

## Irish News

### GENERAL.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, whose death took place a few weeks ago, left estate valued at £2,500,000.

Much damage was done by a fire which broke out in the Science Hall of the Diocesan College, Ballaghaderin, the whole place being completely gutted and the apparatus destroyed.

Mrs. Maria Long, mother of Captain R. W. Long, R.A.M.C., died on March 6 at her son's residence, Kilva, near Middleton, Co. Cork, aged 104 years. She retained her faculties in full to the end.

Since the commencement of the war, 36 Portadown soldiers have been killed and 148 wounded, 11 have died of wounds, 11 are reported missing, and 10 are prisoners in the hands of the Germans. Total casualties to date, 216.

The population of Ireland, according to the report of the Registrar-General for the last quarter of 1915, increased 9452 during the past year. The births numbered 95,656, the deaths were 76,169, and the emigrants 10,070.

On March 3, at the Christian Brothers, Dungarvan, there passed away Rev. Brothers J. P. Kinahan, at the age of 65 years. He was a native of Kilkenny, and had entered the Order 49 years ago. He had been Superior in Limerick, Tralee, and Carriglea, Dublin.

A report of an interview a deputation of business men from Ireland had with Mr. Lloyd George on the question of munition orders is published. Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, said they had not at present the means of equipping further factories in Ireland, but they proposed to extend the Irish national factory.

The death has just occurred of Mr. Peter O'Brien, Caharmaculick, Kilmaine, at the remarkable age of 107 years. The deceased was hale and hearty, and walked about quite actively up to the day of his death. He leaves a widow, who has also attained the remarkable age of 103, and is still enjoying good health.

The death of Nurse K. Bolger recalls a sad episode in the life of the islanders of Lettermullen and Lettermore, where some years ago she undertook almost single-handed the nursing of the poor people for months during a dreadful epidemic of typhus. In some cases she had to help in carrying the dead to their graves. She was born in Tullow, and was a sister of the late parish priest of Carragh, Co. Kildare.

The Athlone Town Council, on the motion of the chairman, passed a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Doyle on the death of her son, Private John M. Doyle, Colonial Expeditionary Force. They also decided to send to the family in New Zealand of Lieut. Jennings, of the Royal Artillery, who died from his wounds in Athlone, an expression of their deep regret, and also they tendered sympathy to Mr. Murphy, Baylough, on the death of his son in Mesopotamia.

In the latest list of recipients of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the following names occur:—Sergeant-Major W. J. Holmes, 2nd Irish Guards; Pte. W. Hutchins, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment; Pte. C. Kelly, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers; Pte. J. Kirkham; Lance-Sergeant T. Leavey, 2nd Leinsters; Pte. T. Leonard, 2nd Leinsters; Sergeant E. Ryan, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers; Pte. M. Redmond, 3rd Royal Irish Regiment; Pte. J. Noonan, 2nd Munster Fusiliers; Sergt. W. D. Stephens, London Irish Regiment; Sergeant T. McFarland, Inniskillings; Corporal M. Mervyn, Irish Fusiliers.

Sir Alfred Keogh, who is Director-General of the Army Medical Services, received the freedom of the City of London on March 7, in recognition of the extreme importance and success of his work in connection with the medical administration of the British military forces. Sir Alfred, who is one of the most distinguished Catholic laymen in England, is a Roscommon man. He entered the Army in 1880 and became Director-

General of the Army Medical Services in 1905. He is Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, a position he has held now for over five years.

### THE BOYS OF WEXFORD.

A Central News correspondent tells of a brilliant charge in a recent engagement on the British front, made by one of the new Irish regiments of a London battalion:—The Germans, it appears, made extraordinarily daring efforts to storm a British front line. Heavy artillery paved the way, and then the enemy approached. One of the newest regiments then had a chance for which it had been waiting. Kneeling down in their trenches, the men received the benediction from their chaplain. Soon afterwards the Irishmen were over the parapets and yelling, 'We are the boys of Wexford!' And it was not long before they were charging amongst the Germans. An Irish private, in an interview, said they went among the enemy 'like wild men from Borneo.' The Germans made a very weak resistance, and turned round and fled. They were pursued by the Irish, who succeeded in recapturing two trenches the enemy had taken. There was some terrible bayonet duelling, and heaps of dead were left in the trenches, while many prisoners were captured.

### TRIBUTE TO IRISH SOLDIERS.

The Right Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare, in a reference to the great war which occurs in his Lenten Pastoral, alludes with pride to the prowess of the Irish troops. 'We must not forget,' his Lordship says, 'that we owe the immunity from all attack which we have enjoyed not alone to the position which we occupy in the Atlantic Ocean, but also to the millions of brave men who have been risking their lives in the armies and navies of the Allies for the past year and a half. There are about 12,000 of our people in the Royal Navy and upwards of 300,000 of our race in the British Army. Wherever they have had the opportunity, we know that they have shown that they possess in a very eminent degree the fighting qualities for which their race has always been distinguished. There is no Irishman worthy of the name who has not followed the fortunes of these fearless fellows with interest and admiration, who is not proud of their remarkable bravery, who is not prepared to do what he can to encourage and sustain them. They have already given adequate proof of their prowess; and if they have not always succeeded in reaching their objective, we know, on authority that cannot be questioned, that their failure has been due, not to any fault of theirs, or to any want of pluck and dash and resolution, but to the incompetency and bungling of their leaders. These men, beyond doubt, have rendered very substantial material service to the cause of the Allies; but their services have been still more valuable and still more welcome, in so far as they are significant signs and impressive symbols of the great change which has come over the sentiments of the people of this country in regard to Great Britain within the past twenty or thirty years. Up to that time the minds of the great mass of the people were filled with "the treasured wrongs" of centuries, and their hearts were charged with resentment and hatred of such a character that, although it had exploded more than once in futile attempts at rebellion, needed only the opportunity to burst out fiercer than ever. In certain centres similar sentiments still linger—but, as regards the great mass of the population, there can be little doubt that the ameliorative measures passed by Parliament in recent times have wrought a change in their minds and hearts which is little short of the marvellous.'

### IRISH CHAPLAINS FOR THE FRONT.

In response to the appeal of his Eminence Cardinal Logue for chaplains for the Irish regiments at the front, Rev. Bernard McGarvey, Threemilehouse, Monaghan, volunteered, and has received his commission. The Rev. Nicholas Bourke, Stradbally, and a native of

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