on Sunday, 2nd January, the deceased, accompanied by his wife, went for a walk along the main road, going from Foynes towards Glin. The accident occurred between 5.30 and 6 p.m. When Mr. and Mrs. Purtill had gone about a mile they turned back and it was while they were proceeding home the tragedy occurred. The deceased and his wife were on the correct side of the road, Mr. Purtill walking on the outside of his wife. A motor car came along and crashed into Mr. Purtill, inflicting injuries from head to foot. The immediate cause of death was fracture of the skull, but it was highly probable that Mr. Purtill would have died in any event from his multiple injuries. The State submitted that the motor car was driven by the accused in such a negligent manner as to cause the death of Mr. Purtill.

TYRE MARK ON THE ROAD.

Proceeding, counsel said that accused's house was situated at a place about 300 yards distant from where the accident occurred. A tyre mark on the road would show that a motor car travelled for forty-nine feet along the road at a distance of only 2 feet 4 inches from the kerbstone. The tyre mark stopped at the pool of blood, indicating the place where Mr. Purtill was knocked down. The State submitted that the driver of that car took no precaution whatever to avoid running down Mr. and Mrs. Purtill.

Counsel then described in detail maps and photographs of the scene of the accident and observed that a walking stick, spectacles and hat belonging to the deceased man were picked up at points indicated in the photographs.

Before the accident, Mr. McEnery continued, Mr. Purtill was on the road, near the footpath, and Mrs. Purtill walked on the footpath. Evidence would be given that no horn was sounded, but the Purtills were aware of the approach of the car because of the lights. The State case was that the driver of the car ran down the Purtills, inflicting injuries on Mr. Purtill that caused his death. If the driver of the car had proper control of the car and of himself there would have been no accident, as there was ample room for the driver to pass out the pedestrians.

MOVEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

Dealing with the movements of the accused person on the day of the accident, counsel said that he was in Rathkeale and Askaton and had whiskies in both places. At about 5 o'clock that evening he was in the village of Foynes and again he had some whiskey. He was not alleging that Mr. O'Leary was drunk, nor was he asking the jury to try that issue. Dr. Nolan, who examined him an hour and a half after the accident, would say that he was not drunk. He (counsel) was not making the case that O'Leary was drunk—he may have been drunk—but he did make the case that O'Leary drove his car in such a negligent manner as to constitute a criminal offence. The jury should take into consideration all the facts and they might very reasonably conclude that the accused man had more drink taken than was good for him.

When the accused left Foynes for his home he actually passed out the Purtills. At that time the accused was driving at about 25 miles per hour. Within a quarter of an hour the accused turned round to go back to Foynes and it was then that he ran down the Purtills. That was one of the remarkable coincidences of life that brought about tragedies. After the crash the accused drove into Foynes and proceeded to the Garda Barracks, the worse for drink, leaving behind him on the road Mr. and Mrs. Purtill. The accused told the story to the Guards that he had knocked down two tinkers; that he had seen a number of caravans and children on the road. That might have been a cock and bull story or it might be the product of Mr. O'Leary's imagination. These were matters for Mr. O'Leary to explain.

Concluding, counsel said that Mr. O'Leary's car was a V.8 in perfect condition and under proper management could be brought to a standstill within 30 feet.

MAPS OF SCENE OF ACCIDENT.

Guard Wm. J. Quinlan, Headquarters Staff, Dublin, gave evidence of preparing maps of the scene of the accident. The footpath could, he said, be used by two people in daylight, but in the dark only one person could walk on it safely. Guard Michael Horgan, official photographer, Dublin Castle, gave evidence of preparing a number of photographs depicting different scenes associated with

FIGHT FOR OFFICE

U.S. Presidential Election

ROOSEVELT HEADS POLL

Messages received from New York this afternoon state that President Roosevelt is now certain of election. His Republican opponents, Mr. Willkie excepted, are prepared to admit that Mr. Roosevelt has made history by securing election for a third term.

STATE OF THE POLL.

At one p.m. to-day the state of the poll was as follows:—Popular vote for Roosevelt, 20,609,762. Popular vote for Willkie, 16,537,062. In terms of electoral votes this means that Mr. Roosevelt has secured 37 States, with a total of 443 votes. Mr. Willkie has obtained the support of eleven States, representing 88 electoral votes.

WILL NOT ADMIT DEFEAT.

Mr. Willkie refuses to concede that Mr. Roosevelt has secured re-election. "I will not admit defeat," he said, "until the final count."

The Republican candidate recalled that in 1916 Mr. Hughes, who opposed President Wilson, went to bed confident that he had won the election. During the night, however, the result of the vote in California came in and this had the effect of upsetting all previous returns. Mr. Hughes lost the election and Wilson won.

LIMERICK PORT

QUESTION OF SANITARY AUTHORITY

In connection with the safeguarding of the public health, the formation of a Port Sanitary Authority at Limerick to control water-borne traffic on the Shannon estuary has again been raised. It was previously discussed in correspondence exchanged in 1939 with the Limerick City Manager, when the idea was that a Port Sanitary Authority at Limerick should exercise control over Clare. The County M.O.H. for Clare, Dr. G. P. McCarthy, has now written as follows on the question to the Clare Board of Health:—

"I understand there has been, during 1940, a 30 per cent. reduction in the amount of shipping entering the port of Limerick. No foreign ships come direct to ports in Co. Clare, and if, at some future date, there is passenger traffic from foreign countries through the Shannon Airport at Rinanna, I consider that the reception, inspection and control of such traffic should be dealt with by the Public Health service in this county and not by an outside body with headquarters situated some distance away from the Airport. There is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in handling this aspect of the air traffic problem through the medium of the machinery of the Co. Clare Sanitary Authority. I cannot see what advantages will accrue to the Sanitary Authority of this county by participating in the expenditure involved in the setting up of a Port Sanitary Authority in Limerick."

WIFE WORKS

WHILE HUSBAND STAYS AT HOME

The case of a man who was cured after taking over all the household duties and the care of his three children while his wife went out to work, is mentioned in an article on Anxiety Neurosis by Col. G. W. B. James, physician for mental disease to St. Mary's Hospital, in last week's "Lancet."

"One of my patients was unable to carry on with his work in a factory, collapsed at work with what he called complete exhaustion, and finally lost his job," writes Col. James. "But he could cycle from his home to St. Mary's and back—about 30 miles."

"This man was an old anxiety case from the last war, and finally took over all the domestic work of the house and the care of the three small children, and sent his wife out to work. Both of them have found it a satisfactory arrangement, and it has continued for over 12 years. The man works hard from early morning to late at night without undue fatigue."

ATTEMPT TO "NOBBLE" A RACEHORSE

Old Rowley, a 100 to 1 outsider, ridden by A. Knox, caused one of the biggest upsets in Australian racing for years by winning the Melbourne Cup at Melbourne, Australia, yesterday, from Markel and Tidal Wave. Beau Vite, the hottest favourite since the famous Phar Lap won in 1930, was only fifth. He travelled to the course secretly under a police guard after an attempt to "noble" him in his stable a few days ago. Old Rowley, an aged chestnut gelding, carrying 7 stone 12 lbs. finished

MINISTER'S TRIB

To Board Of Hea

GOOD HOUSING W

ADDRESSES AT LIMER

LUNCHEON

Luncheon in honour of the late P. J. Rutledge, Minister for Government and Public Health, the Limerick Board of Health, scheme at Kilmallock, was held at the Cruise Hotel, Limerick, on Tuesday afternoon.

The toast of Eire was given by M. Ryan, Chairman of the Board of Health and honoured.

Mr. J. Quaid, Co. C., who gave the toast of "Our Guests," said was not so long since they had from Mr. Rutledge's predecessor Sean T. O'Kelly, who came for the foundation of the municipal town housing scheme county at the Fairgreen. Great progress had been made in housing since that date. The Board done their best up to the present to solve the housing problem in the county and would continue to do so during their period in office. When Minister for Local Government and Public Health appealed to localities in 1932 to provide decent housing for agricultural labourers and in urban areas who, through circumstances, were compelled to live in insanitary dwellings, this county then provided for in the 1932 Act that date they had erected 1,222 dwellings apportioned as follows: 857 Ranges; 254 Non-Municipal Town; 20 Rathkeale Urban Area. There in addition, 146 houses in construction at the moment a provision has been made for the erection of a further 197. This would complete original schemes, which provide 1,574 houses and should go a long way towards satisfying the housing needs of the county. A further scheme was at present being prepared for towns and villages with a population of less than 250. Towns over 250 population have already been provided also rural workers in need of

SHOULD MEET ALL PRESENT LEGITIMATE DEMANDS

This latter scheme, on which should for the present, at any rate, the legitimate demands of town workers for proper housing. Under the 1932 Act Government grants were made towards housing, and however, as a result of a change very much since then of building had considerably but, unfortunately, the housing had not increased in proportion. In 1932 the State was contributing 100 per cent. of the annual loan of cottages provided under the Acts on an all-in-cost not exceeding 100 per cent. of the cost of houses provided under the Classes Act as in the case of Rathkeale, on an all-in-cost of 1300 up to 1938, and 1350 thereafter. So far as the rural housing present regarding the subsidy could definitely put forward a proposal for an increase in the subsidy of the non-municipal town housing provided under the Housing Working Classes Acts. The county created in portions with few exceptions same type as those provided areas. Before the war the cost of each of those houses amounted to 1325 to 1330; recently, however, had increased to from 1385 to the case of each non-municipal house they received a subsidy of 100 per cent. on an all-in-cost not exceeding 100 per cent. of the cost of houses provided under the Classes Act as in the case of Rathkeale, on an all-in-cost of 1300 up to 1938, and 1350 thereafter. So far as the rural housing present regarding the subsidy could definitely put forward a proposal for an increase in the subsidy of the non-municipal town housing provided under the Housing Working Classes Acts. The county created in portions with few exceptions same type as those provided areas. 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