

Irish News

GENERAL.

Captain Richard Dominick O'Connor, R.A.M.C., youngest son of the late F. W. O'Connor, F.R.C.S.I., of Limerick, was killed in action in France on October 25.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says: 'I understand that Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., and Professor T. M. Kettle have applied for, and have received, commissions in the army.'

The Most Rev. Dr. Mangan, Bishop of Kerry, in an appeal to his people on behalf of the Belgians, says: 'Since Irish students ceased to go to Louvain, the Belgian Government have been sending over to Ireland the yearly income from the Louvain Burses. Up to this very year we, in this diocese, have been receiving our share for the education of candidates for the priesthood.'

Eldermine House, near Enniscorthy, the residence of Sir J. Talbot Power, Bart., who is at present living abroad, has been taken over by Abbot Marmion, of the Benedictine Monastery at Maredsous, Belgium. He and about fifty monks will go into residence there immediately. A house close by, which was formerly a Protestant rectory, has also been purchased for the use of the Order.

Lieutenant George Creagh Jennings, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ulrick Jennings, Monks-town, and Ironpool, Co. Galway, is reported to have been killed in action. He was educated at the Jesuit College, Wimbledon. His two brothers, Captain Jennings, of the 5th Lancers, and Lieutenant Hugh C. Jennings, 4th Battalion Dublin Fusiliers, now with the Royal Irish Fusiliers, are fighting at the front.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to grant to Lieutenant Maurice Dease, 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, the Victoria Cross, for conspicuous bravery, while serving with the Expeditionary Force: 'Though two or three times badly wounded he continued to control the fire of his machine guns at Mans on August 23, 1914, until all his men were shot. He died of his wounds.' Lieutenant Dease was also mentioned in despatches. He was heir presumptive to his uncle, Major Dease, of Turbotstown, County Westmeath, who had served in the Royal Fusiliers.

A return containing a list of persons appointed to the Commission of the Peace in Ireland from November 30, 1912, to the end of 1913, has been issued as a White Paper. It shows that of all the appointments seven were landed proprietors, eight land agents, 192 farmers, one a barrister, one a solicitor, 13 of the naval or militia service, one of the constabulary service, 14 of the civil service, 13 of the medical profession, 97 merchants or manufacturers, 21 of other professions and occupations, and 12 unknown. Forty-five were Episcopalian, 25 Presbyterian, 7 Methodist, one Unitarian, 207 Catholic, and six of other denominations.

The estimated value of the live stock exported from Ireland last year was £19,468,547—an increase of over £7,000,000 as compared with 1912. This was mainly due to 'the very large numbers of store cattle held back from shipment during the second half of 1912,' in consequence of the restrictions imposed owing to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease. The number of horses exported increased from 34,849 in 1912 to 36,643 in 1913, the increase in value being estimated at £76,220—giving an average price of £42 10s per animal. Beef, mutton, bacon, and hams, etc., were exported last year to the value of £4,880,512; while the corresponding imports amounted to £2,874,046.

CHAPLAINS FOR IRISH SOLDIERS.

As the result of a lengthy agitation, sixteen additional Catholic war chaplains have been appointed, of whom eight have been named by Cardinal Logue. Previously there had been but one priest with the six cavalry divisions of 32,000 men, and seven with the

eighteen infantry divisions of 360,000. There is now one chaplain for each of the twenty-five divisions and four for the twelve general hospitals. This does not bear out the statement officially sent by the War Office to the *Irish Catholic* that 'the basis of allotment has been altered to allow of one Catholic chaplain for each such regiment as well as one for each general hospital.' As the appointments made are for divisions and not for regiments, a large proportion of Catholic soldiers are still unprovided for. The *Irish Catholic*, which terms the War Office's previous conduct of the matter 'heartless and cruel,' finds conditions still more appalling in the navy, which has 223 Protestant chaplains and but one commissioned Catholic chaplain. The Bishops of Ireland had protested against the neglect of the spiritual interests of Catholic sailors as well as soldiers, but so far the Admiralty has apparently taken no measures to remedy it.

THE ARMY AND ULSTER UNIONISM.

Readers of the newspapers have not forgotten the Curragh incidents and how a deliberate plan was laid to identify the Army with Ulster Unionism. The *Ulster Guardian* maintains that the plot has not been abandoned, and that the discouragement of recruiting amongst the Nationalists is part of it. It puts forward evidence in support of this charge. First, the Carsonites are allowed to enlist on special terms, and leading Carsonites, in spite of disgraceful pro-German utterances, are given positions of great power in military circles in Belfast. Then the boast is made with impunity by a half-pay General that the Army is the adjunct of Carsonism. And now, in a town like Enniskillen, where the majority of the people are Nationalists, the spectacle is afforded of a detachment of the Army marching in to a tune which celebrates the victory of Orangeism over Nationalism. The *Ulster Guardian* conjectures that the object of playing 'The Boyne water' was to make party capital, for if forcible resentment were shown by any fiery Nationalists harrowing accounts would have gone forth to the press of a Nationalist attack on British soldiers. It must be confessed that, hard though it is to think that the Ulster Volunteers who have joined the Army would be permitted to lend themselves to such a design at the present time, a series of incidents tends to justify the suspicion that has been aroused.

CATHOLIC IRELAND AND THE EMPIRE.

The debt which the Empire owes to Catholic Ireland is a heavy one. At every critical period in its history when fighting had to be done the Irish Catholics have been well represented at the front and the Irish Catholic soldiers have been amongst the bravest of the brave. We (*Catholic Times*) are scarcely surprised that Ulster Unionists are jealous of the reputations of the Irish Catholic defenders of the strength and honor of the Empire, but they should not allow that feeling to interfere with the dictates of patriotism. In the *Daily Chronicle* Mr. S. Parnell Kerr enters a protest against the constant attempts made in Ulster Unionist circles to minimise the part taken by Catholic Ireland in sustaining the cause of the Allies. He reminds them that their duty is to co-operate with the south and the west, not to hold coldly aloof from them or endeavor to create false impressions as to their attitude. The truth is that Catholic Irishmen in Ireland, Great Britain, and the colonies have given and are giving to the Army for the present conflict a larger proportion than other sections of the people. In all the great centres of population throughout Great Britain they were amongst the first to volunteer for service, and the lists of casualties bear witness to the number of Irish who are in the fighting line.

A few slices off GOLDEN EAGLE PLUG! Rub them!—notice the rich promising aroma! Light up!—How the blue smoke twists and twirls—sniff its sweetness—enjoy its goodness. No other for me! How about YOU? Also in tins.

**WOODWARD'S
2 PHARMACIES**

Customers may call at either Branch—125 HERETAUNGA ST., HASTINGS
Prompt attention by fully qualified
Chemists. Only purest Drugs used. —412 HERETAUNGA ST., HASTINGS