

...on England during the early this morning. British ferent places in Germany. , seven German 'plants were tish admit the loss of six

Secondary Bombs

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

"INVASION PORTS" BOMBED.

...the "invasion ports" were also bombed it is claimed that extensive damage done.

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

...later Press Association message s that two constables were killed on this morning when six high ive bombs fell in a thickly ation district. Several people were ed.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

NEGLIGIBLE.

...er messages from London state that amage done to property was negli-

...Tangier message says that a second n submarine took refuge there yes- y evening after being pursued by h destroyers. According to a re- source, three submarines have been in the Straits.

...arge Italian submarine, which was chased by three British destroyers eaplanes, took refuge in Tangier on Sunday.

BRITISH NAVAL UNITS.

...ish naval units continue to cruise de the territorial waters of Tangier, a Tangier despatch to the Stefani cy.

...e Madrid papers give considerable not undue prominence to the order Colonel Yuste, commander of the ish troops of occupation in Tangier, uncing that he was taking "full ge" of the international zone. It is ed that the Tangier zone has been tre of espionage against Spain.

SENTIMENTS OF FRIENDSHIP.

...ly as a Mediterranean Power, and a Power which participated in the r Statute, has followed the course vents in Tangier with sentiments of dship towards Spain," says the Off- litan News Agency, according to a atch from Rome.

...e measures taken by Spain are to nteract French, and especially Bri- manoeuvres," it adds.

ELECTRIC STORM

COLES SPLIT FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

...e effects of the electric storm of ay night have proved the worst for ay years past in Abbeyfeale and oining Kerry (writes our Abbeyfeale spondent). Sheet lightning had been ring with occasional thunder claps m the afternoon until midnight, when tremendous explosion was caused an instantaneous flash and thunder b, which destroyed the electric rans- mer, and at Coolaneelig, on the Kerry e of the town, crashed five electric es, splitting three from top to bottom, if cut with a saw, and leaving a huge r beneath one on the ground. The r electric current was cut off, depriving the n of water and light until the after- n, when repairs were effected.

...hose infantrymen in the audience arched" with him as though they ve not of weary feet on dreary roads. ivate Clark (Cork), an extremely ec- tric turn, reminded the Sokol squad "Roll of the Drum" fame of some w phases of physical culture. He said hing about it—he would not be heard id the thunderous applause, anyway. ceordion solos by Private White (ork) converted the audience into a munity singing section, and they anted more and more of their own ing." Duets sung by Messrs. Duggan and O'Donnell were highly appreciated. d old favourites, "Good Night—All's ell" and "The Moon Hath Raised Her ump." Both items were very well ved. Private Short is the happy ossessor of a pleasing tenor voice and ntributed to the programme some old and new favourites.

...Private Clifford (Cork) yodelled a very easant concert towards its close—the ale being "A Soldier's Song" by the audience and artists led by Lieutenant owles.

...Mr. Pat O'Connor, the well-known rgest and choirmaster, accompanied the Limerick items.

...Mr. Charlie O'Connor, Limerick, stage anaged.

...Commandant Barry, on behalf of the olonel in command, thanked the rtists and all who had helped to make the concert a success.

...The man was 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 Kilrush, 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.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT

(To The Editor, "Limerick Leader").
Dear Sir—If our City Manager does not desire further recurring expenditure on repairs to the surround of the O'Connell Monument, Crescent, somebody should suggest to him to place four bulkhead red lights—one on each of the four rail support pillars at the base of the memorial. Such lights would save expenditure and, perhaps, something else, which are not of much value nowadays—human life and the bereavements of families. Suggestions of this kind come from the little man in the street, the bright wee lad who pays for all, and occasionally gets killed, leaving behind him a small wife and a big family to the tender mercy of insurance companies. Unfortunately, he is too small to be seen by the great. Yours, "THE WEE LAD."

BLOOD DONORS WANTED

The Blood Transfusion Committee of the Irish Red Cross will, in the near future, appeal for 10,000 blood donors. This Committee, which has the approval of the Government Departments concerned, has been appointed to organise blood transfusion services throughout the country, except in Dublin and Dun Laoghaire, where the Dublin Blood Transfusion Service (organised by the St. John Ambulance Brigade) will continue to operate.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE UP

Both the revenue and expenditure in the Twenty Six Counties for the period from the 1st of April, 1940, to Saturday last show increases. The revenue amounted to £18,574,797, compared with £14,980,875 for the corresponding period last year, and the expenditure was £20,253,950 against £18,545,688.

...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 Askeaton 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 over 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 the accident.

His Lordship said that Guards Quinlan and Horgan were richly deserving of promotion. He had expressed that view on previous occasions but no notice had been taken of his remarks. These Guards always gave their evidence fairly, competently and thoroughly.

Mr. McEnery—I agree with your Lordship. I will convey your remarks to the proper authority.

CALLED TO MAKE A REPORT.
Guard Bernard Hanly stated that he was on duty at Foynes Station on 2nd January. Michael O'Leary, the accused, called at the barrack at 5.40 p.m. and made a report.

Mr. O'Donovan—What did he say?—He said that he was after knocking down two tinkers.

Did he say anything else?—He told me that there was a tinkers' caravan at the right-hand side of the road, that two children ran across the road in front of him, and that there was no light on the caravan.

Mr. O'Donovan—What condition was he in?—He was very excited and began walking up and down. He kept saying that two children ran across the road. I asked him if he struck the caravan and he said he didn't.

Did you notice anything about his breath?—It smelled heavily of drink.

In reply to further questions, the witness said that he saw no gypsies in Foynes that day.

Cross-examined, the witness said that O'Leary came to the barrack to report the accident. It was not surprising that the man was excited and worried under the circumstances.

John Allen, a lorry driver, stated that he met the accused, who was driving a motor car, on the Glin side of Foynes on 2nd January. O'Leary was driving on his correct side of the road and his speed did not exceed 25 miles per hour. It was about 5.30 p.m. and the accused had his headlights on. As witness approached

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR).

...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 Rhuanna, 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 Maitai 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 strongly three-quarters of a length in front of Maitai (9 stone 4 lbs.), who started at 20/1. Tidal Wave (7 stone 1 lb.) was a 40/1 chance. A crowd of 100,000 saw the race.

POLITICAL PRISONERS MAKE PROTEST

It is alleged (says a Belfast message) that political prisoners in Belfast Gaol refused to eat their breakfast as a protest against a prison regulation, and that following the incident all privileges allowed the men have been stopped. Prison officials, when approached, refused to confirm or deny the allegation.

ATHLETIC REVIVAL

The athletic revival has been making substantial headway in Limerick. This was indicated at the annual convention of the County Limerick Branch of the N.A.C.A. held at Cruise's Hotel, Limerick, on Sunday last. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our week-end issue.

NOMINATION FOR NOTED ATHLETE

County Tipperary N.A.C.A., at its annual convention in Thurles, nominated Garda Ned Tobin for the presidency of the Association and Rev. D. Slattery, C.C., Dunhill, Waterford, for the chairmanship of the Munster Council.

LEGACY FOR MAID

A legacy of £1,000 and the household effects is left to a faithful maid, Bertha Hodgson, who has been in my service for 30 years, and £2,000 upon trust for her for life." The testator was Miss Edith Glenville Hyatt, of Vernon Road, Harrogate, Yorks, who died last September, and has left £1,626 gross.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR).

...insanitary dwellings, this County Board of the generous grants towards housing then provided for in the 1932 Act. Since that date they had erected 1,241 houses apportioned as follows:—857 Rural Cottages; 254 Non-Municipal Town Houses; 20 Rathkeale Urban Area. There were, in addition, 146 houses in course of construction at the moment and provision has been made for the erection of a further 197. This would complete the original schemes, which provided for 1,574 houses and should go a long way towards satisfying the housing demand of the county. A further housing scheme was at present being prepared for towns and villages with a population of less than 250 towns over 250 in population have already been provided for, also rural workers in need of houses.

SHOULD MEET ALL PRESENT LEGITIMATE DEMANDS.

This latter scheme on completion should for the present, at any rate, meet all the legitimate demands of rural and town workers for proper housing accommodation. Under the 1932 Act general Government grants were made available towards housing conditions had however, as a result of the war, changed very much since then. The cost of building had considerably increased but, unfortunately, the housing subsidy had not increased in proportion. Since 1932 the State was contributing 60 per cent. of the annual loan charges or cottages provided under the Labourers Acts on an all-in-cost not exceeding £300 per house and 66 2/3 per cent. in case of houses provided under the Working Classes Act as in the case of the town of Rathkeale, on an all-in-cost not exceeding £300 up to 1938, and £350 since that date. So far as the rural house is concerned there was no grievance up to the present regarding the subsidy but they could definitely put forward a sound case for an increase in the subsidy in the case of the non-municipal town houses and those provided under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. The houses in this county erected in non-municipal towns with few exceptions are of the same type as those provided in urban areas. Before the war the all-in-cost of each of these houses amounted to from £325 to £330; recently, however, the cost had increased to from £365 to £370. In the case of each non-municipal town house they received a subsidy of 60 per cent. on an all-in-cost not exceeding £300 and in the urban area of Rathkeale 66 per cent. on an all-in-cost not exceeding £350. This meant that the entire expenditure in excess of £300 per house in the case of the former and 350 per house in the case of the latter falls on the local rates.

A DOUBLE GRIEVANCE.

They would appear to have a double grievance here, and they maintain that the total all-in-cost on which a subsidy would be made available should be increased in proportion to the increase in the cost of providing these houses and that the State contribution towards the annual loan charges should be based on the same all-in-cost in the case of houses in non-municipal town and urban areas where the approved type of house is similar.

He felt confident that having brought these points to the notice of the Minister their views would receive his sympathetic consideration.

While having devoted a considerable amount of time and attention to housing, the Board had not neglected the numerous other public services entrusted to their care. Up to date twenty towns have been provided with modern water and sewerage services at a cost of £166,807, and provisions were being made to deal with the remainder in the near future.

A site had been acquired for the erection of a new hospital near Limerick, estimated to cost £300,000. Plans were at present being prepared by the architect, and it is hoped that work on this important institution will commence early in the new year. Other services were not being neglected.

HAD ACHIEVED GREAT RESULTS

Mr. S. Hartney, Co.C., who spoke at the toast said that they welcomed the Minister, his secretary and Mr. Moylan, all of whom had always taken an interest in this county and who were always anxious to visit it, and whenever they did they were received in a manner that made it worth their while coming. Limerick had a great tradition in the past and it was up to them to stand up to that tradition. At Kilmallock that day the Minister had stated that despite the great attractions of the Housing Act of 1932 it would not have been fully effective without the co-operation of the local authorities. The local authority in Limerick had done the best to avail of this Act in so far as was possible for them to do so, and they had achieved great results with the co-operation of the people. It was a grand thing to take the people from the slums, which no one should be expected to live in the twentieth century, and place them in sanitary houses. The people appreciated the value of these houses which were placed at their disposal, and with their continued co-operation the Board could make every letter and section of the operative. They could not hope to leave everything in a day. In the past conditions had been so much against them that they could not hope in a short period of twenty years that the citizens of Eire would become as citizen-minded as peoples who had enjoyed freedom for thousands of years.

In the early years of the present century the peoples' only outlook was to dispossess the foreigner who ruled here and that had been accomplished successfully. Now the people should be able to take the best possible advantage of opportunities placed at their disposal through the Acts which had been passed by the Dail since a National Government took office. In following in Mr. Sean O'Kelly's footsteps Mr. Rutledge had a great example to follow, but he was

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR).