

ROLL OF HONOR

SERGEANT DANIEL HAYES.

The late Sergeant Daniel Hayes, who died of pneumonia at No. 3 N.Z. General Hospital, Codford, on March 31, was the fourth son of Mrs. Ann Hayes, Outram. After leaving school he was employed in



the grocery business of Mr. T. Williams, Mosgiel. Prior to enlisting with the 31st Reinforcements he was in the employ of Messrs. J. H. Hancock and Co., South Dunedin. He left New Zealand as Company Sergt.-Major of B Company, 43rd Reinforcements. The late Serg.-Major Hayes took a keen interest in the Territorials, and was for some time a N.C.O. in the Dunedin Coast Defence Corps.—R.I.P.

PRIVATE JAMES JOSEPH WALSH.

Private James Joseph Walsh, son of Francis and Margaret Walsh, of York Street, Opawa, Christchurch, accidentally drowned at Dunedin, was born at Waimate, and was 26 years of age. At the age of 13 he



passed with credit the Civil Service Examination at the Marist Brothers' School, Christchurch, which entitled him to a five years' scholarship. After spending some time as pupil teacher at West Christchurch School he joined the reporting staff of the *Lyttelton Times*, and in 1913 entered into the employment of the *Otago Daily Times*, Dunedin, remaining on that paper until his departure for the Front with the 14th Reinforcements. He was while in France wounded in the knee

and gassed, and as a result was given clerical work at Hornchurch, England. On his return to New Zealand in January last he rejoined the *Otago Daily Times* and was promptly raised to the position of senior reporter. This paper, writing of his demise, said:—"He was a journalist of great promise, possessing a keen, alert brain and having at his command a ready flow of graceful and expressive language. Being of a bright and genial disposition he was held in high esteem by all those with whom he came in contact." Very widespread sympathy is extended to the sorrowing relatives.—R.I.P.

IMPRESSIVE WARNING.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, speaking in the Irish debate in the House of Commons recently, said successive acts of folly by the British Government had produced in America a feeling deeper and more widespread than had prevailed at any period of the history of the two countries since the Civil War of 1865 (says the *London Catholic Times*). What took place the other day? continued Mr. O'Connor. There was a Convention of the Irish race in Philadelphia attended by old campaigners in the Irish movement, many of them known to me, and amongst those who attended was Cardinal Gibbons. I know no man in the United States who is more cautious, more restrained in language, and whose words carry more weight than Cardinal Gibbons. He is a man of great caution, of a fine mind. His words are listened to with equal respect on all sides. For, I believe the first time in his life, Cardinal Gibbons appeared on an Irish platform and expressed his adherence to the policy of giving Ireland self-government. There was a debate in the House of Representatives, and the vote was 216 to 41 in favor of Home Rule, and on the very day when this debate took place there appeared simultaneously with the account of the debate a letter from the Prime Minister. It really was not meant to be comic, but it was comic. At the moment, so far as one could see, he was refusing Home Rule to Ireland, and at the moment the House of Representatives was declaring by an overwhelming majority in favor of Home Rule for Ireland.

I could quote from Mr. Beck, the most Anglophile perhaps of American citizens, a statement warning this country against anything that would excite the people of America and the people of England. I could quote a speech from the Secretary of War, recently delivered, in which, discussing the same question of the good relations between England and America, he declared that any antagonism or estrangement between these two nations would be the end of all things. "The guarantors of the League of Nations must be the British Empire and the United States, and without their guarantee the League of Nations is a vision and a trap." You cannot have a League of Nations without close, intimate, friendly understanding and relations between the peoples of England and the peoples of the United States. You cannot have these relations unless you reconcile the Irish race. (Hear, hear.) You cannot reconcile the Irish race in America without reconciling the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) In refusing to reconcile Ireland you are estranging Americans. I leave to this House the choice between the two policies. One, in my opinion, leads to ruin and disaster for Ireland, for England, for the world. The other is the only one that will give some chance of the hopes we all have of seeing a better and brighter future. (Cheers.)

When children come home from the pictures

Through the damp of a winter's night,

All parents who care and of colds beware,

Take measures to keep them right.

They tuck them warm and snug in bed,

For of croupy colds they've needful dread;

At signs of such to make things sure,

They give them Woods' Peppermint Cure.