EUROPE AT WAR.

RUSSIA INVADERS RUSSIA.

RUMOURED GERMAN INVASION OF FRANCE.

Banks and Payment in Specie.

BANK RATE INCREASED.

The war news today is of momentous importance. Germany has declared war on Russia, and the mobilisation of the entire German forces has been ordered by the Kaiser.

France's reply to Germany's ultimatum has been considered unsatisfactory, and an immediate mobilisation of the French forces has been decided on. Among high French officials in London are despatched war between France and Germany is thought inevitable. France claims to have walked until Saturday evening to order her mobilisation, so as to make it clear that she was not the aggressor, and not to allow of the French support.

A proclamation for a general mobilisation of the Austrian forces has been substituted for that directing a partial mobilisation. The news affects every subject able to bear arms, no matter in what country he is resident.

From Liege comes an unconfirmed report that 20,000 Germans were repulsed with heavy losses near Nancy, which lies over the river Meuntra, 290 miles by rail east of Paris, 244 miles west of Strasbourg. It is the capital of the Duchy of Luxembourg.

Following her declaration of war, Germany ordered her troops to occupy Luxembourg yesterday afternoon. This constitutes a breach of the Treaty of London of 1867, whereby Luxembourg was declared neutral territory. Luxembourg has been an independent Grand-Duchy, wedged in between France, Prussia and Belgium, 22 million northwest of Meis. The German claim that the railway lines to Luxembourg belong to them, and after conference with the local Government refuses to withdraw their forces.

In addition to the foregoing operations, the Germans crossed the French frontier at Grez, on the border of Champagne and Lorraine, while the Russians threw a force across the frontier at Scheinhausen, southeast of Paris.
IRELAND AND THE CRISIS.

DECLARATION OF IRISH LEADER

IRELAND'S ARMED SONS

SOUTH AND NORTH

READY FOR IRELAND'S DEFENCE

Speaking in the debate in the House of Commons on Monday, Mr John Redmond said: I hope the House will not consider it improper on my part, in the grave circumstances in which we are assembled, if I intervene for a very few moments. I was moved a great deal by that sentence in the speech of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which he said that the one bright spot in the situation was the changed face in Ireland. In past times, where this Empire had been engaged in these terrible enterprises, it is true it would be the usual affectation and folly on my part to deny it - the sympathy of the Nationalists of Ireland for reasons to be found deep down in the centuries of history, has been estranged from this country. Allow me to say, Sir, that what has occurred in recent years has altered the situation completely (general cheers).
GREAT BRITAIN AND WAR.

SIR E. GREY’S STATEMENT

“We Are Ready.”

London, Tuesday.

England’s position in the appalling crisis now upon us was defined last evening by Sir Edward Grey in Parliament last evening.

In the present crisis England has given no promise of anything more than the diplomatic support due to France by reason of the long-standing friendship between the two countries.

Accordingly, Sir Edward Grey has conveyed an assurance to France that if the German Fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British Fleet will give all the protection in its power. This assurance, if approved by Parliament, will bind England to take aggressive action should the contingency arise. Germany, if prepared, it England pledges herself to neutrality, to agree that its fleet will not attack the Northern coasts of France. But the British Government think that this is far too narrow an engagement, for amongst other reasons the independence of Belgium had also to be considered by England.

England has taken no engagement, yet with regard to sending an expeditionary armed force out of the country, but her Navy is ready, and the mobilization of her army is taking place. The only way to keep out of the war is unconditional neutrality. But England cannot do that. There is no final decision, added Sir Edward Grey, “to resort to force, but we are ready.”

The statement of the Foreign Secretary was received with general approval through the thronged house.

Mr Redmond intervened with an assurance that the Government could withdraw every one of her soldiers from this country, and in comradeship with the Ulstermen, the National Volunteers would defend their country. This announcement was received with general cheering.

Belgium has declined a request by Germany to facilitate the operations of her forces through that country. Martial law has been proclaimed, and an order issued for the mobilization of the Belgian forces.

A Stockholm telegram reports that a naval battle was fought on Sunday off the Blinde Islands between the German and Russian fleets. The Russians are reported to have taken refuge in the Gulf of Finland. No detailed report of the engagement has come to hand.

German troops have reached Yper, on the River Menes, only twelve miles to the north-east of Liege.

According to a Berlin report, a large party of Frenchmen, disguised in Prussian uniforms, have been captured when attempting to cross the German frontier, coming from Holland. An official French denial is given to this report.
Buying Army Mounts in Ennis.

On Saturday and again today, Captain Standish O'Grady and Mr. Thomas Lloyd, who are entrusted with the buying of horses for the British Army in Clare, purchased a large number of horses at from £35 to £45 apiece. Today about fifty passed through the streets to the railway station. The examining Veterinary Inspector was Mr. P. J. Howard. They were a useful, hardy class of animals.

Munster Reservists for the War

COURAGE FOR REDMOND, HOME RULE, AND THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

About 500 reservists attached to the Munster Regiment left Tuam on Saturday night by special train at half past eight o'clock for Castletown-Berkeley. The roadway and streets from Ballymullen barracks to the Great Southern and Western Rly. Station were lined with people who cheered the men as they marched past. The men responded with cheers for the Volunteers, Redmond and Home Rule. Numbers of ladies and gentlemen were on the platform, provided with sandwiches, tobacco, cigarettes, etc., a supply of which were handed in at each carriage. The men went off in the best of spirits, but when the train steamed off there were some affecting scenes, as wives, children, mothers and sisters of the Reservists loudly bewailed for the loved ones who had left them.

REFERENCE BY

MOST REV. DR. FOGARTY.

At First Mass yesterday morning, his Lordship, the Bishop, speaking with much feeling, referred to the great war on which the country had embarked. He pointed out that it would involve many sacrifices, and that the poor would necessarily suffer, but he deprecated all idea or suggestion of panic. The banks would be perfectly safe, and there would be no fear of any financial alarm; and there was no necessity for the raising of the prices of food-stuffs. He was glad to see the restraint and good sense which had been shown by his people so far, and hoped it would continue.
KILRUSH URBAN COUNCIL.

Endorsement of Mr Redmond's Offer to the British Government.

Equipment of the National Volunteers.

At the adjourned meeting of the Kilrush Urban District Council, Mr. Bally Callaghan, J.P., Chairman, presided.

The other members present were Messrs. J. J. Roche, J. H. O'Dwyer, John O'Dwyer, and W. C. Carruthers, J.P. (in a late stage of the meeting).

Stewards: M. J. Murphy, Town Clerk; Michael Moroney, Town Surveyor; J. McGlone, Gas Manager; M. O'Leary, Secretary, W.J., and Andrew O'Brien, were the officials present.

CAPPA PIERS SURFACE WAY.

The Council disapproved of the way Mr. Barrington, Engineer of the West and South Railways, had continued to remove the water off the Pier along the rails laid down by the Company. What had been done was only efficient, and of taking the water off the pier.

Chairman.—Mr. Barrington on the matter at once.

Mr. Murphy.—Sure he's away on his holidays.

SAND BANKS CLOSING DURING.

Mr. Nagle asked if the Council had made any arrangements for the dredging of the banks at Cappa as the Harbour Master had reported that the harbours were getting covered with banks of sand or silt.

Chairman.—That should be done as soon as possible.

Town Clerk.—The Harbour Master suggests that the Council should be informed of the progress made, as the dredging of the banks at Cappa is necessary.

Mr. McFadden.—What is the necessity of dredging the banks? The costs of the dredging are estimated at £70.

Chairman.—Mr. McFadden, the work should be carried out as soon as possible.

Mr. Nagle.—What will the Harbour Master do with the silt?

Town Clerk.—The silt will be disposed of in a suitable manner, and the work will be carried out as soon as possible.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

The following important resolutions were adopted and passed unanimously:

That the Kilrush Urban Council, hereby endorse the statement of the Irish National Volunteers, and the services of the Irish National Volunteers, for the defence of our dear land in this dark hour of trial, and that the Council will respond to the call in the name of the common cause.

THE WAR.

BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA.


The Press Association states that the King held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock to-night for the signature of various documents, including a declaration of war between this country and Austria. Earl Beauchamp, the Lord Privy Seal, attended, together with Sir William Harrington, Sir Alfred Fitz
doy, Clerk of the Council. The Council lasted only a few minutes, and at the conclusion, the Press Association was officially informed of the declaration of war which would be gazetted as quickly as possible.

London, 10th August.

The Press Association states that the following official notice was issued from the Foreign Office late last night:

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria being broken off, the French Government have requested His Majesty's Government to communicate to the Austro Hungarian Government the declaration of war by Austria.

The declaration follows in French:

And the Foreign Office notice concludes:

In communicating this declaration, according to the Austro Hungarian Ambassador, his Majesty's Government have declared to his Excellency that the rupture with France having been brought about in this way, they feel themselves obliged to announce that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary as from midnight.
Most Rev Dr. Fogarty: on the War.

Episcopal Letter to Clergy and Laity

The following Episcopal Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Kilmore, has been issued by the Most Rev Dr. Fogarty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore:

Dear Rev Father and Beloved Brethren—Great calamities have fallen on men and nations in the course of history, but it has been reserved for us to witness in the present world-war the most appalling curse that has ever fallen on sinful humanity. Now for the first time in history armed men stand opposed to one another in deadly combat, not by thousands, but by millions, and never before in the history of the world have the flames of war burst out so suddenly, so fiercely, and simultaneously all over the earth. The catastrophe is so awful that one cannot help seeing in it the anger of God let loose upon the great nations of Europe.

Home Rule.

Notes on the Campaign

The Royal Assent

It is confidently anticipated that, by the time these notes are published, the Home Rule Bill will have received the Royal Assent and taken its place on the Statute Book as the law of the land. The Home Rule Act will be accompanied by a Suspensory Act, deferring its coming into operation for a period of one year. This, however, is not of great consequence because, by the terms of the Home Rule Act itself, the assembling of the Irish Parliament might have been postponed for fifteen months. As the matter now stands, the Act may come into operation any time from one to fifteen months after the suspensory period. It must be clear to all reasonable men that the work of getting the necessary machinery ready, and of calling the Irish Parliament together whilst the war is in progress would be difficult, if not impossible. Ireland cannot lose much by the suspensory period, because it will afford time and opportunity for further consideration of a basis of agreement upon which all Irishmen can agree, and which will enable the Irish Parliament to meet with unanimous approval. And good-will all sections of Irishmen. It is an open secret that many of the most influential Unionists in Ulster are disinclined to offer further opposition to Home Rule once the Bill has received the Royal Assent, and, in any case, the enactment of the Bill will, for many obvious reasons, be a powerful factor on the side of peace.
A HERCULEAN STRUGGLE

The enactment of the Home Rule Bill puts the crown upon the works of the Irish Party, and marks the completion of the programme of the Land League, in which Home Rule was the first plank. The Act gives Ireland a constitution vastly superior to Great Britain's Parliament. It is a thoroughly representative and democratic, and provides Ireland with the means of thoroughly developing her own resources upon native soil. Separated from outside interference, whilst it secures to her a full share of influence in the affairs of the Empire, it is the greatness of which she has contributed more than her share. The Home Rule struggle is without a parallel in the history of nations. Driven, oppressed, and impoverished, Ireland has never ceased to fight for justice. Never was a battle waged against such odds. The appeal to physical force failed. The constitutional struggle has succeeded. The result is creditable to both Great Britain and Ireland. Within less than 40 years Ireland has won constitutional reforms greater than have been effected in other lands by armed revolutions. The cost has been heavy greater in blood and treasure than the ravages of grand war. Wartime's toil, and, whatever comes, no sacrifice made for Ireland shall ever be forgotten. But the end crowns all, and the end is now assured. When the forces arrayed against us are taken into consideration, and particularly when "the tradition of hatred of Ireland" which was so deeply ingrained in the mind of the governing classes in England, and of which Gladstone spoke with bitter scorn, is remembered, the enactment of the Home Rule Bill is a truly marvellous achievement.
CLAREMAN'S LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

Mr. T. Kelly, Clare Castle, has received the following letter from his son, Corporal T. Kelly, who was one of the 500 or 600 Munster Fusiliers taken prisoners on Aug. 27. It is dated "France, 31/8/14," and from the tone one can understand why it was written:

"... Of course I told you I was going to the war in France. Well, I left on 13th August along with my regiment. I was 14 days in France, and on 27th August the Munster Fusiliers had a great battle with the Germans, where we lost a few men, but there was a lot of us captured by the Germans, about 600 men, and I was lucky to be amongst them. Of course I cannot give you any information. Tell the Hynes in Banla that their son is all right. A brother of Paddy Meroney's that works at Howard's, in Banla, is all right also. We are kept as prisoners of war by the Germans until the war is over. The German soldiers are very nice people. They are giving us all the privileges they can; and plenty to eat... I will be sorry to leave them, I think, when we are leaving... But won't I be delighted when I am on the boat for England again. Pray for my safe return, soon, and sound. You can imagine what it is to be a prisoner of war. I shall laugh when I'll be telling ye by word of mouth... I have a terrible story to tell ye when I get home... I can't give ye my address, being a prisoner. Cheer up as I am as happy and cheerful as can be."
WOUNDED ENLISTED MAN RETURNS TO THE FRONT.

Private J. Kidney, 6500, Second Battalion of the Munsters, who was sent home invalided to Enniscorthy after the battle of Mons, has gone back to his depot at Tralee, before returning to the front. While carrying despatches on a bicycle he was fired at and a bullet was sent through his wrist. In falling off his bicycle he fell into a quarry, his shoulder being badly hurt. While he was in the London Hospital, he was one of those visited by the King and Queen, whose attention was specially drawn to him on account of his former experience in India, where he was sent after the South African War, through which he served. He had a bad attack of cholera, and to all appearance had passed away. While being sewn up in a blanket, as a preliminary to interment, at the last moment, signs of life were noticed, and the doctor’s attention called to him, when he was brought around, “to live to fight another day and get wounded in the service of his King.” Their Majesties seemed highly interested in his case. Kidney spoke in terms of utter contempt of the Germans’ rifle practice, and their system of firing from the hip, but said their shrapnel fire was terrific.

CLARE MEN AT ANTWERP.

Among the Naval Brigade who took part in the defence of Antwerp were several Quilty and Carrigaholt men, who returned home for a brief leave. None of them was injured.

VICTIM OF THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

At the meeting of the Enniscorthy board of guardians on Tuesday, a case came before the guardians for admission to hospital of a young man named Daniel Donnelly, who was described as a “fine young man.”

It appears that Donnelly is back from the front, and was one of the soldiers who fought in the battle of the Aisne, after which he was sent home invalided and wounded, having a broken arm, the result of a shrapnel fragment having struck him in the region of the elbow. He is under treatment in the hospital, but whether there will have to be an amputation of the limb, has not yet been decided upon.
"GERMAN KULTUR."

WHAT IRISH SOLDIERS FOUND IN GERMAN’S HAVERSACK. GHASTLY FIND.

A young gentleman in Ennis has handed us a letter received by him on Friday, from his brother, who is with the Army Veterinary Corps at the front, from which we take the following extract—

“... We are very busy in our camp. We have nearly 2,000 horses with us at present, and the number keeps changing every day, some coming in from the front line, and others going out, cured or dead! The weather is getting very cold now, especially at night, but we are very well provided for as regards clothing and ‘grub’... I dare-say you gather from the papers at home a good idea of ‘German Kultur.’ Here is another sample. Some prisoners were brought in here last week and on being searched by our fellows, one was found to have, in his haversack, wrapped up in a handkerchief, a lady’s hand, with five rings on the fingers! 'Nuff said!’ I’ll have a lot to tell you when I see you again, as I am taking notes..."
GALLANT
CLARE SEAMAN.

ONE OF THE CREW OF THE HERMES.

A THRILLING STORY.

Clare has supplied many of its stalwart young men in the terrific land engagements in France for the protection and safety of their people at home, and she has also many of her young men in the ranks of the British Navy. Our Clare readers will read with interest of the escape effected by a young Clareman who happened to be one of a crew whose ship was brought to destruction in a submarine attack by the enemy.

On Wednesday, from the 11.30 train arriving at Ennis Station, there alighted a fine, stalwart young man, full of health and robustness, in sailor garb. He was the centre of attention before he left by the West Clare train at 12 o'clock.

In the course of conversation, the young sailor said he was James Power, a native of Querrin, to which he was then on his way.

On further inquiry, he readily told that he was an able-seaman on the cruiser Hermes which was recently destroyed by a submarine attack off the Straths of Dover, and that he was then availing himself of a short holiday allowed him to see his friends, who, no doubt, will warmly receive him after his terrifying experience, and congratulate him upon his safe delivery.

Asked what he first experienced after the fatal torpedo had come in contact with his cruiser, he said at 8.15 on the morning he was enjoying a good breakfast in the mess-room when with terrific unexpectedness there was a terrible explosion, which, he declared, "finished his breakfast for the day." Leav ing the mess-room, he proceeded quickly to the deck, where he found the cruiser had been torpedoed. The crew at once lowered the boats, which was done in good time. The crew of the Hermes, he said consisted of 367 hands, of whom forty were lost, four being drowned, while about forty who were engaged in the area affected, were killed.

Power said the fatality occurred about nine miles off the coast of Calais. They were doing patrol duty, were constantly at the guns, and kept a diligent look out for the enemy, either by aeroplane or by sea. At the time they were bound from Dunkirk to Folkstone, and his vessel was specially fitted for seaplane carrying.

Questioned as to the possibility of their being able to observe the submarine before the fatal blow was inflicted, Power explained it was very difficult to discover the vicinity of the vessel, except when the water was very calm and the periscope could only be seen, an affair six inches square, which was so placed as to travel over the water. He explained how mirrors fixed in this periscope enabled those operating in the submarine to detect ships passing on any side. The submarine fired three projectiles from a distance of 1,000 yards, two of which inflicted the damage that subsequently sent the Hermes to the bottom. A terrific explosion rocked and shook the ship, and Power divested himself of his sea boots. Acting on the instructions of the captain, all their guns were discharged, and this brought a flotilla of five destroyers to the aid of the rapidly-sinking Hermes.
Those destroyers travelled to their assistance at the rate of 37 miles an hour, but before they arrived he had got into a boat and proceeded to the work of rescuing his comrades, of whom he helped to take 61 into his boat. All the floating material in the ship was ordered to be thrown off by the captain, to enable them to have something to cling to until they were picked up. He cruised about with his 61 rescued until the destroyers arrived, and having sent them on board, the boat proceeded in search of others. His further heroic efforts were rewarded by his picking up a further number of his comrades, whom he also safely placed on board a destroyer.

There was no confusion at all, all being cool and calm, and he declared that while he was carrying out the work of rescue he found comrades swimming about singing to the air of "It's a long way to Tipperary"; it's a long way to that utter, meaning the boat. The Hermes kept afloat for about two hours.

He paid a tribute to the bravery and coolness of the captain, who stood at his post until about half an hour before the Hermes disappeared. It fell to his lot to take the captain in his boat to the destroyer. That the captain appreciated the work performed by our young intrepid Clareman, was manifested in the approval he gave expression to. There was one regret prevailing amongst the men, and that was that they could not get a "go at" the submarine.

Power is determined to take his part in the "game of war," as he stated that at the close of his short holidays he would volunteer for submarine service, in which he claims to be proficient. We hope that in this department Seaman Power will perform exploits which will make him a credit to his native county.
CLARE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONT.

SIX ENNIS POSTAL OFFICIALS JOIN THE NEW ARMY.

Ennis Man Promoted On the Field of Battle.

GALLANT ENNIS MEN KILLED.

Amongst the number of those who have volunteered for active service are six officers from the Ennis Postal District, two Clerks and four Postmen. Three additional Clerks have, since the war commenced, taken charge of special telegraphic arrangements at distant Coast Guard Stations.

For the relief of the families and dependents of postal servants now serving in the Army and Navy, a subscription list has been opened, contributions amounting from one penny to one shilling being contributed by all grades of the service. The Ennis Postal District contributions amount to £2 weekly. The fund is chiefly controlled by Post Office officials in Dublin.

ENNIS MAN’S PROMOTION ON THE FIELD.

Old Ennis friends of Battery Serjt Major J. Aylward, familiarly known to them as “Joe Aylward,” of Church Street, Ennis, will be delighted to hear that he has been promoted to be Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. He had enlisted in April, 1896, at the age of 15, and became Corporal four years later. Always remarkably steady and well-conducted, he was made Sergeant at the age of 24 years, and Battery Sergeant at 31 years, so that he now has got just over 18 years service. He has two brothers serving, the elder, Willie, a warrant officer in the Army Service Corps at the War Office, and the next, Con Aylward, in Kitchener’s Army.
ENNIS MEN KILLED

Intelligence has also been received here that the following Ennis men have been killed in the late desperate fighting:

Private J. Hallinan, 2nd Leinster. He was son of Mr. J. Hallinan, Ennis Railway Station.

Private P. Frawley, 2nd Leinster.

Private Joseph Doyle.

Two others are also reported dead, but not officially.

The following are reported wounded:


Private James O’Halloran, Irish Guards. He is son of Mr. Martin O’Halloran, Clareen.

LIEUT. J. B. VANDELEUR

who was an officer in the Leicester Regiment, has been killed. He was the only son of the late Col. J. Q. Vandeleur, C.B., of Ballincollig, and was a kinsman of Captain W. M.C. Vandeleur, Moyville, Galway, whose death on September 19 has been reported; and also of that brilliant officer, the late Lieutenant Seymour H. Vandeleur, D.S.O., Kilrush, who was killed in action in the Boer War.

The Vandeleur family has numbered many distinguished and highly placed officers in its members. There is a story told of Brigadier General Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur, of the 8th Hussars, who was killed at the battle of Laswarree gained by General Luke on Nov 1, 1803. The General was shot dead just when drawing his sword at the head of his regiment. He fell from his horse—a magnificent black race horse—and long after the death of his rider the horse kept his place at the head of his regiment, disdaining any other position. He was taken great care of by the regiment until it left India, and then, as the horse could not be brought home, it was shot, so that it should never fall into unworthy hands.
ENNIS MAN’S LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

“Four Hours In the Open Under Shell Fire.”

“A HELL UPON EARTH.”

“GERMANS COWARDS BEFORE THE BAYONET.”

A young Ennis man, a private in the Connaught Rangers, writing from the General Hospital, Versailles, Paris, sends a letter to his friends here, from which we have taken the following—

My Dear James,

I suppose you will be surprised to get this letter . . . but I take the opportunity as I am only a few hours from England. I suppose you read of this terrible war—and an awful war it is. There were terrible hard times for us at the front, fighting days and nights without any rest whatever. We didn’t know what a blanket was for the last few weeks, and it is getting frightful cold now. I am here badly wounded, through the left side and right arm. I was lying on the open ground under shrapnel and gunfire for four hours, and I thought my time had come. It was a regular hell—upon earth—enough to turn you sick, men falling all round you for six long hours; the Gurkhas were on our right, hard pressed, and my company had to support them, and we had to cross the open under a terrible fire from the enemy’s trenches. But we drove the Germans back with frightful losses. They are cowards when it comes to the bayonet, and we have to fight them at five to one, so you know what work we have to do to keep them back. The Munsters were cut off in the retreat from Mons—680 of them went west by a mistake in the signalling. As I write this I am for an operation to get a piece of a shell out of my side. I am only here a week, but I expect to be back at the front again soon. There is a lot of German wounded here, so there is not much room for many more. I am the only one from Ennis here as far as I know, and there are only two more in the Connaughts from Ennis . . .
Clare Victims of the War.

News has reached Ennis that Rte. John Copeland, Scots Guards; Pte. Michael Scully (Ballyva), Irish Guards; and Private Murphy, Clare Castle, Irish Guards, have been killed in action.

Captain Rose, C.E., lately stationed in Ennis with the Ordnance Survey, has been killed in action.

A young Kilrush man, John Griffin, was one of the victims of the Bulwark disaster.
CLARE MAN'S LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

PITIFUL SIGHTS.

HORRORS OF WAR.

The King's Visit to the Firing Line.

We have been given the following interesting letter from a young Clareman at the front. The writer is Lieutenant Henry Spaight, R.A.M.C., son of the late Mr Robt. Spaight, J.P., Athy, Tulla. —

Written on the 24th November.

We had a dreadfully sad thing happen yesterday afternoon, at a farm just by this town. A French priest came up to the hospital and made me understand he wanted a Dr., so I went with him. We found three children had been playing with a shrapnel shell which had fallen in their garden, when suddenly it exploded; one child was killed on the spot; another had 17 shrapnel wounds and has died since, and the oldest, a little boy only 8, had his leg smashed up frightfully, and had to have it amputated: it made me feel very much worse than if it had been a dozen soldiers. I thought of my own kiddies. The people here are so used to horrors by now that I don't think it upset them much more than as if one of ours had a bad cut.

20th Nov. — Our hospital is full to overflowing, and there seems to be no end to the cases: the frost has gone, and now everything is wet, so I am afraid the sickness will be heavy for some time. I had to sleep on the floor of the hospital office last night — the orderly officer for the 24 hours has to, since the night we were shelled, in case of another attack. A curious thing happened last night in the trenches. A Lance Corporal in one of the regiments was accused of being a coward — I suppose because he did not run foolishly; so on the night he got out of his trench, walked across quite slowly and calmly as if he was out for a stroll, to the German trenches, looked over into them and strolled back. He was quite half way back before the Germans got over their astonishment at the manoeuvre, and began to fire; he never hurried in spite of the storm of bullets, but just as he had one leg over his own trench, a bullet got him through the head. He is still living, but I am afraid will die; it is hard luck, as he must have been a most plucky man, who was goaded into a foolhardy act by silly gibes.
Clare Journal
Dec 1914

I went into a Cathedral here this afternoon that has been very heavily shelled by the Germans. Inside the place is an absolute wreck. I had to step over the works of the clock and a number of bells just inside the door. Everything inside — beautifully carved seats, choir stalls, lamps, etc., etc., are smashed absolutely to pieces. The only thing left is the Altar, and that has not been touched. It seems so strange to see the scarlet cloths and the candlesticks, the candles still in them, in the midst of all that desolation. The Germans had an idea that our men were using the steeple and towers for observation, and so they destroyed the whole of the roof, but the towers are left the same as ever.

29th—"I was just outside the Cathedral this afternoon waiting for some wounded to be taken away in our ambulances, when two shrapnel shells burst just over us, and a few minutes after several rifle bullets whizzed past indirectly from a German sniper, so I hurried my lot off pretty quickly. Just before a Major was talking beside us, when a 'Black Maria' came in; it blew his head off, and also killed another man. Our Chaplain took the service this evening. I was up there, and it did look sad, to see the little group of silent officers, the white-robed Chaplain in the middle, and eight men carrying the rough coffins, shells and shrapnel bursting overhead and all round while the service was going on. A scene like this in the dark is most impressive, and brings the death of one of ours home to one, in spite of the daily numbers we get used to dealing with. I am still looking after the A.S.D. and I like the work; it gets me all round the place, looking after and picking up their sick and wounded. I got to know all their officers pretty well and like them. A cousin of ours, Gartside Tipping Spaight, used to be their Colonel, and they all knew my name at once, and were very friendly.

30th—"None of yesterday's mails came through. A German aeroplane dropped bombs on the train that was bringing our mail; a few very battered letters and smashed up parcels reached us, but no labels, or addresses were to be seen. I had to attend a court-martial today.
I got to my A.S.C. headquarters. The Colonel wanted me to see a woman in a hut at the back of their quarters; so when I had finished my sick parade, I went and found a family of refugees—father, mother, and five children, in a small unfurnished hut, really a tool house, belonging to a farm. I attended to her as well as I could, the same as for one at home. The whole thing touched me. One of the children, a dear little boy of six, reminded me so much of Patrick. I found out these people had to leave their farm because it came right between the German and the English lines and both sides shelled it, each thinking the others were there. They had to run suddenly in the middle of the night with nothing but the clothes they had on them. I could understand from the description of the father the terror of it all, wakened in the night—very dark and stormy—the poor father and mother stumbling over hedges and ditches, through the rain and wind, and dragging the five frightened children along, not knowing where they were going. They arrived, after wandering two days without food, at this hut, and the farmer allowed them to stay on condition that the man did some work. The poor souls have no food regularly, and it has been only the goodness of our soldiers that has kept them alive. I found out the men billeted at the farm, gave them so much of their rations every day. I wonder what any of our farmers at home would say to an experience like this? They can’t appreciate the war in the least until they’ve seen all the deserted and ruined farms out here, with the owners, quite prosperous farmers, with neither home or food, and no prospect of returning to even try and rebuild their homes again.

The Germans are at it again today and are popping shells all round; the sound of these shells is a most distinctive one; you hear a “plomp,” not a bang, away in the distance, and then a strange, whistling, hissing sound coming nearer and nearer, then a pause, and immediately after a loud explosion.

Dec. 2—I look in at my refugee patients every day. I brought a sack of bread, meat and jam for them. Our Quarter Master, who is an awfully good chap, let me have it for them this morning. They were so grateful, and one of the children came out and tried to kiss my hand. It quite upset me to see the poor things, so I feel much better now that they have food for a day or two.

We saw a fine sight yesterday. About nine o’clock the Colonel had orders that all that could be spared were to parade at 1 o’c., and line the road; the rumour was that the King was coming, but no one knew for certain. However, we turned out with detachments from all the regiments fighting up here; we waited about two hours, and by that time we knew it must be the King who was coming, from the number of aeroplanes, English and French, hovering over our heads. About 1 o’clock a procession of cars came down the road. The Prince of Wales himself, dressed in the Grenadier Guards uniform, was driving the first car; in the second was the King, with M. Poincare, the French President; they were at a walking pace, and the King had a good look at all the men. After them came a number of cars full of famous Generals—French, Joffre, Sir Percival; Sign (Indian); and a number we did not know. I think it is one of the best things the King has ever done, and there is no doubt he has done the troops here a lot of good, and ought to help recruiting at home.
CLARE R.I.C. FOR THE FRONT.

The following officers and men of the Clare R.I.C. have volunteered for "Kitchener’s Army."—District-Inspector Carroll, Kilrush, who has received a captaincy in the 5th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers; District-Inspector Rodwell, Sixmilebridge; Constables: Justin O’Neill, Carron; Richard Barrett, Corofin; Con Ahern, New Hall; P. J. Callaghan, Whitegate; A. C. Johnson, Kilrush; Matt Tormey and Jas Relly, Ballymacduff; Richard Howlett, Quin, and John Manning and Thos. A. Love, Bodyke.

In all 200 men of the R.I.C. have volunteered to the Irish Guards.

"Daily Mail" War Lecture.

The Rev. R. Scott has received the following letter in connection with the above—Buckingham Palace, 18th December, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the donation of £7 0s. 0d. being the proceeds of a lecture at Ennis, which you have so generously given to the National Relief Fund, and to express to you His Royal Highness’s warm appreciation of your kindness.

Your obedient servant,
WALTER PEACOCK,
Treasurer to His Royal Highness.
OLARE MAN’S LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

We publish some further extracts from letters written by Sergeant Henry Spragg, R.A.M.C., who is now at the front.

November 11th.—We had a hot bath yesterday, and it was a great luxury. I have been untied, where the men coming back from the trenches can have a hot bath and have their clothes washed and ironed, if necessary. New underwear is also served out. It’s a splendid thing, and ought to make a big difference to the men’s health and comfort.

December 24th.—I don’t like collecting from the trenches unless it’s dark, especially at night. When there is a moon you can see the road to dodging the big holes made by the guns of the enemy. But when it is very dark, like last night, you can’t see these holes until you are right on them, and if the motor ambulance runs into one, the chances are it will have to stop there. Our tent had a big hole in the trenches, but it was a few yards from the front line, and it was not attacked by any of the enemy. It was a small hole, and when we got back to the trenches, we found all the infantry had gone across it.

Last night it was frightfully dark, and high wind and rain. The Germans were working their searchlights, and you can see the flash of it shining ahead up in the distance and gradually brighter nearer and nearer to you. I always think it’s just going to come on our ambulance and make us a mark for a Black Mark. They would probably shoot it, and it would go up, and they would be sure of the distance we were in the ambulance, but they have never done it yet. Thank goodness! When very dark the flash of the big guns shows up very much more.

THE LADY’S WORLD.

The ‘Lady’s World’ for January, number 306 (Horace Marshall and Son, 185, Upper Street, London, E.C.) continues the continuation of a new serial story by Mary E. Allen, and complete stories by Katharine Tynan and John A. Stuart. The Society notes are up to date, and contain interesting gossip about well-known ladies whose husbands or brothers are at the front, and an excellent article upon ‘Our Women Leaders’-Wives, and the Good Works that Interest Them.’ The Dramelet section contains the latest pendant of popular melodrama and the news of the events in theatrical land. The ‘Home Beautiful’ section this month contains some useful notes upon ‘Windows and Their Dressing.’ The Fancy Work shows a varied selection of embroidery and crochet work in useful designs easily made up and useful, while a new transfer for embroidery is given in this number. Fashion are well represented with full-page illustrations of the newest evening, indoor, outdoor, and evening gowns, fashions for children, a pretty pattern being given away, of a useful coat and blouse. Another up-to-dateness article is entitled ‘Recipes for Wartime Meals,” “Recipes for High Tea and Supper,” “Good Housekeeping,” “Everyday Recipes.” Winning the Double V. T. and throughout the book there are many good pieces and illustrations.

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were fired on at once. Our big guns had a ‘go’ at the place the day before yesterday, but though the shells smashed it practically to bits, it still gave a lot of cover. So some of the R.K.’s slipped over in the dark, waited until it blew up, and then started the fire. It has been burning now 24 hours. So with the burning him and the guns and searchlight, our men didn’t have a very happy time last night.

I think the Gerschmen thought that we were going to attack, for they kept playing the searchlight on our roads, and sending up fire balloons. They had a field—a man and his three sisters, who had got shot on the roads. They owned a farm, just behind our trenches, and had been told to clear out by our men yesterday morning. They thought they would drive back and look at the place, so they got a horse and trap, dodged our sentries, and drove along this road, which it isn’t safe to walk along in the day.
You are creeping along, and suddenly the whole sky is lit up with a yellowish radiance, and a few seconds afterwards there is a tremendous roar. You know a big shell is coming in your direction. What with the wind and the rattle of the motor ambulance you can’t hear it coming; it is a shattering few seconds before it, in full. There is no chance whatsoever of dodging one at night, and you must take your luck of its dropping within your reach.

December 10th.—One men have all their blankets, and great-kin coats now. They are put the linedkins, with sleeves, and furred with tape; that do behind. They are all deterred with them, and want them those better cold nights, when we are collecting the wounded. Each do the collecting two nights running. I was out last night and go again, to-night, and then have three nights off.

We go the second round at 5 a.m., so there is no sleep to the night when you are on duty. We have a plan now which has made our journeys near the trenches much more comfortable. One night when I was out we ran into three huge shells holes one after the other, so I suggested that next night every man should take a bag of bricks and fill each hole as we came on it; we are doing this now, though sometimes we fill up a hole on our way to the aid posts, and find a fresh one beside the one we have filled up as we go back. However, we have not got into one since we started the idea. It makes the journey very different to the patients. Last night the journey to one of the trenches was rather uncomfortable. A large house—the troopers call it the “haunted farm”—between the trenches and the Germans caught fire, and just as we came along it blazed up and showed up the road as bright as day. I quite expected a storm of rifle and machine gun fire, but nothing happened more than the usual number of bullets by us.

I was very glad, though, when we got under cover of some deserted houses. When we came back the fire had burned down a bit, and I sincerely hope it will be burned out by to-night. This farm has been a trouble to our men for days. German snipers had managed to get in, and from the top story could see over into our trenches, so that it always showed the least light they

Before they had gone a half a mile the Germans opened a machine gun on them. Two of the women were killed on the spot; the other was shot through the stomach, and the man through the chest. The horse was killed and the men were divided to pieces. Some of those men don’t understand the danger they are in near the fighting. There are a lot of farms still occupied just near the trenches, and though, of course, their cattle and horses are constantly being killed, they still stick it. I don’t think they understand there is any personal risk in it.

December 16th.—There are rumours of some big moving, but we don’t know of anything definite. I was collecting last night, and found any number of extra activities near the trenches. A most terrific condition was going on all night, and our big guns were firing without any pause. It was very strange when they do stop—just as we miss the scene when we go away home. The German guns never had a shell back in answer, and it seems if our batteries have completely mastered them. When either side in the trenches think the other side is going to attack they send up a small rocket, which we call fireballs. They light up the whole country, and you see the other side getting over their trenches. It is not very pleasant to have these things going up when we are collecting, as of course they light up the road we are on, and show us up quite plainly. They only last for about a minute, but I can assure you it seems a jolly long one when you feel that you are suddenly shown up to any German sniper who may be on the watch for a snapshot at anything on our side.

WOMEN’S NEEDLESS SUFFERING.

Though all the tedious hours of a woman’s day the symptoms of disease are sometimes present. And often women think of their natural lot to suffer in the way they do—that every woman’s duty is to struggle on—to think only of her family and her housework—and that her weakness is the penalty of sex. This is the great mistake so many women make. It is not natural and it is not necessary that women should be al-
A Brave Clare Soldier.

A photo appears in the “Cork Examiner” of the late Sergt Colpoise, one of the Irish Guards who at the famous charge at Ypres helped to wipe out the Kaiser’s favourite regiment, the Prussian Guards. He died of his wounds at France. He was a native of Ennistymon. His father had been employed at O’Twyer’s Mills.

Brave Kilrush Man.

The promotion of a young Clareman for repeated acts of bravery in front of the enemy, is announced. Thomas Lyonsight, Corporal, C. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, has been given a Lieutenant’s commission in the Royal Field Artillery, No. 2, and a native of Kilrush, and the commission dates from the 14th December. Lieutenant Lyonsight’s promotion has given great satisfaction to his friends.

Letter from an Ennis Soldier.

Private O’Leary, The Connaughts, from whom we published a letter, while he was lying wounded in the Versailles Hospital, has sent another note to a friend in Ennis. Writing from Havre he says: “I am now out of hospital and am at the base of operations, but I don’t know whether I will be at the front or not, as there is a bullet still in my side and the muscles are badly injured. I am out of hospital since before Christmas, and I met a lot of chaps from Ennis going up to the front. They are leaving in thousands every day here for the front. Let me know if Jack (a brother) was killed, as a chap of the Leinster told me he was killed on Xmas Eve. He was in the Maxim gun section. I would be glad if you send a paper. We don’t see any here. This war is fearful slaughter, and I hope it will soon be over.”
DEATH OF A MILTOWN MALBAY MAN FROM WOUNDS.

The sad intelligence has reached the young widow and her two children of the death of Sergeant Thomas Howard from wounds received in action on the trenches on 4th Feb. The deceased was Sergeant in the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The following correspondence from his nurse speaks well of this young soldier:

At last Mass on Sunday, the Very Rev Canon Hannan, P.P., in asking the prayers of the people, for the repose of his soul, said he had known this young man for close on three years, living as he was opposite the Chapel gate, and during that time he had never heard his voice on the streets, or at home. He prayed that God would have mercy on him.

His captain writes:

Madam,—It is my painful duty to inform you that a report this day has been received from the War Office, notifying the death of No. 4437, Sergeant Thomas Howard, of the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers, which occurred at Bologna on the 4th Feb., 1915, and I am to express to you my sympathy and regret of the Army Council at your loss. The cause of death was from wounds received in action. Any application you may wish to make regarding the late soldier’s effects should be addressed to the Secretary, War Office, Whitehall.

14th General Hospital, Bologna Base, British Imperial Force.

Clare Journal
Feb 1915

LETTER FROM HIS NURSE.

February 4th, 1915.

Dear Mrs Howard,—I am, indeed, sorry to send the sad news, and had hoped it would be good news. I have now to tell you of the sadlest news. Your husband passed away this morning at 9 o’clock, a.m. He had had a good night, and was very easy, and was then taken suddenly worse. The doctors were there and did all they possibly could for him. I am glad to say he did not suffer, and regained consciousness for a short time, during which he saw the priest, who gave him the last rites. He will be buried, I believe, tomorrow.

His Rosary and Queen Mary’s Box you will receive in time. Your letter arrived the night before and he was feeling all right, so well that he thoroughly enjoyed reading it himself, and was pleased to hear from you.

Yours etc.,

SISTER G. M. MORRIS.

P.S.—We shall miss him in the ward, he was so bright and cheerful to all.

LORD KITCHENER’S LETTER.

The King commands me to assure you of the true sympathy of his Majesty and the Queen in your sorrow.
Honour For Clare Officer.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Our popular young county man, Lieutenant James Roche Kelly, who is in the South Irish Horse, has had the distinction of being mentioned in despatches by General Sir John French, for “gallant and distinguished service in the field.” This will be highly gratifying to his many friends in Clare, and especially to his comrades of the Clare Hunt, of which he had so long and successfully held the Mastership.

The Irish Brigade.

SON OF IRISH LEADER JOINS

Mr William Archer Redmond, M.P. for East Tyrone, son of Mr J E Redmond, Chairman Irish Parliamentary Party, has volunteered for the front. Mr Redmond has joined the Cadet Corps of the Irish Brigade at Fermoy. It is understood that Mr Redmond will receive a Commission in the 6th Royal Irish Regiment.

Mr W. Redmond, East Clare’s M.P., will proceed to Fermoy in a few days to take up his military duty.

Clareman Killed.

The Rev Father Francis Day, Chaplain of the Forces, writing from the Base Hospital at Boulogne to Mrs Howard, Miltemp Malbay, announces the death of her husband, Sergeant Thomas Howard, 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Compliment to Clareman.

Before his departure from Ireland, his Excellency, the Marquis of Aberdeen, appointed Mr P. J. Floyd; District Superintendent of the Great Southern and Western Railway, Kingsbridge, to the Commission of the Peace.

Mr Floyd is, as most of our readers know, a Tulla man, and an exceedingly popular railway official.

Entertainment at Clare Castle.

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent by the wives and children of soldiers and sailors at present serving their country at the front, at Clare Castle the other afternoon.

Mrs MacDonnell, New Hall, who is on the Committee of the S. and S. F. Association, most kindly arranged the tea party, and was generously helped by the following ladies—Mrs R. Lane Joynt, Mrs Mannell, Mrs McElroy, and Mrs O’Dea.

The Very Rev Canon Burke, P.P., very kindly came and addressed a few remarks to those assembled, and
ANOTHER CLARE OFFICER

Mentioned in Despatches.

His many friends in Clare and Limerick will be delighted at the distinction which has been gained by Lieut. R. H. Studdert, of being mentioned in despatches by Gen. Sir John French, “for gallant and distinguished service in the field.” Lieutenant Studdert, who is son of Mrs Hallam Studdert, Harlwood, Quin, is attached to the 28th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. Owing to the heavy loss of officers in the early stages of the war, Lieutenant Studdert was appointed Adjutant.

4 Questions to the Women of Ireland

1. YOU have read what the Germans have done in Belgium. Have you thought what they would do if they invaded Ireland?

2. Do you realise that the Safety of your Homes and Children, and the Sanctity of your Churches depend on our defeating the Germans in Belgium?

3. Do you realise that the one word “Go” from you may send another man to fight for Ireland?

4. When the War is over and your husband or your son is asked, “What did you do in the great War?”...is he to hang his head because you would not let him go?

Women of Ireland do your duty!

Let your men enlist in an Irish Regiment—TO-DAY.

GOD SAVE THE KING
GOD SAVE IRELAND
The Belgian Air Raid.

YMONG CLARE AVIATOR MISSING.

It is officially reported that the Hon. Desmond O'Brien, Flight Lieutenant in the Army Service, and two other airmen, are missing since the great Belgian air raid.

Lieutenant O'Brien is half brother to Lord Inchiquin.

Another Young Clareman Gets Commission.

Mr William H Hynes, son of Mrs Constance Hynes, of 7 Crescent Villas, Limerick, and the late Dr W H Hynes, of Kanis, has been gazetted to a commission in the 4th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and has joined his regiment at Sittingbourne, Kent.

Mr Hynes had been in the Provincial Bank, Kilrush, where he was extremely popular.

Gallant Limerick Sportsman Killed.

The death is announced of Lieut. John J Ryan, of the 16th Lancers. He was killed on Sunday week, when the Germans blew up a trench in which there were 70 officers and men of the 16th Lancers. Lieutent Ryan, who had been Master of the Black and Tan Hounds, Scarceen, joined the Cavalry Reserve in Dublin at the outbreak of the war, and went to France at the end of November. He had seen a good deal of fighting during the Boer war, where he was awarded a medal and four clasp.

He was a thorough sportsman; and in owning and hunting the Black and Tan Hounds was most popular over a wide extent of country. He was a great point to point rider, winning many races in Limerick, Cork and Tipperary, and rode a winner on his well-known hunter, Charlie, at the Clare Hunt Meeting. Before going to the front he presented some of his hounds to Mr. P Sullivan, for the Mill Street (Ennis) Harriers.

It is estimated that a jump of 12½ per cent. is altogether too much, when it is considered that the only extra expense the company has so far been put to by the war conditions has been the increased freightage on one crate of coal. The coal itself was had at anti-war prices under contract, we understand.

Honour For Clare Officer.

Major the Hon. Lt. J. P. Butler, Irish Guards, son of the late Lord Dunboyne, and brother of Captain Lord Dunboyne, R. N., has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for service in the field. He has twice been mentioned in Sir John French’s despatches.

Informations Refused.

At Miltown Malbay petty sessions on Thursday, Mr. M. Moscar was in the chair.

There was a case against a young man from the district for alleged use of fire arms.

Head Constable O’Keeffe, Emniskinnan, prosecuted.

After hearing some witnesses the court refused informations.
CAPTURED MUNSTERS CALL FOR CLOTHING.

ENNIS MAN'S LETTER.

AN APPEAL FROM CLARE.

The Munsters who at Mons and in the dreadful open battles in the early stages of the war were overwhelmed by vast numbers of Germans, now ask of those who live at home in comfort to help them in their necessities. Many, if not most of them, are interned at Limburg (Lahn), and in that camp they have to bear the rigours of an extremely cold climate, their sufferings being accentuated by sparse feeding. They are in sad need of warm clothing as is shown by the following letter received by Lieut. Colonel Brasier Creagh, Co. Cork, who has sent it to the press, from Company Sergt. Major Browne, and we trust that its publication will do something towards allaying the needs of the poor Munsters.

We have already published a letter from the Sergeant Major, who is an Ennis man.

Limburg (Lahn) Germany, 24-1-15.

Sir,—On behalf of the N.C.O.s and men of the R.M.F., who are prisoners of war here with me, I take the liberty of asking your assistance in obtaining some comforts for the men. It is five months ago since we were taken prisoners, and since then what warm shirts and socks the men had are worn out. The shirts have been replaced by the German authorities, but, of course, we cannot expect anything better than cotton ones. Socks are not issued, and out of the 400 odd I have here only about 40 of them have socks. The men have to work all day, and at present the weather is very cold, and the men feel it terribly. It would be a great good if the men at present under your command would put their heads together and send us a couple of hundred pairs of socks—they could be forwarded to me, made up in parcels of 10lbs. I have had a card from Mrs O'Shea saying two sacks of underclothing were on the way to me, so that I am hoping that she might be able to supply a warm shirt for each man. All the Irish Catholics are here. It was a great blessing to get here, as we are in a good barracks and all right, except the underclothing. All the men are in the best of health and spirits.


A CLARE APPEAL.

Mrs Mannsell, The Island, Clare Castle, and Mrs McElroy, The Barracks, Clare Castle, appeal for comforts such as flannel shirts, woollen underclothing, or flannelette garments, socks, etc., or money to purchase materials for making garments, for our prisoners of war in Germany of the Munster Fusiliers; also for those shortly to be sent to the front where this regiment has been earning undying fame.
Another German Submarine Sunk.

Rammed by Destroyers.

A Clareman Commander of Successful Destroyer.

London, Wednesday.

The Secretary of the Admiralty takes the following announcement:

The German submarine U 30 was rammed to-day by the Ariel (Lieutenant-Commander James V. Creagh). The submarine sank and the crew surrendered.

The Press Bureau at 8.50 p.m. issued the following: - Later and more detailed reports have now been received which establish the fact that the German submarine which was rammed by H.M.S. Ariel was U 12, and that out of her crew of 30, the number saved was 10.

Lieutenant Commander James Vandeleur Creagh is son of the late Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G., Calabane, Co. Clare, who had a very distinguished career in India and China, and was decorated for his services, and is nephew of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, late commander-in-chief in India, and at present commander of the forces in London.

Lieut. Creagh was born in ‘83, and married the eldest daughter of P. O. Cork, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary for Jamaica. His father was for a time Governor of British North Borneo.

KILRUSH MEN AS GERMAN PRISONERS.

Kilrush, Monday.

Mr H. R. Glynn, D.L., J.P., has received the following letter:

Limburg, Germany,

Dear Mr Glynn,—I take this, the first opportunity I have got, of hastening to thank you for the valuable and very useful parcel which you were so kind as to send me. I received it all right on the 5th of this month and I shared out amongst the other six Kilrush men who are here, they were all delighted. I hope you will not think it too much of me taking advantage of your kind offer to send me more tobacco when I want it, but should you be sending cigarettes please send Woodbines, as they are preferred above all other brands. Having no money of course it is impossible to obtain the things we are used to in Ireland. Even if we had money we could not get many of them here, therefore do not take it ill of me asking you to include a small supply of cocoa, milk, sugar, butter or jam or marmalade. A cake would be an extraordinary luxury; as also would be a lump of cheese. Should you be pleased to send on another parcel you can plese yourself as to the contents in addition to the things I have suggested, rest assured that whatever arrives will be appreciated, and again thanking you heartily for the last parcel, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

JOHN STAFFORD.

H. R. Glynn, Esq.
Increased Separation Allowances
for soldiers’ wives and children.

FROM MARCH 1st the Separation Allowances paid by the Government to the wives and children of soldiers have been increased, so that the total weekly payment to the family, if the soldier makes the usual allotment from his pay, is now as follows:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Corporal or Private</th>
<th>Sergeant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>12/6 -</td>
<td>15/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife and 1 child</td>
<td>17/6 -</td>
<td>20/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife and 2 children, per week</td>
<td>21/- -</td>
<td>23/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife and 3 children, per week</td>
<td>23/- -</td>
<td>25/6</td>
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</tbody>
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and so on with an addition of 2/- for each additional child.

Each Motherless child - 5/-

From February 1st, 1915, Separation Allowance is payable for all children up to the age of 16 years. This includes adopted children.

Allowances for other Dependents.

If an unmarried soldier has supported a dependant for a reasonable period, and wishes the support he gave to be continued, the Government will help, during the war, by making a grant of Separation Allowance, provided he will contribute part of his pay.

Full particulars can be obtained at any Post Office.

God Save the King.
Gallant Young Officer Killed.

In the last list of casualties we regret to see the name of Second Lieutenant R. C. R. G. Vance, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment. The deceased officer volunteered for service on the outbreak of the war, and was appointed on the 15th August last, proceeding with his regiment to the front shortly afterwards, and had been in many engagements up to the time of his death. He was a young man of splendid physique, standing almost 6ft. 3ins., and although only in his 22nd year, he was in command of a trench at the time he was shot, a bullet hitting him on the head and killing him instantly. His remains were brought to Ypres by his comrades. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Chancellor Vance, M.A., Rector of Ardagh, County Limerick. Canon Vance has another son serving with the Royal Irish Fusiliers at the front. There is great sympathy with Canon Vance, and also with his many relatives and friends in Clare, where the deceased officer was well known, being a nephew of Mr Thomas R. Griffin, Liscrena, Kilkee, where part of many happy years of his youthful life were spent, in the land of the West, and where he endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of meeting him. Many a day will pass before he is forgotten by his numerous friends, who will think with pain of his manly form now resting for ever in the silent grave. It was only a few days ago he was at home on a short holiday, and he returned to the front full of hope, and looking forward to another brief holiday in the near future. Such is life. "Whom the gods love die young."

Another Young Officer Killed.

Another fine young officer, and, as it happens, a cousin of Lieut. Vance, has been killed in action during the last few days. He was Lieutenant Gloster, the only son of Dr James Gloster, B.A., M.D., of 15 Phillimore Place, Kensington Place, London, his mother being the only child of the late Mr Henry Keane, of The Cabin, Loop Head, brother of the late Mr Marcus Keane, Beech Park.

Clare Officer Wounded.

We are sorry that Lieutenant H. Crowe, son of Mr Thomas Crowe, D.L., Dromore, has been wounded in action. He was only four days at the front, when he was hit by a rifle bullet, which passed through the fleshy upper part of one arm. The wound is not a severe one, and we hope to hear of his being all right in a short time.
PROMOTION OF AN ENNIS MAN.

The following is an extract from the “London Gazette,” dated 5th March, 1915:—


Lieutenant Dean is the eldest son of Mr. B. Dean, Victoria Terrace, late Warrant Officer, R.G.A. He commenced his career at the age of fourteen when he joined the Ordnance Survey Office here, where he spent nearly five years, until the outbreak of the South African War, where he was on active service for fifteen months, being invalided home.

At the conclusion of the South African War he was stationed at Malta for twelve months, thence in Gibraltar for six months. On his return to England he took his Master Gunner’s course at Woolwich, which he passed successfully, being eighth on the list, and was appointed to Plymouth, where he spent two years, and was then transferred to Gibraltar, where he has been for the past two years. Mr. B. Dean has four sons, two step-sons, and a son-in-law serving in different parts of the Empire at the present time.

MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY

HELP FROM ENNIS

Mrs. Gower, Castle Malgnow, Buncrana, S. O., South Wall, has acknowledged with many thanks the receipt of 26 5s. 3d. from Mr. Greene, Green Linn, Ennis. The proceeds of a Bridge Tournament organised to help in procuring necessaries for the Munsters who are prisoners of war in Germany.

Honour For Young London Clare Man

Given a Commission

From the “London Gazette” we see that Rifleman M. C. Meere, of the Queen’s Westminster Rifles, has been promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Royal Westney Rifles.

The Westminster Rifles are a County Territorial Regiment, and the battalion is stationed at London for the front of November 1, after serving seven weeks with the Expeditionary Force. Mr. Meere was invalided home suffering from frost bite. He had several narrow escapes and was one of the party who were sheltered out of the hospital at Arnhem. After his convalescence he served with the second battalion. Lieut. Moore is now with duty with his new regiment.

He is the son of Mr. J. Moore, of Forest Gate, London, a native of the Doon District, and the news of his promotion will give much gratification to his many Clare friends.
The Clare Journal
AND ENNIS ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

Cork Butter Market, April 7th, 1915—Firsts, 13s.; seconds, 11½s.; thirds, 11s. Chice, 11s. Fresh (A) 12½s.

Death Of A Kilkee Man At The Front.

The mother of a young man named Patrick Griffin, of the Munsters, has received official notice of his death, in action at the front. She also received a letter from the Rev. Father Gleeson, Chaplain, giving a detailed account of the occurrence, from which it would appear Griffin was with a digging party in the trenches when he received his death wound, and as the bleeding could not be stopped, the poor fellow only lived about two hours, but died a splendid death. His poor mother is deaf and dumb, which makes the case more pitiful.

Alleged Deserter.

The Ennis constabulary during the week arrested two Munster Fusiliers, belonging to the town, on charges of desertion. They were Private Murphy and Moroney, and it would appear that the former had been in the trenches and came home on a short furlough. He became ill and got a medical certificate, and it was stated he was on the point of returning when he was arrested.

The second man had been at the Curragh, and had got a pass to Dublin for the day of the Volunteer Review. In the city he met some Ennis friends, and came on to Ennis with them, instead of returning to the Curragh. Since then he had been about the town.

They were brought before Mr. Horan J.P., at the barracks, and detained pending the arrival of a military escort.
Letter From Captain W. Redmond, M.P.

At a recruiting meeting in Kilkenny yesterday, the following letter from Captain W. Redmond, M.P., was read:

Now Barracks, Formoy.

Dear Captain Jorgenson—I regret I cannot attend your meeting. My views are well known: I believe every interest of Ireland is bound up with the Allies, which cause, in my opinion, is the cause of liberty, as against German militarism. The masses of the people are burdened with taxation for huge armaments. When the German war madness is broken money can be saved to help the masses of the working people in many ways; besides this I must say quite frankly, I believe the Home Rule Act is a treaty of peace, and Ireland is bound to keep her word of defending the Empire if Home Rule be granted. That is why I, and thousands of Nationalists, have joined. This is a fact that ought to be fully stated. In this war the interests of England, Ireland, and the Empire are identical. I have travelled the country and I know the Empire is as much Ireland's as anybody else's. Apart from those national and honourable aspects of the war, surely Ireland could not stand by while France and Belgium were being ruined. Both countries are our ancient friends. Personally I believe every Irishman who fights for the Allies is fighting for freedom and happiness for Ireland and the world—including Poland. We are a fighting race, and can't be neutral, as though we were cowardly. I have left my own home and joined the Irish Brigade. That action should at least be as eloquent as any speech I could make in Kilkenny. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM REDMOND,

Captain, Irish Brigade.

Ennis Men Killed at the Front.

Intelligence has reached town that two young Ennis men have just fallen at the front. One was Corporal Robert Frazier of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who, in a recent engagement, was terribly wounded in the legs and, while one was being amputated, succumbed under the operation. The second was Seamus O'Rourke, 46th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, nephew of Mr. Martin O'Rourke, contractor, Ennis, who was killed with his Major, by the bursting of a shell. This was the third major this battery had lost since the war began.

Clare Officer Wounded.

Lieutenant J. F. R. Masey-Westropp, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was wounded near Ypres on April 25, is a Clareman, being son of Colonel J. Masey-Westropp, C.M.G., Doonass, Clonlara.

A Clareman Who "Made Good."

Recent promotions which have been gazetted include that of Lieut. Col. J. Monogue, who has just been given command of a battalion of the Yorkshire Infantry. The Lieut. Colonel, who has an excellent record in the service, comes from near Scariff. At the time of his enlistment he was an assistant school teacher in the Carrigaholt district. He has a brother in the service, who received his commutation during the Boer War.
TRAGEDY OF A DESERTION.

SUDDEN DEATH ON SON'S ARREST.

An Escape From the Police.

For some days the local police have been keenly on the look out for a young soldier named Michael Skerritt, a native of the island, who was home on furlough, and had either overstayed his leave, or had wilfully deserted. He was taken into custody by Sergt. Murphy and a constable on Thursday night and lodged in the Constabulary Barracks. About six o'clock next morning Skerritt expressed a desire to go out for a few cigarettes, and was taken out by Const. Barrett, who was acting as barrack orderly. When he got to the yard, Skerritt, seeing a large heap of manure against the wall, suddenly ran up the heap of manure and dropped over the wall, disappearing in a second from the amazed constable's vision. The latter dashed back into the house and raised the alarm, at the same time running out the front entrance in pursuit of Skerritt, who was making for the front gate. Though wearing loose slippers,
LUSITANIA TORPEDOED AND SUNK

1,500 DROWNED

BRITISH WARSHIP LOST IN THE DARDANELLES

500 LIVES LOST

FRENCH GAIN MANY NOTABLE VICTORIES

The sensational wire which we published in a late edition on Friday evening last, that the Lusitania had been torpedoed and sunk off Old Head Kin-sale at 2 p.m. that afternoon, was fully confirmed by later news, but the official statement that no lives had been lost was found to be incorrect.

The blow was so sudden and the explosion so terrific that the great vessel sank in practically 20 minutes into 60 fathoms of water.

The boat gave such a bad list that only a section of the life boats could be saved.

Accounts as to the number on board and the number lost and saved were at first very conflicting but the latest returns state that the total number on board was 1,908, including 1,295 passengers and 613 crew. The survivors are given as 505 passengers and 276 crew. Total 781, and the total missing 1,125. There were 39 Irish passengers on board.

The capital value of the Lusitania was estimated at a million and a half.
Interesting Letter From The Front

FROM CLARE CASTLE MAN.

"Pals" Not Divided In Death.

Bdr. John O'Donohoe, of the 61st Battery, R.F.A., who belongs to Clare Castle, has sent a letter to his mother in that place, the date being a very recent one, from which we extract the following:

"One of the cruellest incidents of the war happened yesterday. One of our gunners was sent back from the firing line to bring our letters from the supply depot. On his way back he was killed by a shrapnel shell. I was one of a party sent to bury him, and we had to take him to a cemetery near a big town. Just as we came near the gate four terrible big shells came tearing through the air and burst in the burning ground, bursting open graves, and sending tombstones flying in the air. A civilian and his horse were killed, and several of our men were wounded. I dropped flat on the ground, with several others, and this saved us from the flying fragments of shell. We had hardly recovered from this shock when I could hear another salvo coming tearing through the air. At this time I had hold of the stretcher with another man, and was trying to get under cover with the poor corpse, when came the shells. This time I thought I must get hit as fragments flew all around us. But God spoke before the Germans. He was protecting the bearers of the dead. They (the Germans) continued to shell the cemetery, and we had to postpone the burying until night. We were all sent back to our lines, except six men left behind as a burying party, and amongst these was the dead man's "best pal," as we say in the army, who remained to pay a last token of respect to his old friend. Well, at 6 o'clock p.m., they took the body to the cemetery, and were just putting the last sod on the grave when they heard the buzzing noise that there was no mistaking. They all dropped flat, except the dead man's pal, who ran to take shelter under the wall, but he was too late. The shells burst, a piece struck him, and he was dead! To-day we buried him side by side with his friend—"pals" in death, as they were in life. Such tragic incidents happen out here every day. The Germans have no respect even for the dead. In the cemetery the family vaults are all blown to bits. Churches and cemeteries are everywhere levelled to the ground. I am proud to see by the papers that our countrymen are doing their share at this critical time. The more that give a hand, the sooner the war will be over, and peace restored to Europe once more. I would like you to put this in the "Record." I would like you to have a Mass said for me by the Friars, and ask everyone to pray for the poor soldiers who are facing death every moment, and giving their lives for the cause of liberty and justice."
Departure of Clare Doctor For The Front.

At a public meeting held on Sunday, at the Hall, Kilmihil, Rev. D. Hayes, P.P., presiding the following resolution was unanimously adopted—“That we, the people of Kilmihil, express our sincere regret and sorrow at the departure of Dr. A. J. Hickey, and at the same time our sincere admiration of his pluck and sacrifice in giving his professional services for his country’s cause.

“Dr. Hickey, apart from being a distinguished member of his profession, will be remembered by the people of Kilmihil, among whom he lived for four years, for his great personal qualities, his unfailing kindness and friendliness to the poor, who have lost a sincere and sympathetic friend.

“He was a typical young Irish gentleman, of whom all felt proud, a man of high character, a great sportsman, and a splendid athlete.

“We wish him a hearty God speed and the best of luck in his new sphere, where his great energy, courage, and ability will place him in the forefront of his colleagues; but most of all we wish and hope for his safe and speedy return to us, who keenly feel his loss.”

Dr. J. A. Hickey has been appointed a Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C., and leaves for the front immediately.

He is the second son of Dr. P. C. Hickey, J.P., Kilkerrin, to take a Clareman’s part against “the enemy of civilization.”
Commission For Young Ennis Medical Man.

In the latest appointments in the “London Gazette,” we see that of Dr. M. T. McMahon, M.B., to be temporary Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. Lieutenant McMahon is son of Mr. Peter McMahon, O’Connell St., Ennis. He is at present stationed in York.

CLARE VICTIM

OF GERMAN POISON GAS.

One of the victims in the recent desperate fighting was Private Wm. Carroll, Fifth Royal Irish Lancers, who was killed by the murderous poison gas of the Huns. His was son to Mr. John Carroll, Edenvale, and had been home on furlough three months ago.
Horrible German Barbarity

A TERRIBLE STORY.

An Irish officer officer at the front has written to his family as follows—

"There has been some simply awful fighting around this part of the world the last little while, and, if one started to write about it, one would never stop. These Germans are just getting worse and worse, and simply nothing is too bad for them. One thing seems almost too dreadful to write about but it is absolutely true and official. When the Canadians were attacking at Ypres, they were getting on none too well, and had lost a lot of men, when they came to a big barn door, they found one of their officers crucified. It is perfectly dreadful, but it is true, and after that the Canadians simply saw red, and gave and took no quarter, and did not take one prisoner—so it shows you what things are like. Now this asphyxiating gas is about the limit; for the men do not die for about five or six days, and all that time it is about all they can do to breathe. They simply turn blue and purple, and die in awful agony."

Departure of Ennis Officer

FOR THE FRONT.

Lieut. Thomas Connolly, of the Royal Irish Regiment, left Ennis last night under orders for the firing line. Lieut. Connolly had spent a number of years in India was sent to the front with his regiment during the winter, and while in the trenches in Flanders was severely frost bitten. He was invalided home to his native town where he has been for a couple of months.

The Lieutenant, who belongs to one of our oldest Ennis families, was most popular while in town, and was given a send off at the Railway Station last night by a host of his old playmates and other friends, who bade him a hearty God speed, with sincerest wishes for his safe return. The members of the Oddfellows' Club, of which he was a most popular member, attended almost in a body, to wish him an adieu, and a hearty cheer.

Lieutenant Connolly was an enthusiastic angler, and one of his latest feats in this line was the landing, a few days ago, of a magnificent five pound trout, one of the largest caught in the Fergus for years.
Miltown-Malbay Man

KILLED AT THE FRONT.

The sad news reached Miltown Malbay on Saturday in a letter to the father, sent by his second son, Martin, that Sgt. Thos O'Loughlin, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been killed in action.

A carpenter by trade, in the employment of Mr Michael Moroney, contractor and builder, Miltown Malbay, he volunteered at the beginning of the war. In the early days of March he arrived home suffering from frost bite contracted in the trenches. Remaining home only for a few weeks to recuperate, he again went to the front, having volunteered to accompany his brother, Martin, who belonged to the same company, and had been ordered to the front, having completed his home service. He was a splendid athletic young fellow, and had been one of the famous “St Joseph’s football team.”

He also was one of the first organisers of the Volunteer Corps, and was their early Instructor, and was most popular with all his comrades in the ranks. His brother had been a short time previously relieved in the trenches, and on returning to them poor Tom was found dead in the same portion of the trench.

At the eight o’clock Mass yesterday morning, the Rev Fr Enright, C.C, in asking the prayers of the congregation for the repose of his soul, feelingly referred to the sad event. This death was the second at the front of Miltown Malbay men.

The greatest sympathy from all is extended to the bereaved father, sister and only brother at home.
Lusitania Survivor
From West Clare.

A Terrible Experience.

Miss Jane Hogan, Derreen, Mulagh, Miltown Malbay, one of the saved from the Lusitania, has arrived home. In the course of a conversation with our representative, she relates that on the fatal day, about 2 o'clock, she heard a crash and then saw men fall on the deck at her feet. She ran as fast as she could to the first cabin, and a gentleman there placed a lifebelt on her, while the crew were ordering the passengers into the boats. It struck her when she saw the men fall that there was something wrong with the section that prevented the boats being lowered. After a short time the vessel went down, and she with it. She says she was about five hours in the water, and not a stitch of clothes was left her.

"All were in my box," said she, "and valued for $300 dollars. The Company suggested to me that they would procure clothes, but I declined the offer. The clothes I have now on me belong to my sister. I have been twenty years in America. You can see my left arm is all black, and my legs and feet were all swollen. I am at present under Dr. Hillary's care, and Nurse Hogan's. All these marks you can see were received from floating wreckage coming in contact with me at the sea. The first time I went into the water my pocket book was swept out of my hand. All my belongings, but my money have been lost. It would have been about seven o'clock when I was picked up and brought on to hospital at Queenstown. I can still fancy the awful scenes and surroundings, during those fatal moments, and it makes me shudder to think of them! How good Almighty God has been to me when I consider how all my comrades were lost."

She can remember six of her women comrades having a hold of each other, clinging to each other, all of whom went down under her eyes. This occurred during the lowering of the boats, and she fancied she would be next to go down.

One of the second class passengers append another life belt to her until the boat came along and picked them up. Fortunately she had all her money secured, it being stitched on to the inside of her corset.
CLAREMEN LOST
AT THE FRONT.

Lance Corporal Carroll.

In a late issue we reported the death, from German poison gas, of Lance Corporal Carroll, Fifty Lancets, son of Mr John Carroll, Doonvalle. From a letter received this week by his afflicted mother, from a comrade of the deceased, it would appear that the cause of death was due to a shell fragment, not the gas. The writer, Lance Corporal Maguire, says—"It was on Sunday, May 2nd, and we were preparing to be relieved from our trenches where we were reserved. At about 5.30 in the evening, the enemy made an attack with phosphorus shells (which, no doubt, you have heard about). Our infantry were overcome by the fumes, and we were ordered to advance to take their places. As we were advancing the shells fell very thick and our squadron happened to catch the brunt of the fire. Will was knocked over by one shell, and was trying to rise when another came and killed him on the spot. A married private with him was also killed, another died later, and several were badly wounded." It was impossible to get a message from him as he was dead when we found him, but I know he had your photo with him. It is impossible to tell the name of the place, but I can tell you all where the fighting has been going on for several months, and where thousands of our brave men have fallen. You have the knowledge that he did not suffer much, if at all. Our losses that day were one killed, and about twenty wounded." News reached his wife on Thursday that the late Mr McMahon of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, a native of Ennis, was killed in the latter severe fighting.

Captain Pilgrin writes—"I deeply sympathise with you in your great loss. It may be a little consolation to you to know that the regiment was the only one in the Brigade to reach the German trenches, and behaved in a very gallant manner. We are all proud of the many gallant officers and men that fell, and they succeeded in adding to the honour and name of the Regiment, which I know always came first with them."

PRIVATE CULHAN.

His father, Mr Patrick Culhan, we learn, also received news of the death of his son, John, who was in the Munsters, in the latter fighting. He had been home on leave, wounded, about three months ago. A couple of other Ennis names are mentioned, but as there seems no official corroboration, we refrain from mentioning them.

Clare Officer Missing.

In the late list of officers reported missing, we find the name of Lieut. B. K. Stacpoole-Mahon, Northumberland Fusiliers, son of the late Mr Thomas G. Stacpoole Mahon, D.L., Corbally. He had been previously reported wounded.

Ennis Prisoners of War.

Mr P. E. Kennedy, Chairman of the Urban Council, has handed us the following letter which he has received from Drummer Hynes, Munster Fusiliers, one of the Ennis prisoners of war at Littberg (Lahn), Germany:

Pte. Trennan, Brewery Lane, Ennis; Pte. Flynn, Butte Market, Ennis; Pte. Burke, Lifford, Ennis; Pte. House, Lifford, Ennis; Dr. Hydes, Lower Market Street, Ennis; Cpl. Kelly, Upper Turnpike, Ennis.

21-4-1915.

Sir,—I, Dr. Hynes, on behalf of the above-mentioned names, all natives of Ennis, now interned in Germany as prisoners of war, owing to the circumstances we are in, in connection with our parents, who are unable to supply us with money to buy what we want most, beg to request your kindness if you could see your way to send us some cigarettes, again, and also some tobacco. It is very hard on us, exiled from our far-away homes as prisoners of war. There are others belonging to other townlands who are assisted and supplied from funds which have been temporarily formed for that purpose. We would thank you to have this card placed before the eyes of the kind people of our beloved town of Ennis.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
DRUMMER J. HYNES.
Clareman Lost at the Front.

LANCE CORPORAL CARROLL.

In a late issue we reported the death from German poison gas of Lance Corporal Carroll, Fifth Lancers, son of Mr John Carroll, Edenvale. From a letter received this week by his afflicted mother from a comrade of the deceased, it would appear that death was due to a shell fragment not to gas. The writer, Lance Corporal Musgrave, says:—"It was on Sunday, May 2nd, and we were preparing to be relieved from our trenches where we were reserved. At about 5 o'clock in the evening the enemy made an attack with poisonous gases (which, no doubt, you have heard about). Our infantry were overcome by the fumes, and we were ordered to advance to take their places. As we were advancing the shells fell very quick on our squadrons happened to catch the brunt of the fire. Will was knocked over by one shell and was trying to rise when another came and killed him on the spot. A married private with him was also killed. Another died later, and several were badly wounded. It was impossible to get a message from him, as he was dead when we found him; but I know he had your photo with him. It is impossible to tell the name of the place, but I can tell you it is where all the fighting has been going on for several months, and where thousands of our brave men have fallen. You have the knowledge that he did not suffer much, if at all. Our losses that day were four killed, and about twenty wounded."

News reached his wife on Thursday that Private Park, McMahon, Royal Munster Fusiliers, a native of Ennis, was killed in the recent severe fighting.

Captain Filgate writes—"I deeply sympathise with you in your great loss. It may be a little consolation to you to know that the regiment was the only one in the Brigade to reach the German trenches, and behaved in a very gallant manner. We are all proud of the many gallant officers and men that fell, and they succeeded in adding to the honour of our regiment, which I know always came first with them."—PRIVATE CULLINAN.

His father, Mr. Patrick Cullinan, we hear, also received news of the death of his son John, who was in the Munsters, in the latter fighting. He had been home on leave, wounded about three months ago.

A couple of other Ennis names are mentioned, but as there seems to be no official corroboration, we refrain from mentioning them.
Ennis Men Killed In Action

News has reached Ennis of the death of Private Michael Burley, in France, of the Munster Fusiliers. The poor lad came of a fighting family, for his father, also a "Munster," has been 14 years in the army. An uncle, who was in the Royal Garrison Artillery, was killed in the Boer War, and another who was in the Indian North-Western frontier. Private James Murray, of the Munsters, a native of Ennis, has also been killed.

Ennis Man's Letter

From the Dardanelles.

HOW HE KILLED THE TURK.

ENNIS MEN KILLED

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Ennis, has just had a letter from Private Gormley, of the Munsters, from the Military Hospital, Port Said, Egypt, where he is recovering from wounds received in the Dardanelles. We take the following extract from it:

"I happened to get wounded up the Dardanelles. My wound is progressing favourably. We had a very warm time of it up in Gallipoli, most of my regiment being knocked over. This hospital is situated on the seashore, so we are in quite a healthy spot, with plenty of breezes, etc. We are getting well treated, so I have no cause to complain. I have one consolation, a knowledge that I killed my opponent. I was coming from the firing line with a wounded comrade. I brought him to the first dressing station about four miles from Anzac. Returning again to the firing line I hail to pass a battery of howitzers on my right, when the Major of the battery called me and asked me if I was going back to the firing line. I told him I was, so he told me to look out for snipers. I went about 150 yards from the battery, I saw a tree and a Turk protruding from behind the tree. Unfortunately, I did not have my rifle with me, having left it in the trenches. I made a grab for my rifle, and he fired, wounding me in the right hand. I made a grab with the left hand and caught hold of his rifle. I then forced the rifle upwards. He tried to wrench the rifle from me, but I still held on. I watched my opportunity and killed him in the grom. He then dropped, letting go of the rifle. With his struggles, I gave him another hit in the jaw. This knocked him unconscious for a time. I then pointed the bayonet at his stomach and putting my weight on the butt drove the point home. During the affair the Major of the battery heard the report, on which he came up with four men, and asked me if I was much hurt. He bandaged my hand up with my field dressing, there being a constant flow of blood. He congratulated me, and took my name, number, and regiment. When I said it was the Munsters, he said he thought so. So that is the only one I can account for. I can tell you it is no picnic up there. I regret to say Jack Regan was killed by my side on May 2nd, and P. Frawley and young Hurley."
The following correspondence has been received by Mr. Martin O’Loughlin, father of deceased:

"It is my painful duty to inform you of the sad news from the War Office that your son, Thos. O’Loughlin, was killed on the 9th May, at a place unknown, while in action with the Royal Munster Fusiliers. The King commands me to assure you of the true sympathy of His Majesty and the Queen in your sorrow." — KITCHENER.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Rev. Father Gleeson, who is Chaplain to the forces at the front:

31st May, 1915.

"Dear Mr. O’Loughlin—You can easily understand that the work of corresponding with the relatives of the dead Munster Fusiliers is a big and sad work. I promised your son (of C. Company) I would write as soon as I could to say a few words about your boy, who was killed on Sunday, 9th May, in the brilliant attack carried out by the Munster Fusiliers. You have already been made aware of the details of his death, and the principal task I have is to offer you the very great consolation of saying that your dear son attended to his duties, received Holy Communion a few days before his death, and Confession a few hours before being killed, and his soul is gone to his God, Whom he served so well. He died a brave and holy death, and all his comrades and acquaintances deeply mourn his loss. He was singing hymns a few hours before he went into battle; and no body of men ever went into battle with braver hearts or clearer consciences than did the Munster Fusiliers on that terrible Sunday morning. I offer you all my deepest sympathy.

FRANCIS A. GLEESON.

The following is a copy of a letter received from a comrade of the deceased:

5481. 2nd P. M. F., 3rd Brigade, France.

"Dear John—Just a few lines to let you know I got your letter all right. I wrote you last week. I am getting on all right here, thank God. I hope all at home are the same. Why didn’t Mary write me? I was expecting a letter from her every day. I hope my father is all right—I know he is upset, but he must bear it, it is God’s Will. I am glad poor Loftus is at home, as he will tell you all the news; tell him I was asking for him. Also Jack Hynes. I received a letter from him. Loftus, so I send it on to you for him. From brother,

MARTIN.
Orders for the ensuing week:

Tuesday, July 6th—Members will parade at the Drill Hall at 8.30 p.m. sharp, to proceed to Fair Green for instruction in company and extended order drill. Caps, bandoliers and belts to be worn.

Thursday, 8th Inst.—Members will parade at 8.30 p.m. for instruction in manual rifle exercise and physical drill, full equipment to be worn.

Further orders will be issued on parade.

The following members have been elected to the following positions as the result of the elections on Thursday night last:

Commander—Mr. Daniel Collins.
Captains—Messrs. J. Ryan and M. Hegarty.
Lieutenants—Messrs. M. Collins and F. Cassidy.
Medical Officer—Dr. J. B. MacClancy.
Secretary—Mr. T. Sullivan.
Treasurer—Mr. J. Kerin.

A full parade of all members of the corps is called for to-night, Friday, the 2nd Inst., at the Drill Hall, at 8.30 p.m. sharp. A full attendance is requested as matters of great importance will be placed before the members. Any new members wishing to be enrolled are requested to do so as soon as possible, as different companies will be formed and the corps put in proper working order in the course of a week.

As a lot of caps and equipment have been taken home by members, any members having same are requested to bring them to the Drill Hall on Tuesday night next without fail.

By Order,

D. COLLINS, Commander.
Clare Officer Honoured.

The list of military honours the other day conveyed the news that Lieutenant R H Studdert, of the R.F.A., had been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service in the field. He had already been mentioned in despatches.

Lieutenant Studdert is son of Mrs Studdert, Hazlewood, and of the late Mr Hallam G. Studdert. He has been all through the war, and has been home on leave.

Limerick Officer Honoured

The King has been pleased to confer on Colonel R F Hamilton, the C.M.G. for distinguished services in connection with the war. The new commander is attached to the Ordnance Department, and saw service in the South African campaign. He is second son of the late Archdeacon Hamilton, Limerick, and son-in-law of Sir Alexander and Lady Shaw.

Another Clare Castle Victim.

Sapper Oliver Cusack, R.E.

One ostensible column to-day contains the announcement of the death of Sapper O. Cusack, R.E., which took place in a London Hospital on Monday last as the result of wounds received while fighting "somewhere in France."

Deceased, who was only in his twentieth year, was, after leaving school, appointed as junior in the office of the Ordnance Survey Department in Ennis, and some time ago, when changes were about to take place in that Department, young Cusack, with a number of his colleagues, joined the Corps of the R.E. Since the beginning of the war, he has been practically at the front, and his letters home to his people were always most cheerful, the last one received being from the Edinburgh military Hospital in London, where he had just arrived, and in which he described the wounds he had received from the shrapnel of the "Huns."

This letter was followed next day by an official notification of the death of the poor fellow.

Kindly and genial, beloved by all his comrades, the news of his death was received with sincere sorrow in the district, where he was so well known, and we tender to his sorrowing father, mother, and the other members of the poor young soldier’s family, our sincere sympathy in their sad loss.
A Gallant Clare Man.

His legion of friends in the Banner County, and his fellow-countrymen in America, will be proud to learn that Company Sergeant Major Tom Corry (Irish Guards), of Lappasheeda, has been mentioned in Sir John French's recent despatches and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bravery in the field. This is not, however, his first distinction, as he was similarly honoured some time ago—a unique record for a young man, which is probably only the forerunner of something more glorious still. That blood of his brave forefathers, which has immortalized Irishmen's valour throughout the globe, flows freely in his veins. The heroism of Irish regiments has been one of the most stirring features of the great war, and Tom Corry must have risked almost certain death in the firing line to win his renown and to worthily uphold the unparalleled bravery of Irishmen. Not a few Claremen have ably distinguished themselves also. This Distinguished Conduct Medal comes next to the Victoria Cross, and a full account of his gallantry is to be chronicled officially in the "London Gazette." He has been in the war arena since the commencement—fighting for liberty against the hellish Hun—and he has emerged from many terrible engagements, unjured, but glorious. He is a constant correspondent, and his wonderful episodes about the merciless battlefields are always highly entertaining.

A fine type of Irishman and Catholic, highly intelligent, chivalrous to the utmost, but withal most gentle and unassuming, is it any wonder that Providence has been so kind to him? A glorious military career looms just ahead. Now that a rear-guard movement of the Germans is apparently inevitable, it is earnestly hoped (when the Kaiser's doom is for ever sealed) he may soon reappear, crowned with fresh laurels, in "that little village by the Shannon," where a hero's welcome awaits him.

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Four Sons Killed.

Mrs. McKnight, Limerick, seven of whose sons went to the front, has received intelligence that her fourth son has died of his wounds. Three had already been killed, one is still under treatment for wounds, and two have up to this escaped.

A Gallant Clareman.

Co-Sergt.-Major T. Corry, Irish Guards, of Lahasheeda, West Clare, has received the D.C.M. for gallantry and resource throughout the whole campaign. He has frequently performed acts which required the greatest courage while under fire.

Wounded Kilrush Men.

Private Thomas Duggan, of the Canadian Field Artillery with the British Army, and Private Daniel Clancy, of the 4th Hussars, have been wounded in recent engagements at the front. Happily, the wounds are not at all serious, and both are doing well in hospital. They belong to John St, Kilrush.

Bravery Acknowledged.

Among the list of those who recently won the Distinguished Conduct Medal we noted the name of Private John O’Connor of the Irish Guards. O’Connor, who belongs to Kilfenora, was called to the colours on the outbreak of war and went to France last Christmas. 2760 Private J. O’Connor (1st Battalion Irish Guards)—For conspicuous gallantry and resource. He has performed valuable services on patrol duty throughout the campaign, no work being too dangerous for him to undertake.

Another Kilfenora man who has been at the Front since August last, has been promoted twice for his gallant conduct on different occasions.
Clare Champion Hurler

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE IRISH GUARDS.

Jack Fox, the well known and popular Gael from Newmarket-on-Fergus, who was on the team that won All-Ireland honours last year, volunteered for the Irish Guards this week, and got a hearty send-off on Tuesday.

THE LATE Capt. E. G. Mylne, IRISH GUARDS.

RESOLUTION OF CLARE MAGISTRATES.

Reference was made at the late Sixmilebridge Petty Sessions to the late Capt. E. G. Mylne, who had been D.I. in that district for some time. On the outbreak of the war Mr Mylne volunteered, and as a Captain in the Irish Guards, spent months in the very severe fighting around Ypres. He was shot through the chest, and although he survived for some weeks, his wound, unfortunately, proved fatal. Capt Mylne was a first class athlete, and had not reached his 30th year. Coming to Clare shortly after joining the R.I.C., he soon became popular among the people of the district, and although an Englishman, he had a real and sympathetic interest in Ireland, as is shown by the fact that the Irish Guards was the regiment in which he chose to serve. Had he been Irishborn, his sympathy might have been more demonstrative, but that it was real, is proved by the pathetic incident related by Head-Constable Tobin, in Court, who stated that a few days ago he received a letter from deceased's mother saying that by his will he had left a legacy to the man who acted as his servant at Sixmilebridge some years ago. The Head-Constable also stated that the deceased was a most efficient and popular officer and a very brave man. He has proved this by making the supreme sacrifice in laying down his life for the sake of his country. The sadness which the death of such a fine and manly man—in the very heyday of his youth—must cause to all who knew him, and above all, to his poor mother, will surely be tempered by the thought that he died as he had lived—doing his duty in that fearless, unselfish way so characteristic of him. His friends around Sixmilebridge trust that it will be some small consolation to the relations of deceased to be thus assured that the memory of him is, and will, remain green in the hearts of his friends in old Ireland.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr Wilson Lynch, and seconded by Mr Loftus Studdert:

"The magistrates of Sixmilebridge (Co. Clare) Petty Sessions have learned with sincere regret of the death, from wounds received in action in Flanders, of Capt. E. G. Mylne, of the Irish Guards, who was for some time District-Inspector of R.I.C. in this district, where he earned the good will and respect of all classes, and we hereby tender our sincere condolences to his relations."

The resolution was supported by Dr Frost, Mr McElroy, R.M., and Head-Const. M. Tobin, all of whom referred in very eulogistic terms to the good qualities of deceased.

In addition to Capt. Mylne, there are two others, formerly D.I.'s in Sixmilebridge District, now serving at the front, viz.:—Major G. De M. Bodwell and Capt F. Jackson.
West Clare Nurse Sent to Egypt by War Office.

Miss Mary Kennelly.

The many friends in Milltown Malbay and West Clare of this popular young lady—recently gazetted to "Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve," of the Military Hospital, Stokes-on-Trent, Staffordshire, will be interested to hear that she has been selected by the War Office for service with the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, and posted for duty to Egypt, where, from her varied experience, she is sure to play a useful and helpful part in her noble and humanitarian profession.

We wish her, in common with all our brave countrywomen, who are doing "their bit" in foreign lands, for Ireland, home and friends, a safe voyage, and a speedy return to the old land, and every good fortune while abroad.

LORD LIEUTENANT’S VISIT TO THE COUNTY.

Addresses To Be Presented By Public Bodies.

We are requested to state by Sir Michael O’Loughlin, H.M.I., that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to signify his intention of visiting the Co. Clare on Friday, 27th inst. His Excellency will arrive in Ennis by special train about 10.30 a.m., and will be met at the station by Sir Michael O’Loughlin. After the presentation of addresses, his Excellency will proceed by motor to Kilrush, where he will be entertained at lunch by Mr. H. R. Glynn, D.L.

The Lord Lieutenant will also visit Kilrush, Milltown Malbay, Lahinch, and Ennistymon. Addresses of welcome will be presented to his Excellency at various points on route.

Sir Michael O’Loughlin will be pleased to hear from the public bodies who intend to present addresses of welcome to his Excellency on the occasion.

A meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county will be held at the Court-house on 28th inst. (Tuesday) to make arrangements for the presentation of an address to the Lord Lieutenant, and a meeting of the magistrates of the county is being convened for Friday next for the purpose of making similar arrangements.
YOUNG ENNIS OFFICER KILLED

IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

CAPTAIN R.H. CULLINAN.

The sad news reached here on Wednesday afternoon of the death in action during the new landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula on Sunday last, of Captain Robert H Cullinan, of the 7th Munster Fusiliers, the second surviving son of Mr John Cullinan, Sol. Bindon St., Ennis, and brother of Mr F F Cullinán, C.S., and of Mr G C Cullinan, B.L. Captain Cullinan, who was only 34, was enjoying a very successful position at the Munster Bar, when soon after the war began he answered the call of his country, and joined the Munsters. He was speedily given a commission, and his earnestness and devotion to his new sphere of action augured further success. Of fine physique, a few years the gallant young officer was one of the most dashing Rugby players of Trinity. The sad news has caused very general sorrow amongst his immediate friends and acquaintances in his native county.
DEATH OF GALLANT YOUNG CLARE OFFICER.

CAPT. POOLE H. HICKMAN.

We deplore the death, news of which reached his father on Monday evening, of another gallant young Clareman, Captain Poole Henry Hickman, who fell in action in Gallipoli on Sunday, August 15. Remarkably enough, his College comrade and Bar colleague, Capt. Robin H Cullinan, was killed the previous Sunday in the new landing on this peninsula of bloody memories. Captain Hickman was 35 years only. He was educated at the Abbey, Tipperary, and entered Dublin University in 1897 or 1898. He played in the University's first fifteen at Rugby football, and after leaving the University, he joined the well-known Wanderers' Football Club, for which Club he played for several years, being captain of the first fifteen in 1908. He was called to the Bar at the Easter Sittings of 1909, and joined the Munster Circuit. He was Secretary of the Munster Circuit at the time he joined the Army. On the outbreak of war our gallant young countyman enlisted in D Company of the 7th Batt. of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in which Battalion he received a Commission in a very short time, and was eventually promoted Captain, and received command of the D Company in December, 1914. He was the second son of Mr Francis William Gore-Hickman, D.L., of Kilmore, Co. Clare. Two other brothers are serving in the D Company of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Norman Gore-Hickman, and Thomas Gore-Hickman. A third brother is Mr F. W. Gore-Hickman, Solicitor, Bandon Street.

The deceased officer was one of the most popular and promising members of our Bar, when he unhesitatingly and unselfishly gave up his prospects in his profession at the call of duty. May the grass grow green on his grave—unfortunately not a lonely one far from the county he loved so well!
Captain Carroll Wounded.

Captain J J T Carroll, Sixth Dublin Fusiliers, late District Inspector at Kilrush, has been wounded, but not dangerously, in the Dardanelles. He volunteered at the beginning of the war. Two brothers of his hold Commissions in the same Regiment. He is son of Mr Redmond F. Carroll, B.L., Dublin.

ENNIS MAN’S LETTER

From The Dardanelles.

ENNIS MEN WHO DID THEIR DUTY.

An Appeal To “Slackers” At Home.

Corporal M. Murphy, of the 1st Munster Fusiliers, sends the following letter to a friend in Ennis, from a Malta Hospital. We are sure it will be read with interest:—

My dear old chum,—I hope this terrible will find you, and father and mother, and all at home, in the best of health. As you will see by this address I am in hospital here. I contracted a disease in the trenches in the Dardanelles which went very near leaving me, but, thank God, I am over the worst of it now, but it will take me a long time yet before I will be fit as there are not 12 un of flesh on my body, and I am still very weak. I am now allowed out of bed for two hours in the evening and am taken on the verandah on a deck chair by the nurses, where I can look down on the blue Mediterranean Sea. The nurses here are very nice. They are all ladies one from England who volunteered to nurse their soldiers, of whom they are very proud. We
landed in Gallipoli on the 25th April, on a Sunday morning, which I will never forget. It was terrible. The Munsters and Dubliners were the first to land, and we were met by a terrible fire from the shore and the Fort called Sedd-el Bahr. We lost heavily going ashore, and it was one man out of every ten who was lucky to get there without getting hit. It was a terrible sight to see your chums struggling in the water after being hit. I was one of the lucky ones to get ashore without getting a scratch, after getting a good wetting. I may say I was amongst the first twenty men to land on that uninviting shore. The Dubliners were just as badly off as we were, but we stuck to that shore all day, and many an act of bravery was done by our men, which, if it was seen, would gain many a man the V.C. It was often given for less. There were several men saved from the sea badly wounded, who would never have got ashore. We stuck to that shore all day—only a handful of us compared to the enemy. There was a terrible fire kept up from our gallant Navy. All that day we were under fire from maxims and rifles and mortars, and all that night we held it against the Turks and Germans, who made several attempts to drive us into the sea. But they had to meet the Irishmen, the cream of the British Army, and they found out to their cost that we had “come to stay.”

Next morning when we saw our dead and wounded, it only made us all the more determined to avenge them. And when the order was given to fix bayonets to advance, it was done with a cheer. We advanced up on a village and fort, on the Turks, but they could not face our bayonets. So after we had several charges, but at a terrible loss, we took the village, forts and trenches, and several prisoners. The Turks lost heavily that morning, but we had got a better footing. Still there were some snipers concealed in the village who were picking off our fellows. It was while surrounding one of the houses with six more that I got hit. I got a bullet through the shoulder which put me out of action for the day. It is not painful when you get hit first—it is afterwards you feel it. I went on board an hospital ship that night where I was dressed and taken care of. When I was fit I rejoined my comrades in the trenches. They were then two miles from the shore, but there were a good many more of the old faces gone. Still those left were very cheerful. I was in the firing line for nearly three months and have been in some tight corners, but some one’s prayers were heard as I had some narrow escapes. I fought alongside several Ennis men, a good many of whom want to swill the Roll of Honour, but they died fighting, and got a soldier’s grave, which is not forgotten by their more fortunate comrades. We are very well looked after in the line of food, as we get fresh bread every day, and fresh meat. When we come back from the firing line for a few days’ rest, we get an opportunity of having a swim in the sea, which is very refreshing, after being in the trenches without a wash or a shave for a week. We get shelled every day, but the Turks very seldom do much damage. It is the “Jack Johnsons” which do a bit now and again.

I hope I will be spared to visit the old town again, and to see all the old comrades of my youth, when I will be able to give you a good account of my experience in active service. I got the good old “Record” from home this morning, and was delighted to see by it where they held a big recruiting meeting in Ennis, where I am sure there are some slackers yet. It is about time those fellows woke up, and did their bit, and not let the enemy on the fair shores of Iberia. Let them come out here, and meet and beat them in their own land. Those are the fellows who will do all the shouting when the war is over, and not the men who went through it, and helped the Nation to victory.
French Decoration
For Ennis Man.

ENNIS FAMILY WELL
REPRESENTED AT THE FRONT

We learn from official documents that First Class Staff Sergeant Major Michael McNamara, A. S. C., son of Mr. P. McNamara, Market St., Ennis, has had the Bronze Medal, for an act of courage and devotion to duty, conferred on him by the French Government. The presentation was made by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sergt. Major McNamara comes of a stalwart family, of which his father may well be proud. His elder brother, John, who is 6ft 3in. in height, and is in the Guards, fought in the South African War, and came on to Europe for the present war. The Sergeant Major is 6ft 1in. John, a third brother, who is 6ft, is in the R. G. A., and the fourth, Peter, is in the A.S.C. He is 5ft 9in. All are at the front.

Sergeant Major W. E. Harvey.

GALLANT SOLDIER KILLED.

We regret to announce the death in action of Sergeant Major Wm. E. Harvey, 9th Australian Light Horse, who was killed in the recent severe fighting at Gallipoli, during which the Australians performed such prodigies of valour, and had very heavy casualties.

Sergeant Major Harvey was the eldest son of the late Surgeon Col. C. A. Harvey, and nephew of the late Mr. John H. Harvey, Clerk of the Crown, County Clare.

Sergeant Major Harvey had a distinguished record of service. He fought in the Matabele War, and all through the South African Campaign, being twice wounded, once very severely. He was mentioned in despatches and had medals for both campaigns.

At the time of the Coronation of King Edward VII, he was one of 200 picked men sent over to London to represent South Africa, and was given the Coronation Medal by King Edward. His many old friends in Ennis will hear with deep sorrow of his early death.
Killed at Gallipoli.

DEATH OF GALLANT CLARE OFFICER

CAPT POOLE HICKMAN, B.L.

Captain Poole H. Hickman, B.L., son of Mr. F. W. Gore Hickman, D.L., Kilmurry, in this county, was killed in action at Gallipoli on the 15th ult. The sad news caused deep regret throughout the county, for the deceased was a great favourite amongst all classes. He was very popular in legal circles, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. The deepest sympathy is felt for his family in their sad bereavement. Captain Hickman was only 35 years old. He had a brilliant collegiate course, and was a well-known Rugby footballer, being Captain of the famous Wanderers’ Club in 1908. He was called to the Bar in 1909. At the outbreak of the war he joined the 7th Dublin Fusiliers as a Lieutenant, and was soon promoted Captain, and placed in command of D Company. In his last letter home, he vividly described the operations on the Peninsula, in which his regiment took part, between the 7th and 14th August. After landing they were told off to take a hill three and a quarter miles distant, but they had not advanced one hundred yards when they were greeted with a hail of shrapnel. It was nerve-tingling, but ghastly. The advance continued; the enemy had the range to a yard, and a tornado of high explosives and shrapnel swept the place. The serious business had begun and they were doing heavily. The heat was also intense. A target to the enemy, they advanced in long lines, and got to about 500 yards of the hill, when they got cover. The summit was gained and taken at the point of the bayonet, the Turks falling in all directions. It was a magnificent performance, and they were congratulated on it, and called the finest Fusilier in the D Company. It was an achievement which will ever add lustre to the records of the Dublin Fusiliers.

Week’s Casualties.

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CASUALTIES FOR AUGUST.

K. W. M. T1
7,238 24,271 2,567 34,076
LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

CARRYING SHELLS UNDER FIRE.

The following extracts are from a letter which Canon S. C. Armstrong, of Kilrush, has received from one of his sons, a private in the 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers:

"We took a hill just before dark. The Turks did not wait for the bayonet, but cleared when we got near their trenches, leaving their slippers, etc., behind. We had a very stiff time of it for about nine days, getting practically no sleep, as the Turks used to threaten us with attacks every night, sometimes coming very near the trenches. We had to clear out a lot of unexploded shrapnel shells, which the Turks had stored up in a dug-out—running along with them, while snipers were landing bullets rather too near to us to be comfortable. However, we captured all the shells, without any casualties. We had to get our water supply under fire, and the only way to escape the bullets was to keep on the move. I have trotted a couple of miles, over and over again, with water bottles, while the snipers were potting for all they were worth, often getting half-a-dozen bullets, running, within a few feet of me. Then they would sometimes turn shrapnel on the walls, and cause a good many casualties. However, thank God, I have not had a bullet in me yet, although I have had some very narrow shaves.

I am here (Valetta, Hospital Malta), recovering from dysentery. We are very well cared for—nice porridge for breakfast, with an egg, bread and butter, and ripping tea. Chicken, nicely boiled, for dinner, then tea and supper. The hospital seems like a palace after Gallipoli."

LETTER FROM THE DARDANELLES.

Sergeant J. O'Shea, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, writes to his uncle, who lives in the Flag Road, Miltown Malbay:

"I suppose you will be surprised to receive a letter from me. I read in the 'Cork Examiner' of Tommy O'Loghlen's death in France. Are there any more Miltown lads knocked out? The fighting here is very severe, as you can judge from Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch, and the Munsters are badly smashed up. Very few have escaped the fighting for the past four months, and the area of operations here is so confined that we are always under shell fire no matter where we go. The Turks have some mobile batteries on the Asiatic side which give us a great deal of trouble as they are very difficult to locate. The French have wonderful artillery—75's. It is a splendid sight to see the French infantry, advancing under their fire. They are practically covered from the enemy's view by a screen of shells. It is wonderful to think of the many different races fighting in this small piece of ground—Algerians, Gurkhas, British, Turks, Turks, Arabs, and the many different races of the French Foreign Legion. There never was so many in any war up to the present. When you reply to this letter send me some news, as I never have a letter from Willie. Show this letter to Ali McKenzie. I know he would like to know how I am progressing."
Clare Soldier's Narrow Escape

AT INSTRUCTION CLASS
PRIVATE KILLED

Letters received by his relatives and friends here contain details of the extremely narrow escape which a popular young Clareman, Corporal Dan O'Brien, of Clare Abbey, had in England. An account of the accident appears in the English papers this week, but his name was not given in it.

Corporal O'Brien, who is well known in public life in Clare, it will be remembered, volunteered for the front last spring, and joined the Royal Irish Regiment. His Battalion, the Sixth, proceeded to England in the 16th Division, a couple of months ago, and he has been at Blackdown Camp, Camberley, etc.

An instruction class was being held in the camp, and by some fault, a live cartridge came to be placed in the chamber, and was discharged, and the bullet passed through the flesh of the Corporal's right hip, next passed through a wooden partition, and struck a soldier belonging to a Guernsey Corps, who was in a class in an adjoining room. It passed through his lung, killing him, and finally passed through yet another wooden partition. The Corporal is progressing very well.

A Clare Castle friend has given us a letter from Corporal O'Brien, who is in the Connaught Hospital, Aldershot, in which he says—"I expect you will be surprised to hear I have got my Baptism of fire, but not by a German bullet yet. Well, I am shot in the right hip—side of the buttock. It happened like this—A class of us (N. C. O's) with an officer, was having lessons in the mechanism of the Lewis automatic machine gun, when a live cartridge got accidentally mixed up with the dummy cartridges for demonstration purposes. It got into the chamber, and was discharged, with the result that as I was sitting half sideways on the table with the muzzle of the gun touching my hip, the bullet went through the right side of my hip, and through a wooden partition, and, the most unfortunate part of it, through the lung of a soldier named Private Leonard Passanie, killing him. I was removed immediately to here and I expect I will be stuck in bed for a few weeks. However, I am lucky, for but a short time before that I was standing right in front of the gun. I am doing very well. Captain W. Redmond, and other officers of the Royal Irish Battalion, called here to see me. . . . This Hospital is, of course, Army Medical Corps, with men orderly, and staffed with Red Cross Nurses . . . The Hospital here are filled with wounded from France, etc. All the Clare boys are well.
Ennis Victims of the War.

In a letter from an hospital "Somewhere in France," an Ennis man, who took part in the recent heavy fighting, which was so successful for the British arms, describes how L. Corp. John Tottle, of the Munster Fusiliers, son of Mr. Edward Tottle, of Ennis, fell, says he was the first of the Munsters to fall, shot through the head, death being instantaneous. The deceased was remarkable for his quiet and amiable disposition, and was very popular amongst his associates before leaving Ennis.

Other Ennis men, Private J. Savage and Private Cahill, have, we hear, also fallen. The latter died of wounds.

Jumble Sale.

Mrs. Gelston, Stamer Park, and Miss Cullinan, 6 Bindon St., would wish to inform the kind friends who helped them with contributions for the Jumble Sale held some time ago in Ennis, that the sale realised £32 10s. This has been forwarded to Lady de Hamilton for comforts for the 7th Royal Munster Fusiliers, and the 5th Connaught Rangers at the Dardanelles.

Co. Clare Belgian Relief Fund.

Forthcoming Concert.

We may remind our readers that a very attractive concert and theatrical entertainment in aid of the County Clare Belgian Relief Fund will be held in the Town Hall, Ennis, on
Tragic Death of Capt. Bindon Blood

AEROPLANE TAKES FIRE.

His many friends in Clare will learn with deep regret of the demise of Capt. Bindon Blood, which took place on Saturday, under very tragic and painful circumstances.

He was flying at Hounslow on Friday when his machine took fire, and though he was able to descend, his clothing had taken fire, and he had sustained shocking burns. He died on the following day, yet another Clare victim to this terrible war, though not in the firing line.

Captain Blood was a member of the well-known family, the Bloods, of Cranleigh, County Clare. He was elder son of the late Mr. Bagot Blood, J.P., Rockland and Templemakedy, and was a cousin of General Sir Bindon Blood.

He served through the South African War, first in the ranks of the South African Constabulary and then as officer in the East Yorkshire Regiment. Afterwards he was transferred to the Indian Army and then to the Essex Regiment. In 1913 he joined the 9th Hussars. He served with the regiment from the beginning of the present war, and was mentioned in despatches. Last February he was attached to the R.F.C., and had recently been gazetted "Flight Commander."

CLARE PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Having kept this fund open now for many months, we have decided to close it in December next, and to send the balance of the fund still in the Bank... subscribe, hampers to the Clare prisoners in Germany—something which will brighten their sufferings during the coming Christmas time.

In the meantime, we would appeal to those who wish to subscribe, and who have not yet done so to do so before the fund closes as a close. No subscriptions can be accepted after December, and when a statement of the money received, and the manner in which it has been expended, will be prepared and published in these columns.

In appealing for further assistance, we publish below a letter from Private Brazil, whose letter was mainly instrumental in having the fund opened, and who, we are glad to see, is once again at home in Kilrush:

24 Hector Street, Kilrush

Sir—I thank you very kindly for taking up my letter from Germany, on behalf of myself and my brother comrades from Clare. I received all parcels sent to me, through your kindness.

I thank all who subscribed to my appeal, as a prisoner’s life in Germany is very bad. All parcels sent to Sergeant J. Scanlan, R.M.F. will be equally divided amongst the Clare prisoners. I was one of the lucky ones. After being 14 months imprisoned with the Hun I came home with some badly wounded prisoners, which I am proud to say, suffered for their King and country.

I remain, sir,

Sincerely yours,

3383 Pte. Fethers Brazil,
R.A.M. Corps,
Kilrush
Irishmen!

YOU cannot permit your Regiments to be kept up to strength by other than Ireland’s sons! It would be a deep disgrace to Ireland, if all her regiments were not Irish, to a man.

A Call to 50,000 Irishmen

TO JOIN THEIR BRAVE COMRADES IN IRISH REGIMENTS

Lord Kitchener has told you—his fellow-countrymen—that Ireland has done magnificently; and all the world knows of the splendid valour of the Irish Regiments, home and foot. So glorious is the record that it must be maintained by the men of our race—by Irishmen alone.

It is your proud duty to support your gallant Countrymen who have fought so well. Ireland must stand by them!

You are asked to SERVE FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR ONLY.

Your relatives, whom you have looked after, will be looked after while you are away your wife, your parents, your children.

You will be fed, clothed and boarded, and your pay will be 1/- per day. Married men will receive the same, subject to a deduction of 6d. per day, which goes to their wives entitling them to receive 12/6 per week and 5/- for one child; 3/6 for the second child, and 2/- each for others. The dependants of unmarried soldiers will receive substantial allowances.

You will be equipped and receive your preliminary training in Ireland, completing your training in different parts of the World, and serving with Irishmen wherever you go.

Pensions may be given to disabled Soldiers discharged in consequence of disablement by wounds or disease due to War Services. If wholly disabled, weekly rates, according to rank, 25/- for Privates, 40/- for Warrant Officers. If partially disabled, Pensions may be granted to bring the wages of Soldiers capable of earning to the rate referred to above. Extra Allowances for Children.

Every famous Irishman urges this duty very earnestly on you. Every Irishman should answer the Call—farmers’ sons, merchants, men in shops and offices, all must act a man’s—an Irishman’s part.

JOIN AT ONCE-TO-DAY

FILL IN AND POST THIS FORM: NO STAMP NEEDED

To the Dept. of Recruiting: c/o the G.P.O., Dublin, Belfast, or Cork.

Mark with a W the Irish Regiment you wish to join:
ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT
ROYAL INNISKILLINGS
ROYAL IRISH RIFLES
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS
CORKNAHOT RANGERS
LIMERICK REGIMENT
1st to 11th Battalion
6th or Farmers’ Rank, for Farmers’ Sons
ROYAL KILDARE FUSILIERS
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS
11th or Scholars’ Rank for Professional Men & Clerical Workers.

I undertake to enter when called upon for the PERIOD OF THE WAR ONLY in the Irish Regiment mentioned.

Age
Height

Occupation
NAME
ADDRESS
Co. Clare Lawn Tennis Club  

AND  

R.M.F Prisoners of War in Germany.

Miss Cullinan, 6 Bindon Street, has received the following from Pte. R. McKenna, from Westphalia—

“I am very pleased to say I received your parcel quite safe and in good condition, and I wish to say I thank you very much for your kindness. I am sure I am greatly indebted to you in sending such useful articles. Trusting in God I shall be able to thank you personally some day.”

Miss Cullinan has also received cards from Edm. H. Walton, L-Cpl. Hegarty, and Pte Jack Cronin, Limburg, and L-Cpl. H. Yetman, Westphalia, and a letter from Pte. O. Withers, Hanover, thanking her for parcels received. These comforts for the “Munsters” who are prisoners of war in Germany have been subscribed for by the members of the Co. Clare Lawn Tennis Club, and have been forwarded through Mrs. Gower, who takes such a deep interest in the “Munster” prisoners.

Another Miltown Malbay Man Killed  
At the Dardanelles.

The following letter has been received in Miltown Malbay—

26th Brigade, 7th Division—Mediterranean Force, 19-10-15.

Dear Martin, O’Leane, I just a few lines. Hoping you are getting on well, and in good health. I am the same as myself; and Willie Lisker are at present. Thank God. Poor John Howard was killed by shell on the 19th October. You can give his name to the parish priest. Myself and Lisker were down to see him. It was a sad sight, but the poor fellow died in peace. We felt in a terrible way, but could do nothing for him. You can tell his sister of his sad death. How is Martin getting on in France? Tell him in your next I am asking for him. No more to say from H.M.S.

Pte. C. GLEESON.

This sad event records the death of another young man from Miltown Malbay who has lost his life during the war. There are others who have been seriously wounded, with shrapnel and gas.
R.I.C. Recruits for the Irish Guards.

During the week the following members of the Clare R.I.C. force have volunteered for the Irish Guards:

- Constables Joseph Daly, Michael Cox, Timothy Donovan, and Jeremiah Hanrahan, all of Corofin district.
- Constables Albert Dowling, and James Killean, of Tullie.

Postal Recruits.

The following members of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers postal staff have volunteered for the front:

- Messrs. Hartnett and Hession, telegraphists.
- Cavanagh and Moore, postal staff.
- D. Dwyer and J. Hanrahan, of the postal section.

In addition, two postal men from Ennistymon, one from Lisdoon, and one from Mullagh have volunteered, while one from Listowel was rejected after making the journey to London.
THE MUNSTERS IN GALLIPOLI.

A STORY OF HEROISM AND SLAUGHTER.

One of the things that must not be forgotten in connection with the war is the landing of the Munsters and the Dublins in Gallipoli. For two reasons it must not be forgotten. When one reads the account in Sir Ian Hamilton’s despatch of the conditions under which the landing was made, the question could not but be asked—why was the attempt ever made under such circumstances? This question will have to be answered sooner or later. The reason may be sufficient, but, as I have said, it is the general’s own description that makes the question unavoidable. That is one thing. The other thing is the dauntless courage of the Irish soldiers in charging ashore, wave after wave of them, in face of the most deadly all round fire. Mr Redmond in Parliament last week drew attention to the fact that in Admiral de Robeck’s description of the landing was referred to without the names of the regiments being given, an amazing fact as to which no official apology or statement has yet been made.

The main facts of the awful day are, of course, known, but one by one descriptions are being added to our material for a full account of the most glorious, as it was the most terrible day’s fighting of the war. The latest of these is a vivid little article in the “Westminster Gazette” by Lieut. Commander Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., who was present on the River Clyde at the landing. The River Clyde was the steamer from which the landing was made. It was run ashore, it will be remembered, and from the openings which had been cut in the sides the landing parties made their way to the beach.

“I never noticed the groundings,” says Mr Wedgwood, “for the horror in the water on the beach. Five rows of five boats, each loaded with men, were going along side of us—every moment it had been early morning in a peaceful country, and the next, while the boats were just yards from the shore, blue sea round each boat was turning red. Of all those brave men two-thirds died, and hardly a dozen reached the shelter of the five-foot sand dunes. Then they charged from the wooden horse. From the new large ports on the lower deck they ran along gangways to the bows, then over three lines to a spit of rock, twenty slippery yards over the rocks, and there was shelter. I think theirs was more terrible. In the first rush none got alive to land, and they repeated these rushes all day. There was no room on the rocks, there was no room on the lighters and boats they were so crowded with dead and dying.

“It was the Munsters that charged first with a squall of shrapnel on their ships. Then the Dublins, then the Worcesters, the Hampshires. Lying on the beach, on the rocks, on the lighters, they cried on the Mother of God. Ever when I looked ashore I saw five Munsters. They at some moment had got ashore. They had been told off to cut the wire entanglements. They had left the shelter of the bank, charged fifteen yards to the wire, and there they lay in a row at two yards interval. One could hardly believe them dead. All the time great shells kept hitting the shivering ship and doing slaughter in the packed holds. These shells were fired from Asia, but it was the maxima and pom-pom in Seddul Bahr and on the amphitheatre that kept our heads down below the bulwarks and boiler plate.

Mr Wedgwood concludes with a brief statement which is even more startling than anything that has gone before. When the village of Seddul Bahr was cleared it was found that there were no wounded survivors of the Munsters and Dublins. He gives the reason in these words—“Two German officers were found and killed. These fiends, it appears, had instigated the things done to these dying Irishmen, and we never afterwards found similar Turkish atrocities.”
Lieutenant Cecil Stacpoole
Kenny, B.L., Limerick.

Very general regret and sympathy have been called forth by the sad occurrence on the Holyhead to Dublin steamer on Thursday last. Some baggage was found on board the vessel, marked "Lieutenant C. S. Kenny, King's Shropshire Light Infantry," and not being asked for, it was presumed a mishap had befallen the owner. The luggage was detained in Kingstown, and on inquiries being made it was ascertained that the missing officer was the younger son of Mr Thomas H Kenny, Solr., Limerick. He had been under training with one of the service battalions of the Shropshire Regiment, and was coming home for a few days' holiday. The steamers now doing the journey from Holyhead to Dublin make the night passage to and from without lights on deck, owing to the war, and it is thought that this may have contributed to the sad accident which is presumed to have taken place. The melancholy occurrence is a very distressing and painful one to his relatives and friends. He was quite a young man, only 27 years, just entering, practically, on a promising official career. Lieut. Kenny was called to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas Term of 1913, and it is but a few months since he joined the Army with some other young barristers.

Promising Young Clare Soldier.

Mr T O'Donnell, son of Mrs O'Donnell, Kilkee, in November, 1914, enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Wrexham. In Jan., he was promoted to Lance Corporal; Corporal in July; and in October he was promoted to Sergeant. This is very rapid promotion for such a young soldier, and full of zeal, he is now working hard to qualify for a commission.

Sergeant O'Donnell is a nephew of the late General Kelly-Kenny, K.C.B., who was so well known in West Clare.
CLARE PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

HELP FROM HOME.

MEETING IN ENNIS.

A public meeting, convened by his Majesty's Lieutenant for the County, Sir Michael O'Loughlin, was held at the Courthouse on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of formulating a scheme for the relief and assistance of the county Clare prisoners of war in Germany.


Mr Studdert proposed that Sir Michael O'Loughlin would take the chair to preside at that meeting, and this was seconded by Mr Scott.

On taking the chair Sir Michael O'Loughlin was warmly applauded. He said he should thank them very much for the honour they had conferred upon him in asking him to preside at that meeting, as to the object for which he did not think he need make any apologies, though he deeply deplored the necessity for it. A few words as to what led up to the calling of the meeting might not be out of place. For some time past the good people in Clare, like the people in other parts of Ireland, had greatly worried over the position of their prisoners of war, and some of those good people had done what they could to assist those prisoners, but it was felt that more ought to be done. This was, as they well knew, an extraordinary war, and perhaps he should not go further than that. Their prisoners of war in Germany were practically slaves, and if they in Great Britain treated their prisoners of war with such exceptionally bad treatment as their men were treated in Germany the lowest person in the gutter would resist it. At the last monthly meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association the subject was brought up by the President, the Hon. Mrs Blood, and after discussing the subject for some time, they resolved to form themselves into a committee of aid for the prisoners of war from Clare. The Hon. Mrs Blood, who had done so much for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (hear, hear), was elected President, and Mrs F. N. Studdert, notwithstanding her heavy work, had kindly consented to act as her, secretary and treasurer. He regretted to say she was at present away in London, where she was doing some very good work for them in other respects (hear, hear). The Rev. T. H. Abrahall, who understood, was on twenty-five committees, had kindly undertaken to offer
Ennis Soldier's Sad Accident.

ARM LOST.

Corporal John Murphy, 9th Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was home in Ennis on a few days’ leave from the 16th (Irish) Division, was returning to headquarters from Limerick, being on the platform with some comrades, awaiting the departure of the express for Rosslare on Thursday night. The train was started without Murphy perceiving it, and in attempting to enter a compartment he fell between the carriage and the platform, another soldier having a narrow escape from a similar accident. The train was stopped with all promptitude, and Corporal Murphy was extricated from his perilous position. His right arm was badly injured, and he was removed to Barrington’s Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb. Corporal Murphy is a young married man, and a native of Ennis. He is progressing satisfactorily.
**PRISONERS OF WAR.**

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

7302 Pte. P. Crowe 9099 Pte. T. O'Connell
9643 Pte. H. Condon 7311 " " John Hyne
6053 Sergt. J. B. O'Brien 6050 " " John O'Brien
5238 Pte. T. O'Connell 7107 " " John Hogan
7956 " " Pte. W. M. Crocie 6872 " " P. M. O'Connell
9320 " " " " H. Condon 7411 " " John Daly
6726 Sergt. Major 6360 " " M. McCarthy
John Brown 9040 " " Thos. Doyle
8874 Pte. " " 7832 " " Martin Kelly
10140 " " T. Timmins 6179 " " " " Coonan
8669 " " Thos. Kelly 10291 " " " " Burke
9699 " " Ed. Power 6034 " " P. Collins
9742 " " Thos. O'Farrell 10277 " " " " Walsh
9773 " " " " 8193 " " J. " " " " " " O'Brien
9248 " " " " 8193 " " " " " " O'Brien
10112 " " Thos. Kelly 10291 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 

The British Front.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED.

GAS ATTACK FAILS AT YPRES.
EFFECTIVE PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

London, Sunday Night.
Press Bureau, 11 p.m.

The following telegraphic dispatch has been received from General Headquarters in France, dated December 10th, 1915—

Early this morning the enemy discharged gas against our line northeast of Ypres, accompanied by a heavy bombardment.

Except in a few places where they were driven back before reaching our line the hostile infantry were prevented from leaving their trenches by our fire.

Our protective measures against gas proved effective, and our line is everywhere intact.

Except for artillery activity on both sides there have been no further developments.

During the day hostile artillery were unusually active east of Ypres, also against our trenches west and south of Messines.

The enemy blew up two mines in front of our trenches.

East of Armentieres, early this morning, the enemy attempted to occupy the craters, but were driven off by our rifle fire.

On the rest of our front there is nothing of importance to report.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down by our fire to-day east of Armentieres.

---

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

FAREWELL TO HIS TROOPS.
CO. CLARE PRISONERS OF WAR AID COMMITTEE

The above Committee desire to publish the names of prisoners of war from Clare that they have received up to date by the kind help of the R.I. Constabulary and also to give some idea of the scheme for providing parcels of food and clothing for our brave men.

After due consideration the Committee decided that prisoners belonging to Irish regiments could not be better looked after than through the Irish Women's Association. This latter Association sends parcels fortnightly to every prisoner, containing an excellent assortment of food, and also articles of clothing, tobacco, etc. From time to time Clare Committee hope to send through the Irish Women's Association, extra parcels of warm clothing to Claremen. The cost of each parcel is 6s., and is, indeed, excellent value, and, therefore, 12s. a month will be necessary for the support of each prisoner.

Clare prisoners who belong to regiments other than Irish regiments will also be provided with similar parcels, through their regimental Committees.

By general support of the above scheme our men will be well cared for and at the same time overlapping by private individuals will be avoided.

The county will be divided into collecting districts, which have not yet been fully organised and names of collectors in the various districts will be published later.

It is gratifying to state that our appeal so far has met with a very hearty response from all classes and generous offers of help in collecting and otherwise have been provided.

Any names of prisoners omitted from the following list will be gladly received by the Hon. Sec.

"The Ould Stock of Clare."  

From Liscormick, Lissycasey, Liscuff, and Lisnailin, 
Garuregh by the Shannon, and rock-bound Corofin, 
Dromoland's ancient towers a grand old race recalls; 
Carberrin and sweet Carnolly, Dunratty's olden walls; 
From Staker Park and Edenvale their like was not elsewhere— 
The men who fought in "Doney's" days, the "ould stock of Clare."

In Dysart and Liscarrow they were soldiers every man; 
Fortegue, Tinneranna, Kilmore, and old Fort Ann; 
In Carrickgoran's fertile valleys, Ballykitty and Coolmone, 
Coollootown and Clonmel, away by Shannon's shore. 
And in our Empire's cause today some still can do and dare. 
And some have fallen at Suvla Bay of the "ould stock of Clare."

KILDYSART.  
in the "Limerick Chronicle."

German Lines Pierced.

Russian Successes at Riga.

Effective Artillery Work at Dyinsk.

The General Staff communiqué issued to-day is as follows—

Western Front—Near Riga reconnaissances made by enemy scouting detachments in the direction of Bagreznin, Aslago, and the Gukum road all invariably ended to our advantage; the Germans being driven back by our fire, while in some places in pursuing the enemy we penetrated the German lines.

North-west of Dyinsk, in the districts of the villages of Kusach and Sarsk, our artillery brought a successful fire to bear on an enemy infantry column, dispersing it.
Young Clare Officer Dead.

SECOND LIEUTENANT P. S. McMAYON.

Second Lieutenant Patrick S. McMahon, who has died in France from wounds received in action, was son of Mr. John McMahon, Knocknagum House, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare. When the country needed men he enlisted into the Cadet Company, 7th Leinster Regiment, from which he obtained his commission in the 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers, and he accompanied the battalion on field service. Second Lieut. McMahon was a well-known athlete. Quite recently he won the open 100 yards at the 11th Brigade Sports at Fermoy, and later distinguished himself at Lansdowne at the D.M.P. Sports. He was a very popular young officer, and his loss is deeply deplored by Lieutenant Col. Williamson and all ranks of the battalion.

Honours and Rewards For A Clare Officer.

Major F. C. Sampson, M.B., R.A.M.C., has been twice mentioned in Sir John French's despatches (Oct. 8th, 1914, and Oct. 15th, 1914), and has now been awarded the D.S.O. in recognition of his distinguished conduct and devotion to duty during the war. He is son of Dr. F. C. Sampson, J.P., Moynoe House, Scariff, Co. Clare, was educated at Clongowes Wood College, and took his degrees at the Catholic University, Dublin.
Lissycasey's Contribution to the Clare Prisoners of War Fund.

Mr. Hugh Hennessy, Lissycasey, has had the following letter from Sir Michael O'Loghlen, H.M.I., in reply to his letter with cheque from Lissycasey towards the Clare Prisoners of War Fund—Dromonora, Ennis, County Clare, Jan. 31, 1916.

Dear Mr. Hennessy—I beg to acknowledge on behalf of our Prisoners of War cheque for £9 11s 10d, also cards and details of collection, with vouchers of expenses amounting to 9s 3d.

It gives me much pleasure to see the very generous response made by the residents of the district of Lissycasey to the call of their fellow countrymen who are in the hands of their enemies, who think that might is right, and, therefore, treat those in their power and under their heel, with inhuman barbarism, which is utterly foreign to the feelings of Irishmen, who respect and honour a clean fighter.

Would you kindly convey to all subscribers and to the Rev. clergy, my warmest thanks. Lissycasey has done splendidly; their hearts are right.

Thanking you personally for your great effort,

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

MICHAEL O'LOGHLLEN,
H. M. I.

Clare Prisoners of War Fund.

Mrs. F. N. Studdert desires to acknowledge the receipt of cheque for £7 10s, towards the above fund from Miss Bruce, Kilkee. This money was the net proceeds after the expenses had been defrayed, of the operetta produced lately by Miss Bruce and other ladies of Kilkee, on behalf of the Fund.

Distinguished Clare Officer

In the last list of honours for military services in the field, appears the following—To be additional member of the Third Class for Companions, of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George—Lieutenant Colonel John O'Brien Minogue, reserve of officers, late West Yorkshire Regiment, commanding service battalion.

Lient. Colonel Minogue is an East Clare man, from the Scariff district. He has had a brilliant career, rising from the ranks.
HONOUR FOR ENNIS SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR.
Ennis, Co. Clare,
10th Feb., 1916.

Dear Sir,—I would like to draw the attention of your readers to the honour which has been recently won by a gallant young Ennis soldier, Sergeant Michael Butler, of the 2nd Munster Fusiliers. A short time ago I had a letter from him, in which he stated—

"I am very proud to let you know that I have been mentioned in despatches, and have won the D. C. M. The King has been graciously pleased to grant it to me. I believe that I am the first Ennis man to win it in this campaign, and I may say that I risked my life for it. I went under heavy shell, and maxim and rifle fire to help a wounded comrade."

This occurred on the 9th of May last year at the memorable assault on Rue du Bois, when Col. Richard lost his life, and there were 379 casualties among the Munsters.

One of the boys from the trenches tells me that Butler has performed several other deeds of conspicuous gallantry since, but that owing to the fierce hand to hand fighting and the heavy mortality of officers there was no opportunity of making a distinction in a regiment where brave deeds are of almost hourly occurrence. Quite recently he distinguished himself by bringing in a wounded officer, who, however, was killed while being lifted over the parapet of the trench. Through the courtesy of the War Office, I am now in possession of the official list in which young Butler’s name appears, and I am informed that the act of gallantry for which the medal and clasp were awarded will be published in the “London Gazette” about the 20th of February.

Sergeant Butler, who is only a youth (comparatively speaking), tells me that he has been through the great retreat from Mons, and in every bayonet charge since he has led his men without receiving a scratch. He has also been through the battles of Rihons, Festubert and Rue du Bois (all immortalised in Mrs Victor Richard’s little book—‘The Story of the Munsters’).

And here let me say, sir, that the fighting Munsters are of ourselves—they are our own “boys,” they are home of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and they are upholding our honour and adding fresh glory to old Ireland’s name, and they deserve and are entitled to the best we can give them in the line of comforts, or anything else which will help them to “endure and conquer.” They have made history for themselves wherever they have gone, and have never turned their backs to any enemy—Hun or Turk. They saved the great retreat from Mons at a critical period of the war, and later at Suvla Bay another division effected a landing under circumstances which would have rendered it impossible to any but Irishmen.

Speaking recently to an Australian..."
who had been in the first landing at Gallipoli Peninsula, and who had taken part in the attack on Lone Pine, he told me that although they had been disappointed with the fighting qualities of some of the regiments, still the Munsters had astounded them by their dash and bravery, and he mentioned a story of a young officer, whose name he could not remember, but who belonged to the county of Clare, who, at the Suvla Bay landing, had been shot through both ankles, but had tried to hobble along encouraging his men until he was further wounded, when even then by his voice and actions, he urged on his men until a machine gun riddled him with bullets. That young officer’s relatives would probably have received his Victoria Cross if there had been anyone to take official record of his bravery on that day when someone had blundered.

In conclusion, I hope that some public recognition of Butler’s distinguished conduct will be made in his own town. He is a credit to Ennis and his native county.

Yours faithfully,

A. ERNEST CARTER.

Sergeant Michael Butler is a member of the Butler family who live in Clogheigh Road.
Home From The Front.

Mr. Thomas Duggan, of the Canadian Field Artillery, serving with the British Army somewhere in Flanders or France, has arrived on short leave to his brothers and sisters—the Misses Duggan, of Johnstreet, Kilrush. He is stout, healthy, and in the best spirit, and, like all the Allied soldiers, is certain of victory soon over the Kaiser and his hordes.

Kilrush Soldiers' Thanks.

At the last Sewing Meeting of the Kilrush Ladies' Society for the providing of comforts for Kilrush soldiers at the front, Miss H Armstrong, Hon Sec, read letters from eighteen Kilrush soldiers in the trenches, thanking the good ladies of their native town for providing them with all the good things sent to them. They thanked them from the bottom of their hearts, for they were in need of such comforts, as the weather was very severe out there.

Commandeering Distilleries

Much uneasiness is being felt in Dublin by the proprietors of grain distilleries and the licensed grocers and vintners in consequence of the decision, said to have been arrived at by the Government, to commandeering distilleries for munitions purposes. There are over a score of distilleries in Ireland, and the reported intention of the Government is to take control of these to the close of the war. No official intimation of the intention attributed to the Government in this matter has up to the present been conveyed to the proprietors of Irish distilleries, but it is rumoured that Jameson's are not going to supply any whiskies for the present to the trade.
ENNIS POST OFFICE.

FOUR OF THE STAFF CALLED UP.

Four members of the staff of the Ennis Post Office who offered their services earlier in the War have been called up this week. They are Messrs Harry O'Connell, M. Ginnane, M. O’Keeffe, and P. Doohan, and it is understood their duties will be in connection with the telegraph section at the front.

ENNIS POST OFFICE.

RESTRICTION OF THE HOURS FOR THE TRANSACTION OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In consequence of the War the hours during which this Office will be open for the transaction of Public Business on week days will be restricted to:

9.0 a.m.—2.30 p.m.
AND
4.30 p.m.—7.0 p.m.
on and from the 6th prox.

Telegraph business will be transacted continuously from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and telegrams may be handed in at the side-door during the two hours that the Public Office will be closed in the middle of the day.

The curtailment of the hours will not affect the town deliveries nor the arrivals or despatches of mails.

YOUNG CLARE OFFICER.

We see that Mr. T. L. Pilkington, son of Mr. Thos. H. Pilkington, C.E., Glenard, Clare Castle, has just received his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Irish Regiment, into which he passed from the Military College, Sandhurst. He is at present attached to the Ballykimber Camp, Co. Down.
Dr. P. C. Hickey J.P., Kilkee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Dr. Patrick C. Hickey, J.P., the very popular and esteemed Medical Officer of Health for Kilkee, whose services have been accepted by the Military Authorities, left Kilkee on Feb. 29th, to take charge of the Military Hospital at the Camp near Buttlyvant. Three of Dr. Hickey’s sons are in the firing line at the different fronts—Lieut. Augustus J. Hickey, R.A.M.C., in France; Lieut. Julian Hickey, R.F.A., in Persia; and Lieut. Patrick Hickey, R.E., in Salonika; and his daughter, Miss Hickey, is attached to the Nursing Staff at Dublin Castle Hospital.

Rapid Promotion of Young Clare Officer.

The many friends of Lieut. J. Walsh will hear with much pleasure of his promotion to Captain. He volunteered in February, 1915, receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). When a short time in training he was made full Lieutenant, and left for the front last November. He was home on short leave a month ago, none the worse for having spent four months in the trenches. He is eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Walsh, Cashelorgan, Milltown Malbay. Prior to his receiving a commission he was Examiner in the Exchequer and Audit Department of the Civil Service, London.

To Captain Walsh we tender our heartiest congratulations, and wish him every success and a safe return to his native county.

The Royal Munster Malinee.

The Royal Munster Malinee is to take place at the Queen’s Theatre on April 28th. The entertainment is to be a variety one organised by the Royal Munster Fusiliers Prisoners of War Committee, Enniskillen, an organisation composed of the officers and relatives of the regiment which sends food to over 500 interned Munstermen weekly. Many novel features have been arranged to make the entertainment unusually interesting one, and the patrons include Countess Roberts, Lady Iliaig, Countess of Glasgow, Countess of Kilmorey, Mr. John Redmond, Sir Charles Lucas, Sir Edward Carson, Viscount and Viscountess Valentia, Lord Mary Hope, Earl and Countess Listowel, Earl of Dungiven, Countess of Kenmare and Priscilla, Countess Anstruther.
**How a Gallant Clare Officer Fell.**

In the extremely interesting book, “The Irish at the Front,” by Mr. Michael McDonagh, which has a powerful foreword by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., we find a reference to the death of our gallant young county man, Captain Poole Hickman.

It is contained in the account of the desperate fight for Kischia Dagh, in Gallipoli, by the Irish division. The Dubliners were opposed by three times their number of Turks, and had been suffering severely when Major Harrison ordered a bayonet charge, the very thing the men most desired, as they were aflame to be at the throats of the Turks.

“The first line,” says the author, “was led by Captain Poole Hickman, of D Company, who came of a well-known Clare family, and was a barrister by profession. He never returned from the charge.

“As the Dubliners appeared on the summit, there was a splash of fire along the opposite ridge, which was lined by Turkish markamesi. The men wavered and swayed uncertainly for a minute or two before the shower of bullets. Hickman was in front, waving his revolver, and shouting—On, Dubliners! That was the last that was seen of him alive. The Turks made a horrid din, shouting and shrieking, as if further to intimidate their opponents. But the Irish could yell, too, and wild were their batters as with fixed bayonets they scrambled across the rocky summit. Many of them did not go far—Among them was their superb leader, Major Harrison.”

When Major Harrison and Captain Poole Hickman fell, Captain Tobin, son of Surgeon Tobin, Dublin, took command of the company, and he also was killed.

This famous D Company was practically wiped out. It was composed altogether of young men distinguished in football, and cricket, and other forms of sport. Many of them had ample private means, and they felt it a high honour to serve in the rank and file of the Army.
Fishing In The Fergus.

In the last fishing report there has been some good sport in our river, and the following catches were effected—Mr J Kerin, seven, 12lbs, 8lbs, 16lbs, 4lbs, 12 lbs, 20 lbs, 4lbs, 3lbs, Mr F Moloney, two, 11lbs, 82lbs; Mr T O’Donnell, two, 8lbs, 20lbs; Mr A McDowell, one, 5lbs; Mr M Kennedy, four, 13, 9, 17lbs; Mr L. Moroney, one 10lbs.

Death Of Military Chaplain.

The Reverend Pierce Egan, M.A., Military Chaplain, died of dysentery at Alexandria, on 8th inst, to the deep grief of many friends and relations, including his only surviving brother, Profeing Egan, of Lahinch. The deceased clergyman was a distinguished preacher, of splendid physique, and much beloved by the troops.

VERDUN CONFLICT.

French Fronts Hold Out.

German Onslaughts.

All Attacks Hurl Back.

After displaying renewed activity during Friday and Saturday, the Germans made no further infantry attack before Verdun yesterday. During Friday night, after a violent artillery bombardment, the enemy again essayed a determined attack against Dead Man’s Hill. He succeeded in gaining a footing in the French front line, but the advantage was immediately wrested from him. Liquid fire was once again repulsed in an attack against the French trenches north of the Canoctian Wood, which was completely repulsed.

On Saturday the Germans returned to the assault. The French positions between Bethnouin and Mort Homme were subjected to a determined attack, which met with the failure of the preceding attacks. In this counter-attack serious losses were inflicted on the enemy. 

Ennis Chaplain For The Front.

Very Rev Father Benedict Coffey, O.F.M., Guardian of the Irish Franciscan College at St. Ildice, Rome, who is a native of Ennis, has volunteered as chaplain, and is attached to the British Navy in the Adriatic. Father Coffey is brother of Mr Thomas Coffey, of Mill Street, Ennis, and is affectionately remembered by his old friends in the town.

Death Of Mr. H. L. Stewart, Limerick.
Honouring an Ennis Hero.

SEGEANT BUTLER, D.C.M.

WELCOMED HOME

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall Ennis on Monday, for the purpose of taking steps to publicly recognize Sergeant M. Butler's brave act of the 9th May last, for which he had been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Mr. P. L. Kennedy, J.P., Chairman Urban Council, presided.

There were also present—Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Stokoe, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Carter, Miss Winnick, Miss McElligott, the Misses Connolly, Rev. T. H. Abraham, Mr. P. J. Linnane, J.P., Messrs. H. L. Stewart, F. Carter, T. O'Reilly, A. Knox, P. Carter, J. Kerin, M. McNamara, M.J. Connolly.

Sergeant Butler, D.C.M., was also present.

The Chairman, in the opening address, said he was pleased to see so many people interested in the welfare of the town. The meeting was called to order and the Chairman presided.

The Chairman expressed regret that Sergeant Butler had not been present and requested that he be presented with a suitable medal.

Rev. T. H. Abraham said he would be glad to present a suitable medal to Sergeant Butler.

Mr. P. J. Linnane, J.P., said he had heard of the brave act of Sergeant Butler.

Some people said that this was not an Irish war, and that the Irish people were not interested in it, but it was well known that there were no people so much opposed to the Germans as were the people of Ennis. We had quarrels with England in the past, but these quarrels were ended as far as the Nationalists of County Clare were concerned (applause), and it was to the interest of all, Protestant and Catholic, that they should be brought together to serve their country.

Mr. A. Knox said he came here to do honour to a brave Ennis man. Everyone should be prepared to honour a brave man. He would do anything to show his appreciation of Sergeant Butler's conduct, and hoped he would again be able to see Sergeant Butler when he came back to Ennis to receive any recognition which they could give him.

Mr. Kerin apologised for the absence of the Urban Council, of which he was president, and said if timely notice were given they would be present. He hoped on the day of the presentation the people of the town would show their appreciation of the man who risked his life to save a comrade.

Mr. Carter said he had known Sergeant Butler for a long time, and, in fact, he had frequently received letters from him.

The Chairman said he hoped the people of Ennis would be proud of him. The blood of the volunteers ran in the veins of Sergeant Butler, and he would show himself again and again.

He was perfectly certain that when the people of the town heard that Sergeant Butler was coming to Ennis they would be present at the meeting. He came back to receive the presentation, they would give him a welcome such as was due to him.

Sergeant Butler thanked the Chairman and other speakers for the many kind remarks they had made about him. He was leaving for Cork the following day, afterwards to proceed to the front. The next time he came back he hoped to be wearing the VC.

The Chairman submitted the following names to act on the committee, which were approved by the meeting—Rev. T. H. Abraham, J.P.; Messrs. P. J. Linnane, J.P., A. Knox, T. O'Reilly, J. Kerin, P. Carter, F. Carter, H. L. Stewart, P. McNamara.
The Fighting in German East Africa.

LETTER FROM CLARE OFFICER

Mr T. A. O’Gorman, J.P., Cahirciveen, Euna, has just had a letter from his brother, Lieut. Col. C. J. O’Gorman, R.A.M.C., D.S.O., who is with the British forces in German East Africa, from which we give an extract:

He writes: "I suppose you have seen in the papers about our general advance into German East Africa under General Smuts. Our advance started on the 7th March. On the 11th we had a big fight on the border of German East Africa, when we beat the Germans towards their own railway, Tangauchi. We have Mochi now in our hands. My present headquarters are in B. E. A., near the border, but I was in G. E. A. to-day, making some medical arrangements for a brigade. I have to make arrangements to get all sick and wounded transported to the base from all brigades. The rains may stop active operations, but as soon as they are over, the pace will go on, as General Smuts is splendid. We all have great faith in him. We had 186 wounded on the 11th. Fighting started at 12 noon, and went on all the afternoon, and most of the night. All the work had to fall on one field ambulance until the morning of the 12th, when I get a second field ambulance up to assist. The field ambulance which had all the work was the one that I came out incommand of from India in October, 1914. Some of my Field Ambulance I cannot move from want of transport, so I am carrying on with what I have, but will be pleased when they get their transport, as it is a very unhealthy country, and lots go sick, as well as the wounded. You will see more accounts of the war here now that General Smuts has got a move on. The great thing about General Smuts is that he says nothing and does a lot."

Miltown-Malbay Man Killed At The Front.

The following sympathetic letter has been received from the chaplain of the Irish Guards, by the mother of Pat O’Shea, Miltown Malbay, killed at the front.

May 1st, 1916.

Dear Mrs O’Shea,—I am the chaplain to the 2nd Irish Guards, and it is with much sorrow that I write to inform you that God in his infinite wisdom and love has seen fit to accept the sacrifice which your son made in his country and to his God. He was killed when holding the trenches against the enemy on April 29. His death was peaceful and merciful. Nor need you fear that because his death was sudden he was unprepared. Only a few days before, the men of the Battalion attended the services of Holy Week and received Absolution, Holy Communion, and the Holy Father’s Blessing and Plenary Indulgence. I know that this cannot prevent you feeling very terribly the loss of your dear boy. He was a good soldier, esteemed by officers as well as by his comrades. But it is much that to your sorrow for his loss you need not add anxiety for his soul, which has gone to God. May that comfort and console you in the hope of meeting your boy once again in Heaven, and may Our Blessed Lady, the comforter of the afflicted, be with you in your grief.

With all sympathy,

Yours sincerely in Jesus Christ.

S. S. KNAPP, Chaplain.
The Tragedy of Dublin
by Spectator

Easter Monday, 1916, will be remembered by all future generations as the date of the most audacious, the most pathetic, the most inspiring of those many risings which have left indelible marks on the history of our land. To those of us who were peacefully toiling away on that lovely April morning, everything appeared normal; a sprinkling of country excursionists could be seen among the usual holiday crowd, and nothing was apparent that would give even the most faint-hearted alarm that the remotest idea that we were standing on the very brink of a bloody struggle. At about 12 o'clock noon, however, the air rang out with the sound of military, and the writer of this little sketch happened to be just in time between the P.O. and Dublin's Castle—the two centres of the earliest part of the disturbance. People rushed into houses and out of lurid glare which lit up the heavens for miles around. As usual, too, the round-up from the barracks in the bay was a lurid glare over the whole horizon, otherwise the darkness of death reigned all over the city. No sound of conversation was heard, save that of the red cross motor bringing in dead or wounded, or that of the military wagons flying in all directions, now with cannon, now with ammunition or food supplies; no human voice sounded in the dead streets, save the military officer's stern command or the eternal "halt" of the sentry man. Here, indeed, we had the French reign of terror in miniature nobly done, but still overwhelming the multitudes with thoughts of horror and danger. For centuries and centuries, it ever been in history, have the streets of Dublin been so hallowed with the blood

CONSCRIPTION
IRELAND EXCLUDED

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT
The question of including Ireland in the Conscription Bill was discussed in Parliament on Thursday. Mr. John Redmond, who proposed the inclusion of Ireland, said that 50,000 Irishmen were required to make up the gaps in the Irish regiments, which were at present being filled up by English and Scotch recruits.

MR. Ascott said that under such conditions, it might be fairly argued with a great deal of probability that a case had been made out for the exclusion of the whole of the United Kingdom. Mr. Redmond had convinced him that for the moment sufficient argument did not exist to allow the scheme being expanded to Ireland, but if they did want to impose the Bill, further, the question of permitting the carrying on of arms in Ireland was under discussion.

ABE BLAZE IN THE HOUSE
Mr. Edward Layton, who opposed Mr. Ascott's plan of the seven counties in Ireland finding the "real reason" for the continued exclusion of Ireland. No Irishman could forget that in our days there were more than he had seen or heard, "smothered a Liberal who had the House say him, 'What do you mean?'

Incidents of the Rising

The special censorship of Irish letters in conjunction was not discussed. Few attempts by rebels to blow Mr. Reed's Police failed.

TRIKET WITH TRIเพชร
Mr. John Redmond was handed in his arms.

FOUR executive measures had been taken. Following an examination into the occurrence of all Civil Servants in the country during the period, several arrests have been made.

Several areas which are likely to cause considerable sensation, says "Reynolds's Newspaper," will be made when the authorities have gone through all the correspondents they have suspected.

It is understood, says the "Daily Telegraph," that Lord Wools has with Mr. Reed's office as Lord Lieutenant very been. The names of all the provinces, including those of the other provinces.

Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Sinn Fein party for Connaught, was inquired of in the Dáil as to his position on Wednesday morning. It has not been revealed who is the specific charge against him, and his name had been considered for the purpose of the selection.

The first那就是 the one on the above, an easiest County, had been carried on, was a voter an of constituency, and the name of of a man who had been ordered for the purpose of the selection.

83
Clare Casualties.

In the latest list of wounded at the Front the following names appear:

Pte. M. O'Keefe, R. I. Fusiliers (18669), Clare.
Pte. J. Griffin, Munster (5738), of Miltown Malbay.
Corporal J. Kelleher, Munster (5748), of Dunlin棕。

get a lesson, too. If the prisoner paid £3 3s for the doctor's fees he thought the jury would meet the needs of justice by returning a verdict of guilty, and to have the man come up for judgment when called on, and paying the compensation indicated.

The jury retired to consider the verdict and returned in less than half an hour.

Mr Healy—Have you agreed to a verdict?
Foreman—Yes.
Mr Healy—What is it?
Foreman—A verdict of not guilty (laughter).

The Judge left the bench without uttering a single word, only intimating to the Clerk of the Crown to discharge them.

Wounded Clare Soldiers.

In the last list of casualties we find the following Claremen returned as wounded:

Pte. Galvin, Kilrush, Comnacht Rangers;
Sergt. P. Casey, Kilkee, Munster Fusiliers;

Cockshutt Market.—May 31st, 1916.

Firsts, 140s; seconds, 138s; thirds, 125s; fine mild, 140s; fresh (a), 144s.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Negotiations Not Yet Ended.

Press Bureau, Wednesday, 5.45 p.m.

Statements have appeared in the Press which suggests that on the adjournment of the House of Commons to-morrow, Mr Lloyd George expects to be in a position to make a definite announcement as to the result of his negotiations with the Irish leaders. The Press Bureau are informed that in the present stage of the negotiations any such announcement would be premature. Mr Lloyd George has not yet completed his inquiries, but is proceeding with them as rapidly as possible.

A Dublin correspondent says—A report which has reached me from a reliable Nationalist quarter rather implies that the negotiations which are being conducted by Mr Lloyd George are not progressing quite so smoothly as some optimistic anticipations suggest. I gather that difficulties have already arisen regarding the surrender of certain points between the Nationalists and Ulsterites on the recasting of the Home Rule Bill. If this information is correct, it is evident that a solution cannot be in sight for some time.
WOUNDED AT THE FRONT.

OFFICER'S APPRECIATION OF AN ENNIS MAN

Private Jas. Blake, Toonagh, of the Irish Guards, has been wounded at the front. In a communication to his mother his Commanding Officer says: "I regret to tell you that your son, who is in my machine gun section, had his arm broken by a shell this (last Monday) morning. It was his left arm, and he was taken straight to the dressing station before an ambulance came to take him away. I went to see him and he was comfortable, with his arm properly bandaged by the medical officer. He was smiling and smoking a cigarette, and looked quite happy. He is a very good lad as brave as they make them—and a good and conscientious machine gunner. I congratulate you, if I may take the liberty, of having such a son."

With seven others from his division, he was selected for machine gun work.

Private J. Blake was well known in Ennis. In a long letter home recently he gave some details of his experiences in the firing line: With his company he left Southampton on the night of the 20th November, and arrived in France next morning. From this until Christmas Eve (25th Dec.) they were camped in France. On Christmas night and he says he will never forget it—his company went up to the advanced trenches to relieve others. They spent the night consolidating their position. Christmas Day was quiet, and the following day, but on St. Stephen's night they had to beat back a German attack with the bayonet: his first experience. For the following nine days they remained in those trenches in very cold weather, and without having very much sleep. A short relief then came, and he tells how they toned up for a while at the base. He was present at the great Asse battle, and later on at the Briscfield, near Ypres, when Michael O'Leary did the glorious act that won him the V.C. He says it was a great day in their trenches. Before they made the bayonet charge they had not very much food for some hours, so after the battle when he came upon a German who was "just after being killed," a comrade and himself satisfied a keen appetite on a loaf of bread, a piece of cold bacon and some sausages found on him. To their delight, also his mess-tin was full of cigars. When writing, he was wearing a German shirt found in the contents of another slain German's kit. He kept the German mess-tin for cooking. He speaks of the cold during the winter campaign as being very severe, but added that since he went out he had not felt "a pain or an ache, or a cold," and he was through a good deal of it. He did not know how he escaped so long; his comrades were falling around him on all sides, and once the bayonet was shot off his rifle. He pays a tribute to the kindliness of the French women, who don't spare themselves to do what they can to comfort the soldiers.
LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

THE FAMOUS MUNSTERS

No. 5,669, PRIVATE T. REIDY,
Machine Gunner,
2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers,
1st Division, 3rd Brigade,
British Expeditionary Force, France.

From an Ennis man who was in the famous charge with the 2nd Munsters. Describing the heroism of the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, at the battle of Reheboum, on the 1st May last, a private of the Munsters writes—"When we were ordered out for the attack, the regiment got going in artillery formation, and went forward beautifully, laughing at all shells said 'Jack Johnsons.' The air was fairly humming with all kinds of bullets and shells; men were dropping treely, but the battalion did not care—they went on to get in, and the done so. The Germans have splendid shots, and they got in the most awkward places. We were showing them down from all sides of us. Great credit should be given to our officers, especially one Lieutenant Price, who was first on the Germans' parapets; also Private O'Brien, who raised the Green Flag in front of the guns, and dashed through a fire swept plain with a couple of sections to take the second line of German trenches; it was the most glorious charge I ever witnessed. When the flag was raised the regiment went for the Germans, and taught them a lesson which they won't forget for a long time."
LORD KITCHENER DIES AT SEA.

Tragic Fate of World-famous Field-Marshal

The Press Association on Tuesday said:—Apparently at the Admiralty and War Office no hope is entertained of Lord Kitchener having escaped. At both buildings the flags have been placed at half mast.

The staggering news was officially announced on Tuesday of the loss of Lord Kitchener and his Staff. The famous Field-Marshal was on board H.M.S. Hampshire on the way to Russia when the warship was sunk last night west of the Orkneys by mine or torpedo. This grave news was contained in a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, who greatly fears that there is little hope of there being any survivors. Up to Tuesday night no report had been received from the search party on shore.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

Press Bureau. 1.40 p.m.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the following telegram has been received from the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, at 10.30 (British summ. time) this morning:—

I have to report with deep regret that his Majesty’s ship, Hampshire (Capt. Herbert J. Savill, R.N), with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk on Monday night about 8 p.m. to the west of the Orkneys, either by mine or torpedo.

Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north-north-west, and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot, and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present.

As the whole shore has been searched, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

No report has as yet been received from the search party on shore. H.M.S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia.
The greatest naval battle in history

Loss of 14 British warships.
Others missing.

Battle Cruiser Fleet: 6 Cruisers and 8 Destroyers.

Heavy German losses.

British losses vs. German losses:

- British:
  - Battle cruisers: Queen Mary, Indefatigable
  - Cruisers: Defence, Black Prince, Warrior
  - Destroyers: Ardent, Sparrowhawk, Turbulent, Tipperary
- German:
  - Battleships: Pommern, Another Dreadnought
  - Battle cruisers: One sunk, Two reported severely damaged
  - Light cruisers: Weser, Prinzessin, and Five vessels of the Torpedo High Sea Forces missing
  - Submarine sunk: 2 Zeppelins

The following are the number of hands and tonnage on each of the British vessels sunk:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Vessel</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queen Mary</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indefatigable</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>13,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invincible</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>17,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>14,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Prince</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>14,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrior</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>14,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Destroyers</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,638</td>
<td>112,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A big naval battle took place on Wednesday, May 31st, off the Danish coast.

The British battle cruisers, Queen Mary, Indefatigable, and Invincible and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were sunk. The Warrior was abandoned and eight destroyers were also lost.

The Germans, according to their British report, lost one Dreadnought and, probably, one battle cruiser, a light cruiser, six destroyers and a submarine. Seven other warships were badly damaged.

Regarding their losses, the Germans admit the sinking of the battle cruiser Pommern and the cruiser Weser. The cruiser Prinzessin is missing, as well as some torpedo boats.

Heavy enemy loss:

"The enemy's losses were serious. At least one battle cruiser was destroyed and one severely damaged."

"One battleship is reported sunk by our destroyers. During a night attack two light cruisers were disabled, and probably sunk."

"The exact number of enemy destroyers disposed of during the action cannot be ascertained with any certainty, but it must have been large."

A later British report

More enemy ships down
BETRAYED!

Home Rule Proposals Smashed Up.

Disgraceful Trickery & Deception

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. John Redmond, who rose amid Nationalist cheers, asked the Prime Minister whether the Government had decided to depart from the terms of the agreement arrived at by the Irish parties to accept the proposals put before them by the Secretary of State for War, and whether they have determined to insert in their draft Bill new proposals at variance with that agreement, without even consulting the Nationalist Party (Nationalist cheers), and whether he had read an intimation that any Bills framed in violation of the agreement come to would be vigorously opposed at all its stages by the Irish Nationalist Party (loud Nationalist cheers).

LOCAL FIGHTERS

Figure in Casualty Lists.


KILLED.

Pte. Browne, Newmarket on Fergus, Munster Fusiliers.
Distinguished Kildysart Man.

Major M. Fitzgerald, Australian Imperial Forces, has just been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He came to Egypt as Captain, and after a short time there was promoted Major. Having seen active service in Arabia, Egypt, and Gallipoli, he came on to France, where the present laurels were showered on him. He was all through the Somme battles campaign, and though he was one of the last men to leave the Peninsula, had not received even a scratch. He is a Kildysart man, and belongs to one of the most distinguished educational families in Munster, well known throughout the country. Two of his brothers, Mr. P. J. Fitzgerald, M.A., and D. P. Fitzgerald, M.A., are Senior School Inspectors in Galway and Mayo, and he is also a brother of Dr. T. P. Fitzgerald, M.D., Newmarket-on-Fergus. Many of the Colonel’s friends will be glad to hear of his undoubted well-deserved promotion. He is at present Commanding Officer at a base in France, and hopes to pay a short visit in the near future to his native place, where a cordial welcome awaits him.

We heartily congratulate Colonel Fitzgerald on his promotion, and while wishing him a safe return from this dreadful war, trust he will live long to enjoy a well-earned rest, full of God’s blessings and happiness, in the best of health and spirits.

LOCAL FIGHTERS.

The following Clare casualties are reported in the late published lists—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Pte. Frank Blake, Corbally, Quin, R. Dublin Fus.

WOUNDED.

J. Fitzpatrick, Clare Castle, R. M. Fus.
D. McKenna, Bodyke, Leinster Regt.
J. Lyons, Newmarket-on-Fergus, R. M. Fus.
P. Meehan, Eanis. do.
P. Woods, Doolin. do.
S. Molony, Clare Castle. do.
(shell shock).
T. Donegan, Clare, Irish Guards.
P. Foley, Kilrush, R. M. Fus.
F. Jeffries, Clare, Suffolk Regt.
KILLED.

R. Corry, Ceilidh (?), Co. Clare, Nth. Lancashire Regt.
P. Dillon, Corofin, R. M. Fus.
MISSING.

M. McGrath, Dunbeg. do.
Pte. Blake was son of Mr James Blake, Corbally, and much sympathy is felt with him in his bereavement. He died at Bellahouston Hospital, Glasgow.
Our Fallen Heroes.

A Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral on Thursday next, 3rd August, at 10 o'clock, for the repose of the souls of all soldiers of the parish of Drumcliffe who were killed in the present war.

Clare Prisoners Released.

MR. D. HEALY, C.O.O., FREE.

Amongst a number of interned prisoners who have been released and who have arrived home are the following natives of Co. Clare—Messrs John Malone and Thady Kelly, Feakle; James Dinan, O'C. Mills; Hugh O'Hehir, Ballymacally; P. O'Connor, Killaloe; Arthur O'Donnell, Tullycrine, and Mr Denis Healy, Co.O., Bodyke. The latter was released on Monday night and the others on Saturday night.

Messrs O'Hehir and O'Donnell arrived quietly in Ennis on Monday night, and there was no demonstration of any kind.

LOCAL FIGHTERS.

Recent casualty lists contain the following local names—

KILLED.

P. Dillon, Corofin, R.M.F.

WOUNDED.

J J Sexton, Milltown Malbay, Royal Engineers; E Martin, Clare, West Surrey Regt.; J Brennan, Ennis, Leinster Regiment; T Devers, Kilrush, do; P Bridgade, Ennis, R.M.F. (shell-shock); W A McCracken, Clare, R I Rifles; T Muldoon, Feakle, R M Fusiliers.
CLARE SOLDIER’S SAD END

A FATAL PLUNGE,

The body of a private soldier, presumed to be the one reported to have jumped from Baal’s Bridge into the Abbey river late on Friday night, was recovered from the river early on Tuesday, and conveyed to the New Barracks, Limerick. The deceased is stated to be a young man named Ryan, a native of Clarecastle, and to have been passing through Limerick on his way to rejoin at Tralee the depot companies of the Munster Fusiliers, to which Regiment he belonged. Before taking what proved to be the final leap from the bridge, the soldier gave his khaki overcoat to some person about the place at the time, so it is said, and the statement seems to be borne out by the fact that the Mary St. police had a soldier’s overcoat handed to them when the man did not return to claim it, as, it is reported, he said he would. There was very little water in the Abbey river at the time the soldier is stated to have jumped from the bridge.

Mr J F Barry, City Coroner, and a jury held an inquest on Wednesday at the New Barracks as to the cause of death of Private James Ryan, 8th Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose body was recovered from the river on Tuesday afternoon. Sergt. McCarthy, William St. Station, conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Crown.

Evidence was given by Roger Ryan, brother of the deceased, who stated that he saw deceased at six o’clock on last Friday, and deceased was perfectly sober, in good humour and spirits. Deceased was 12 months in the army, was wounded, and home on sick leave.

Mrs B Ryan, wife of deceased, deposed that her husband left Clarecastle on Friday last perfectly sober.

Tim Tobin, boatman, stated that his attention was directed to a body floating in the water at about five minutes past eleven. He put a rope under the deceased’s arms and brought the body down to the ferry slip. He identified the body as the one he brought in.

Major J P Murphy, R.A.M.C., deposed that there were no marks of violence, and that death was due to drowning.
Co. Clare Prisoners of War Aid Fund Committee.

Acknowledgments of parcels have been received from the following:

One parcel only is quoted, as they are all in more or less the same terms.

"Just a few lines to let you know I am receiving your parcels quite safe, and sending my very best thanks to all the dear friends of the old country; and I must say the parcels are in the best of condition."

Pte. M. Kelly, R. M. F.

Sergt. Mjr. John Browne, R.M.F.

Pte. P. Roche, R. Dub. F.

Pte. F. Firman, Irish Guards.

Cpl. J Hanly, R. M. F.

Pte. P. Ensko

Pte. P. Crum

L-Cpl. A. Hegarty

Pte. D. O'Connor

Pte. W. Considine

L-Co F O'Connor, Gordon Highlanders.

Pte. J McNamara, South Lanes.

Pte. M. Connors.

All Clare prisoners of war receive two parcels every fortnight, and most of them have received underclothing as well.

The above Committee has now been at work since the end of Nov., 1915. Up to the end of July, 1916, 792 parcels of food have been sent, amounting to £119. These parcels have been sent through the Irish Women's Association, with three exceptions, and paid for by the above Committee. Collections from different parts of the county came in most regularly, Ennistymon dis-...
Clare Casualties.

The following casualties are announced—

KILLED.
Pte. John Mahony, Ennis, R.M. F.
Sergt. Danaher, Killaloe, R.I. Rgt.

WOUNDED.
Pte. D. Hayes, Tulla, do
Pte. Clohesy, Ennistymon, R.M.F.

MISSING.
Pte. J. Ryan, Killadoe, do

ENNIS MEN KILLED.

News has been received of the deaths of two Ennis men at the front, Private McCormack, and Private John Mahony, of the Munster Fusiliers.

Of the latter Major Laurence Roche writes to his wife—“It is with the greatest possible regret that I have to announce the death of your brave husband. He was killed in action early this morning, and fell side by side with his gallant officer, Lieut. Fitzpatrick. We buried both to-day with full military honours. On behalf of officers and men of old D Company I again tender to you our very deep sympathy. We have lost a brave and gallant soldier, and we shall all miss him very much.”

NO MEETING.

There was no meeting of the Corofin board of Guardians or District Council on Wednesday, in the absence of a quorum. Neither was there a meeting on that day fortnight for the same reason.

CASEMENT'S RESTING PLACE

The Star (London) states that after the execution of Sir Roger Casement the body was interred in No 2 burial ground, Finsbervile, inside the north boundary wall, opposite the officers’ quarters. Casement’s grave is close to that of a Lascar who murdered a stewardess and that of a man named Edwards, convicted of wife murder, in one grave No 1 burial ground, at the side of the execution shed, contains the bodies of 18 murderers, including Crippen. Quicktime was not used in these grounds, and the executed were buried in quicklime.

THE COERCION ACT.
Another Air Raid.

From seven to ten Zeppelins crossed the east and north-east coast of England and south-east coast of Scotland yesterday morning and dropped 160 bombs. Two women and three children were killed, one man died of shock, and seventeen were injured. British naval aeroplanes at dawn yesterday dropped bombs on German airship sheds near Brussels and observed dense columns of smoke.

Kitchener Fund.

The Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund now amounts to over £201,000. The Duke of Connaught has cabled that Canada is contributing £5,000.

Ennis Post Office Clerk Awarded Military Distinction.

We have learned with pleasure that II. Corporal Mr. J. A. Hayes, Clerk attached to the Ennis G.P.O., who is at present serving in the Royal Engineers, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery displayed at the battle of Somme.

He has received the congratulations of his Commanding Officer, Captain Gerard W. Williams, R.E., who writes — “I congratulate you, and feel sure that if you carry on as you have done that other and higher decorations will come to you. We are proud of you.” And so are his old friends in Ennis, with whom he was most popular.

Corporal Hayes is son of Mr. Thos. Hayes, Hospital, Co. Limerick.

Another Brave Young Ennis Man.

LIEUTENANT’S LETTER.

The creditable circumstances under which another brave young Ennis man has had his name attached to the roll of honour are recalled in a letter to his mother, Mrs. Maria Conway, Mill St., written by Lieutenant Hugh M. V. O’Brien, R.M.E., who writes—

“Dear Mrs. Conway—You must have been told before this of the death of your son, Pte. Conway, 8th R.M.F. He was mortally wounded on the night of the 15th July, at the same time as Lieut. Becker, who was his officer, and nearly at the same place, close up to the German trench, which they were attacking. I believe they both died the next evening in hospital. He received the rites of the Church, and has been buried in a soldier’s cemetery, with a cross with his name on it, marking his grave. He was a bomber, which is one of the most dangerous jobs, but also one of the most honourable. He was a good and fearless soldier, and did his work well in helping to beat the Germans, and we are all sorry to have lost him. I am told this is your second son killed. All the Ennis and Clare soldiers I have met have done well, and are a great credit to their county.”
GALLANT YOUNG CLARE MAN KILLED IN ACTION.

We hear with much regret of the death at the front of Pte. Patrick Lynch, second son of the late Mr. Pat Lynch, Lynch's Hotel, Lisdoonvarna, and brother of Mr. Joe Lynch. He was attached to the Pioneer Battalion, Australian Infantry Brigade. He came from Australia with the first contingent, and took part in the two landings in Gallipoli, at Sedal Bahr, and Suvla, without being wounded.

His brother has received the following notification of his death—France, 7-8-16.

Dear Sir—It is with very deep regret that I now confirm the death of your brother, Pte. P. Lynch, (No. 1660). He was killed on the morning of the 6th August, while returning from duty in the front line of trenches. Death was instantaneous. He will be greatly missed by both officers and men, as he was a general favourite with everyone with whom he came in contact. Again expressing my deepest sympathy.

I am, yours faithfully,

J. B. CALDER, Lieut.,
D. Coy. 4th Pioneer B.

CLARE CASUALTIES—Wounded
Pte. T. Hannon, Kilrush, R.M.F.
Pte. J. Nihill, Miltown M'bay do
Pte. W. O'Brien, Kilrush do
J. Hourigan, Newmarket on-F.,
R. G. A.
RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

Recruiting in Ireland at present is so slow, an "Irish Independent" representative was informed recently by an official of the Recruiting Department, that it is absolutely insufficient to keep the Irish Battalions of the front up to strength. It is thought that the good wages of the harvest season may be one of the causes. If recruits from Ireland do not join in greater numbers the Irish battalions will have to be kept up by men from England, Scotland and Wales.

Non-com. officers and men on leave from units in Ireland are to be granted an extra day's leave for every recruit they raise, who is finally approved and passed into service.

Another Brave Clareman Killed in Action.

Our Milford Malbur correspondent wires—The sad intelligence has reached here, by the mid-day mail, from his company's officer, that Sargent Martin Moroney, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mooney, General Merchants, Main Street Milford, was killed while bravely leading his men. The greatest sympathy of the town people, and their generous friends is extended to the sorrowing parents on the death of their only son.

LIEUTENANT'S GALLANT CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

The distinguished Service Order has been conferred upon Lieut. Hugh Murogh Vere O'Brien, for conspicuous gallantry during raids on the enemy trenches. On one occasion after his return, finding that a man was missing, Lieut. O'Brien went out and brought him in a wounded condition, under heavy gun fire.

HOW THE BLAZING ZEPPELIN FELL.

A Central News representative who witnessed the destruction of the Zeppelin from a comparatively short distance, thus describes the scene: The weather was dull and mist enveloped the ground. The air was full of the reports of the anti-aircraft guns and falling bombs. Suddenly a great blaze of light appeared in the sky at an altitude of many thousands of feet. A great column of flame shot up from a Zeppelin, and a great cloud of smoke could be seen rolling above the fire. The flames shot up hundreds of feet. As the airship slowly fell to the earth its appearance suggested a huge fiery parachute. The blazing mass gathered speed as it fell whilst the flames alternately expanded and contracted.

By the time the destroyed airship was within a thousand feet of the ground all the gas had apparently left the bag, and only the solid framework and the gondola containing the wrecked engines and the condensed and lifeless bodies of the crew reached the ground. A huge volume of smoke soon filled the sky, and for some time to curl up into the grey sky, finally mingling with the clouds. All this time—and it seemed long to those who witnessed the awe inspiring spectacle—crowds of people had been collecting, and a mighty cheer arose in celebration of the destruction of the Zeppelin.
RAID BY 12 ZEPPELINS:

Two Brought Down in Essex

CREW OF ONE CAPTURED

28 Killed & 99 Injured in Attack on London

FROM FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH.

An attack by hostile airships was made on Lincolnshire, the eastern counties, and the outskirts of London on Saturday night. The latter attack was from the north-east and south-east about midnight, and was beaten off by anti-aircraft defenders.

One aircraft was brought down in flames in the southern part of Essex; another fell on the Essex coast.

Fourteen or fifteen airships participated in the attack.

An attack on London was carried out by two airships from the south-east between 1 and 2 a.m., and by one airship from the east between 12 and 1 a.m.

Aeroplanes were sent up, and fire was open from the anti-aircraft gun defences, the raiders being driven off.

Bombs were dropped, however, in the southern and south-eastern districts, and it is regretted that twenty-eight persons were killed and ninety-nine injured.

Two of the raiders were shot down in Essex. They were both large airships of a new pattern.

One of the raiders fell in flames and was destroyed, together with the crew. The crew of twenty-two officers and men of the second airship were captured.

Police reports from the provinces indicate that the damage done by the raiding airships was slight. At one town in the East Midlands however, a number of bombs were dropped.

It is regretted that two persons were killed and eleven injured. It is feared that two more bodies are buried under some ruins in this town.

Some damage was caused at a railway station, and about a dozen houses or shops were wrecked or damaged, and a chapel and a storehouse were set on fire. With this exception no other casualties have been reported outside the metropolitan area, and although a large number of bombs were dropped promiscuously over the districts visited by the airship the material damage is insignificant. A great number of the bombs fell in the sea or in open places.

In the metropolitan area seventeen men, eight women and three children were killed, forty-five men, thirty-seven women, and seventeen children being injured.

A considerable number of small dwelling-houses and shops were demolished or damaged. A number of fires were caused.

Two factories sustained injury. Some empty railway trucks were destroyed, and the permanent way was slightly damaged in two places.
Distinguished Clare Soldier's Views on the War.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, a native of Clare, who was Commander-in-Chief in India from 1908 to 1914, has contributed to the "Weekly Dispatch" a carefully reasoned article on the effect Rumania's intervention will have on the war, but no accurate forecast how much they will do so can be made until we see what the result of the straightening out of the enemy's lines in France will be like, and what amount of territory they will give up in the process. He has no doubt before this comes there will be much hard fighting. Still Sir O'Moore thinks—with this qualification—that the war will not last over the winter. Meanwhile he reckons that we are on the eve of still more dramatic developments in the East. He looks forward to the complete suppression of Bulgaria in the near future and also to Turkey will soon be pretty well done. In reviewing the situation the gallant writer of this article, while repeating that no man can say when the Entente will assure victory, remarks that the German armies are not what they were, the Americans have lost heart, and the Turks and Bulgarians are bold. The populations of these countries have, or are (in his opinion) losing their moral.

CLARE CASUALTIES.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

The name of M. Coleman, Sixmilebridge, Con. Rangers, appears in the list of casualties as having died of wounds.

Pte. F. Blake, Quin, Clare, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is also returned as having died of wounds.

Clare Castle Soldier Wins The Military Medal.

In a list published last week of men who were awarded the Military Medal appeared the name of Gunner J. Sullivan, R.F.A., a native of Clare Castle. Gunner Sullivan joined the R.F.A. in Wales, and is attached to an Irish regiment. He was awarded the medal for devotion to duty and coolness in the face of enemy shell fire when, while on artillery observation, he was being heavily shelled by great fire of enemy, who had been报送 a second gun, and worked under continuous shell fire until he succeeded in disengaging those who were in danger. Gunner Sullivan was slightly wounded on this occasion and the War Office authorities estimated his people that though wounded, he remained on duty. Gunner Sullivan is to be congratulated on having so gallantly won the coveted distinction.
The Death of Miltown-Malbay Man At The Front.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Martin Moroney, Miltown-Malbay, from Col Lynch, M.P., on the death of his son in action—

House of Commons,
4th Sept., 1916.

Dear Mr Moroney—I read in the RECORD the news of the sad loss you have sustained, and I write a few words to say how much I feel for you and all your family. It must be a consolation to you to think that your son met his death bravely leading on his men, and that everyone in Miltown Malbay will sympathize most deeply with you. Will you please offer my condolences to Mrs Moroney also, and believe me,

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR LYNCH.

According to a letter from his Commanding Officer, expressing his sympathy, Sergeant Moroney was killed on the 30th July in the field.

NO MEETING.

There was no meeting of the County Board of Guardians on Wednesday, in the absence of a quorum. Missors Daniel McGann and J. Mackey were the only members who attended.

CLARE CASUALTIES.

In today’s list of wounded the following names occur:—E Barry, Kildysart, R.M.F.; F. Blood, Bunistyown, do.; J. Sullivan, Castlecove, do.; T. O’Shea, Bunistyown, do.; Gunner J. McMahon, Ballyvaughan, Clare, R.F.A.

LOCAL WAR VICTIMS.

MANY MUNSTERS WOUNDED.

In the casualty lists the following names appear:—Private P. Conroy, Ballybunion, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Pte E. Cribbins, Ennis, do.; Serg J. Corken, Corofin; Private J. Daly, Ennis; Acting Sergeant T. Keane, Kilrush; Private J. Kelliher, do.; Lance Corporal S. Kelleher, do.; Lance-Corporal M. Cervin, Kilkee; Private S. Sweeney, Kilrush; Private J. Stapleton, Kilkee; Private M. Woods, Ennis; Royal Irish Regiment, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Wounded—Buckley; Private M. Lottus, Miltown Malbay; Private M. Reddy, Sixmilebridge, belonging to the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Clare Officer Wounded.

His many friends will regret to hear that Second Lt. T. L. Pilkington, Royal Irish Regiment, son of Mr. T. H. Pilkington, C.E., Glenard, was wounded, “somewhere in France,” on the 9th Sept. He is at present in the Red Cross Hospital at Le Touquet. The wound is, we believe, a light shrapnel one, in the shoulder.
Another Gallant Rescue From Drowning At Kilkee.

LIMERICK DOCTOR'S BRAVE ACT.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. W. F. McDonnell, of Ballinascurra House, Limerick, noticed a box drifting in the sea outside “New Found Out,” the popular mixed bathing place at Kilkee, and swam out a considerable distance for it. When returning, a heavy sea running against him, his strength gave out, and he called for help to two men (1) swimming not far away, but he called in vain, as they turned away and left him. At this time the attention of Dr. Roberts, of Limerick, was attracted, and without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothes, he jumped into the sea, swam out to Mr. McDonnell’s assistance, whose plight at this time was a serious one, and succeeded in gallantly bringing him to the rocks.

Wounded Kilrush Soldiers.

HOME FROM HOSPITAL.

Two Kilrush soldiers returned home on Thursday from hospital in England, and judging from their wounds, which had been received during the “big push” in France, they had narrow escapes from death. One of the men received some nasty wounds. His right arm is practically lifeless, many of the sinews being severely injured. His hip bone was dislocated, and he showed many indications of minor bruises. It is not expected that he will be able to resume duty, at least it will be a long time before he can possibly be expected to do so. Practically all the toes of the second man’s feet were blown off by shrapnel, but happily owing to scientific medical treatment he is well able to move about freely.

Clare Casualties.

Lieut. H. M. O’Brien, Ballyalla, whom we have already reported as having been wounded in France, has arrived at Chatham Military Hospital. His wound was a severe one, and progress will naturally be slow, but his condition is as well as can be expected.

Capt. R. H. Studdert, of the F.E.A., Hazelwood, has been wounded in the recent severe fighting, and had a wonderful escape, a piece of shrapnel stopping just beneath the skin, on the left breast, near the heart. Two fingers of the left hand were also injured.

Capt. P. A. Holmes, formerly District Inspector, at Corofin, has, we are informed, also been wounded in the big push.

Several local casualties are also reported, but have not yet appeared in the official list. These include Private J. Butler, Ennis, of the “Munster’s,” who was in the very front line of the late fighting, when he was hit by portion of a Hun shell. He is now in hospital, in Warrington. Privates Guilfoyle (2) are also reported wounded, and Pte. Roybaud as killed.

Girl Wears Military Uniform.

Winchester, Wednesday.

At Winchester to-day Phyllis Montrose, aged 16, was remanded on a charge of being an unauthorised person wearing a military uniform. It was alleged she had stayed at home, and represented herself as attached to the American Red Cross, and as having been wounded at Moos. She had her arm, which was unjured, in a sling, sticking plaster on her face, and wore a lieutenant’s short jacket with two stars.
The Royal Munster Fusiliers
Prisoners of War Fund.

“MUNSTER” FLAG DAY.

It has been arranged that a Flag Day in aid of theabove Fund will be held throughout Munster, on Monday, Oct. 2. (In places where Monday is not a convenient day some other day should be fixed)

All the money collected will be devoted to the parcels of food, etc., for the N.C.O’s and men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who have been prisoners of war for two years. Since October 1914, the Royal Munster Fusiliers Prisoners of War Fund has been sending these parcels, which cost approximately £170 per week. The need, therefore, for a large fund for this purpose is very urgent. A special flag is being designed for the day. The assistance which will be required includes organisers for each town or village; sellers; people to ask hotels, shops, banks, etc., to allow sellers to enter their premises on that day; to ask schools and clubs to take collecting boxes; cake competitions, concerts, etc.

All communications, requests for Flags and Boxes, donations and offers of help should be sent as soon as possible to Mrs Gower. Organising Hon Secretary, The Royal Munster Fusiliers Prisoners of War Fund, Castle Malgwyn, Boncath S.O., Pen.

Clare Casualties.

The following casualties are reported today—Wm. Reidy, Sixmilebridge, Conn. Rangers. Prisoner of War in Germany, P. McMahon, Ennis, R.M.F. KILLED.

Gr. W. Cahaune, Kildysart, R.G.A.

Co Clare Prisoners of War Aid Fund Committee.

The Hon. Secretary of the above Fund (Mrs Studdert) gratefully acknowledges a sum of £9 13s 9d, received from Miss A. Walsh, Killkee, the proceeds of a concert, etc., given in aid of prisoners of war.
Roll of Honour.

DEATH OF MR. TOM HILL, JNR., MILTOWN-MALBAY.

The relatives and friends of the late Dr. John Hill, for many years the popular and well-known Medical Officer of Miltown Malbay district, and of Mrs. Hill, formerly of Glendine House, Miltown Malbay, who in years gone by took a prominent part in social matters in Miltown, will be very sorry to hear that their youngest son, Tom, has been killed in action, with the Expeditionary Force on the Western Front.

Mr. Thomas Hill endeared himself to a wide circle of friends during boyhood's days, by his sunny, happy and unselfish disposition, and his cheery word for everybody.

He was abroad at the time of the outbreak of the war and immediately hastened home to join the Army, and as a young man's part in the cause of freedom and liberty.

His sad death has been communicated to his sorrowing mother by his superior officer, Captain White Bell, who wrote that her son Sergt. T. Hill, had been killed in action on the 6th Sept. He added that he was a very gallant soldier, and had been promoted to the rank of corporal only a short time previously, that he was a great loss to him (Capt. White Bell) and that he was having forwarded to her his Rosary beads and watch.

There is no doubt that Tom Hill had a brilliant career in the army had before him, but Providence in His Wisdom willed it otherwise. All deeply regret the death of this gallant young Clareman, and tender to his relatives and friends their sincere sympathy.

LOCAL CASUALTIES.

The following casualties are announced—KILLED.

P. Moloney, Kilrush. R. M. F.
C. Moloney, Kilrush. D.
J. Fennell, Kilkee. D.
WOUNDED.
Cpl. M. Burke, Clarecastle. D.
P. Crowe, Kilrush. D.

Trying Experience of Coal-Laden Vessel

Gallant Clare Soldier.

A local merchant this week received a letter from Lts-Cdr. T. McMahon, R.N., at present in hospital in Keighley, Yorkshire, from which we take the following extract—

"I have been out in France since last Christmas, and my whole time has been taken up in the trenches. I am in hospital suffering from a bullet wound which I had in my last engagement at a place called Ginchy, where I was also recommended for the D.C.M., having already the Military Service Medal, and having had a parchment certificate from Colonel Montague Brown, for courageous conduct while under fire during a charge at Ginchy, the particulars of which I'll tell you in a letter later. As regards my wound, it is in the right leg. Of course the bullet has been removed, and I am now getting quite well, and hope to see you sometime before Christmas. The people here are very kind to us and bring us everything we want, so I have nothing to complain of. I have plenty of tales to tell when I see you."

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association.

A special meeting of the above Committee will be held at the Courthouse, Ennis, on Monday, 28th September, at 3 o'clock, to consider a scheme in connection with the future working of the Clare Division of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association.

Mr. D'Eane, Treasurer of the Irish Branch of the above Association and representative in Ireland of the Statutory Committee, is to make an effort to be present.
Clare Journal
Sept 1916

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association.

(CLARE DIVISION).

Mrs. Studdert, Hon. Sec. of the above, has received the following letter from Mr. Galton, Co. Inspector, in reply to a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the R.I.C. passed at the last meeting:

"On behalf of myself and those under me, please accept my best thanks for the resolution passed at your last meeting. I will convey it to my officers and men. I can assure your Association anything we have done has been done with the greatest pleasure by us. My men have cheerfully done what they could, and would have done much more to assist in your good work."

At a special meeting of the Committee of the above, held at the Courthouse on Monday, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that the statutory committee having approved of a scheme formulated by the Clare Co. Council in July, 1916, in connection with the proposed new local committee under the Naval and Military Pensions Act, viz. the Committee of the Clare Division of the S. and S.F.A. direct our Hon. Sec. to notify the statutory committee as well as the Hon. Treasurer of the Cork District S. and S.F.A. that they do not intend to continue in office later than 31st October, 1916."

Military Service Act.

CLAREMAN CHARGED.

Mr. J. F. Barry, J. P., in Limerick City on Thursday remanded, pending the arrival of a military escort from Glasgow, Joseph Finklestone, of Leeds, an itinerant photographer, arrested by Sergt. Kelly, Limerick, on the charge of being an absentee from military service at Glasgow. The military authorities have notified that the escort for the prisoner will arrive forthwith. Mr. Wm. Hilliday, J.P., also remanded John Regan, stated to be a native of Scariff, on the charge of being absent from military service at Wigan. The remand was granted with the object of having the accused given over to the custody of a military escort from Wigan.

Honours for Clare Soldier.

His many friends in West Clare will be glad to hear that Corporal J. O'Shea, R.E., Rangoon, has been decorated by the Officer Commanding the Forces in Burmah, with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. Corporal O'Shea, R.E., is son of Mr. Daniel O'Shea, Lack West, Kilmihil, Co. Clare. This is not the first decoration of Corporal O'Shea, as he possesses the Gold Medal of the Maids Military Rowing Club for the years 1907 and 1910, inclusive. Corporal O'Shea was one of the guard over General Cronje while in his captivity in St. Helena.
Roll of Honour.

First Anniversary.

Jack Tuttle, son of Edward Tuttle, Ennis, fell at the battle of Lone, Sept. 28th, 1915, aged 42 years. Fought at the battles of La Bassée and Ypres. Writing to his sister on Jany. 2nd, 1915, as he was leaving Ypres he said “If I go to Belgium a happier soldier never fought for that Catholic little country than I.” An officer writing from the front to his father and expressing his sympathy said “I have not known your boy particularly, but have always heard him spoken of as a good brave boy, and the kind of soldier we can ill afford to lose at present. He was very popular in his company and his comrades are very grieved at his death. The men of No. 3 Platoon, to which he belonged, had cleared our front trench and were advancing towards the German position when your son was mortally wounded, and died a few minutes afterwards. He lay back with a smile on his face and evidently in no pain. You will always have the satisfaction of knowing that your son died a gallant death like the good soldier that he was, and gave his life fighting for a just cause.” Father Gleeson, the chaplain to the Munsters, in his letter to his father informing him of his death, and which he is not at liberty to publish assures him that Mass was celebrated for the Battalion, their confessions heard, and the Bread of Life distributed to every man in the Battalion a few hours before going into battle. This will be a consolation to his relatives throughout the county and elsewhere, and a source of deep gratification to his former associates in the town, with whom Jack Tuttle was very popular before he left.
War Casualties

In the list published on Friday we see the following—

WOUNDED.
Lee-Cpl. Minihan, Corofin, Royal I. Rgt.
Lee-Cpl. Hogan, Kilrush do
Pt. M. Moroney, Ennis (shall shock) do

Clare Casualties

To day's list has the following—

WOUNDED.
Col. Sergeant Major P. Fahy, Kinvara, Connaught Rangers; Sergt E. Reynolds, Ennis, do.

ENNIS GOLF CLUB.

An open mixed foursome competition, 9 holes, by stokes, was held in very laconic weather, on the Ennis Links, on Thursday last, in aid of the Co. Clare Prisoners of War Fund. There were 36 entries, a record one for the Ennis Club. The following were the best cards handed in—

J. King v Mrs. Healy—51, 101, 401.
W. B. Donaghhe v Miss Long—47, 53, 413.
J. A. Torrens v Mrs. Keogh—51, 62, 492.
A. Knox v Mrs. Knox—49, 52, 432.
J. A. Riordan v Miss Green—56, 114, 442.
H. J. Johnston v Miss MacNamara—67, 104, 405.

M. Cooney v Miss Scott—64, 194, 504.
Dr. MacClancy v Mrs. MacClancy—65, 184, 512.
M. Kenny v Mrs. Riordan—57, 136, 539.
E. Crewe v Miss O'Brien—73, 184, 504.

Clare Casualty.

In to-day's list the following appears:

DIED.
Pioneer M. Hartigan, Ennis, Royal Engineers.

Gallantry of Limerick and Clare Men.

The list issued by the Royal Humane Society of awards for gallantry in saving life, includes the following cases:

Bronze medal to Dr. Cornelius Hickey, Kilkee, for his gallantry in saving a man and a woman from the sea there on Sept. 1st. The woman first got into difficulty, and the man on going to her help could do nothing in the strong current. Dr. Hickey, who has previously received recognition for saving life, gallantly swam out, fully clothed, and brought them to shore, one at a time.

Testimonial to Dr. James Roberts, of Limerick, for his courageous rescue of a man from a rough sea at Kilkee on Sept. 10th.
OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

BRITISH.

Press Bureau, Wednesday, 12.35 p.m.
General Headquarters, 10 a.m.
Rain fell heavily during the night. Notwithstanding this, we made progress at various points between the Albert-Bapaume road and Lie Boschee, and have taken some prisoners.

150 PRISONERS.
Press Bureau, Wednesday Night.
General Headquarters in France, 9.33 p.m.
The attack this morning extended our front north of Guencourt and towards the Butte De Martincourt.
So far over 150 prisoners have been reported.
Yesterday, besides many reconnaissances, our aircraft carried out three bombing raids against enemy communications in which railway stock and station buildings were damaged and a train hit and derailed.
There were many flights in the air, in the course of which four enemy machines were driven down damaged, and one fell into a lake. Four of our machines have not returned.

SALONIKA.
Press Bureau, Wednesday, 230 p.m.
The War Office announce—
Salonika.—South Front—Out heavy artillery successfully shelled the village of Barakowy, where enemy movements were observed.
Dardan Front—The activity of our patrols continues, and enemy working parties have been dispersed.

FRENCH.

Paris, Wednesday.
North of the Somme, towards the close of the day, yesterday, the enemy renewed his attempts on our salient Salient. There were successful attacks on our trenches east of Berry and the Tournai. Some enemy divisions of the first wave succeeded in penetrating our advanced positions. Immediately counter-attacked by our troops, the occupants were killed or captured. The following waves, caught under our barrage fire, were compelled to bow back in disorder, leaving a number of dead on the ground.
South of the Somme, the Germans, about five o'clock this morning, attacked one of our trenches east of Berry and Tournai. Some enemy divisions of the first wave succeeded in penetrating our advanced positions. Immediately counter-attacked by our troops, the occupants were killed or captured. The following waves, caught under our barrage fire, were compelled to bow back in disorder, leaving a number of dead on the ground.
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WOUNDED FROM VERDUN AND SOMME.

Amsterdam, Wednesday.
The "Telegraph" learns from the French that every day a long ambulance train arrives at Samur, conveying wounded from Verdun and especially the Somme. Numerous wounded are also arriving at Chartres. They are coated with mud, and many are still wounded, blood-soaked bandages, etc.

Among the wounded are many prisoners. The population are kept far away from the main station, so that they shall not witness the scenes.
On the line from Chartres to Paris a goods train and a train conveying wounded recently collided. The number of victims is not known, but civilians from the environs of Chartres, who have been compelled to serve on the goods train by carrying war material, were killed. On Monday more wounded than usual were transported to Ghent from the direction of Fyen.
CLARE CASUALTIES.

The following names appear in the latest casualty list. Some of the cases were reported unofficially lately.

KILLED.
J Keane, Kilrush, Munster
J Keane, Kilrush, Munster
Died of Wounds.
M Hartigan, Eanns, R.E.

WOUNDED.
C Guilfoyle, Eanns, Leinster
P Bailey, Eanns, Leinster
P Beattie, Enniscorthy, Munster
P Connolly, Eanns, Leinster
S Murtagh, Kilrush
T McEvoy, Eanns
J O’Byrne, Eanns
P O’Brien, Enniscorthy
D O’Kearney, Enniscorthy
C Muldowney, Eanns

SHEILA SHOCK.
Sgt Kelknor, Enniscorthy

MISSING.
W Rochford, Eanns

The Campaign in German East Africa.

Kilrush Engineer Killed in Action

It is officially reported that Corporal Vincent Mitchinson Cox, of the machine gun section, 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, was killed in action in German East Africa, on Thursday, Aug 27. He was 20 years of age.

The deceased was the second and younger son of the late Mr and Mrs Vincent Cox, formerly of Kilrush, Co. Clare. Receiving his education at Ellesmere (Salop) and at Pembroke College, Oxford, the deceased took an engineering course at Woolwich Arsenal, and proceeded to South Africa five years ago to pursue his profession as a mining engineer. Going to Rhodesia, Mr Cox was engaged on the Giant Mines and with the London and Rhodesian Mining Co., Ltd.

On war being declared, Mr Cox enlisted in the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, and early in last year arrived in East Africa. There he took part in many engagements, the first being at Tzavo, in April, 1915. During the Sainala Hill action of Feb 12 last Corporal Cox had an extraordinary escape. The maxim he had charge of was directly hit by a German shell, which exploded, but strangely, with very slight wounds to the gun team. Among the other engagements in which the Kilrush soldier took part were those of Muyund, Taveta, Reata and Lulimbo. Since then he went forward with his regiment in Smuts’ general advance.

The deceased gentleman gave promise of enjoying a successful and profitable professional career. He was a keen and exemplary soldier, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His brother, Mr. J. J. Cox, is General Manager of the British East Africa Corporation at Mombasa.
Clare Casualties.

The following casualties appear in the latest published list:

KILLED.
John Garraby, Lahinch, Royal Irish Rifles.
W. J. Murphy, Clare, Irish Guards.

WOUNDED.
Corp. M. Burke, Clare Castle, R.M.F.
P. Garvey, Feakle, 60.
M. Riordan, Castleconnell, 60.
M. White, Bunloystown, 60.
J. Moloney, Newmarket-on-Fergus, 60.

Private Garraby was son to Mr. John Garraby, a well-known and popular resident of Lahinch, and proprietor of a boarding house on the Promenade. He was a fine young fellow, and there is general sympathy with his parents.

The Lighting of The Town

The lighting of the town since the dark nights set in has been provocative of many complaints from the townspeople, who were given to understand by our Civic Fathers that our streets would be lighted from October 1st. The first gleam of gas-light from any of our public lamps was on Saturday night, when a lamp here and there was lighted. The same conditions prevailed last night, and we hear to-day of a serious accident in the darkness last night, when a well-known and respectable resident, Mr Michael Connell, of Lissord, slipped while getting off the footpath near the Club Bridge, and fell, breaking his leg. Falls off the footpath in the darkness are not of infrequent occurrence.
ARREST OF CLARE DESERTER.

At a special court at the Constabulary Barracks on Friday afternoon, before Mr. George McKillop, B.M., a young man named Patrick Kelly, of Clydرينagh, Liscycasey, was brought up in custody charged with being a deserter from the 5th Batt. of the Munster Fusiliers, at the Corragh Camp.

Sergeant Gunning, Liscycasey, gave evidence that while he was at the morning proceeding to make another arrest in the district, he saw the defendant on the road, and noting his suspicious movements, he went to him and questioned him, and as a result arrested him.

He was remanded to Limerick for eight days.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

CASE AT ENNIS.

On Friday afternoon, at a special court at the Constabulary Barracks, here, Mr. George McKillop presiding.

A young man named Patrick Daly, Gortyghean, Liscycasey, appeared in custody charged with being an "absentee" under the Military Service Act.

Mr. James Lynch, solicitor, was for the defence.

The evidence of Sergt. Frank Gunning, by whose authority the defendant was arrested on Friday morning, was that he had returned from London last November. He had been at business in London for six years.

The case was adjourned for a week, the defendant being allowed out on his own recognisances.

Clare Casualties.

The following names appear in the list of casualties:

DIED OF WOUNDS:

M. McGrath, Kilrush, R. M. F.
Pte. J. Keaneally, Clare, Irish Gds.

WOUNDED:

Pte. Donnellan, Ennis, R. M. F.
J. Halloran, Ennis, do
D. Power, Clare Castle, do
J. Kelly, Kilrush, do
J. McDonough, Ennis, do
P. Quinn, Ennis, do

MISSING:

J. Coughlan, Ennis, do

Very Rev. Fr. Chrysostom, O.F.M.

ARMY CHAPLAIN WOUNDED.

Intelligence has reached Ennis that the Very Rev. Fr. Chrysostom Dow, of the Irish Franciscans, Minor, while acting as Army Chaplain, was severely wounded, and is a patient in Malta Hospital.

The news has caused sincere regret to his many friends in Ennis, where he was for a considerable time Guardian of the Order.
An Appreciation of Major Willie Redmond.

Major "Willie Redmond" has been prominent in every Irish scene since he came into the House. He has used extremely strong language against the Saxon oppressor, and generally he has been a turbulent person, always ready for a row, and thoroughly enjoying himself when engaged in a Parliamentary scrap. He has always been liked, and he has had friends in every quarter of the House even when political passions ran high.

The war brought out the real man. He is much above military age, but he was once in the militia, and so he quickly secured a commission. He was not, however, a soldier politician. He has "stuck it" with the Irish Division, and he early came back on leave to Westminster to rebuke the pessimists and the politicians, and bring in his inspiring "Cheer-up" speech a word of comfort not to the trenches, but from the trenches. His appeal to Ireland cannot go unheeded, and perhaps he has done more to solve the Irish problem than any Irish politician.

And His Brother.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. John Redmond is far more in sympathy with his brother's letter and the views expressed in it than with the resolutions which he himself felt obliged to move in the House. It is not impossible that the Irish leader himself may have suggested the issue of the appeal.

More Negotiations.

The debate has brought nearer the possibility of a re-opening of the negotiations and there are all the signs which betoken the tentative overtures that constitute the preliminaries to opening of more formal conversations.—"Sunday Times."
Russian Honour for Ennis Soldier.

A local merchant has given us a letter from Lieut. Corp. T. McMahon, of the Munsters, who hails from near Ennis, and recently was awarded the Russian military honour of the Cross of St. George, equivalent to the British, V.C. Writing from the War Hospital, at Keighley, Yorkshire, he says—

...I am doing well, but very slow. My wound was a fracture of the bone, and got bad again. I got the ‘freeman’ of the 12th Inst., and looking over the report about the Irish Division, I was surprised to see my own name at the head of the list of honours. I got the Russian Honour of the Cross of St. George, of the Second Class, which is equal to our V.C. We always have a lot of visitors here, and they are very kind, and are always bringing tobacco, cigarettes, fruit, eggs, cakes, etc., everything that’s best. I have also got the parchment of the Military Medal.

Death of Clare Officer.

Lieut. Colonel John O’Brien Minogue, C.M.G., West Yorkshire Regiment, died on October 6th, at 9 Berkeley Square, London. Born in 1851, he entered the Army in May, 1886, and received his majority in March, 1905. He first saw active service with the Burmese Expedition in 1885-89, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal with two clasps. In 1889-90 he took part in the Chin-lushai Expedition, and was mentioned in despatches and awarded the clasp. He held the Star for the Ashanti Expedition, 1895-96, and in 1903-04. He served as D.A.A.G. in Tibet, being present at the action at Nian, the operations around Gyantse, and the march to Lhasa. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp. In 1908 he took part in the operations in the Mohamad country, including the engagement at Mahab (medal with clasp). Colonel Minogue, who retired in October, 1908, was appointed to the command of a battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment in March, 1915. He was a native of the Scariff district.

Clare Casualties.

The following appear in the last list:—

KILLED.
J. Forde, Newmarkton, W., London Regt.
H. Purcell, Killrush, R.M.F.
Fred McMahon, Ennis, Co.

WOUNDED.
J. Kernahan, Castleconnell, Royal I.R.
J. Braughaw, do, Leinster.
J. Healy, Killaloe, Inniskilling Fus.
J. Glynn, Corb, R.M.F.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
T. Glynn, Ballyvaughan, R.M.F.
Picked Up On Battlefield.

Comrade's Letter to Ennis Soldier.

Mr John O'Loughlin, The Turnpike, has shown us a letter picked up on a late battlefield 'somewhere in France,' which was addressed to his son, Martin. Private in the Munsters, now wounded in the War Hospital at Bucklyrie, Scotland. The letter was forwarded to Ennis.

The writer, evidently a comrade of Martin's, says: "I was delighted to hear you were progressing favourably. Regarding the wound, it is better to have sound limbs than be a cripple for life, but in your case, what you have undergone in this earthly hell for the past two years, is enough to make one wish for wounds to enable one to get out of it. Reading the papers, one sees how Englishmen are placing obstacles so as to avoid fighting for one's country. They sting and fling insults at Irishmen without knowing our ideas. As you know, we who are fighting are as loyal as any subjects of the Empire. Well, I will leave it rest at that. All I have to say is that the original number who came out with the Bn. has dwindled down to 10 men, and as regards the company you knew, all are changed. A chap who went to hospital five weeks back came on to us again, and he only knew six of the company, so you'll see what has happened. The Sergeant Major has got his commission. Humphries, Boland, Coughlan, George, Cooper, McCarthy, Riffinatti, Considine, Rahilly, Bennett, Callaghan, Henchy, Hawley, two Lynches, Stack, and Mr. Wetherall, were wounded, besides a number of fresh men who arrived, so you would hardly recognise any of the boys now. I'll always think of the way you stuck your work in France, and trust you will enjoy yourself when you are convalescent. I hope your hand will be as right as ever. I am thinking of what time I'll be able to settle down to home life again. I think my soldiering career will be all wars--this is my fourth, the Soudan, S. Africa, North West Frontier and here. I have done my bit. I feel for all the boys. I knew for the past year, who had received the reward of a grave in the fields of Belgium, Flanders, Picardy, and Champagne, especially as I reckon there is not a braver soldier than the Munster man--Cork, Kerry, Clare, and Limerick may well be proud of their sons. I feel it the more as we have very few Munster men here at present. Our numbers are very small, but let them know that we of the Southern Province are willing to uphold our name once more, as our forefathers did when fighting for France on almost identical battlefields. . . . Let me know if you hit across any of the old boys, tell them we are the few who are left, and to remember the deeds of Ypres, Rue de Bois, etc."
THE WAR

The French Admiral commanding the Allied Fleet in the Mediterranean has presented an ultimatum to the Greek Government, demanding as a precautionary measure, in view of the security of the Allied Fleet, the handing over of the entire Greek Fleet, except three vessels. The control of an important Greek railway, from Piraeus to Lavissa, is also demanded. The Greek Minister of Marine announces that these demands will be complied with.

ITALIAN VICTORY

The Italian forces have won a great victory in the Carso. They have taken over 8,000 prisoners, including 161 officers. Large quantities of arms and ammunition have also been captured.

SOMME BATTLE

Slight progress is reported by the Allies on this front, where the battle rages with the same unabated fierceness. The French on Wednesday announced that they captured a number of villages, took 2,253 prisoners; and repulsed counter attacks after hand to hand fighting. The British have captured villages which have brought them within two-and-a-half miles of Pampasme, which is the objective of the present ferocious attacks. On the other hand the Germans firmly assert that a great attack by the Allies on the 15½ miles front was stopped with extraordinary Allied losses. They (the Germans) did not lose the smallest portion of fronts.
The Roll of Honour.

ANOTHER YOUNG CLAREMAN KILLED IN ACTION.

It is with feelings of deep regret his friends have heard of the death of Private Michael Kibbe, killed in action in France. He was a son of Mr. Michael Doherty, Milltown Malbay, and a cousin to the local newspaper, Martin Whyte, of same place.

Joining at the outbreak of hostilities, he spent most of his time in France. Splendid in physique, and handsome and manly in appearance, as a boy of 18 years of age, he carried an irreproachable character to the blood-stained fields of France. Since God bestowed upon him the use of reason, he was a good and faithful Catholic, always attentive and exacting in his religious duties, and now that the end has come, many friends are left to deplore his loss. In the course of a letter written to his cousin, Martin Whyte, he said: “I go into battle, after saying a few fervent prayers, with a light heart.”

Last week our columns contained, along the list of casualties, the name of M. White, Ennistymon. Since then we hear that a brother of his has been wounded and taken prisoner of war. He belonged to the Australian force, consequently his name would not appear in the usual lists of “Irish rank and file.”

Wounded and taken prisoner of war—Wm. White, A. I. F., Ennistymon.

William White, mentioned above, is a brother of M. White, reported in our last issue. Another brother has been invalided from the service, while a fourth suffered acutely from gas poisoning, during the fierce assaults, known as the second battle of Ypres.

Those boys are sons of Mr. M. White, who acted as our Ennistymon correspondent some years ago.

WOUNDED.

J. Minogue, Parteen, Doonbeg.

Previously reported believed taken prisoner at Kut-al-Amara, now reported exchanged prisoner of war and transferred to India, Capt. W. Ward, Drumbeggie, Ennis, E.F.A.

Honouring Memory of Ennis Soldier.

Major General W. B. Hickie, Commanding the 18th Irish Division, has caused the following to be issued in reference to the late Pte. J. Mahony, Ennis, 8th Royal Munsters, who was, in fact, killed soon after his arrival:—“I have read with much pleasure the reports of your regimental Commander and Brigade Commander regarding your gallant conduct and devotion to duty in the field in July 28th, 1916, and have ordered your name and deed to be entered in the record of the Irish Division.”
Kilrush Town Court.

At the weekly Kilrush Town Court the magistrates present were Mr J. B. Cullen (in the chair), Mr J. S. Dowling, and Mr W. Carmody.

DRUNKENNESS.

Constable Sullivan summoned a labouring man, an ex-soldier, who is in receipt of a pension, for being drunk on the 22nd Oct. There were two previous convictions against him.

Mr Carmody—There are several complaints against this man.

Defendant said if they gave him this chance, he would never come before them again for twenty years.

Mr Carmody—His wife and family are in the workhouse at the ratepayers' expense and the fellow going around getting drunk.

Defendant—I will not come before you for twenty years.

Chairman—You will be fined 10s. 6d. and costs.

Defendant—Will I get time to pay?

Chairman—You will get a week.

WARRANTS CANCELLED.

Sgt. McCormack made application to have nine warrants cancelled obtained against men from Kilrush, but some of whom are fighting somewhere in France.

One was in the asylum, and another was killed in the firing line. The remaining seven were still at the front.

Chairman—We will grant the application.

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Archbishop Clune, of Perth in Ennis.

The Most Rev. Dr. Clune paid a flying visit to Ennis last week, accompanied by his Secretary and military attaché.

His Grace, who is Chaplain-General to the Australian Forces in the field, was entertained by Most Rev. Dr. Fogarty. His Grace recently had been on the western front, and leaves Dublin for Egypt and Mesopotamia. He wore the Chaplain-General's uniform, and looked wonderfully well. While in town he paid a visit to the Ennis convent.

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War To End In 1917.

According to German papers, M. Raspeyevoff, in a interview with the Sofia correspondent of the Budapest newspaper "As Exit," said that all competent authorities are agreed that the year 1917 will bring the decision of the war. He said he attached no credence to rumours of a separate peace with Russia.
CLARE CASUALTIES.

The following are announced:
- WOUNDED:
  P. McMahon, Ennis, R.M.F.
  Pte. J. McAuley, Ennis, R.M.F.
  T. Gleeson, Clare Castle, do.
- MISSING:

Lisdoonvarna War Victim.

At the last meeting of the Lisdoonvarna Improvement Committee, on the motion of the Chairman (Very Rev M. D. Connolly, P.P.), seconded by Mr McGuire, there was passed a vote of condolence with Mr John J. Callanan, a member of the Committee, on the death of his sister, and also with Mr John Tierney, Sec., to the Committee, on the death of his son, John Joe, at Netley Hospital, where he was invalided from the Western front.

THE MILITARY MEDAL.

This honour has just been awarded to the following gallant Munsters:
- Pte. Batson, — R. M. F.
- Lee-Corp. Gilroy — do.
- Corp. Godfrey — do.
- Pte. Hanney — do.
- Pte. Keane — do.
- Col.-S. J. Murphy — do.
- Sergt. Stratton — do.
- Pte. Twomey — do.
- Sergt. Answorth — do.

COMPULSORY ENGLISH.

Only three candidates took English as an optional subject for the County Scholarship examination to Galway University College. Two of them failed. In future English is to be made a compulsory subject.
Gallant Young Officer Killed.

SON OF WELL-KNOWN CLAREMAN.

BROTHER AND COUSIN GAIN THE MILITARY CROSS.

We take from the "Sydenham Gazette," the following concerning the death of a gallant young officer, the son of a Clareman resident in London, and nephew of Mr. Robert O"Bryan, Roughan, Kilsholy, and formerly of Kella:

"We announce with deep regret the death of Lieutenant Myles Wheeler O"Bryan (Royal Warwickshire Regiment), the elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler O"Bryan, of Burghill, Moyowood, Sydenham, who has just been accidentally killed. Although only 20 years of age, he was a most promising young officer, and had been recommended for a commission. A fortnight ago we announced that his younger brother, Second Lieutenant Wilfred Wheeler O"Bryan, had been awarded the Military Cross.

"Lieutenant Colonel R. F. Cooke writes to the parents, as follows:--I am deeply grieved to inform you that an accident occurred this afternoon to your son Myles. He had just concluded practice, and had piled up a couple of bombs which had failed to explode. He then decided to pick up the pieces and throw them, in order to avoid any possibility of accidents to his class. Unfortunately one exploded just after leaving his hand, and he was struck in the neck. A medical officer was at once summoned, while first aid was rendered by Major Hayes, who was with him at the time, but he succumbed in a very few minutes. His death has been a great shock to us. He has proved himself one of the very best of my officers, always exceptionally kind and gallant."

"Major T. H. F. Carter writes:--We are all very deeply grieved at your son's death. It may be some slight comfort to you to know that he was doing his duty just as much as that he was hit. The bomb in the trench was not a very powerful one, and that the medical officer said he could not have felt any pain. He was quite one of the most popular officers, and that he was brave and efficient is shown by the fact that he was the only officer of the brigade to kill two lines of enemy without a return. We all feel his loss very deeply, especially those few of us who are left out of the original Battalion."

"In a previous issue the "Gazette" described how the above young officer and his brother, Sec. Lt. W. J. Wheeler O"Bryan, Royal Warwickshire, passed distinction in France. The deceased officer was mentioned Brigade Bombing Officer, and Major W. J. Wheeler O"Bryan, who is only 18 years, was given the Military Cross for the following set of gallantry and devotion in the field:

Second-Lieutenant W. J. Wheeler O"Bryan-Copy of recommendation for award of Military Cross--"On the night of the 26th, an exceptionally good officer, and nephew of Mr. Robert O"Bryan, Capt. Myles O"Brien, Broadbridge, of the 8th Devon, has added to the family lustre by winning the Military Cross for bravery on the field. Clare fighting blood will always make itself felt."

"Lieutenant O"Bryan instantly took the situation in hand, valved and organised and located this for the miners, posted part of the platoon to the south of the trenches and promptly secured what articles of identification were possible from the enemy dead. This officer has done consistently good work for the past week in personally organising the work of the front, very brave and efficient, a work which entailed considerable danger, and which was very well organised and carried out."

"I consider that it is largely due to his efficient arrangements in case of an attack that his platoon, in the event of a very critical position was well placed to drive off any German attack within a few moments of the explosion of the mine."

A cousin of the above officer, and nephew of Mr. Robert O"Bryan, Capt. Myles O"Brien, Broadbridge, of the 8th Devon, has added to the family lustre by winning the Military Cross for bravery on the field. Clare fighting blood will always make itself felt."

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Gallant Young Officer Wins D.S.O.

Son of Ennis Man.

In the last list of recipients of the D.S.O. appears the name of Second Lieutenant F. G. Gangley, of the King's (Liverpool) Regt., who has been awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry and devotion to duty on the field. He has been in the service of the Liverpool Corporation for a number of years. He was appointed on the clerical staff of the Public Health Department in 1906, having previously served in the Artizans' Dwellings office. He volunteered for service in November, 1914, when the Pals' Battalions were being formed, and was quickly marked for promotion. Rapidly rising to the rank of sergeant, company-sergeant major and quarter-master-sergeant, he received a commission in the King's (Liverpool) Regiment whilst in France.

The decoration is awarded for leading his company under intense fire to support a battalion which had been held up, displaying the greatest courage and initiative. Later he assumed command of the battalion, rallied it, and organized the defence with great ability.

On a previous occasion Lieutenant Gangley, whilst out with three or four men, reconnoitring, at night, entered a trench full of German soldiers, and narrowly escaped capture by bombing those near at hand and getting away during the confusion. Mr Gangley is well known in connection with the Boys' Brigades at St. Cyprian's Church and St. Clement's Church, having taken a great interest in the well-being of the boys and their training for a considerable time.

His father is also an old member of the municipal service, having been in the Corporation employ since 1875. Another brother is also in France, and has been there since practically the commencement of the war.

[Lieut. Gangley is son of an old Ennis man, Mr John Cangley, son of Mr John Cangley, formerly a well-known and respected resident of Ennis. Ed.]

Christmas Mails for the Expeditionary Forces.

Letters and Parcels intended for delivery to the troops by Christmas Day should be posted as long as possible in advance of the dates given below.


Special attention is drawn to the following regulations:

1. Letters and Parcels must be fully and completely addressed.
2. Parcels must be very strongly packed. Fruits, preserves, groceries, books, and other bulky articles must be packed in strong boxes outside of parcels. Parcels which do not comply with this rule will be refused.
The Irish Prisoners.

"Feeling of Revenge."

In Parliament Mr. Lynch asked the Chief Secretary whether, having regard to the larger interests of public policy, he will pass in review the whole situation of Irish prisoners still incarcerated in connection with the Dublin rebellion; and whether, if he discards the present policy of the Government, by taking the opposite direction to that aimed at, he will advise as to the best solution, the withdrawal of martial law, and the proclamation of a general amnesty?

Mr. Duke—I have answered this question on two occasions during the present month. I can add nothing to the answers already given.

Mr. Lynch—Will the right hon. Gentleman state definitely whether those men are being kept in detention to satisfy a feeling of revenge or whether it is in view of public policy?

Mr. Duke—I can assure the hon. Member as to a feeling of revenge on the part of my right hon. Friend the Home Secretary or of myself—there is no such feeling. The whole matter is considered in the interests of the peace and the well being in Ireland.

Mr. Lynch—If the right hon. Gentleman is convinced that their continued detention is running counter to public policy will he recommend their liberation?

Mr. Duke—I made a long statement about that matter to some observations of the hon. and learned Member for Waterford some weeks ago.

Clare Casualties.

Clare casualties, as follows, in the firing line, have been gazetted—

DIED OF WOUNDS.
F. McMahon, Ennis, R Irish Fus.
DIED.
T. Cusack, Killrush, R.M.F.
WOUNDED.
F. Coffey, Ennis, Machine Gun Corps.
M. Connel, Lainchin, R Irish Fus.
M. McDonnell, Lisamar, do
MISSING.
Cory Murphy, Killakee, Royal Dublin Fus.

Gallant Young Soldier Killed.

There is very general sympathy with Mr. M. J. Crowe, the esteemed Surveyor of Excise and Customs, Ennis, on the loss of his gallant son, CPL. Thomas H. Crowe, news of whose death in action in France came this week. CPL. Crowe, who was a fine athletic young man, of only 25 years, as in Canada when the war broke out, and promptly joined the 16th Battalion of the Canadian Scottish, and was attached to the Grenade Co. He quickly won promotion. He had several narrow escapes, and was wounded by shell fragments in the ear. His death is understood to have taken place on the 8th or 9th October. The deceased was in Ennis for a time during the summer, and was very popular here.

Further Promotion of Young Clare Officer.

It is with much pleasure we announce the promotion of Capt. J. Walsh, 22nd Batt. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to the rank of Major. A few months ago we heartily offered this young gentleman our congratulations on his receiving his Captaincy. He is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Walsh, Cahirogan, Milltown-Malbay. To Major Walsh we tender our hearty congratulations and wish him every success.
WHY WE FAILED TO BREAK.

OUR ARMY'S CRUEL LUCK ON THE SOMME.

HOW THE WEATHER ROBBED IT OF VICTORY "MUCH GREATER THAN ANY ATTAINED."

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S STORY OF GREAT DEEDS.

Sir Douglas Haig's despatch on the Somme operations are published to-day.

Although the main facts were already well known from the British Commander's daily reports, the story now told, which is as full as circumstances permit, thrown much new light on the various phases of the offensive beginning on July 1 and ending in the middle of November, with the victorious advance on the Ancre.

It is a story which no man can read without a consciousness of pride in all that was achieved. It has a story of British doggedness and courage against Teutonic arrogance and scheming.

The despatch leaves no doubt as to the result of the conflict, and reveals the reason why the result, although gloriously satisfactory, was not even more emphatic.

Anzacs In Action.

BLOW TO THE TURKS.

Six Lines of Trenches Taken

1,000 Prisoners Captured.

British Official—On the 9th January our troops captured two enemy positions consisting of six lines of entrenchments, with six main redoubts and a central keep, covering Rafa, 30 miles north east of El Arish.

The attacking force, which was comprised of Anzac mounted troops and the Imperial Camel Corps, left El Arish at 4 p.m. on the 8th inst. and the attack on the position commenced at 7 a.m. on the 9th.

Fighting lasted until 5 p.m., when the positions were finally captured.

After the engagement a Turkish relief force was located, advancing at a point 10 miles east of Rafa.

This force was engaged at a point about four miles from the Rafa position, and entirely destroyed.

Full details of these operations are not yet to hand, but up to the present we have taken 1,600 unwounded prisoners and four mountain guns.

The enemy killed and wounded in our hands amount to 600.

[Note—the British captured El Arish on Dec 21. It is a fortified town of Egypt on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of Palestine, with a population of 20,000. It was in possession of the Turks since the invasion of Egypt early in the war, when the unsuccessful attack on the Suez Canal was made.]

Death of Private Power.

CLARE CASTLE.

We mourn to hear of the death in action in France, of Pte Power, son of Mr. Patrick Power, Clare Castle, to whose sincere sympathy goes out in full measure on the loss of his gallant son. He joined the "Pals" Battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers, soon after its formation, and had taken part in many engagements. He had a promising career before him in the service.
FOOD PRODUCTION IN IRELAND, 1917.

FARMERS TO THE RESCUE!

NATIONAL DUTY. Through various effects of the War, a great extra quantity of food grown at home this year is absolutely necessary to secure our population against the danger of starvation. The farmer alone can supply that need.

GUARANTEE AGAINST LOSS. To secure him against risk of loss in performing this vital duty the Government have guaranteed him a fixed or contract price for wheat, oats and potatoes of the 1917 crop.

MEANS OF PRODUCTION: The Department of Agriculture have taken special measures to ensure that a supply of seeds, manures and implements will be available in Ireland for the extra tillage. Loans for seeds and manures are being made available by the Local Government Board through the Rural and Urban District Councils for holders under £10 valuation; and loans for implements and machinery will be provided by the Department for other holders.

COMPULSORY TILLAGE. Under the Defence of the Realm Act occupiers who hold ten acres or over are required to cultivate in 1917 one-tenth of the arable land on their holdings in addition to their tillage area of last year. That is, if you hold, say, 40 acres of which 30 are arable you must till the same amount that you tilled last year and 5 acres in addition.

ARABLE LAND means land which is cultivated or can be cultivated. Every farmer knows just what portion of his land can be cultivated. Therefore do not wait for an inspector to tell you. Go ahead and with the horses and the ploughs at present in the country. We have enough of both in most districts. Motor tractors are good, but there are few of them yet in Ireland, and a supply may not get here in time. Don’t wait for them. Use the horse and plough at once.

SEED IS BEING KEPT FOR YOU TO PURCHASE. LOANS WILL BE PROVIDED. MANURES ARE BEING MOBILISED. CONSULT YOUR COUNTY COMMITTEE, YOUR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR, AND THE DEPARTMENT. GET TO WORK ON YOUR ARABLE LAND. LEAVE THE APPEALING AND THE ASKING FOR EXEMPTION TO OTHERS. THERE NEED BE NO SCARCITY OF FOOD IF THE IRISH FARMERS DO THEIR DUTY, AND THEY WILL.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin, January 1917.
WASHINGTON, Saturday

The severance of relations with Germany was formally announced to the country and the world by President Wilson at a joint session of Congress this afternoon.

The nation’s lawmakers listened with rapturous attention while the President told of America’s course in the now unsuccessful diplomatic struggle to dissuade Germany from her campaign of ruthlessness. He said:

The Imperial German Government is permitted to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the freedom of the seas from whatever quarters it has been violated."
HEROIC CLARE PRIEST
Mentioned In Despatches.
A Narrow Escape From Death.

Very Rev. Fr. Clune, C.P., has been specially mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig.

As our readers are aware, Fr. Clune is a native of the old county, and is brother of the Most Rev. Dr. Clune, Archbishop of Perth, who was recently amongst us. He is Chaplain to the Australian Forces and was with the troops in Gallipoli, Egypt, the Arabian desert, and in France. In Nov. last, as we reported at the time, he was severely wounded, while ministering to the fallen under shell fire. He was buried by an explosion, and was injured in the chest, and in his eyesight, and for a time lost his sight. On his recovery he came to his native county where he has been recuperating, and he hopes to be back at the front again, soon, with his beloved Anzacs, who are mainly Irish, or of Irish descent, and for whom, as Catholics and soldiers, he has great admiration. Fr. Clune has spent a considerable time under the Southern Cross, but a few years ago he conducted successful missions in various parts of Ireland. He is a fine preacher.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT
On Sergeant Kenneally.

At the Ennis petty sessions on Friday, before Mr G. McElroy, R.M., presiding, and Mr T. V. Honan.

William Considine was charged on bail with having assaulted and caused bodily harm to Sergt. P. E. Kenneally, of the Munsters.

Mr Townsend, D.I., prosecuted.

It will be remembered that evidence in this case was heard at the previous court, from which it was adjourned on Sergeant Kenneally stating he was not prepared to give evidence, for “military reasons,” and applying for an adjournment. Mr Townsend said in this case he had received instructions from General Doran, the Competent Military Authority for Clare, to have the case adjourned pending his decision as to whether these proceedings would go on in that court, or whether the defendant would be removed for trial before a military tribunal.

The Late Major Walsh.

At Mass at Milltown-Malbay yesterday, the Very Rev. Canon HaConnolly solemnly asked the prayers of the people for the repose of the soul of Major Walsh, whose sad death has just occurred from wounds received in battle in France. Only a few weeks ago he was home on a few days leave, and he was a splendid specimen of a man. Deceased was the eldest son of Mr Michael Walsh, N.T., Cahiracuey, Milltown-Malbay. In their great sorrow the sympathy of everyone goes out to his parents, brothers, and sisters.
A Gallant Kilrush Man.

Private T. Devers, R.M.E., of Burton St., Kilrush, has received a parchment certificate from Major General Hickie, Commanding 16th (Irish) Division, in which tribute is paid to his "gallant conduct and constant devotion to duty in the field during 1916". Private Devers is now 16 months in France and fought throughout with the Division, having been wounded four times. He was at the Battle of the Somme. He was one of five brothers serving in the forces.

The following is a copy of the certificate:

COPY.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

No. 4315. Pte. T. Devers, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.—I have read with much pleasure the reports of your Regimental Commander and Brigade Commander regarding your gallant conduct and constant devotion to duty in the field during 1916, and have ordered your name and deed to be entered in the records of the Division.

W. B. HICKIE, Major General.
Commanding 16th Irish Division.

LOSS OF A SON.

ACTION AGAINST G. S. W. RLY. CO.

SOLDIER'S SAD END.

Before Mr Justice Dodd and a special jury on Friday afternoon, a record suit was heard in which John Neylon, a farmer living near Lahinch, and his wife Margaret, claimed £500 damages from the Great Southern and Western Railway Co. for the loss of his son, Simon Neylon, who was at the time a private in the Munster Fusiliers, and was proceeding from Limerick to the Curragh in charge of a military escort when he fell from the train near Lismory station.

Death of Clare Officer.

We deeply regret to note by the list of casualties the death in action at Kut, Mesopotamia, of Sec. Lieut. George Wyndham Mansell, of the Indian Reserve of Officers, the only surviving son of Mr Richard and Mrs Mansell, of Island McGirath, Clare Castle. This gallant young officer, who was only 26 years, was a graduate B.A. of T.C.D. and was afterwards Executive Engineer, P. W. D., India. There is very deep and sincere sympathy with his parents on the death of this fine young officer.

We also regret to see the death recorded of Lieut. Cullen, of the machine gun section. Before entering the Army he was a very popular member of the staff of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Ennis.
CLARE CASUALTIES.

In the latest list of casualties the following names appear—
Sergt. P. Tierney, Ennis, Munsters.
Sergt. G. Crowe, Kilrush, do.
Pte M. O’Keefe, Ennis, Royal I. Fusiliers.

D.C.M. For Miltown-Malbay Man.

Intelligence has reached us that Sergt. John Joseph O’Shea of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been awarded the D.C.M. for gallant conduct and constant devotion to duty. Only 23 years of age, he joined the army two years ago at Ashton, England. His brother, Pat O’Shea, of the Irish Guards, was killed in France about ten months ago, while another brother is serving in the Royal Irish Constabulary. The brothers were born in Miltown Malbay, where their grandmother resides, who nursed them, and is widely respected in that West Clare town.

Peaceful West Clare.

His Honor Judge Bodkin, K.C., was presented with white gloves on Thursday at the Kilrush Quarter Sessions, by Mr Wm. Healy, Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Clare, as symbolic of the continued peaceful state of West Clare. His Honor cordially acknowledged the presentation, which was a sincere pleasure to him, showing the peaceful disposition of the community of this large district of the county.
DISTINCTION FOR YOUNG CLAREMAN.

We see that Mr P.J. O’Brien, of the Queen’s Westminster Rifles, O.T.C., son of Mr J. O’Brien, Poulicarron, has been awarded the Silver War Badge for services rendered in the strenuous fighting at Louis Wood, last September.

In a brief interview, Mr O’Brien gives us a short sketch of the circumstances under which he suffered shell shock at the time. He said—

"On the 27th Sept., 1915. whilst standing on sentry for Lewis gunners in a trench at Louis Wood, the battalion having been moved down to Comblies to help the French, the two other sentries who went in with me having fallen sick, I decided to stay in, as we were to be relieved for rest at 9 o’clock. But at 4 o’clock, when cleaning my rifle a shell came over, so I donned the old tin hat and stood to. Three minutes after German shrapnel looped the first parapet, and of course I got all the mud and recoil, and so was buffeted all round, and my back was riddled, but at this time I did not know this, and when the Sergeant asked me to go out sick I would not go, but stayed. As the battalion did not go out until 4 o’clock, I had the pleasure of suffering shell shock and dysentery. I am now quite fit again. You may be interested to know that the 2nd Battalion Irish Guards were engaged at the other side of the wood on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Sept., as were ourselves at our side, and my brother, who is in the Irish Guards was wounded; I never knew this until I heard it in hospital, and he did not know that my regiment, the Queen’s Westminster Rifles O.T.C., were so near. He is now over the effects of the bullet wound, and is on the way home. I think he is on the way for a decoration, as he tried to bring in his officer.

I have received from my colonel the Military Bade for valour and services rendered."
AN ENNIS PRIEST IN FRANCE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM REV. M. Moran.

Mr. P.J. Linnane, J.P., has sent us the following interesting letter, which he received from Rev. M. Moran, C.C., who is at present serving as Chaplain with the British Expeditionary Force in France...

B. E. F., France,
14th March, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Linnane—I must really apologize for not writing you before now, but really I haven’t had much time at my disposal, and I don’t like writing to a man of your calibre without a little previous reflection, not, indeed, that I have had such now, but yet I have a clear two hours to myself, which hasn’t been the case since the 11th January...

Before touching on the state of affairs out here I must give expression to that which is nearest and dearest to my soul, viz., my earnest wish that our own dear country will before long enjoy the fruits of a fight; or better still, the differences that have been rift between the two countries for well-nigh 700 years. No doubt, the Irish have been driven to desperate measures from time to time owing to a hard-hearted, prejudiced, and unsympathetic Government; but, ethically speaking, good gives rise to evil at times, and so evil gives rise to good. Let us hope that the final good of our dear old country—at present on the threshold of achievement—will soon be a reality. I may tell you the Irish out here are anxiously and patiently looking forward to “the brighter days to come” for their dear land; so are we all.

And now a word about the state of things in Denmark, or, to be more correct, France. I must tell you that I have to be fairly careful about what I consign to paper, as I am the official censor of letters for the R.A.M.C. unit, to which I am attached, and some of the letters are re-censored at the base. Hence the Unit Censor has to keep well within the line.

The Division that I am with came to France under the worst possible conditions—we had intense frost and snow for dear weeks—the coldest weather experienced by the natives for 22 years; they came a thaw for two days, and this was followed by a downpour which has enveloped us in oceans of mud. To give you a faint idea of the ground during the frost I need only tell you that it needed two men of full day to open a grave, one grave about four feet deep. At present it does not take long to open a grave, as you can imagine, when I say in many places we have been up to our chests in mud and water, and very glad to have such places at times when the big shells are bursting round us. We have no regular trenches where we have been since we went into action—nothing but a series of shelly-holes. The whole sector we are in at present is nothing else but a ploughed garden, ploughed by shells—shells both German and English. Our Division has been very unfortunate, indeed, as we have been put into the worst sector of the whole British front. You have read in the papers of the recent retirement of the Germans. So there goes!

To be candid, their seeming retreat has been anything but good for us. We have been lured into seas of mud, roads, etc., that are utterly impassable. The result is, while we are repairing or renovating the roads, they shell us fearlessly—simply waves of shells rolling over us, some with effect, and some without. The rearguard fighting, as you know, is most difficult, hence the German morale is affected when we get up to them fast enough. The villages they have vacated are no gains to us, in a certain sense. They blow up everything as they retreat, and mine every inch of ground, almost. Just a few examples of the devilry the Germans practice—The dug-outs they leave are all mined, so that when you go down stairs, and put your foot on the last step, your goes the whole place. This is quite common. In one dug-out they left a piano. A crowd of shells rushed in, started to play, the keys were connected to a mine, so you know the result. Another case—They left a fountain pen and pencil in a dug-out on a side-board; naturally, they were picked up. There was a detonator in each, so a few chaps had their hands blown off. In another dug-out they

Continued below
In another dug-out they left a fire ready to be set ablaze—under the paper and bits of wood were several small bombs. The whole of France in occupation is just one big-ploughed garden; nothing so desolate could be imagined; whole villages razed to the ground—in what was once a prosperous village nothing now remains to show it was a village, excepts the Church bell thrown on the ditch. I officiated in a ruined Church some time ago, 600 present. I am told since that the ruined Church is absolutely blasted out with shells.

I was giving Holy Communion some time ago to a number of chaps near the trenches. I had everything nicely laid out on top of a few shell boxes, and had actually begun to give Holy Communion, when a huge shell dropped within ten yards of us. It sent our little Altar some yards off, and everything on it. The force of the explosion was terrific. We ourselves got a shaking, and of course we were covered all over with mud. This is only one little incident. I should be in the other world if I had many a time out here. I am sure, were it not for the prayers of my kinsfolk and friends at home and abroad, I shall tell you of some of the miraculous escapes I have had when I get my first leave.

The French people we have met are a very poor specimen. They are all of the peasant type, and no such thing among them as generosity. I have been offered a cup of water in a French house. But, of course, there is something to be said for them—they go through everything day by day, and ask for their own houses for sleeping quarters, etc. Sanitation in the French villages is awful, and religion in those parts is at a very low ebb; four or five people turn up to Mass out of a possible 400, so the old Curé tells me.

I started this letter a few days ago. This is St. Patrick’s Eve, and you'll be glad to know I’ve got my shamrock three days ago. I've been writing it in fits and starts, according to my work. I've been surprised at the want of logic that prevails. I just write down things in any order as they strike me, and what I think will be of interest to you. The scenes from day to day are indescribable. Just think of the following things. Thousands of dead and dying horses here and there mutilated in all shapes and sizes; dead and dying men-men overrun for three months. I have buried men in No Man’s Land who have been there for weeks and months, some there since November. You find a head here and there—God knows where, the rest of the man is. I pulled a chap out of a shell-hole a few days ago, and in his hand was a pipe and tobacco. He was killed while filling his pipe. Men are killed under all circumstances of time and place. For instance, in their dug-outs in bed; when sitting down to a bit of food, breakfast, etc.

The German dug-outs are marvellous, some fitted with electric light and telephones, etc.,—hotel style. I am writing this in what was a German dug-out a few weeks ago. Some of them are 70 feet under the earth; this one is about 40 feet only.

Another terrible thought to us is the rate—every place lined with them. They follow the ration wagons everywhere. They are a huge size, and as bold as possible—they walk over you in bed.

And now another thought about the progress of the war. It is certainly a war of artillery, and its artillery that will win it, and not Peace Conferences. Undoubtedly the British artillery is very superior in some respects to the German, and for the one shell they send over to our trenches we certainly send twenty. At times, when the heavy guns begin to work, the whole earth for miles shakes. A fly could hardly live in the earth, so intense is the fire. If the British keep on with the output of shells as they have been doing I fear certain the Germans will have to keep on the move. According to the Germans they take maps and distances of the roads and dug-outs they have left behind. The result is, they shall all the roads that they think we go by, and every cross road. Of course, we do the same, and always with different results. When they think troops are being relieved, or routes going up to the lines they shall like the very mischief.

Sniping is another part of the gruesome game. Do you know, I’ve been burying chaps for nine days in a bit of a garden, and a German sniper was only about 50 yards from me all that time? He saw me all night, but, seeing my job, saved me. I never saw him, but visited his dug-out the night after our fellows caught him. We, too, have our snipers, who are quite as good as the Germans. The best shot in the Gordon Highlanders is an Irish chap. As far as I see, we are not by any means near the end of the war, but I am quite confident of the result, and the Allies are quite equal to them, also in aerodynamics. The weather this week is very nice, after a small frost, but the roads and gardens are something pitiful. I haven't seen a blade of grass for ages, and of course there is no cultivation of any kind going on here. It is a terrible thing to consider, in our supposed enlightened age of progress and science, that we can't settle our differences in some other way than by shedding so much blood, and cutting off the flower and manhood of all the nations engaged in this seemingly-interminable war.

To wake up those fine spring mornings amid the roar and crashing of shells (when we should all be as brothers) is something inconceivable to any ordinary intellect. But when people are abandoned by God they can blame themselves, and it is so at present. The nations for some years past have been disowning God; and now He is leaving them to reflect, and scourging them with a war. This war that has been unexampled in the history of the world. Men have been of late years so marvelling at the works of their own hands—the products of their mind—that they gave themselves credit for everything they accomplished. Their minds
have become materialised, and so the next stop is they become brutalised, all their finer instincts are dulled, and thus we find ourselves to-day (the innocent with the guilty) left to the mercy of the strange gods and graven images that have been formed by the misguided and depraved instincts of man. The pity is that it should form part of the scheme of Providence to punish the innocent with the guilty; but it is inevitable, and God's ways are not our ways. My own firm conviction is that the war will continue with all its attendant, gruesome horrors till the nations wake up to the fact that they have been ignoring God, and turn to him with true repentance of soul. No doubt, God may be moved by fervent prayer to relieve suffering humanity from many ills, but the proper prayer at present is, I think, to ask God to open the minds of the rulers of the different nations; to see that their national pride and racial animosities, and want of Christian charity, have all contributed to plunge the world into the catastrophe it is now biding and quaking under. If they would only recognise this, I think the course of war would be shortened.

This reads like a sermon, but I am bold enough as I sit by a few drops of rainwood which I picked myself to try and make a bit of fire. We do many things of this nature here, and thank God to be spared to do it.

I have just got the paper from home. I have been astounded at some of the things I read therein. I am sorry to see that Clare people are contributing to keep alive the idea that we, Irish people, are unfit for Self Government.

I was very glad to see and read the resolutions you put forward so ably in regard to Lloyd George's proposal to spirits and beer in Ireland. If it were to be enforced it would certainly spell ruin for thousands in Ireland.

It is now 11 30. St. Patrick's Day (I've had scores of interruptions while consigning these few ideas on paper) and I must finish whether I like it or not, because my candle is on the point of winding up a well-spent career! The big guns are roaring just now all round us. You can't possibly keep a light on when they get going properly—all lights are extinguished by the concussion. Had I time I would write you for weeks, but I hope to get ten days' leave in the near future, with the help of God, and then I'll be able to say many things that time doesn't now permit me to write.

With all good wishes to self and all family.—Yours very sincerely,

M. MORAN, C.P.
America at War.

THE FLEET OUT.

The “Daily News” Washington correspondent says—The American fleet is already in the service of humanity. The navy is out in the Atlantic safeguarding the lanes of travel, hunting for submarines, and relieving ships that have done this work for two years.

President Wilson (says a Washington telegram) has formally approved of the Shipping Board’s programme to build a fleet of a thousand wooden vessels of about 3,000 tons each to meet the loss of tonnage through submarines, the first vessels to be ready in five months. Congress has authorised the expenditure of fifty million dollars, of which the Board requests ten to fifteen millions within the next few days.

Colonel R. M. Studdert.

The death of Colonel R. Macsey Studdert, for many years Local Government Board Auditor, took place on Tuesday night at his residence, Greencroft, Swinton Road, Port-william Park, Belfast. The deceased gentleman had been in failing health for almost a year, but his condition became worse during the past few months. Colonel Studdert was a native of the Co. Clare, and lived at Pella House, Kilrush, but he had been residing in the North of Ireland for the past thirty years, and was well known and highly respected by a large circle of friends. Of great professional ability, he rendered useful public service in the position of Local Government Board Auditor for over twenty years, until his retirement a few years ago. At one time he was Colonel of the old Clare Militia.

"EASTER WEEK."

EXCITEMENT IN DUBLIN.

Some excitement was created in Dublin last evening by the hoisting of the Republican colours at half-mast on the corner of the re-erected Post Office. About the same time a small party of ladies and gentlemen on the top of Nelson’s Pillar waved another flag of orange, white, and green. These incidents attracted a fairly large crowd, composed mainly of young people, and a display of flags was received with cheering. A small number of policemen appeared on the scene and made the crowd move on. On the appearance of the police the persons who were on the pillars came down, their entry on to the street being a signal for more cheering. The flag on the Post Office was removed by the police. Here and there a small poster reproducing the proclamation issued by the “Provincial Government of the Irish Republic” last Easter Monday could be seen. When the Republican flag was pulled off the Post Office a man matched it, and ran away, pursued by the police. He was caught and a scuffle ensued, the police recovering the flag. At three o’clock large crowds were moving about O’Connell street, where several bodies of police were stationed.
The Late Lieut. Armstrong.

(From the "Courts Journal" of March 16th).

Second Lieutenant Charles Martin Armstrong, who was killed on the 16th February, 1917, was the eighth son of Canon and Mrs. Armstrong, the Rectory, Kilrush, and was nearly 24 years of age. He was educated at home, was an undergraduate at Trinity College, Dublin, and purposed entering the Ministry of the Church of Ireland. Shortly after the beginning of the war he joined D Company, 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, commonly known as "The Pals," and made up mostly of members of the Rugby football clubs, Dublin, graduates and undergraduates of Trinity College. He was at the landing of the 10th Division at Suvla Bay, and went through a large part of the fighting there until invalided to Malta, and subsequently home. He got a commission and joined the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at the front just after Christmas, 1916.

The Captain of his company writes—"... About seven o'clock in the morning he had gone down our line to relieve a brother officer. In passing an exposed part of the line an enemy sniper caught him. He was killed absolutely instantaneously and was buried in a military cemetery behind the lines... We all admired him for his willingness to undertake any hard work, his unselfishness, and particularly his courage... I may also tell you that all the men of the company feel the loss of your son very much... I cannot tell you too often how much I feel the loss."

Another officer writes—"... I had seen a good deal of him since he joined the 10th Division, and I can assure you that he was much liked by his fellow officers and respected by his men. His manly keenness was infectious, and no matter what the circumstances, and I can assure you they have of late been very trying, he was always cheerful and optimistic. His loss is mourned by every one of my fellow officers."

Death of Ennis Hero.

News has been received from the War Office by his mother, that Sergeant Michael Butler, D.C.M., Ennis, has been killed in action. It will be remembered that the Sergeant for distinguished conduct in the field, was granted last summer the D.C.M., and promoted to be Sergeant, and on his first visit to Ennis after, steps were taken for a public presentation to mark his townspeople's appreciation of his gallant action.
A POPULAR NATIONAL FIGURE GONE.

A wave of grief and sorrow, deep and unfeigned, swept over Clare on Saturday when the sensational news spread that the last addition to the Nation’s Roll of Honour was poor “Willie” Redmond. He fell, as he’d have wished to fall, on the field of battle, leading his gallant Irish boys to victory, in the cause of humanity and civilization, against the barbaric action of the Hun world enemy. As was picturesquely phrased by a London clergyman, in a splendid tribute to his memory, he was the “new Sarsfield.” For twenty-five golden years, he was the loved and trusted representative of East Clare—indeed, he was often referred to as the “Member for Clare,” for his activities were by no means confined to the mere limits of his particular constituency. During that lengthy period he enjoyed the confidence of Clare people to a degree which it has been given to few representatives to command. His voice and pen were always at their disposal. No matter how pressing other demands were, the claims of Clare were ever foremost in his thoughts. His was a strenuous life, nobly lived, and nothing became him so well as his manner of leaving it. A favourite saying of his was, “I will never ask a man to do what I am not prepared to do myself,” and though he had reached a period of life which placed him above and beyond the call to enter the firing line, his generous heart leaped to the country’s need, and he hung all aside, to take the field with his gallant Irish boys. It was thoroughly characteristic of the man. Though his official duties did not demand his presence in the immediate firing line, his insistent appeals to take an active, personal part in the titanic struggle were such that at last they were yielded to, and he was one of the first “over the top,” in the great advance of Thursday morning, yielding not an inch of ground to comrades young enough to be his sons. His sacrifice was completed. The offering of his gallant life for the cause of country and humanity was accepted, and in a few minutes his life story was ended, and his Irish blood was crimsoning foreign soil. It was the last and supreme test of a pure-hearted patriot, and his memory will live green in the hearts of Irish Nationalists for untold generations. Elsewhere we give a sketch, naturally brief, of the more salient points in Major Redmond’s life, and some of the tributes which have been poured out to the memory of “a very gallant gentleman,” and one of Ireland’s noblest sons. May he rest in peace.
Clare Chaplain Wounded.

His many friends in the county will be glad to learn that Rev J A Halpin, who has been slightly wounded in France, is now progressing favourably, and hopes to be soon again fit and well. Fr Halpin is attached to the Austrian forces, leaving Sydney last summer, and has been in France since early last winter. He had lately been in London on vacation and was quickly recalled last week to join the recent heavy fighting.

Requiem Mass For Major Redmond.

The priests of the parish intend to have a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late William Redmond, M.P., at the Cathedral, Ennis, on Monday next, 18th June, at 10 a.m. (o.t.)

At all the Masses at Ennis on Sunday prayers were offered for the repose of his soul, and at the Man’s Confraternity on Monday night, Rev Fr Hogan, Spiritual Director, and the community offered prayers.

The Late Major MacNamara.

Major George MacNamara, Wiltshire Regiment, killed on May 25th, was the third and youngest son of Mr and Mrs H V MacNamara, Ennistymon House, Clare. He was born in 1890 (says “The Times”), and was educated at Clifton College, and with Mr W N Cobbe at West Wratting Park, when he joined Sandhurst. He was gazetted in October 1910, and went to the front in October 1914, and about a fortnight later was severely wounded and invalided home. He was engaged on home service from Feb. 1915 till June, 1916, when he joined his own battalion at the front and commanded it for about two months. He was subsequently posted to a unit of the North Staffordshire Regiment as Acting Major and second in Command, and was with it when he was killed. The General of his division writes: “He met his death at the conclusion of a most successful enterprise carried out by the battalion, and for the success of which he was largely instrumental. I deplore exceedingly the loss of this most valued officer, in whom I had the most complete confidence, and who was loved and respected in his battalion.” Just before he was killed his name appeared in the list of those mentioned in dispatches.
Major Willie Redmond,

Killed Leading the Royal Irish to Victory at the Battle of Ypres, June 7th 1917.

A young subaltern states that Major Redmond exhibited the dash and exuberance of a schoolboy on the morning of his death. He had a joke and a smile for every man, and as we flew over the parapets to the shouts of: “Up, the County Clare!” Major Willie showed
MAJOR REDMOND'S CAREER.

Imprisonment and Speeches for His Country Abroad.

William Hoy Kerney Redmond was born in 1860. He was the younger son of Mr. William Arthur Redmond, who was M.P. for the Borough of Wexford for a number of years. He was of Norman descent, being a direct descendant of Raymond de Gresse, who, with a force of Normans, came to Ireland two years before Strongbow's invasion and took possession of Wexford. The Redmond family have ever since been associated with the county of Wexford. In 1886 they intermarried with the Cecilia family, and they became, as so many of the other Norman-Irish families, more Irish than the Irish themselves. Mr. Redmond's nephew, the Irish landlord in his biography of his uncle, states that one old point can still be seen in ancient Wexford, near the town, where the beautiful and accomplished Miss Redmond is housed, living in the old house...while several ancestors in the maternal branch of the family were buried in the church for which Lord Edward Fitzgerald paid his last pay?

On Parnell's Side.

When the 'split' came Mr. Redmond at once took the side of Parnell, declaring in a letter to his friend that he 'wanted to pull matters together.' His name and that of his firmness and devotion to duty, the number of military honors was too many to be given in numbers. A list of the figures being:

Redmond...
Cox...

Tributes to the Memory of the Dead.

Wednesday's 'Freeman' had the following:

The Bishop of Kilkenny.

Dear Mr. Redmond - Here in our brave and faithful member, you have lost a friend, and we, in our humble way, appeal to the people of the country to do justice to the memory of this heroic man. We have the honor of knowing him and have the privilege of calling him our friend. We have the right to call him a brother, and we have the duty of honoring him.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Release From Kilmainham.

After his release from Kilmainham it became apparent that young Mr. Redmond's health had suffered somewhat seriously by his exertions and his subsequent incarceration, and it was decided that he should go to the South of France to recuperate. Before leaving, however, he delivered a speech at Cork which the Government regarded as treasonable, and a prosecution was launched against him.

A warrant was issued against him, but Mr. Redmond had left the country before he became aware of the fact. Characteristically, he desired to return, and, as he put it, "facing the music," and wrote to Parnell to this effect. Parnell had conceived a warm affection for his young lieutenant at once set his face against the idea. Shortly before this Mr. John Redmond, at Mr. Parnell's request, had left for Australia on what proved a historic mission on behalf of the Home Rule cause, and, after Mr. Wm. Redmond had been some time at Nice, it was decided that he should join his brother at the Antipodes.

The Brothers in Australia.

A situation full of difficulty confronted the two brothers in Australia owing to the angry feeling aroused there by the incidents associated with the Phoenix Park murders. It may be assumed that Mr. William Redmond's exertions also contributed largely to the success of this memorable Australian mission, which, together with the mission to the United States which followed, brought 500,000. While he was in Australia Mr. William Redmond was elected to Parliament as representative for the Borough of Wexford, his father's old seat, and, when he arrived back, the figures being—

Redmond ... 3315
Meighan ... 2367

Since then he was not opposed, but of late months there have been frequent rumours that the Sinn Fein Party was determined to oppose him.

A Cork Contest.

The last contested election at which Mr. Redmond was a candidate was that for the City of Cork in 1910, when, with Mr. Augustine Boche, he opposed Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Maurice Healy for the constituency.

Returned Unopposed.

Though Mr. Redmond was defeated at Cork in 1910, he did not lose his seat in Parliament, as he was unopposed for East Clare, which he continued to represent until his death. From the time he was first returned to the House of Commons in 1888 he never ceased, during the life of Parliament, to represent an Irish constituency, and in this respect he may be said to hold the record among the older members of the Irish Party. He made for himself a unique place in the House of Commons as the author of comments on opponents' speeches. Though supposed to be 'otto voco' these comments were yet audible throughout the House, and being to the point, tinged with humour, they often proved disappointing to the speaker against whom they were directed. He was a strong critic of Nationalist interests in the House of Commons and took a prominent part in the agitation which led to the removal of the onerous clause in the accession oath. He was always a strong supporter of temperance legislation in the House of Commons, and of the temperance movement in Ireland. He took a prominent part in the temperance movement which led to the release of Mr. John Daly, Mr. John Gallagher, and other prisoners who were released from Portland in 1895. He paid visits to Australia other than those of the early eighties, and was the author of a two interesting works dealing with that country, entitled "Through The New Commonwealth," and "A Shooting Trip in the Australian Bush." In 1885 he was married to Miss Eleanor Dalton, daughter of Mr. James Dalton, K.C.S.G., of New South Wales, whose brother, Mr. James Dalton, sat for a time for an Irish constituency.

Mrs Redmond.

Mrs Redmond was deeply attached to her distinguished husband, and was an enthusiastic sympathizer with him in his great publics for the liberties of his country. She accompanied him in some of his election campaigns, and was an interested spectator, from the 'Ladies' Gallery,' of prominent events in the House of Commons associated with the Nationalist struggle.
Victory in Ulster.

After returning from America, Mr. Redmond was one of those who carried the Nationalist banner to victory in Ulster towards the close of 1885, when he defeated Mr. J. C. Bloomfield for North Fermanagh by a majority of 438 votes.

The Plan of Campaign.

Mr. William Redmond took an active part in the Plan of Campaign and shared in the trials and anxieties of that exciting period. As far as was practicable, one term of impatient comment, his most notable being in connection with the incident at Somers' Fort at Ballyshane, o. Wexford, in August, 1885. The occasion was the eviction of a man named Somers, on the property of Mr. J. P. Byrne. The charge upon which Mr. Redmond was convicted under the Coercion Act was that of inciting persons to resist the sheriff and his bailiffs in the execution of his duty. A writer at that period, describing the eviction, said the scene resembled an incident on the battlefield rather than anything that might be supposed to occur in ordinary life. Somers' House was defended inside and out, huge earthworks were thrown up all round the house, and outside, the earthworks trenches were dug to a depth of four feet. The upper windows were barricaded by gates and bars held by chains. Large gates were chained up against the roof from the inside as a precaution should the house be stripped. The unwary approaching Somers' house was blockaded by trees felled during the night so as to obstruct the passage of the battering ram. One hundred and fifty police arrived by steamer the night before, officered by the Co. Inspector and several District Inspectors. Immediately any attempt was made to scale the house, rotten eggs, hot and cold water, and showers of stones were directed against the bailiffs. The police came no better. After the fight had lasted for over three hours, Constable Twiss headed a baton charge of thirty police. Again and again they were driven back, cut, bleeding and beaten. On the third charge, proving a failure, the President Magistrate ordered a bayonet charge. Finding that the bayonet charge was ineffectual to dislodge those inside the forlorned house, the magistrate in charge of the police was about to

Joins the Irish Brigade.

A few months after the outbreak of the war Major Redmond volunteered for active service. He was gazetted to the 1st Royal Irish, one of the units of the Irish Brigade. No man could be more enthusiastic for the cause of the Allies, and he was among the very first to point out what Ireland's duty lay in the great world conflict. On receiving his commission in Feb. '15, he wrote to Mr. P. J. Limagne, J. P. Emms, a letter which we published at the time, giving his reasons for his action. In this letter Redmond said: "Apart from our interests, which I have said I believe are with the Allies, we should be ungrateful and inhuman if we stood by while the English, Scotch, and Welsh people were in danger, and their women and children killed in cold blood, as happened in Scutari. There is another consideration, and that is our kinship and kin throughout the Empire. Every reform we have won has been won largely by their constant and generous aid. Canada, and Australia, and New Zealand have been our loyal friends in our hour of strife. Their Parliament and their statesmen have ever pleaded for our rights. If Germany wins this war these people will have their homes, their property, and even their very lives in danger. Are we to leave these people, who were our friends, without our aid? If we did so we should be justly disgraceful.

As for me, I have all my life long, 20 years in Parliament, done my best for Ireland. I am far too old to be a soldier, but I intend to try to do my best for whatever life remains in me to show that Ireland at least is true to her traditions, and not in any way ungrateful to her friends throughout the world. A tens of thousands of our young men are going to strike a blow for Ireland's best interests. I truly believe, well, it may cheer these brave and gallant men if they know that one of the old hands is willing to go with them. I believe the men of East Clare will approve of my action. If they should not, then we shall part with nothing on my side but the warmest gratitude for the unwavering kindness shown by me the people I have done my best to serve for 25 long years."

The Lesson of Comradeship.

On one occasion Major Redmond spoke in the House of Commons since going to the front he emphasized the spirit of comradeship which had manifested itself among Irish troops in the trenches.

Irish Brigade in France.

In October of last year, Major Redmond, in a letter to the Press, gave a thrilling account of the gallantry and bravery of the 15th Irish Division at Loos, and the
The late Major Redmond, M.P.

TOUCHING REFERENCES AT DENNIS QUARTER SESSIONS.

"A LIFE OF SACRIFICE."

At the Ennis Quarter Sessions on Monday, before His Honour Co. Court Judge Bodkin, K.C., touching references were made to the late Major Redmond, Member of Parliament for East Clare, who was killed in action in France on last Monday.

His Honour said—Before proceeding to business I wished to say a few words in reference to the lamented and lamentable death of Mr. William Redmond, one of the members of Parliament for this county. The words Mr. Wm. Redmond really meant strange, for he was affectionately known in the county by all his friends as Willie Redmond. After a life of strenuous labours for the good of his country, every farmer in this county gained advantages by the labours of Mr. Willie Redmond. When every other man would look forward to something like repos from their labours, Mr. Redmond committed himself to arduous strife, not only for the good of the country—for the good of the Empire—but far more for the good of the land, which he loved most. He went to the front to fight against injustice and savagery which threatened the civilization of the world. (His Honour) believed the real inspiring motive that brought him there was the great love of his own land; a love which he trusted would induce him to meet the events, that was the cause which would bring friendship between two Nations, and bring liberty to Ireland. That was what brought Mr. Willie Redmond to the front. Almost from his earliest manhood he devoted his life to the service of his country, and latterly gave his life in a manner that one could hardly too highly admire. He sacrificed his life for his country, and his (His Honour) believed that his memory and career, and above all, his final great sacrifice would be remembered with affection and gratitude in the County of Clare.

EAST CLARE PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY

SINN FEIN candidate selected

A Sinn Féin Convention, representative of East and West Clare, met at the Old Ground Hotel on Thursday. There were present 200 delegates present. Rev. A. C. Connery, P.P. was chosen chairman. Rev. M. Crowe, Secretary to the Provisional Committee read letters and telegrams. Mr. Sean Milley, the Central Executive on Sinn Féin addressed the assembly, after which the names of five candidates were duly proposed and seconded. A full discussion followed, and the names of four were withdrawn in favour of Professor Ed. De Valera, Dublin, and the Convention promised its enthusiastic support to his candidacy.

During the Easter Week Rebellion Professor De Valera was in command of the Ringsend area. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. A subscription list was opened, and was generously subscribed to. An Executive Committee was also formed, and will meet at the Old Ground Hotel, Ennis, on next Monday, at one o'clock (old time). The following are the members of the Executive Committee—All the priests who were summoned to the Convention; Messrs. M. Quinn, Chairman, District Council; J. Murray, H. Hehir, J. Barrett, T. O'Brien, K. E. J. L. Barrett, D.C.; N. Healy, Co. C. P. McInerney, Co.C.; O. Hogan, D.G.; P. Roughan, D.C.; P. McGrath, P. Casey; M. MacMack; H. J. Hunt, D.C.; T. O'Loghlin, Carron, Austin Brennan, Joseph Keane C.L.D.C.; P. Sheehy; — Moran, Thos. Hogan, P. Duggan, Scariff, J. Conolly, J. Power, Dr. Brennan, — Scanlan, Sean McNamara, J. O'Connor, Jas. Lusk, Mary McNamara, Peter O'Loghlin, Carra, D. Sheehy, F. Breen, Arthur O'Donnell, J. O'Kelly, Cahora; L. Lyagh, T. Clune — Bingham, P. Culligan, S. Sheehy; J. O'Brien, O'Gonniol, P. O'Loghlin Co. Councilor, Ballyvaughan, and all the Co Councillors who are in sympathy with the Sinn Féin movement.
Honours for an Ennis Boy.

Many who knew him in Ennis and district, will be pleased to learn that Pte. H. T. Bill's (Leinster Regiment) name appeared in a recent Gazette as having been awarded the D.C.M. He had previously been awarded a Parchment Certificate for bravery and devotion to duty.

Lieut. Burke, Kilrush, gets military cross.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Military Cross to 2nd Lieut. R. H. W. Burke, 5th Royal Irish Regiment, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on enemy trenches. Although wounded early in the proceedings, he continued to lead his men until ordered to the rear. Lieut. Burke holds two parchment certificates for bravery and devotion to duty, and was also mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches. Lieut. Burke is the older son of Mr. Burke, the late popular Manager of the National Bank in Kilrush.

Clare Man's Son Honoured.

We note with pleasure that Pte. Frank K. Fawal, Royal Engineers, has been awarded the Parchment Certificate and Military Medal for gallant conduct and devotion to duty on the field at Vimy Ridge, on the 9th April, 1917. We congratulate his father, Mr. P. Fawal, Limerick, who is an old Clareman.
SCENES IN TOWN.

POLICE CHARGE CROWD.

On Monday night there was considerable excitement in the town, which ended in the regrettable incident of a baton charge by the police. The streets were fairly full during the evening evidently in anticipation of meetings at one side or the other. At a late hour there was a meeting outside the Old Ground Hotel of Mr. De Valera's supporters, which was addressed by Mr. Anthony MacKay, Castleconnell. There was a good deal of enthusiasm, and while it was in progress a crowd of the opposite side, in which were a number of women and young fellows, some of whom carried green and tri-colour flags, came up with cries of "Up Lynch," but there was no collision between the parties. When the speeches closed, portion of the crowd formed up to march up O'Connell Street near the Market and a line of police had drawn across the road to stay their progress, but the crowd forced through and went towards the Square followed by the police. Another body of police had meanwhile been summoned from the barracks, and the crowd was thus caught in Church Street between the two bodies. A baton charge was then ordered, it is stated by a subordinate officer, and batons were drawn, some of the constables calling on the people to leave the streets. The crowd stampeded wildly, with police in pursuit, here and there using their batons, and a number received severe blows, while some of the younger portion of the crowd, in the wild rush, were knocked down by the fleeing people. Some of them ran through Church-st and as far as The Causeway, pursued by the police. One girl was heard in the confusion to cry out that her "arm was broken," but her name did not transpire. The whole scene took but three, or four minutes, but was intensely exciting while it lasted. District Inspector Moore appearing suddenly on the scene, quickly stopped the charging of the police, and the streets soon resumed their normal appearance. Inquiries later showed that one youth, Anthony Madigan, of Arthur's Row, was treated at the Co. Infirmary, for baton blows on the head, which had to be dressed. He was in bed next day from the beating he had received. The incident is to be deplored, for it had been hoped that the election campaign, which had so far been maintained with admirable order on both sides, would have passed over without any such regrettable scenes and we hope we shall not witness a recurrence of them.
## IRISH WAR HOSPITAL SUPPLY.
### ENNIS SUB-DEPOT
#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FROM 7TH MARCH, 1916, TO 31ST MARCH, 1917.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>£  s  d</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations, per separate list</td>
<td>56 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumble Sale, per Miss Parkinson</td>
<td>27 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killaloe Diocesan Red Cross Collection, per R. Rev. Bishop of Killaloe</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Club, per N. B. F. Warlow, Esq.</td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment, per Mrs. Arthur Gore</td>
<td>8 7 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leitirmore Golf Links, per R. J. Stapepool, Esq.</td>
<td>2 14 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ennis Golf Links, per J. King, Esq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennis Tournament, per Miss Macnamara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golf Competition, per Mrs. Healy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entertainment, per Mrs. Carter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collection at Bank of Ireland, per Mrs. Knox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jumble Sale, per Mrs. Fogarty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teas</td>
<td>17 12 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salsa of Brocades</td>
<td>1 9 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obeena Entertainment, per Miss Neylon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mason Needlework Guild, per Mrs. Willis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croquet Tournament, per Mrs. O. G. Mahon</td>
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<td>Sale of Photos, per ditto</td>
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<td>Moss collection receipts</td>
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<td>Sale of wood, per Miss Lane</td>
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<td>Joys</td>
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<td>Golf Competition, per ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surplus small receipts</td>
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**Total Income:** £188 8 5

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<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
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<td>Materials for Bandages and Dressings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chauffeur</td>
<td>4 15 0</td>
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<td>Cost of materials and stamps</td>
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<td>Medical Hall</td>
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<td>Workroom equipment</td>
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<td>Subscription for to Central Depot</td>
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<td>Instructors</td>
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<td>Sundry small payments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less outstanding cheques</td>
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**Total Expenditure:** £168 8 5
GREETED BY THOUSANDS.

RELEASED MEN IN DUBLIN.

AFFECTING SCENES

Countess Markievicz was released on Monday, and a great number of the Rebellion prisoners were now free.

Count Plunkett and Cathal Brugha, arrested on Sunday, 19th, have also been released.

Scenes of great enthusiasm and rejoicing marked the arrival of the 117 men released from English prisons in Dublin on Monday morning. Thousands of people waited their coming for hours, many for the whole night, and when the men stopped from the train at Westland Row the excitement and cheering were tremendous, while many affecting scenes were witnessed.

reply was that he didn't want any one of them to be left behind.

Whether there was any foundation for Mr. Ginnell's question as to whether one of the prisoners applied for a Bible to read him about the prison, owing to his failing sight, he was informed that it was absolutely true. It was explained that sack-sawing had an injurious effect on the eyes.

While in Pentonville on Sunday some of the prisoners located the grave where the remains of Roger Casement lie. All knelt reverently and prayed for some time. Some of them brought away pieces of the sod which covered the remains.

WELCOME AT KINGSTOWN.

EAST CLARE

ELECTION

The Counting of the votes in East Clare Election began at the Courthouse on Wednesday morning at 9 a.m., and at 2 o'clock the result was declared as follows:

De Valera - 5,010
Lynch  - 2,035
Majority  - 2,975
EAST CLARE ELECTION.

MR DE VALERA’S VICTORY.

Country rejoices.

The result of the East Clare election was received in Cooraclare with general rejoicing on Wednesday evening. Towards evening the hills around were ablaze with bonfires. In the village several houses were illuminated in honour of the great event. At 3 p.m. a number of young men formed up in military order and marched to meet the Crewe Band, the strains of which were heard in the distance. Several Republican flags were carried in the procession. When the Band arrived torches were lighted, and both companies formed up. The procession, now numbering about six hundred, marched to the residence of Rev. M. Hehir, P.P., the president of the Cooraclare Club, who delivered a stirring address. A move was next made to Cooraclare, where “Easter Week” and other National airs were rendered in a capable manner by the members of the Band. The company, after rousing cheers for De Valera and Con Colbert, had been given, marched to Crewe. Here a halt was made and “Easter Week” and “A Soldier’s Song” being sung by the whole company, all returned to their homes, pleased with the night’s celebrations and the event from which they had arisen.

Clare Champion
July 1917
Co. Clare Needlework Guild

APPROVED BY THE WAR OFFICE.

The July meeting of the Co. Clare Needlework Guild was held at 1 Bandon St., Ennis, Mrs. Marcus B. O'Mahony in the chair, and the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. G. de L. Willis, read her report as follows:

At the date of my last report (6th June) I had 413 articles on hand, and I have since received 144, so I have to account for 557. I have issued 167, as below, on two requisitions from the Director General of Voluntary Organisations, and, therefore, the balance on my hands at the present date is 390. The requisitions were—No. 215,010, for Military Foraging Officer, Le Havre, 100 articles (sun shields and ventilator caps); No. 23,019, for Officer in Charge, 19th General Hospital, Salonika, 67 articles (bed jackets, box of cigarettes, pneumatic jackets, shirts, socks). At this time of year for a couple of months, we have always had a falling off in the number of articles received, owing to many of our workers being away from home, and for the past couple of weeks our Weekly Work Class in Ennis could not meet, owing to the spare rooms at Ordnance House being temporarily occupied by the military. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to report that the 144 articles sent me during the past month are nearly double the number (78) sent in during the corresponding month of last year. Of the 144 articles just men-

SOLDIER'S TRAGIC END IN ENNIS.

A LONELY BATH.

On Friday Mr. James Lynch, S.L.P., Coroner for North Clare, held an inquest on the body of Pte. Joseph McMahon, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, a detachment of which had been in Ennis in connection with the election for the last fortnight, which was found floating in the upper river, near Drehidanganwer Bridge, on Thursday evening. He was last seen leaving the Ordnance House, where the military were quartered, on last Saturday, with a towel in his hand, and he then said he was going for a bath. Deceased was only 17 years, and was a native of Bedford. The inquest was held in the Ennis Union Workhouse, and the foreman was Mr. John O'Dea.

Private Geoffrey L. Soffington, R.O.S.B., said that on Saturday last he left the Ordnance House with the deceased, who was about 17 years. He had come to Ennis in his company on the previous Wednesday fortnight. He said he was going to bathe and he had a towel in his hand. When they parted there was no one with deceased, and he did not see him again until he saw his body in the river the previous afternoon.
Departure of Troops From Ennis.

The troops who were drafted into Ennis for special election duty, left here on Tuesday morning. There were some singular movements in connection with their departure. They were to have left by special train on Monday, but these orders were cancelled from headquarters, and the same evening a further force of 80 men came to town. They had hardly reached their quarters, however, when another wire was received, ordering their departure the next morning, when all the men left.

The men won very high praise from the townpeople for their excellent demeanour during their stay, and on their side we hear the officers and men highly appreciated the courtesy and good feeling shown by the people.

The young soldier, Jim McMahon, who was drowned, as elsewhere reported, was buried with military honours at Drumcliffe on Saturday. Rev Fr Hogan, Adm, officiated at the graveside.

Franco Honours Major Willie Redmond.

On Monday, at the French Embassy, M Paul Cambon in the name of the President of the French Republic, presented the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which had been awarded to Major Redmond, M.P., to his widow, Mrs Redmond. Accompanying Mrs Redmond were Mr and Mrs John Redmond, and Capt. W. A. Redmond, M.P.

Military Funeral.

Private Joe Ives, R.A.M.C., a native of Killala, who died in London from the effects of disease contracted in Egypt, was accorded a military funeral, his remains having been sent home by the authorities. A detachment of the Leinster Regiment, with band, formed the firing party.
The Saturday Record.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1917.

Recognition of Clareman’s Gallantry in France.

Major General Hickie, commanding the 16th Irish Division, has given the following official recognition of the gallantry of Pte. John Dewar, R.M.F., who is a native of Ballyminogue, Scariff, Co. Clare. It will, we are sure, be read with pleasure by his friends at home:-

I have read with much pleasure the reports regarding Pte. John Dewar (48410) 1st R Munster Fusiliers, 41 Trench Mortar Battery—his gallant conduct and devotion to duty in the field on June 7th and 8th, 1917, and have ordered his name and deed to be entered in the record of the Irish Division.

W. B. HICKIE, MAJOR GENERAL Commanding 16th Irish Division.

Military Cross for Clare Doctor.

Captain Augustus G. Hickey, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer for the Kilrush dispensary district, and who has been at the front for the past two years, has been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service at the Battle of Messines. It is not the first time that honours have been granted this gallant young officer, seeing that he already holds a commission for the battles of Guillemont, Ginchy, the Somme and Ypres. His many friends in Clare will heartily congratulate him now on his attaining the coveted distinction of the Military Cross. He is the fourth member of his family who joined the colours. His brother, Captain P. B. Hickey, Indian Army, has just been mentioned in despatches by General Maude for distinguished conduct with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. His younger brother, Lieut. Julian Hickey, R.F.A., has served with distinction at the Western Front, including the Somme, and his father, the popular Medical Officer of Health for Kilfenora, Dr. F. C. Hickey, M.D., is at present and for some time past, resident medical officer in charge of an internment camp.

Death of Ennis Soldier.

The sad intelligence has been received by his father, Mr. Wm. Duggan, painter, Ennis, of the death of his second son, John, from heart failure, while serving with his battery in the field. He had joined the Garrison Artillery soon after the war opened, and had been through most of the hard fighting up to the last push, being very severely wounded at Hooge in Sept., 1915. He was invalided to England, and went out again on his recovery. There is general sympathy with his father in the loss of his gallant son.

Sinn Fein Club Formed.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall on Monday night, for the purpose of establishing a Sinn Fein Club in the town. There was a large attendance.

Mr. T. V. Honan, Chairman, U.C., was moved to the chair. He explained that the object of the meeting was to establish a Sinn Fein Club whose object would be to promote the interests of the Sinn Fein movement for the establishment of absolute independence for their country.

It was unanimously decided to form a club.

Grand Ball at Thomond House, Lisdoonvarna.

On Friday, Sept. 21, 1917.

Tickets 10s. each, to be had at Thomond House only.

Proceeds to be given to Munster Fusiliers Fund.

Gallant Ennistymon Man.

High honours have just been given to a gallant son of the Town of the Cascades, Private Michael Canny, who has been awarded a Certificate of Merit, the D.C.M., and the French Medal Militaire, for saving British and French Officers under heavy gunfire. Private Canny is a native of Ennistymon, and belonys to the ‘Munsters’.
HEAVY SENTENCES

On Clare Sinn Feiners.

The following is issued for publication:—

The following are the results as confirmed by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, of district Court martial held at Cork on the persons named, on August 29th and 30th.

They were all convicted of offences against the Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order, made by the Chief Secretary under the Defence of the Realm Regulations:

Richard Coleman, Swords, Co. Dublin, six months without hard labour, for drilling in Clare; Arthur O'Donnell, Tullamore, Co. Offaly, 12 months imprisonment without hard labour, for same offence; Edward Barry, Tralee, Co. Kerry, 12 months imprisonment without hard labour; James Madigan, Jail Street, Ennis, Co. Clare, 12 months imprisonment without hard labour; Herbert J. Hunt, Cuffesgrin, Co. Clare, 12 months imprisonment without hard labour; Michael O'Herlihy, Ruan, Co. Clare, 6 months imprisonment without hard labour; James Grady, Ennis, Co. Clare, 12 months imprisonment without hard labour, all for illegal drilling.

Another Clare Sentence.

The following communication has been issued from the office of the Irish Press Censor—Frank Gallagher, of Ennis, Clare, county Clare, who was tried by court martial at Cork on the 30th August, 1917, for offences against the Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order, and was found guilty, has been sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for six months. The finding and sentence have been confirmed by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Death of Gallant Clare Castlevania Man.

We are sorry to have to announce the death in action, in France, on August 13th, of Pte Michael McMahon, of Clare Castle. His officer writes he was until the last tour of the line in his platoon, and proved by his bravery to be a most trustworthy and excellent soldier.

For his good work he was made a battalion runner, and stayed at headquarters during our last tour. During a bombardment he was struck by a shell, and although he received medical aid at once, he died within an hour, and was buried at headquarters. His heroic deed, and the very brave impression made upon those who knew him, and who attended him even to the very end, will be a lasting memory. We all will mourn his loss.

With deep sympathy to his sorrowing wife and child. Nobby and bravely he died.—D. P. Wagnor, 2nd Lieut.
Irish-American Chaplain for France.

FATHER MCCORMACK, OF TULLA, GOES WITH U. S. TROOPS.

A Los Angeles (Cal.) paper just to hand, says:—"Two Los Angeles priests will be attached to the United States Army as this city's quota of 160 Catholic clergyman who are to be provided by the Church of the country. Already several priests here have volunteered their services, and names have been sent to Rev. Lawrence J. O'Herrin, C.S.P., Washington, D.C., who will select the chaplains from among those recommended.

"Among the volunteers, here who are anxious to give their services is Rev. Fr. M. McCormack, Pastor of St. Anthony's, Alpino and Grand Avenue. Fr. McCormack's application is believed to be the first from Southern California. Rev. McCormack came to America from Ireland in 1911, and for a time was attached to St. Mary's Cathedral in Salt Lake City. He came here in 1913 and was connected with the Blessed Sacrament Church in Hollywood, but latterly was transferred to St. Joseph's in San Diego. Four months ago he was called back here to the pastorate of St. Anthony's.

Rev. M. McCormack, the heroic priest above referred to, is a native of Tulla, Co. Clare, where he was born in 1879. His early education was received in the National School, under the late Mr. John O'Brien, whence he went to study for the Sacred Ministry at Mountholy College, Carlow, and Maynooth. In 1899 he went to America, where he was ordained four years later, and after spending six years in South Africa, he went to Canada in 1911. He has had some connection with newspaper work, having acted as Editor of the "International Catholic," Salt Lake City, while he has been a frequent contributor to other publications. His old friends in East Clare will give him a safe return from that "somewhere in France," where he is now bound with the gallant U. S. troops.

CLARE CASUALTIES IN RECENT FIGHTING

DIED OF WOUNDS.
D. Falvey, Ennis  R. M. F.
J. Bresnan, Lawrencetown  do
J. Figarty, Quin  do
P. Dwyer, Ballyvaughan  do
J. Hayes, Newmarket-on-F.  do
J. Kelly, Ennis  do
D. O'Donnell, Kilrush  do
M. McInerney, Ennis  R. D. F.
P. Boyle, Quilty  R. I. R.
Corp. P. Briggsdale, Ennis  R. I. F.

WOUNDED.
J. Browne, Lismore  do
J. Falvey, Miltown Malbay  do
J. Figarty, Quin  do
P. Dwyer, Ballyvaughan  do
J. Hayes, Newmarket-on-F.  do
J. Kelly, Ennis  do
D. O'Donnell, Kilrush  do
M. McInerney, Ennis  R. D. F.
P. Boyle, Quilty  R. I. R.
Corp. P. Briggsdale, Ennis  R. I. F.

Military Honours for Kilrush Man.

Private McKnight, Munster Fusiliers, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field.
AN ENNIS PRISONER OF WAR

Tells of his Experience in German Prison Camps.

THE ATTEMPT TO FORM A GERMAN "IRISH BRIGADE."

Private Patrick Burke, of the Second Munster, who had been three years in captivity in Germany, has just returned to his home in Ennis, to the unbounded delight of his parents, who had been waiting eagerly for his return. The family of Burke was the first to welcome him home, and their joy was shared by all the friends who had been watching him in the hospital for the past weeks.

The private said that he joined the German army in 1916, and was captured in the Battle of the Somme. He was held in a German camp for several months, and was then transferred to a German prison camp. He was there for over a year, and was then released and sent to a hospital in Germany.

During his time in the camp, Burke had the opportunity to observe the prisoners' daily life. He said that the prisoners were well treated, and were given food, clothing, and medical care. However, he also noted that the prisoners were not allowed to work, and were only permitted to leave the camp for short periods of time.

Burke said that he was impressed by the efficiency of the German military, and that the prisoners were well disciplined. He also noted that the prisoners were allowed to keep their own possessions, and were able to maintain a sense of normalcy.

Burke said that he was grateful to be back home, and that he was looking forward to spending time with his family. He also said that he would be happy to talk to anyone who was interested in learning more about his experiences.

Continued below
...where there were two in pairs of any kind of food. They were told what England had done to Ireland long ago, “centuries ago,” and extracts of papers were read to them about the war. They were assured that England was beaten in the war, that she had lost everything, and now had no hope of winning and that Germany was winning everything before her. “They further asked us if we were going to join the Irish Brigade,” said Pte. Burke. “And if not we would be taken away that minute and put into cells. As a rule our chaps stood there like dummies, never speaking, as the best way to get out of it, but with some of the men their blood rose when they heard their former comrades talking like this about being beaten, and they showed it. Each of us had a number on us, and while one of those fellows was talking to a man of ours another would be taking his number, and the next day soldiers would come to tell the prisoner to get his basin and blanket and take him down to cells, where he would be kept for a number of days. Another day we were marched up in front of Casement in a big room. He was standing on a table and he read out for us extracts from newspapers about England and Ireland, and he asked us if we were going to join his Irish Brigade. He said he had sufficient money to give every man in the camp £10 from his own pocket, and that he would have 10,000 Irish Americans to join up with us. I don’t recall the place he said we were to meet the Irish-Americans when the big sea fight that was coming on was over, and when the Germans would win. If Germany had not the victory Casement said he would send every man across to America and give him £10 and find employment for others that could not go to Ireland.” “They took along young fellows,” continued the Private, “and put them in the French lines, away from us, about 60, and kept them away from us, fellows that they thought would not have enough of sense, and might turn, and they gave them good food and did not ask them to work. This was going on for about a month and when they gave the chaps...”

Continued below
at them, and call them English "Schweinhunde." At the end of this painful journey, during which no attention was paid to the poor wounded, the prisoners were landed at Sijehlager. When they reached this afterwards well known camp they were put out on a bare field. There were no hutts of any kind there. Some of the wounded prisoners were under curtin shelters lying out on the field, with a "soup of straw," and some were supplied with food, while the rest were left without anything. Then there was a sort of a tent put up and the Germans told the crowd to get into this out of the rain, which was falling. There was a rush for this shelter, but there was only standing room, and some of the poor "chaps"—wh, were badly wounded had to lie down in mud and water, while others were standing in mud beyond their ankles. They had for the past six months or so to work building a new camp at a big wood, which they called in grim humour "Siberia." They had to go to a railway station, and two men had to carry usually six planks about 20 feet long, about two miles to the place where huts were being put up for the prisoners. They were at this work from three or four o'clock in the morning until about three in the afternoon, another party coming out after 2 o'clock. When the working party came back to their quarters they were supplied with a "drink of soup," and an issue of black bread—small portion, which was hardly more than a mouthful. Many of the men used naturally feel a wild longing for a smoke and the narrator described how some of them used wait about until the coffee straws used be thrown out at the cook house, when they would collect and dry them, and fill pipes with them. Others, on the way to and from their work, used to gather withered leaves, crush them up or ravel them, and fold them in pieces of newspaper in cigarette form. There were at this time over a thousand in the camp, and every day sufferers who were unable to stand the rigors of the confinement and the inadequate food were going to hospital, while deaths were not uncommon. In the month of December, some German officers came and proceeded to make inquiries as to how their prisoners were going on. This was going on for about a month, and when they saw the chaps were not making any shape to join except some fellows—who joined now and again and ran a fortnight before anyone went near them—they turned sour, and would call us for work at 5 o'clock in the morning, and would keep us at work outside all that day until it would get dusk. The sentries would ask us were we going to join, and if a chap said "no" they would turn and hit him with the rifles. Our food was also cut down, and each man would only get a small cut of bread each day, with black coffee, and no sugar or milk. At dinner we would have some soup, and vegetables, or 'horse beans'—they would never give potatoes or anything like that.

The last time Casement visited the Irish quarters one of the Munsters slung a portion of an old clog at him, which struck him on the head. After that he did not venture outside the French lines.

The Private then described how when detailed to do work sorting potatoes, the prisoners would endeavour to conceal some about their persons, and take them away, but when the Germans found this out they regularly searched them. When caught at this "offenders" were punished by having their rations cut off for three days. They did not know then what to do for food, and they used to watch the potato skins thrown out at the cookhouse door. Once when a bag of skins was put out, the cook went in for another, but when he came out the first had disappeared, having been "commandeered" by some of the prisoners, who concealed it.

Questioned about the parcels of food, etc., that were sent from Ireland and London, he said that at first they came most irregularly, but afterwards they came far more regularly. They were delighted beyond measure to receive these packages, and on the delivery day used to gather with eagerness in the keen anticipation of having their names called for parcels, by the German in charge. But sometimes the parcel would be tampered with—sometimes straw would be put in and half the contents would be gone, or portion of a loaf
Young Ennis Officer Killed.

We have heard with the sincerest regret of the death, which has just occurred in action, of Lieutenant John Frederick Gogarty, R.I. E., the second son of Mr. W. H. Gogarty, St. John's, Ennis, an official intimation of which was received by his bereaved parents this week. He had not been at home on sick leave for a short time, and was only a week back in France when he was killed, in his 22nd year.

Lieut. Gogarty was educated at the grammar School, Galway, where he had a distinguished school course, winning many prizes and exhibitions. He passed from there into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in April, 1915, and received his Commission in the Royal Engineers in October of the same year. He went to France the following June and was attached to the Currie's Division, serving with them in Flanders and later on in the Somme battles. He was invalided home from there in November, 1916, having been for two months in hospital in France. He returned to active service early in Jan., and went through a very hard time, having been gassed twice. He was home for a brief spell of leave as late as the early weeks of September, during which time he received his promotions to First Lieut.

His Colonel writes: 'He had been out with his men digging trenches and putting up wire and was hit on his way back after finishing his job. He was such a good lad, and I am terribly sorry to lose him. He had a very hard time lately, but always seemed cheerful.'

His Major writes: 'His death occurred whilst returning from the lines, having undertaken a piece of work which entailed a good deal of courage and skill. He was one of my best officers, and will be a great loss to the company. He was always cheerful, and a keen reliable officer, beloved by both his brother officers and men.'

Co. Clare Prisoners of War Aid Fund Committee.

Acknowledgements of parcels have been received from the following men since last meeting: 6596, S. McNamara, Sh. Limerick; 1937, J. McNamara, Sh. Limerick; 7907, W. J. Connors, Lc. T. J. O'Connor, Gordon Highlanders; 5771, Sergeant E. Fitzpatrick, Conn. Batters; 10852, M. McMillan, do; 6099, P. McGeough, R.D.F.; 8871, M. Moloney, R.M.F.; 9368, W. Considine, do. 8314, P. Collins, do; 9434, D. Considine, do. The following subscriptions were handed in:

For the Hon. Sec.—
Mrs. Stopford Rickman 1 16 0
Mr. Stopford Rickman 2 0 0
Mrs. E. E. O'Connor 1 16 8
Miss E. Macnamara (Corofin Col.) 1 10 0
Mrs. F. E. O'Connor 5 8 0
Mrs. J. A. MacDonnell 3 12 0
Mrs. J. F. H. O'Connor 1 16 0
Mrs. F. N. Sudders 1 16 0
The cost of parcels for October amounted to 859 3s 4d.

Death of Gallant Young Clareman.

PATRICK J. O'BRIEN, QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER RIFLES, O.T.C.

It is with feelings of deep regret we have to announce the sad news of the death of the above named, who was the second son of Mr. James O'Brien, of Poulkarron, which occurred on Sunday, 4th October, from a wound received in France, to the grief of a wide family circle, and many friends. The funeral proceeded, which started from the Cathedral, Ennis, after Solemn Requiem Mass, for the soul of the deceased, at Carron, was, notwithstanding the terrible inclement weather, one of the largest for some time, showing the esteem in which this gallant young Clareman was held.

Drilling in Clare.

The following official communication is issued by the Press Bureau for publication:—

L. Thomas Harriman, of O'Connell Place, Clare, civilian, who was tried by distilled court martial at Cork on 8th October for offences against Regulation 9E, Defence of the Realm Regulations (Military Exercises and Drill (Ireland) Order, 1916) was found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. The finding of the court was confirmed by the G.O.C., in-Chief the Forces in Ireland, who remitted three months of the sentence.

Arrest for Drilling in Ennis.

On Wednesday morning J. O. Craig and a party of constables visited the residence of James McInerney, a fish merchant, Limerick, and arrested him for a breach of the Regulations of the Defence of the Realm Act. The charge is alleged to be that of drilling near Ennis on 7th inst. Accused was conveyed to Cork under a Constabulary escort.
Clare Stands for
FREEDOM.

Separate and absolute Independence Demanded.

ENGLISH AUTHORITY REPUDIATED.

Indignant Condemnation of Mountjoy Tortures.

Tribute to the Memory of the Martyred Tom Ashe.

DR. FOGARTY’S Letters and the People’s Gratitude

De Valera’s Declaration of Irish Rights.

Clare Casualties.

The following names appear in the casualty list:

WOUNDED:
J. Fehily, Enniscorthy, Irish Guards.
M. McGregor, do, do.
J. O'Brien, Quin, do.

Co. Clare Prisoners of War Aid Fund Committee.

Acknowledgments have been received from the following since last meeting:

The following soldier has been added to the list of those provided for by the above Committee—49273, Pte. A. Edwards, Cameron Highlanders.

The following sums have been gratefully received:
- For the Hon. Sec.:
  - P. W. Weakly ... 5 3 0
  - Mrs. R. R. Joynt ... 1 16 0
  - Mrs. P. Gore-Knight and Mrs. T. D. Townsend ... 1 16 0
  - Mrs. Stopford Hickman ... 1 16 0
  - Mrs. Hoppet ... 2 0 0
  - Surg. Gen. O'Niall, O.B. ... 1 0 0
  - Mrs. Henry (proceeds of an entertainment at Killaloe) ... 11 0 0
  - R. J. Stacpoole ... 5 8 0
  - Miss Kerin, Ennistymon, col. ... 3 10 0
  - P. O'Gorman, North Kerry ... 1 10 0
  - Miss MacNamara, Carbre, col. ... 1 7 0
  - Miss Kerin, Ennistymon (additional donation) ... 7 0 0
  - Mrs. John Browne ... 0 19 6
  - Mrs. John Browne, do. ... 0 19 6
  - Mrs. Mary, Skinnamon, do. ... 5 6 0
  - Mrs. A. MacDonnell ... 1 16 0
  - Mrs. A. Greens ... 1 10 0
  - Mrs. Geoghegan ... 1 10 0

The Committee passed unanimously a vote of thanks to Mrs. Henry, Killaloe, and Miss Kerin, Ennistymon, for their very generous contributions to the fund.

3735, Sergt. Maj. J. N. Browne, R.M.F., writes:

"Dear Madam—Just a line to say myself and all the boys from the Baner County are all quite well and cheerful. I hope all our friends in Baner are doing well. Very best wishes from all your boys.—Yours sincerely,

"J. BROWN.

Pamphlets for November amounted to 255 35 4d.

ISABEL STUDDERT, Hon. Sec.
from the Chief Secretary's Private Secretary (a) "that he has no personal knowledge of any facts relevant to the matter in question before the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of Thomas Ashe, and that he believes no one in his office has any such knowledge; (b) that there are no documents under his control which would assist the jury in coming to a determination in the case, or which ought, in the public interest, to be produced."

The jury retired for a few minutes, and when they returned the Foreman told the Counsel that they would hear such further evidence as might be adduced.

Austin Black, one of the prisoners who was being examined when the court last adjourned, was again called into the witness box. At the conclusion of his evidence, Fenian Lynch, R.B.A., of the National University, another of the prisoners, gave his experience in Mountjoy.

On Tuesday, Joseph McDonagh, brother of Thomas McDonagh, was examined. Mr. McDonagh is one of the four Sinn Fein prisoners in Mountjoy whose attendance in court was obtained under an order of the King's Bench. Philip Joseph McMahon, another prisoner, was also examined.

The inquiry concluded on Thursday afternoon, when the jury found that death was due to heart failure and congestion of the lungs, produced by the burning away of Thos. Ashe's bed and bedding and the subsequent forcible feeding. They strongly condemned the Crown's evidence as authoritative and expressed sympathy with the family of deceased.

Clare Officers Badly Wounded.

We regret to hear that ths news has just reached Ennis that in the recent severe fighting in Flanders, Private Major B. Hallam, Studdert, B.R.A., son of the late Mr. Hallam, Studdert, J.P., has been dangerously wounded. He was hit by a shell, his wound is very severe, and he is in a critical condition.

In the same fighting Captain J. Crowe, son of Mr. Thomas Crowe, D.L., Dromore, Ennis, was also badly wounded. He had been wounded in former fighting.

Private Mulcahy Killed in Action.

His friends in Ennis have just received an intimation of the death in action of Private Pat Mulcahy, son of Mr. M. Mulcahy, R.N. (of Plymouth), late Sexton at the Ennis Parish Church.

Capt. Besse, R.M.C., writing to the bereaved mother, says: "We have received your sad intelligence ... we have lost one of our bravest ... his death was due to the great and glorious cause of Right and Justice."

Lt. Col. Fawcett writes: "It is proposed to place a brass tablet in your Parish Church, to the memory of your son, Mr. Barretts. On the Tablet will be inscribed a tribute to his memory; and Rev. T. H. Aherne has made a touching reference to him in the Church.

Mr. Mulcahy was called up in the Naval Reserve at the opening of the war, and he was on board the Ocean when he was torpedoed in the Dardanelles. He was conscripted in England."

G.A.A.

A meeting of the Clare Co. Board G.A.A.

Killed in Action.

We regret to hear that Capt. T. Baker, R.G.A. (late of the Indian Service), brother of Mr. R. Baker, Church St., Ennis, has been killed in action. He had volunteered from a staff appointment at home, for the front, and his Commanding Officer, in regretting his death, paid a tribute to his excellent qualities.

The Picture Hall.

We understand that one of the finest films yet presented at the Picture Hall, Town Hall, will be put on the screen on next Friday evening. It will be a reproduction of Shakespeare's great masterpiece, "Macbeth," by one of the leading film firms in the country. The late Sir Herbert Tree, who was such a wonderful interpreter of Shakespearean characters, fills the title role, he having travelled from England to Los Angeles, a distance of seven thousand miles, for that special purpose. There should be a big house to enjoy this treat.

ENNIS MARKETS.

Saturday, Oct. 22, 1917.

Hay... 15s. 0d to 10s. 6d per ton.
Straw... 6s. 10d to 9s. 6d
Beef... 27s. 6d to 55s. 6d
Cattle... 3s. 6d to 4d
Ducks... 1s. 3d to 1s.
Oats... 6d to 7d. per stone.
Sulphate... 3s. 6d to 4d.
Wool... 4d to 5d.
Firkin better... 6s. 1d to 9s. 6d for 3 cwt. 0 lbs.
Overweight paid according to scale.
Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

BIRTH.

HENRY—On 25th October, in Dublin, the wife of Capt. W. F. Brennan, Royal Munster Fusiliers, the son.

DEATH.
Roll of Honour.

CAPT. J. O. HARDING.

The death of a soldier occurred in October on the 30th of Captain James Golding Harding, Royal Field Artillery, the second son of the late Mr. Charles Furlong Harding, manager of the National Bank at Ennistymon.


At the Clonmel Petty Sessions on Monday, Mr. P. J. Kelly, R.M., in the chair, Mrs Susan Canty was summoned for failing to cut or remove weeds from her lands in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

Mr. Tormey, an official of the Department, duly proved the fact of the weeds growing on the defendant's land, the service of the requisite notice under the Act, and the failure of the defendant to make any effort to remove them.

The magistrates fined the defendant 5s and costs.

Republican Flag Taken Down in Clare.

On Thursday morning the people going to the early Mass at Clarecastle Church noticed a large Sinn Fein flag flying from the Belfry. Brought under the notice of the "Very Rev." Fr. Browne, P.P., he gave instructions that it should be taken down, and a ladder being requisitioned, this was speedily done. Later it was buried by local supporters of the "Irish Party." This was the first Sinn Fein flag which has been removed from the Church.

Countess Markievicz in Kilrush.

The Sinn Fein Club and adjoined districts made a great demonstration for the Countess Markievicz, who arrived in Kilrush on Thursday evening, and delivered a lecture to a large gathering at the Christian Schools in Toler Street.

Countess Markievicz in Killarney.

The Countess Markievicz visited Killarney last week for the purpose of delivering a lecture on the Rebellion at the Civic Hall, and received a great reception. Accompanied by the Rev. A. W. Molony, O.F.M. Kilrush, she was received at the railway station by the Killarney Brass and Reed Band, "Boy Scouts," and escorted through the streets to the Victoria Hotel, Sinn Fein Headquarters, where the Countess delivered a short address from her motor car. She wore the Irish Volunteer uniform.
GALLANT CLARE OFFICER KILLED IN ACTION.

I deeply regret to inform you that Mrs. O'Brien, of Clare Abbey, Clare Castle, has received intelligence of the death of her gallant son, Lieut. Dan O'Brien, in action at Mamlmsar, on Saturday. The sad news came quite a shock to this district, where the young gentleman was widely known and highly respected. Early in the war he had followed the example of Major Willie Redmond, of whom he was a devoted follower, and joined the colours as a private in the Royal Irish Regiment, from which he later exchanged to the Munsters. He received his commission at early this year. He was well known in public life, having been for some years Chairman of the Ennis R.D.C., and a member of the Clare County Council, and he was a very useful member of the local magistracy.

He was a nephew of the late Dr. Moran, Gore, in his time one of the crack pigeon-shooters of the United Kingdom, and of Mr. Joe Moran, Drumrunagh, Ennis. There will be very general and sincere sympathy at his early death, among his many old friends throughout Clare.

Lt. Col. H. F. A. Ireland, Royal Munsters, writes—"Dear Mrs. O'Brien—It is my most painful duty to inform you of the death of your son, Dan O'Brien. He was killed in action fighting the head of his men at about 6 p.m. on 10th November. He was one of the bravest and most gallant throughout the action, and when he was killed was the first that fell. The Regiment and myself deeply feel the loss of a brave officer. I am sure that your sympathies will be engaged in the most sincere manner.

At his home in Clare County, the death was met with great disappointment and grief. The people of Clare County, and indeed the people of the whole country, are deeply grieved at the loss of a son, a brother, and a father. The news of his death was received with great sorrow and regret.

The Chairman of the Clare County Council, Mr. J. P. McElroy, R.M., was present at the funeral. The coffin was borne by the men of the Royal Irish Regiment, and was accompanied by the Clare County Council. The funeral took place at the local cemetery, and was attended by a large number of mourners.

The funeral was a touching and dignified occasion. The men of the Royal Irish Regiment, with their usual gallantry, bore the coffin to the grave with great respect and dignity. The clair de lune was played by the band as the coffin was laid in the ground. The mourners were led by the Chairman of the Clare County Council, Mr. J. P. McElroy, R.M., and were followed by the family of the deceased.

The death of Lieut. Dan O'Brien was a great loss to the Clare County Council and the Royal Irish Regiment. He was a brave and gallant officer, and his death will be a great loss to the regiment. The people of Clare County will always remember him with respect and sympathy.

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CLARE MEMORIAL TO MAJOR 
WILLIE REDMOND,

First List of Subscriptions.

Corklin, December 10, 1917.

Dear Mr. Howard—I assure you it affords me unbounded pleasure to forward you the enclosed cheque, £25 5s. 0d., together with list of subscribers, the willing tribute of the faithful followers of our late lamented representative, Major Wm. Redmond. In no more fitting way could his glorious deeds be honoured than by erecting a monument in the capital of the historic county which he represented so faithfully and well for a quarter of a century. I earnestly trust that your commendable effort will meet with the great success it deserves, and be worthy of the gallant and patriotic Irishman who devoted his time while amongst us to the cause of Irish nationality and eventually sacrificed his life on the battlefield of Flanders, fighting for the rights and liberties of the small nations of the world.

Faithfully yours,

BATT KERIN.

Already acknowledged (Ruan collection) ... £25 5s. 0d.
(Per P. Howard, Ennis) ... £25 5s. 0d.
Rev. P. Hayes, C.C., Labasheeda ... £20 0s. 0d.
Right Rev. Dr. Berry, Bishop of Killaloe ... £1 1s. 0d.
J. F. O’Mahony, Esq., Manager ... £1 1s. 0d.
N. Banke, Miltown Malbay ... £1 4s. 0d.
Geo. McErlay, Esq., R.M., Clare Castle ... £1 1s. 0d.
Rev. B. O’Connell, P.P., Kildysart ... £1 1s. 0d.
Very Rev. Canon Hannon, P.P., Miltown ... £1 1s. 0d.
Rev. P. J. Hogan, Adm., Ennis ... £1 1s. 0d.
Rev. W. Grace, C.C., Ballyea ... £1 1s. 0d.
J. B. Lynch, Esq., Solo ... £1 1s. 0d.
T. J. Hunt, Esq., Solo ... £1 1s. 0d.
Dan O’Looney, Esq., Coork ... £1 0s. 0d.
Peter Moylan, Esq., Ennis ... £1 0s. 0d.
Patrick Howard, Esq., Ennis ... £1 0s. 0d.
T. Crowe, Esq., D. L., Dromore ... £1 0s. 0d.
John Clune, Kildrum, Quin ... £1 0s. 0d.
Messrs. Downes and Sons ... £1 0s. 0d.
(Per Miss Neylon, Matron, Infirmary.) ... £1 0s. 0d.
Sir Michael O’Leighlan, H.M.L. ... £1 1s. 0d.
F. N. Studdert, Esq. ... £1 1s. 0d.
F. F. Cullinan, Esq., Solo ... £1 1s. 0d.
Miss Neylon, Matron ... £1 1s. 0d.
P. K. Sullivan, Esq., Mrs. W. O., 10th, M. Stack, 10th, M. O’German, W.O., Rly. ... £1 1s. 0d.
M. Hehir, Derrnave; Pat McKean, Clooney, Frank Fitzgerald, Thomas Moran ... £1 1s. 0d.
2s 6d.—Rd. Guttion. 2s—Robt. Lennon, Peter McGrath, Newtown.

The Saturday Record.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 15, 1917.

We are obliged to hold over report of proceedings of the Clare County Council, Gaelic intelligence, and other matters of interest.

Gallant Kildysart Man.

According to the late war news, Sergt. C. Kelly, R.G.A., Kildysart, has been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry on the field.

Co-Option on Ennis Council.

At a meeting of the Clare Castle Sinn Fein Club (Eamon O’Daly), Mr B. C. Meehan was selected as candidate for the Clare Abbey vacancy, caused by the lamented death of M. Dan O’Brien.

Troops in Clare.

A large number of troops with full military equipment, and field and Lewis’ guns and armoured cars, arrived in Ennis by two special trains, on Thursday afternoon. Others are expected, with field guns, for West Clare. Their ultimate destination is unknown.

The Late Major Redmond.

At the Co. Council meeting this week, Mr. Kett in the chair, a letter was read from Mrs. Redmond, thanking the Council and the officials for their resolution of sympathy with her, when her husband was killed in Flanders. She was gratified for those expressions of sympathy.
Clare Casualties.

In the list of casualties published on Tuesday the following names appear—

WOUNDED:

Gerr, J. Behan, Kilrush
J Connolly, Ennis
H. Fitzgerald, Glenbay
J. O'Brien, Ennistymon
P. O'Gara, Lahinch
R. Johnson, Ennis
D. Moore, Kilmurry
J. Nioll, Milltown Malbay
Col T. J. Shanahan
G. Beirne, Kilmurry
M. Shannon, Ennis
G. Stafford, Kilrush
M. Woods, Ennis

Late Clare Casualties.

The following names appear in latest casualty lists—

WOUNDED:

W. Outten, Miltown Malbay
Cpl. W. Coughlan, Ennis
P. O’Callaghan, Kilfenora
G. Friel, Lahinch
J. McDonagh, Ennistymon
P. O’Shea, Ennis
Ms. J. O’Gorman, Kilrush
W. Sheedy, Newmarket on F.
P. Boyle, Quilty
R. Fret.

Honours for Clare Man.

Among the recipients of New Year’s Honours, we notice with much pleasure the names of those upon whom the Order of the British Empire was conferred, that of Mr Daniel Shaydon, of the War Office, a young Clare gentleman, who was made C.B.E. He is Chief Accountant at the War Office, and acted with much ability as Financial Adviser to the Salutary Expeditionary Force.

Mr. Neyley is a son of the late Mr. John Neyley, Toonagh, Ennis, and brother of Mr. John Neyley, Knockroe, Kilfenora, and of Miss Neyley, Matron of the Clare County Infirmary.

Fete at Dromoland Castle.

HEIR TO INCHQUIN’S OLD TITLE

On the invitation of Lord and Lady Inchquin, the children of Kilnasoleagh Church School assembled at Dromoland Castle for an annual treat, on the 4th inst. Care was taken that the good things provided were served in the order laid down by the Food Controller, and Father Xmas, who always appears in person at this season at Dromoland Castle, strictly limited the gifts on his Tree to children under 12 years. All present greatly enjoyed the pleasure of the little ones, and spent a very happy evening.

There was much enthusiasm when a portrait of Lieut. the Hon. Donagh O’Brien, who on that day attained his 21st birthday, was shown amongst the pictures on the screen of the fine magic lantern.

Canon Stanistreet made a short speech regretting the cause of absence of the gallant young heir to the Dromoland property, who is under treatment in England for wounds received at the front, and expressing the affection and esteem with which he is regarded by all classes, and while conveying the congratulations and good wishes of those present, said that he personally could give him no better wish than that he should follow in his father’s footsteps.

Lord Inchquin, replying, gave an interesting account of the progress of the armistice conference to the high hopes he held as to the outcome of the Irish Convention. He then thanked those present in his son’s name for their good wishes and congratulations.

Hearty cheers were then given for the young heir and for Lord and Lady Inchquin. Hon. Donagh O’Brien is expected home for three weeks after he leaves the Central Exchequer, and before he returns to his duties in France.

The National Protest.

The National protest against Conscription for Ireland was rigidly observed in Ennis on Tuesday. All the business establishments of the town, without exception, were closed, and all public offices, with the exception of the Bank and the Post Office, also were shut off for the day. There was no public demonstration of any kind locally. Owing to the suspension of the train service from midnight on Monday, no papers or mails arrived in town, and for the day Ennis was, except for telegraphic communication, isolated from the outer world.
**Distinction For Irish-Australian Nurse.**

From an exchange we learn that Miss Tierney, one of the Australian Red Cross Staff, has been made a "Lieutenant," as a special mark of distinction. She is serving with the Forces in France. Miss Tierney is originally from the Runn district, and is cousin of Mrs Roche, Mill St, and Messrs Tierney, Church St. Her father and brother are also with the colours.

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**Kilkee Notes**

DR. C. C. HICKEY.

The unanimous election of Dr C. Hickey, to the Kilkee District is a source of the greatest gratification to his numerous friends and admirers, visitors as well as natives. Kilkee is to be congratulated on getting such a competent and experienced practitioner as its Officer of Health. The gratification of the people will, however, be tempered with regret at the retirement of his worthy and popular father, Dr P. C. Hickey.

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**Entered Clare Without a Permit.**

A special court held on Monday, a farmer named Michael Rogers, from Loughganny, Killaloe, was charged with entering the county without a permit.

Mr T. J. Hunt, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Constable Cahill, Crana, stated he was on duty at Crana on Friday, 10th May. About 8.30 in the evening a motor car, carrying four men, entered Crana from the direction of Gort. They said they came from Gort. The defendant had not the required permit to enter Clare.

The defendant was bound in his own recognizance of £5 to keep the peace.

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**Clare Casualties.**

In late lists of casualties we find the following—

**WOUNDED.**

M. Duggan, Kilmacud, R.M.E.
M. Crawley, Kinvara, do.
P. Keane, Kilrush, do.
M. Kinnane, Clarecastle, do.
G. Myles (?), Corofin, do.
LIEUT. O'M. C. CREAM.

Lieut. O'Moore Charles Creagh, R.F.A., was killed in action on March 23rd, near Mont St Quentin. He was the younger son of the late Mr Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G., of Cahircrone, Co. Clare, and of Mrs Creagh, Charleton Road, Blackheath, and a nephew of General Sir O'More Creagh, V.C., late Commander-in-Chief in India. He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained his Commission in Feb., 15, and on going to France, in the following April, was appointed to the R.F.A. He volunteered for trench mortars, was wounded, and on recovering was appointed to a R.H.A. Battery. He afterwards returned to his old Battery at the request of the Major. Writing of him his Major says—"I can honestly say I know of no one whose loss I should feel more. The Battery as a whole feel the same, officers and men."

CAPT. MOLONY, R.A.M.C., ENNIS.

His very many friends in Clare will be greatly relieved to know that Capt. Molony, R.A.M.C., younger son of the late Mr J. H. Molony, solicitor, Bandon St., Ennis, was not lost, as had been feared, in the recent terrific fighting. News has been received that he is a prisoner of war in Germany, and unwounded.

Gallant Kilkenny Man.

AWARDED THE D.O.M.

Among the many gallant Claremen who have distinguished themselves in the present war, there stands out conspicuously, Sergeant J. Slattery, one of the Canadian Contingent, and son of Mrs H Slattery, Henry Street, Kilkenny. He has been awarded the D.C.M. and a sum of £20, the official entry of his feat running—"During an attack he led a flanking party which rushed an enemy 'pill-box.' He personally shot eight of the defenders, and succeeded in cutting off a party of the enemy who were retreating. The success of the enterprise was largely due to him."

The Sergeant, who is a young man yet, has had a stirring career. He was through the South African War, where he won two medals. Then he went to America, where he joined the States Army, and was employed as a clerk for a time. While thus engaged, he was sent to Mexico, and served during the troubles there. He next went to Canada, to volunteer for the great war, and was sent to France, where he still is.
COUNTY CLARE
PRISONERS OF WAR
AID FUND COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the committee, letters and cards were read from the following men:

Sergeant-Major John Brown, R.M.F.
L/c J F O'Connor, Gordon Highlanders.

The following men from Ennis and district recently added to the list for parcels:

Pte P. Ryan, R.M.F., Ennis.
Pte P. O'Callaghan, R.M.F., Ennis.
Pte F. Cusack, R.M.F., Ennis.
Pte T. Casey, R.M.F., Ennis.
Pte J. Casey, R.M.F., Ennis.
Pte T. O'Brien, R.M.F., Ennis.
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Pte T. O'Brien, R.M.F., Ennis.
The New Voters' Lists in Clare.

The Electors' Lists for the Co. Clare under the new Franchise Act were issued at the beginning of this week, and show more than double the number of names on the old lists. The comparative numbers are—

**EAST CLARE.**
New lists—21,800; Old lists—11,000.

**WEST CLARE.**
New lists—22,600; Old lists—11,370.

In the Parliamentary voters' lists for the last election in East Clare, the number was 8,960. In West Clare in 1910 the Parliamentary electorate was 8,924.

Casualties.

MISSING.
J. Hickey, Kiltash, R. Irish Regt.
M. Shaughnessy, Ennis du.
J. Lyons, Castletown, Dublin.
T. Cooney, Killaloe, M. G. G.

DEAD.

Military Distinction
for Clare Lady.

We notice with much pleasure the distinction which has just been gained by a young Clare lady, Miss M. O'Connell-Bianconi, daughter of Mr. John Bianconi, J.P., Lacknashanagh, Kildysart. She has been awarded, under authority of the King, by the Field Marshal Commanding the Forces, the Military Medal for gallant conduct during a big air-raid in France. In communicating the honour, Colonel Grint, Commanding the 8th Omos, sends the Field Marshal's heartiest congratulations, and adds his own personal felicitation on the young lady's well-deserved honour.

In a letter, Mr. Nutt, who is associated with the E.A.N. Corps, to which Miss Bianconi is attached, writes—"I regret to tell you from reports I have received from France, Miss Bianconi is feeling very keenly the strain of all that she has been through, and I think she ought to have several months rest."

Honours for Clare Soldier.

Sergt. W. Hickey, A.S.C., a native of Clare, has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal by the King, for valuable services rendered with the forces in France.
HOW FRANK GORDON DIED.

HEROIC END

Remarkable stories of great heroism are coming out of France every day, but there is none more thrilling than that just received in a letter from Private James P. Lynch, of Battery B, 103rd Field Artillery, N.H., U.S.A. Gordon was a member of the battery and lost his life when he went out to rescue a Stamford companion who had both legs blown off. A shell took off one of Gordon's arms and the two men dropped to the ground and died a few moments later.

The letter follows:

April 23, 1918.

Dear Mother—Just a few lines to let you know I am in good health and hope all the family are the same. I suppose you have read about Frank Gordon being killed. He was transferred from the battery into another organisation, but he died as any American soldier could wish to die. A fellow named Wilson from Stamford, Conn., had both legs blown off and Frank went out to carry him in, and a shell came along and blew Gordon's arm off. One of our boys missed him and said he was going to look for him. He went out and found both of them dead. Wilson had his arm around Frank's neck.

Well, ma, things are going pretty nice now, and from rumors I here we will be home soon, because there won't be any Dutchmen left.

103 F.A.
American E.F.,
29th May, 1918.

The following has also been received from the Chaplain of his Regiment:

My dear Miss——I have just received your letter asking me if I remember Frank. Do I remember him? I am proud to say “indeed I do remember him.” I am going to tell you all about him, because while I am sorry to have him no longer with me, I am proud to have known him, and I congratulate you on his friendship. The details of his death that you request are these:—

The battery where he was located was engaged on dangerous work. Two days before his death I was at the position hearing confession. Frank not only went himself, but helped me in my work by taking the places of several lads and so enabling their work to go to confession. By doing this, he was doing much for God. I saw him also the day before. He was always the life of the boys by his happy disposition. He was faithful to Confession and Communion on all possible occasions.

The day of his death I was where he died. The battery was heavily shelled. Several were killed and several wounded. In the dugout where several of the injured were retired, the word suddenly came, “Wilson is outside by the gun, hit by a fragment.” At once Frank dashed out to bring his comrade to safety, but he never returned.

When I picked him up I found him in this position—His arm and one leg were placed under his wounded comrade, just where he had placed them, trying to raise his friend from the ground. Just as he had done so, both he and the other lad, Wilson by name, were struck and instantly killed, the two bodies were clamped together in death. His death, you see, was instantaneous.

Asking you now and then to say a little prayer for me.

I remain, yours sincerely,

FATHER FARRELL.

Poor Frank Gordon will be fondly remembered by his old friends in Ennis. While a pupil at our local schools he many a time contributed largely to the gaiety and amusement of the townspeople in local theatricals, and his end was truly a hero's one. He was son of Mr. J. P. Gordon, also well known in Ennis and Clare Castle, while engaged at the Ordnance House, Ennis. Mr. Gordon, son, is, we are glad to hear, still well and actively employed on official duties at York, England.
COL. LYNCH ON HIS CAMPAIGN.

Col. Lynch, M.P., writing in the "National News" on his recruiting campaign, says he sees clearly that many motives that appeal to him do not touch the hardy tiller of the soil in his own constituency (West Clare), yet he asserts that the war is as much that of the tiller in Clare as it is that of the inhabitant of any of the invaded countries. "There are in his mind," observes Col. Lynch, "a hundred ideas of political hopes deceived, of traditional distrust, of resentments made vivid by endless stories of evictions, of broken treaties, and promises that turned to Dead Sea fruit. But this war is greater than all these matters; greater— even to the individual peasant who ekes out a living by hard toil on his scanty patch of land. If the Germans be victorious there will be an end to the Irish question: there will be an end to Ireland except as an outlying German province. In speaking so, I do not believe that I am using exaggerated language, but before this stage is reached there will, in the event of a German triumph, be the enforcement of an indemnity which will 'bleed white' not only France and England, but Ireland, of course, as well."

In an article in the "Sunday Herald," Colonel Lynch states that he offered his services on the day following the declaration of war, and if they had been accepted then, "it would have made a difference of a quarter of a million men."
Co. Clare Prisoners of War Aid Fund Committee.

At the monthly meeting of the above letters from the following prisoners of war were read:—9097, Pte P. Roche, R. Dub. F.; 2628, Pte J. O'Brien, R.M.F.; 10266, Pte M. McMahon, Conn. Rangers; 6871, Sgt. B. Fitzpatrick, do.

The following men were added to the list:—826, Lt. P. Griffin, R.M.F.; 18970, Pte. C. Connell, R. Irish Regt.; 7420, Pte P. Cleary, do.;—Michael McNamara, R.M.F.

The following sub. were handed in:—

By the Hon. Sec.—

Miss Berry, Killaloe, as follows:
Percy F. Holt, £5; A Friend, £1; Collection, St. Flannan's Cathedral, £5 4s 3d.; Mrs. Gleeson (Tinnanra), £20; Mrs. Donnelly, 4s.; Mrs O'Halloran, 2s 6d.; Lady Beatrice O'Brien, £3; Mrs O'Gorman (for two months), £2.

Per the Hon. Treasurer:—

Miss Parkinson, £1; Mrs. Stopford Hickman, £1 1s.; Mrs. Hibbert (two months), £1; Ernest Brown (6 months), £3; Miss Kerin, Ennistymon (June Collection), £1; Miss Kerin, Ennistymon (July Collection), £1; R. P. Ackroyd, Ladies Regt. 10s 6d.; Mrs. C. O'Brien, £1 6s.; Miss G. du B. Willis, (two months) £1 6s.; R. C. Edwards, 5s.; Miss Maguire (Ennistymon Collection), £2 6s 6d.; Mrs. Cusack Mahon (proceeds of a Whist Drive), £5; E. McMillin, 5s.; Michael Kilkenny, 5s. Lawn Tennis Club Tourneys, £3 3s 6d.; Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald Blood, £3 16s.; F. V. Westby (3 months), £6 6s.; Mrs. Best, 3s.; Mrs. F. G. Hicman and Mrs. T. D. Townend, £1 1s.; Mrs. McCand and Mrs M. McCard, £2; F. F. Cullinan, £1; and Mrs. F. N. Studdert, £1 6s.; Mrs. Vera O'Brien, £1 10s.; W. Wilson Lynch (Ennistymon Collection), £3 12s.;

Sealed boxes were handed in:—

By the Hon. Sec.:—

Mrs Abrahall, 13s.; Mrs. O'Callaghan-Westropp, £2; and Mrs. W. H. A. MacDonnell, (4 months), £2 4s.

By the Hon. Treasurer:—

Harmony Row Collection, £1 3s.; Mrs. Keane and Mrs. Parkinson (St. John Street Collection), £3 9s 6d.; Mrs. Marcus Keane, £1 16s.; Mrs. Arthur Greene (Ennistymon Collection), £3 5s 6d.

Parcels for August amounted to £91 12s.

ISABEL STUDDETT, Hon. Sec.

A Devoted Comrade.

GAVE HIS BLOOD TO SAVE LIFE.

Mr. P. Webber, R.A.F., son of Mr. Webber, Coastruck Station, Loophead, has been for a brief period back to Killybegs and has been on active service. To help to revive and strengthen a comrade at the Australian Casualty Station, Mr. Webber permitted the transfusion of no less than 850 c.c. of blood, or very nearly two pints, and was given a complimentary certificate setting out his sacrifice.

Irish Among the Americans.

In the course of a letter to "The Times," Lord Denbigh, who has just returned from a visit to the American Army, writes—May I refer to the little-known fact that about 32 per cent. of the American Forces are Catholics, and that in some New England regiments, as I was informed at American General Headquarters, the proportion is as high as 70 and 75 per cent? I believe the Americans who fought so well on the Marne saloon were largely of Irish blood. I asked a well-known and highly popular American Catholic chaplain, with an Irish name, what the Irish-Americans expected to do when the Irish Catholics were largely of Irish blood. He emphatically declined to be anything more than an American Catholic, and said he gave Irish-Americans say they would like to change their names.

Killed in Action.

Pte. M. Reidy, R.I.R., Corraclare has been killed in action.
Captain J. C. R. Deimege.

Captain J. C. R. Deimege, Royal Munster Fusiliers, severely wounded and taken prisoner on 10th Nov., 1917, has now come out of hospital, and has been sent to Mainz, Essen. We are pleased to hear he has almost completely recovered from his wounds.

Arrests in Miltown-Malbay.

Miltown Malbay, Friday.

This morning at seven o'clock, military and police arrested Ignatius and Alexander, brothers, sons of Mr. P. H. O'Neill, general merchant, Milton Malbay, who received a bullet blow in a charge a couple of days before. The prisoners were removed by a military motor wagon to Ennis, and thence to Cork.

Military Honor.

Major William Waltrude Meldon has received the Legion of Honour Croix de Guerre for distinguished service during the war. Major Meldon is third son of Sir Albert Meldon, of Vevay House, Bray. He was wounded while serving in France in 1914, and afterwards so severely wounded at the taking of Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, as to be rendered unfit for further active service. Major Meldon is now a Resident Magistrate at Killaloe, Co. Clare.

A Heroic Priest.

Sir,—I see your paper frequently with Fr. Moran, and I wish to convey through it my appreciation of this priest's work and worth out here with the troops. His ministrations both spiritual and otherwise have been most magnificent for the two years that we have had the pleasure of knowing him. For his gallant conduct and bravery in many battles out here he has been already mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig. At the battle of Cambrai last November he was instrumental in saving the lives of several men who were lying out wounded, and who would have died to death were it not for his timely attentions.

Recently, on the sixth day of a heavy battle, near Rheims, Fr. Moran was wounded in four places, while the Corporal whom he was dressing, and another officer were killed by the same shell. Fr. Moran refused to go to hospital. He went down to the next dressing station, where his wounds were attended to, and immediately joined his men till the battle came to a successful finish four days later. For his bravery and endurance he has received an "Imperial Award" (Military Cross) in the field, from the Field Marshal—a decoration of very high distinction, and one of which the whole Division is tremendously proud.

Our great difficulty with Fr. Moran is to try and get him out of the line for a rest, as he always prefers to be with his men, sharing their dangers and hardships.

Though not of Fr. Moran's creed, I have to say that no one could do more for the wounded and his Church, no one could be more popular with all creeds, or manifest greater bravery than this devoted priest.

M. A. L—
(Protestant Doctor).
Honour for Clare Co Inspector

The Lord Lieutenant on Monday presented the "King's Police Medal," given for exceptionally meritorious service, to Co. Inspector J F Gelston, Co. Clare, "for the ability and energy shown by him in dealing with a critical state of affairs in Clare, at a period of grave public danger."

Soldier's Sudden Death.

On Monday morning, a private named John Wilcox, a pioneer in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was found dead in his bed in his quarters at the Ordnance House, Ennis. He was apparently in his usual health when retiring the previous night. Deceased was a native of Everton, Liverpool, was 46 years, and was married, with six children. He had been gassed at the front in France. The remains were removed on Tuesday for interment at his native place.

Roll of Honour.

The War Office has just informed Mrs J. Howe, Claremont, Clare Castle, of the death of her son, Daniel, in France, from wounds in action.

Rev. C. Bullock, C.P, Chaplain, writes that the poor young man received the last Sacraments of Mother Church and all the rites of burial. His belongings were to be forwarded home.

Rev. Capt. M J Pickett, Chaplain, writes that he was a "good boy, a brave and courageous soldier—a boy to be proud of."

CARRIGAHLT MAN WOUNDED

Pte. John O'Dwyer, Irish Guards, has been wounded for the second time in France. News has reached his people that he was wounded during last week's battles. Prior to his enlistment he was postman in Carrigaught for many years.
DEATH OF FLIGHT CADET MacLaurin.

We sincerely regret to hear of the death, as the result of a flying accident, on Sunday, of Flight Cadet J. H. MacLaurin, the only son of Rev. Canon R. T. MacLaurin, the Rectory, Enniskillen. He had not yet reached his nineteenth year, and had not long been in the ranks of the gallant force, which has sent forth so many fine young spirits to offer up the final sacrifice for their country, against a foreign enemy. He was exceedingly popular with all his comrades, who deeply mourn the sudden end to a highly promising career.

The remains were brought to Enniskillen by the last train on Wednesday night, and the interment took place at Drumcliffe on the next day. There was a special service at the Parish Church, where the remains were lain overnight, and at the close of the service the coffin was borne from the building to the hearse by a party of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of whom about fifty marched in the cortege, under Lieuts. Llewellyn and Townend, Major Lascelles and Lieuts. Ellard and McCall were also present.

The chief mourners were the beloved parents, Canon and Mrs. MacLaurin.


After the funeral service at the grave-side, the last salute was fired by a party of the Welsh Fusiliers.

Gordon Died in Heroic Manner.

The following is taken from the "Newhaven Courier".

COURAGE IS RECOGNISED.
AWARDED CROSS DE GUERRE BY FRENCH AND OUR Distinguished SERVICE CROSS.

It will interest the many friends locally of the late Cpl. Frank P. Gordon to know that the Croix de Guerre, the highest prize with in the gift of the French Government for heroic service, was posthumously conferred upon him, and also, that the United States Government conferred upon him the highest award for bravery in battle, the distinguished service cross. These two awards are unusual honours to be received by one man.

Cpl. Gordon voluntarily went to the rescue of a wounded comrade and died in the effort.

The following is the letter which his mother received from Adjutant-General N. L. Magson, Captains of the 33rd Field Artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, dated June 29, in which the Croix de Guerre was bestowed:

"Dear Mrs. Gordon:-

There is enclose hereewith the Croix de Guerre awarded by the French Government in recognition of the sacrifice of your son, Frank P. Gordon. The decree of the commander and the reward of the commander, have directed me to express to you their deepest sympathies. In attempting to rescue a wounded comrade, he made the supreme sacrifice. His action was praised by true courage and devotion to duty and called forth the admiration of his comrade and his allies. - Yours sincerely,

"N. L. Magson,
"Adjutant-General of the 33rd Field Artillery."

The General commanding the 33rd Army Corps of France has in a general order also referred to the death of Cpl. Gordon as an "example of courage, devotion and sacrifice. He voluntarily went to the aid of a wounded comrade and died in the accomplishment of his action."

The late Cpl. Gordon was youngest son of Mr. F. Gordon, late of the Enniskillen Ordnance Survey, with whom much sympathy is felt on the death of his gallant son."
Defaming the Irish Soldier

A CHAPLAIN'S INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The following letter, addressed to Capt. Gwynne, M.P., appeared in the "Irish Times"—

London-Irish Regiment,
23rd September, 1918.

Dear Captain Gwynne,—You ask me for my opinion regarding the moral risk to young Irishmen in Irish regiments at the war. Thousands of the men I ministered to in France were members of Societies and Confraternities in Cork, Limerick, Tralee, Ennis, and other towns in Munster. They lived good Christian lives and died happy deaths. Who shall dare to taint the fame of these brave men, who loved Ireland according to their lights, and risked their lives without raising their voices? This widespread calumny, moreover, is a insult to the hundred or Irish Catholic Chaplains who conscientiously minister to the men the power that preserves them from moral contamination and corruption. If this charge against Irish troops were true, it would argue wholesale slackness and gross negligence on the part of the Irish Chaplains. The latter can be relied upon to see that no vice-tapes or persons are laid to injure or kill the souls or mar the virtues of their flock in France, or elsewhere. Let no man defame the living Irish soldier, for he, like at least as pious and as brightly as the average Irish civilian; and let no man defame the dead Irish soldier, for he died as he had lived—an steadfast devotion to his religious principles, in unity and peace with his Creator. May all Irishmen live and die as Christinely as the average Irish soldier. We are a Christian race, so let us not insult the dead by spreading calumnies about the living. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Does it aggravate the sin when the false witness is against the dead neighbour, or against one own fellow-countrymen?

Yours sincerely,
FRANCIS A. O'LEIRSON, C.F.

JESUIT CHAPLAIN'S TESTIMONY.

In connection with the same matter the following letter also appeared in the same paper:—

Sr,—Until I read Father Gleeson's letter this morning in the "Irish Times" I was not aware that anyone had dared to tarnish the good name of our Irish soldiers. Before returning to my work with them I think it is my duty to corroborate every word that Fr Gleeson has written. After an experience of nearly four years with an Irish Battalion, and all that this implies, I can claim to speak with some authority. The goodness, piety, and fidelity to their duties of those with whom I have been privileged to work is beyond all praise, and is the admiration and almost envy of every French and Belgian priest who has met them.

No matter what view we may entertain as to the way pressed and her soldiers have been treated by some, surely nothing can justify a false and cowardly attack on our own flesh and blood in a manner that is above and beyond all political considerations whatever.—Yours, etc.

H. V. GILL, S.J., C.F
Dublin, September 28th, 1918.

CONSCRIPTION OFF.

The "Freeman" had the following in black type on Thursday—In view of the intense public interest as to the danger of conscription being applied to Ireland, we are glad to be in a position to state that the chance of any such attempt being made is now practically non-existent.

We earnestly urge upon our people the vital importance of maintaining the attitude of unity, self-restraint, and discipline which up to the present has been crowned with such triumphant success.
ANOTHER HUN HORROR.

IRISH MAIL BOAT SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

ENNIS LIVES LOST.

The Irish Mail Packet boat "Leinster" was torpedoed in the Irish Channel on Thursday. She carried 650 passengers and a crew of 70, and it is believed that nearly 600 have lost their lives. At 1.30 a destroyer arrived at Kingstown having on board a number of survivors. Some of those who were interviewed stated that the ship was struck by two torpedoes, while others said that three torpedoes were fired, the first going wide. The first torpedo to strike the vessel hit her in that part where the postal sorting office was situated, and the next penetrated the engine room. The ship went down bow foremost, but two boats quickly launched. Some passengers got away in these; others succeeded in getting on to the raft, while many more were taken off by a coastal destroyer. Those who were on deck were about as short as 90 hours' and a half in the water before being picked up. The loss of life is partly accounted for by the upsetting of some of the "Leinster's" boats, while a great many are believed to have gone down with the ship.

ENNIS VICTIMS OF THE LEINSTER OUTRAGE.

On Sunday the funeral of the two Ennis victims of the infamous Leinster outrage took place, and was an eloquent expression of public indignation and horror, and sympathy with the friends and relatives of those who had lost their lives. These were the Misses Norah and Della Davoren, sisters of Meera Andrews and daughters of the late Mr. Michael Davoren, Claren- bron House, Ennis. They had adopted the nursing profession, and had been residents in England for about two years. They had been home on holidays, and were returning to Nenagh when they met their doom. A remarkable story is told of their last journey. They were to have left Ennis on the Tuesday, and only missed the train by a few minutes. They left by the midday train next day, with the parcel how so widely known. The bodies were identified, by their brothers at St. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown, on Saturday, and after some difficulty in procuring our lines, they were brought to Ennis on Saturday evening. Late in the hour was an immense crowd on the station, and there was a scene of commotion as the Ennis station, and accompanied them to the Cathedral, where they were received by the parochial clergy. Very Rev. Canon O'Dea was also present.

At the Cathedral the following morning, references were made to the appalling outrage. Very Rev. P. O. Horgan, Admixture, made a strong allusion to the great need for prayers for the soul of the deceased, if only the hour. At 10 o'clock Rev. J. H. Moloney, C.S.O., also asked for prayers for the soul of the victims, many of the large congregation by women. He said he was sure their hearts were all filled with thoughts of the mortal outrage of the previous Thursday. It was the most cruel thing that had occurred since the beginning of the war, and to the Unionist, to the Catholic, to the staff of the parish, to the community, and to the enlivened of the army in the field.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Among recent casualties we regret to see the name of Dr. and Capt. M. C. O'Reilly, totally wounded while dressing wounded at the front. He was a brother of Mr. James O'Reilly, D.F. Strabane. We also regret that Miss Eliza K. N. Burke, has succumbed to wounds, and that Lieut. P. E. H. McGowan, second son of the late Mr. P. E. McGowan, Miss St. John's, has been killed in action.

SHOP CLOSING.

A very drastic Shop Closing Order came into force on Wednesday. All retail shops and offices must close not later than 5.30 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 7 o'clock on Friday, and 9.30 on Saturday. Licensed houses must close between 3.30 and 5 o'clock, except Saturdays, and must close at 9.30 p.m.
CLARE VICTIMS

ON THE

"LEINSTER."

The deep, the sincere, and heartfelt sympathy of the people of Clare, goes out to the victims of the Leinster calamity. In the presence of such a desperate tragedy, the human heart stands still in anguish and the human mind staggered in the conception and belief of civilization. As Christians, we may say: "May God forgive the perpetrators of such an outrage!" As Irish Catholics, and as Irishmen of every denomination, we shrink in horror that in this age of the world's progress, science—the great gift which God has given to man for his own use and benefit—could be used in such a diabolical manner and with such callous indifference, for the destruction of God's own creatures. We say this not because of the fact that the tragedy cast a shadow of horror and sorrow over Clare homes. This fact brings the sorrow nearer to our hearts; we can picture the Clare girls, all nurses, all engaged in the noble profession of nursing, going back to the almost sacred duty of relieving human suffering; we can imagine them in an unprotected packet-steamer and on a rough sea hurled to destruction by the terrible engines of warfare, the submarine. Brutal was it to fire the first missile, dastardly was it to fire the second, and devilish was it—when the second had taken effect—to give the unfortunate passengers no chance of escape by firing the third. We saw the sad sight—and eloquent it was—not that at least in this small county of ours, embittered by petty and tragic events of our own, the true Christian spirit still lives, unhidden and unobscured by any consideration of race or prejudice—the return to Baneis of the dead bodies of the Misses Narda and Dilly Davoren; we knew them in their youth; we watched them growing in their pride of life; we bade in sorrow at their tragic end; we saw the mournful procession: the two hearse, the silent sorrowful throng of people that followed all that of them had remained—and we prayed that God would strengthen the sorrowful ones they left behind: to bear the great sorrow which was theirs.
Among the casualties recorded this week in the death of Pvt. Frank McNamara, son of Mr. J. McNamara, tailor, Ennis, who fell in recent fighting.

Clareman's Death From Wounds

U.S. OFFICER.

Lieutenant William Francis Cahill, who died of wounds, was a member of the law firm of Byrnes and McCutcheon, of New York. Lieutenant Cahill was a graduate of Fordham University and of the Harvard Law School. He received his preliminary military training at Plattsburg, and went to France in Company M, 307th Infantry, 79th Div. Lieutenant Cahill was 25 years old. He was a son of Mrs. Cahill, Deeppark, Doora.

The "Leinster" Disaster

A TULLA VICTIM.

High Mass was celebrated in the Parish Church, Tulla, on Wednesday, for the repose of the soul of Mr. James Hynes, and his daughter, Miss Clare Hynes, who were lost in the "Leinster" disaster.

Mr. Hynes was a native of Tulla, but had his home at Manchester, where he resided for a number of years. He was educated at the old College at Springfield, Ennis, and was one of the original boarders, having turned up at the opening day, April 15th, 1856.

His very tragic end will be much regretted by his old school-fellows who still survive him.

Alleged Larceny of a Watch

mane, in religion Sisters Mary St. Philip and Sebastian, twin daughters of Mr. Patrick Linehan, Kilkee, Tuheen, Co. Clare.

The National Novena.

The National Novena to the Saints of Ireland for the spiritual and temporal welfare of Ireland was begun at the Cathedral on Tuesday night, and will be continued each night until 6th November, which is the day specially set apart in honour of all the Irish Saints. There are immense congregations each night.

Larceny of a Rifle.

The larceny of a rifle under peculiar circumstances is reported from the Ormonde Hotel, the military headquarters in town. It belonged to the cook, and after some inquiries in the house of a man named J. Butler, an ex-soldier, employed about the place, in the town, the rifle was found concealed. He was taken into custody, and will, we hear, be court-martialled.

Galant Clare Man Dead.

SERGEANT THOMAS SHEA DIES IN FRANCE.

It is with regret we announce the death of Sergeant Thomas Shea, Co. A, 9th Infantry, who was killed in action on July 18th. It will be recalled that the 9th Infantry thanked the Maroons in their recent victory at Thierry, and no doubt it was in the battle he received his fatal wound. Born scarcely 29 years ago at Reenan, Co. Clare, Sgt. Shea was one of the first to answer the country's call; he enlisted in April, 1917, and arrived in France the following August. He was a true specimen of Irish manhood, with heart as true as steel, loved by all who knew him, and was one of the staunchest of friends. He had sacrificed his life for his country, and died a noble death so that others may enjoy the liberty he prized so much. Greater love than this no man showed.

His brother, Michael J. Shea, is also in France with the colours. He joined the 6th, now the 155th, Infantry, in May, 1917.
PEACE AT HAND.
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ARMISTICE SIGNED WITH GERMANY.
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Reuter's Agency is informed that, according to official American information, the armistice with Germany was signed at 2.30 on Thursday.

GREAT AMERICAN VICTORY.
---
SEDEAN CAPTURED.
---

(THURSDAY'S AMERICAN OFFICIAL).
At 4 yesterday afternoon the advanced troops of the First American Army took that part of the City of Sedan which lies on the

THE INFLUENZA OUTBREAK.

Since last issue there has been a spread of the scourge of influenza through this district, and this week the National Schools were closed. Many of the cases from the town have been removed to the hospital, which is now full. There are about forty cases from the town, and while the attack has been severe with the most of them, we are glad to say there has been but one death in the hospital, but there have been four deaths through the town, from the after effects of the scourge.

Almost every able-bodied inmate in the institution is prostrate, and Mr. Frank Burpee, the Master, has been obliged to convert two of the influenza wards into a temporary hospital. The attack is not of a grave type in the house, the worst cases being those admitted from outside. Some of the police force in the district are in hospital, and are all progressing satisfactorily. There is no necessity for any general alarm, if ordinary precautions are observed, and people should lie up at the first indications of the illness. It is in the latter stages that danger should be apprehended from the development of pneumonia, to which the invalids are peculiarly subject. The use of aspirin is strongly recommended, for a cold bath all for the person, and on the persons, including the householder. Persons who are suspected should lie up for the time being.

Clare Chaplain Awarded the M.C.

CONTINUES DUTIES THOUGH WOUNDED.

F. J. Moritz, of Tullamore, Ennis, formerly of St. Joseph's (Lace), and now a Chaplain with the Forces, has been awarded the Military Cross. The decoration has been given for gallantry, officially described as follows:—

"During operations lasting ten days he displayed conspicuous gallantry and unselfish devotion to duty in attending to the wounded often under heavy fire. On one occasion he was wounded in several places and severely shaken by the explosion of a shell, but he continued to work with undiminished zeal. He set a splendid example to all about him."

THE WAR AT AN END.

The news of the termination of the war was received in town with much jubilation, and there was a liberal display of bunting at the local military headquarters. Many people in the streets displayed red, white and blue, and on all sides there was a deep satisfaction that the nightmare, which had gripped the entire world for over four years, was at an end at last, and so desirably.
THE WAR OVER.

ITS CONSEQUENCES AND ITS COST.

As announced in our late edition last week, Germany has accepted all the conditions laid down by Marshal Foch. An armistice was signed at 5 o’clock on Monday morning, and fighting finally ceased at 11 a.m. The terms granted to Germany are practically identical with those granted to Austria.

The Kaiser and Emperor of Bavaria, also Kink Karl of Austria, have abdicated, and the first named is now in Holland. It is stated that the Crown Prince was shot dead by a German sentry, while endeavouring to force his way into Holland.

The number of men raised in the war total 50,300,000. The casualties on the side of the Allies amounted to 14,250,000 and that of the enemy to 12,410,000 —Total, 26,660,000. The war cost the Allies, £10,750,000,000, and the Central Powers, £10,250,000,000. Total cost of war—£30,000,000,000.
THE INFLUENZA.

This dreadful scourge continues to rage through the district, with violence little, if any, abated, and again this week some deaths have to be chronicled from its effects, the immediate cause in nearly all cases being pneumonia, following the influenza. In some cases the victims were only a few days ill. Amongst those who have succumbed are Mrs. Hastings, mother of the Parish Clerk at the Cathedral, Mr. M. Hastings, a respected resident; Mr. M. Torpsey, a popular clerk in the West Clare Railway Office; Mr. J. Culhiman, a well-known local solicitor, who was only a week down.

The Hospital is now full to excess, and at times writing the patients were doing well. Dr. O’Gorman, the Medical Officer, who has had a most strenuous time, day and night, for some weeks, has at last been attacked, and his work in the Hospital has been undertaken by Dr. MacNamara, Cormican, and Duggan, and much valuable help is also being given by Mr. Power, a student, of Clarecastle. We believe that there are only about four officials on the working list today.

There was no meeting of the board on Wednesday in the absence of a quorum.

All the National Schools throughout the district within a wide radius of Louisburgh have been closed, and reports from some country localities state that there have been some deaths from the scourge. We see it was considerably abated in Dublin.

Death of Lieut. William Cahill

In a recent issue, we mentioned, with deep regret, the death, of a gallant young American officer, from wounds, Lieut. W. Cahill, one of the most brilliant young men of the day in New York. He was son of Mr. Michael Cahill, New York, and grandson of Mrs. Cahill, Doonpark, Doora. The deceased had just finished his career as a Law Student at the University of Harvard, where he distinguished himself, winning the Gold Medal at the end of his term, and his friends had good reason to anticipate for him a distinguished career in his profession. Just then America entered the war, and Mr. Cahill was among the first to offer his services, receiving a Lieutenant's Commission.

An Irishman to the core, he would go where the danger was greatest and the battle fiercest. We desire to convey to Mrs. Cahill and her family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

On Tuesday High Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of deceased, at Doora Church. The celebrant was Rev. P. Scanlan, P.P., deacon; Rev. M. McGrath, C.C., Clarecastle, and sub deacon, Rev. M. Croke, C.C., Doora.

The choir was conducted by Very Rev. Canon Bourke, and Very Rev. Father Chrysostom, O.F.M., Mannis.

Presentation of Medal to Kilrush Man.

General Sir Archibald Murray, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, has presented Sergeant-Major Clune, R.G.A., with the Distinguished Conduct Medal, awarded for gallantry and devotion to duty. He had done consistent good work, and set a fine example of devotion to duty on occasions under heavy shell fire. Sergeant Clune is a Kilrush man, and we congratulate him on his distinction.

Gallant Clare Man.

Patrick O'Brien, of New York, late of Dublin, has received official notification that his brother William is in hospital in France recovering from wounds received in action, in the Argonne sector, in September. His company, composed of 250 men, was practically killed or wounded when he left them to go to hospital. He was posted Corporal for bravery the first night they attacked the Germans.

He will soon return to his home in Dublin, waiting empty, which his parents built for him some years back. William was with the 37th Infantry U.S. Army, the men who never gave the Germans one inch of ground. He was an expert at the rifle range, and his captain said he was the “best marksman he ever saw in the service.”
Roll of Honour.

PRIVATE W. J. CLANCY, LIVERPOOL SCOTTISH.

We take the following from the "Central Argentine Railway Magazine," of Buenos Aires:

We regret to record that a cable received from the London Office announced the death in hospital on the 16th October, from meningitis, of the above Central Argentine Volunteer, formerly connected with the Chief Engineer's Department. Mr Clancy, who was born in Killarney, Co. Clare, Ireland, on 16th January, 1879, entered the service of this Company in August, 1905, having previously held positions in the Civil Service at home, and subsequently in the British South African Police, Rhodesia. He volunteered for active service in October, 1914, and at the time of his departure he filled the position of Chief Clerk in the Sectional Engineer's Office, La Banda. On arrival in England he immediately joined King Edward's House, subsequently transferring to the Liverpool Scottish, and at the time of his death he had spent nearly three and a half years on active service. A big, smiling, jovial Irishman, with a heart as large as his frame, his genial presence and kindly disposition will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends both in business and social life.

Death of A Clare Officer.

ANOTHER HUN VICTIM.

The many friends of Mr Thomas Slattery, Fergus View, Darragh, will bear with unfeigned regret of the death of his son, Capt. Frank J. Slattery, R.E., in London, at the end of last week. It may be remembered that Capt. Slattery, soon after leaving Galway College, became Engineer in charge of Messrs. Graingers' operations, while steaming rolling the roads in Clare, and some time after the war was declared he was given a commission in the Royal Engineers, and was quickly promoted to a Captaincy. At the beginning of the German advance early last year, he was taken prisoner of war, and was released on December 16th, from Danzig, his health being much impaired by the rigours of his treatment and confinement. He sailed from Copenhagen to Hull and thence came to London on his way home, where he fell a victim to influenza. He was a splendid type of young manhood and there is general sympathy with his bereaved family.

The remains were expected at Clare Castle on Friday for interment at Kilcreast today (Saturday).

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM).

An official communiqué from Paris states that the President of the United States, the Prime Minister, and the Foreign Secretary of the Allied Powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, met today. The meeting dealt with the question of the situation in Russia and agreed that the Governments should acquaint each other with the latest information at their disposal with a view to a joint examination of the question.
The Clare Prisoners of War

A number of the repatriated Clare prisoners of war, to the number of thirty, with two officers—Lieuts. Clancy and O'Donnell—were entertained on Wednesday afternoon by the Clare Prisoners of War Committee. General Griffin, of the Limerick District, briefly addressed them. A report will appear in our next.

Ex-Army Man's Sudden Death

A very sudden death occurred in Ennis this week, the victim being an ex-Army man named Michael Hynes, who lived in the Turnpike. He had been recently discharged and had been in service in Gallipoli, Egypt, and France in the Royal Irish Regiment. He had previously served in the 8th King's Liverpool Regiment. His funeral on Wednesday afternoon of a military character, the coffin being borne through the town by soldiers who happened to be home on furlough.

Miltown-Malbay Proclaimed A Military Area.

Major General Blackader, Commanding Southern Districts of Ireland, this week issued a proclamation, as it is necessary to enforce special measures for protecting law-abiding inhabitants; the holding of taking part in processions, meetings, and assemblies, including fairs and markets, within a radius of 1 1/4 miles of Miltown-Malbay courthouse is prohibited. One of its principal fairs was to be held on Saturday next.

The cause of this action of the authorities is believed to be the recent cattle drive from off the lands of Sandymount, from which Mr. James D. Kenny, B.L., was recently evicted. A large body of military has arrived and taken possession of the Town Hall.

THE

Late Capt. Slattery, R.E.

The remains of the above much lamented young officer, whose death we have already noticed, were removed from London for interment in the family burial place at Kilcreest, Ballymacool. They were removed from the train at Clare Castle, and were placed in the Parish Church, on Friday night, 15th inst.; and there was a Solemn Requiem Mass the following morning.

The celebrant was Rev. M. McInerney, C.C., and the deacon was Rev. John McShane, Ennis, and Rev. P. J. O'Donnell, Cranny. There were also present Very Rev. Canon Bourke, P.P.; Very Rev. Canon O'Dea, The College; and Rev. M. Crowe, C.C., Drogheda.

Mr. Thomas Slattery, Fergus View, Darragh, has received the following telegram from Buckingham Palace, London—

"The King and Queen deeply regret the loss that you and the army have sustained by the death of your son in the services of his country. Their Majesties truly sympathize with you in your sorrow."
A Distinguished American Soldier

Visits his Native Town, Kilrush.

On Monday a distinguished Kilrush man, one who has always shed lustre on his native town, visited it once more after an absence of ten or eleven years. Major Robt. Lawrence, A.G.D., Adjutant General of the United States Army in France, Major Lawrence, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Thomas O'Brien, of the Central Hotel, Milkrown, Malbary, visited the old town by the Shannon once more, and he was rewarded by a Cord mile salute from all the old inhabitants, who expressed their delight at seeing this gallant Kilrush gentleman. When the United States declared war against Germany Major Lawrence was one of the busiest lawyers in New York, being a Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. He had a large practice, and was often entrusted with missions of vast importance. How the fighting spirit runs in the blood is well exemplified in Major Lawrence. His father, the late Mr. William Lawrence, II and favourably known in Kilrush, a Naval Officer, who served with distinction, while

his grandfather on his mother's side, and his uncle also served with bravery and distinction in the British Army. When in the cause of justice and civilisation President Wilson declared war on the Kaiser and his Huns, Counsellor Lawrence relinquished his lucrative practice and volunteered for the army. He attended the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, graduated as First Lieutenant of Infantry, and was assigned to the 6th Division (Regular) engaged in training troops during the winter and spring of 1917 and 1918. The 6th Division arrived in France between May 18th and 26th, July, 1918; fought bravely in the Voeges Mountains, in the Argonne Forest and on the Meuse. Troops from the 6th Division led the line of March before President Wilson on Christmas Day. The fight made by the Battalion which Major Lawrence assisted in training when attacked by the Germans in the Voeges will live in history. Although the Huns outnumbered them by ten to one, and used artillery, machine guns, and liquid fire, yet they defeated the Germans heroically, took thousands of prisoners, although the Germans used shock troops specially trained.

Major Lawrence received all his promotions in France. First he was promoted for signal bravery and dash, to be captain, then Major and Adjutant General of the 6th Division.

Major Lawrence has several decorations, and all Kilrush men feel proud of him.

Ennis Men's Promotion in Arm

We notice with pleasure in a recent Arm

the announcement of the promotion

Captain and

R.A.S.C. to be

Temporary Major. He is

Ennisman, being son of the late Mr.

Ahvoid, of this town, and was educated

the Christian Schools here, from which

went to the A.S.C., and was acquainted

Woolwich, where he was engaged in

Records Office. He went through the Soi

African War, after which he returned

Woolwich. Last year he was given the bo

one of the O.B.E. We congratulate h

on his well-deserved promotion.
Honours for Irish-American Soldier.

CLARK MAN'S BRAVERY.

We see that Driver David Gallery, of the U.S. Army in France, has just been awarded the French Military Medal, for conspicuous gallantry under heavy fire. The circumstances under which the distinction came to be awarded are set out as follows in a note by Lt. Col. Gall, Commanding 9th Cuirassiers, dated February 16th, 1919, which accompanied the presentation—

"On the 9th June, 1918, about 6 o'clock, the dressing station of the 9th Cuirassiers installed in the quarry of St. Claude, being overflowing with wounded, whom it was impossible to evacuate, the proximity of the German lines (about 300 metres) forbidding all transportation with stretchers or wheel cars, and the stretcher-bearers of the C.B.D. being unable to penetrate through the wood in their small wheel carriages, Driver David Gallery was nevertheless successful in driving his ambulance to the entrance of the quarry in spite of the volleys of machine gun bullets fired from an advanced position. He loaded his ambulance with the regulation number of wounded in the interior, seated three at his seat at the side, and placed another on the board of the engine. Then he started for Elnecourt with an extraordinary coolness and imperturbable calm, greeted with German bullets. Driver Gallery in running the greatest risk has certainly saved those seven wounded, who, without that, would have been taken prisoners along with the dressing station, some minutes later."

Driver Gallery is the son of the late Mr. David Gallery, of Dallybeg, Ennis, a well-known and respected resident, and is attached to the 52nd Section of the C.B.D. Ambulance Corps. He joined the American Army in the States, and has been in France since June, 1917. His many friends in Ennis and district were highly pleased to hear of the distinction awarded to him.

Honours for Ennistymon Man

Pte. Stephen Sealy, R.M.E., who is a native of Ennistymon, has just been awarded the Military Medal, for "gallantry and fearless conduct." The circumstances under which the award came to be gained are thus set out in the Orders of Major Gettetal Barns, Commanding the 57th Division.

"On August 28th, 1918, during an attack, this stretcher-bearer rendered most valuable assistance to the wounded of his own Battalion, and of the Battalion of the King's Liverpool Regiment. He worked fearlessly and untiringly from 2 o'clock p.m. on the 28th, until 6 a.m. on the 29th, and cleared a whole area of wounded. After the Battalion had been relieved he refused to come out until he had rescued those who were lying in shell holes outside his own area.

"On September 2, he displayed the same gallantry working in an intense barrage, bandaging the wounded, and later, returning, carried them to the Aid Post." Five other Munsters were also awarded the Military Medal for gallant conduct on the field.
A Brave Kilrush Soldier.
Sergeant Major W. Mascoll, R.G.A., who
for bravery has been promoted from the rank
of Quarter-Master Sergeant, has been spending
a well-deserved short leave at Cappa,
Kilrush.

Birthday Honours for Ennis Man.
The King has been pleased to confer the Most Distinguished Order of
St Michael and St George on Fleet
Paymaster (Capt.) W. T. Cullinan,
R.N., eldest son of the late Dr. Wm.
Cullinan, Bally Voe, Ennis, and has frequently been
mentioned in despatches. He is at present on
Home Service after a long absence in foreign
waters.

Gallant Clare Men.
The Military Medal has been conferred for
bravery in the field on Pte. Nightingale,
R.A.M.C., Ennis, and Pte. Baker, Magatuna,
Lahinch.

Honour for Ennis Man.
Residents in Ennis will be interested to hear that among the last Birthday Honours is the name of Captain
W T Deane, who is made a Member
of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) Captain Deane is the son of Mr Benjamin Deane, of Ennis,
and as a youth spent some years in
the Ordnance Survey, here. He
served in the Artillery through the
during the war and after some years in
Malta and Gibraltar, and after a
successful career as a non-commissioned officer, received his commission in 1915. He was rapidly promoted
to captain and adjutant, and
was publicly thanked for his services
in connection with important inventions in coast defence work. His
latest honour is a fitting reward for
his valuable services, and we look
forward to his brilliant future for this
distinguished young officer.

For Distinguished Service.
Nurse Cissie Moore, Kilrush, has
been the recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal from the
Greek Government for bravery and
distinguished service at Salonika during
the war. She is the only Irish
nurse who has received this distinc-
tion.
At Miltown Malbay petty sessions Robert Fraser, who had been a despatch rider attached to the Scottish Horse, but who had been demobilised, was remanded for eight days on a charge of a series of burglaries, which included the Spanish Point Post Office, Rineen Post Office, and Atlantic Hotel.

Sharman Killed in Chicago.

American exchanges contain a report of the sad death of a fine young Clareman, during the recent race riots in Chicago. The victim was Mr. Joseph Power, of Enribul, Lanesheeda, West Clare, and sad to say, he had been through the great war, we believe, without a scratch, only to meet with his end at the hands of a negro in Chicago.

Deceased met his death practically without warning while crossing a street in the death laden district. A negro slashed him with a knife across the throat, severing the jugular vein.

Mr. Power was a quiet, inoffensive young man and had a large number of friends. He served with honour 19 months in the A. E. F., and had an honourable discharge. His untimely end has cast a gloom over the entire community where he resided.

He belonged to a very old and highly respected West Clare family, and his friends were deeply shocked to hear of his tragic end. Widespread sympathy goes out to them in their great affliction.

Clareman's Sad Death in the States.

We notice with much regret in an American contemporary the particulars of the sad death of a young Clareman, Mr. T. J. O'Donoghue, the other day. He was engaged with some comrades at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, U. S. A., carrying a box of shells filled with a new high explosive, when by some means the shells exploded, Mr. O'Donoghue and another being killed, while four others were wounded. To make the story more pathetic, he had gone unscathed through the European War, but would seem to have remained on in the army. The Army Headquarters communicated the sad news to his father, Mr. T. O'Donoghue, Drumeen, Killenora, and his sister, Mrs. B. Kerin, Corofin.
The Late Lieut. Frank Slattery.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.

Mr. Thomas Slattery, Fergus View, Darragh, has just received the following from the War Office, London, in reference to his son, the late Lieut. F. J. Slattery, whose sad death early in the year we noticed at the time:

"Royal Engineers.
T. Lt. F. J. Slattery, 7th Field Co., was mentioned in a despatch from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
Dated 7th April, 1918, for gallant and distinguished services in the field.
I have it in command from the King to record his Majesty’s high appreciation of the services rendered.
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL,
Secretary of State for War.
War Office, Whitehall, S.W.
1st March, 1919.

Ennis Officer’s Death in Egypt.

Details have just been received by Mr. W. H. Fogerty, solicitor, Ennis, of the sad fatal accident to his son, Lieut. Wm. Perrott Fogerty, 57th (Wilde’s) Rifles (F.F.), who had been in active service in Palestine and Egypt since October, 1913. He had gone into the desert on the 11th October with a friend on a hunting expedition. Just after the tram started one of the dogs sprang out, and Lieutenant Fogerty having jumped after him, and lifted the animal on to the truck, was endeavouring to follow, when he fell, and one wheel passed over his left leg, breaking both bones above the ankle. He was brought to Alexandria Military Hospital at Ramleh, but the shock and loss of blood proved too much for his strength, and he passed away a week later, on the 19th in his 21st year. Lieut. Col. Linn, D.S.O., 58th Rifles, (to which regiment Lieut. Fogerty was attached), in the course of a letter states:—

"Personalizing I know I have lost a most efficient officer—one of the best type. I and my officers hope you will allow me to put up a headstone over his grave in due course. He was a most lovable character, and is most deeply regretted by all ranks." The 2nd Battalion Sherwood Foresters, from Alexandria Garrison, formed the escort and firing party at his funeral to Haara Military Cemetery, Alexandria."
Late Major Killeen

From photo taken in 1916, when the late Major Killeen was a Flying Officer of the R.A.F. during the Great War.

Continued below
MAJOR TIM KILLEEN.

Molesky House, Mullahag.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the death at St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, London, on 4th June, of Major Tim Killeen, son of the late Mr. Patrick Killeen and of Mrs. Killeen, Molesky House, and brother of Mr. Michael Killeen, County Registrar for Clare, and of the late Mr. George Killeen, former Irish Rugby International.

The deceased, who had had a distinguished military career, was on the Reserve of Officers of the National Army. Some time ago he had a renewal of an old complaint arising out of services during the Great War and, when on a visit to the coast, Dr. George Blackall, of New Kittlins, London, recently, it became so serious that he had to enter St. Bartholomew’s Hospital. An operation was successfully performed but ensuing complications proved fatal. The news of his untimely death was a great shock to his family, to his brother officers in the National Army, and to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances to whom his gentleness and charm of manner had endeared him.

He was educated at Colaiste na National School, Mount St. Joseph, Roscrea; and Trinity College. He joined the reserve of officers in which he was commissioned in 1913, and was serving with the Reserve when the war started in 1914, and was engaged on active service to the end of the war. He took part in many thrilling combats. On one occasion he had an encounter with the redoubtable Baron von Bismarck, the German battle “ace,” and his observer was killed. After the War he was with the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine before being

When the Free State National Army was being formed, he was invited to offer his services, and, in 1921, he was appointed an Instructor with the rank of Captain in the 1st Western Division. He was soon after promoted Commandant, and in 1923 held the temporary rank of Colonel. On the reorganisation of the Army, he was given the substantive rank of Major. For his services to the state and his study of law, he was called to the Bar in 1927.

His death at the early middle age of 43 years is a great loss to a wide circle in which he was a welcome figure by reason of his culture and variety of intellectual interests. A member of a family known and esteemed throughout Clare, all classes shared in the sorrow caused by the loss, for they have sustained.

Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated in Westminster Cathedral by Very Rev. A. Summerville S.C., late Royal Air Force Chaplain.

The remains were entombed in Brompton, in London, and accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Killeen, Mr. J. J. Fox, and Mrs. Keenan. The funeral service was conducted by Canon J. J. Keane, and of the late Mr. George Killeen, former Irish Rugby International. The cortege, Officer Commanding Sarsfield Barracks, Limerick, the 1st Western Division, and a large party from the Limerick Garrison, was under the command of Capt. C. J. Breen.

A large party from the Townshend family attended the funeral service.

Expressions of Sympathy.

At Ennis District Court, on Friday, Mr. J. J. Waldron, Solicitor, and on his own behalf, he wished to extend sincere sympathy to Mr. Michael Killeen and the other members of the family on their bereavement.

District Justice Flood said he had not had the honour of having been associated with the late Major Killeen, but he wished to extend his sympathy to Mr. Michael Killeen, who occupied an honourable position in the county, and with whom he was on all classes in the county sympathised in his sorrow.

Mr. E. MacDonagh, solicitor, and Capt. H. C. Cattermole, on behalf of the Garda Síochána, spoke to the effect.

The Clare Board of Health, at their meeting on Monday, also passed a vote of sympathy to Mr. Michael Killeen on the death of his brother. The vote was proposed by Mr. Patrick O’Dwyer, seconded by Mr. Michael McMahol.
KILRUSH AND THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

By MARTIN STAUNTON, B.A.

KILRUSH, a seaport town on the Shannon estuary with a pre-war population of over three and a half thousand, was one of two Urban Districts in Co. Clare and a source of over 400 participants in the Great War, especially for the Royal Munster Fusiliers in whose recruiting district it lay.

As a port, it provided an above average number of men to the Royal Navy and most of these sailors would come through the First World War unscathed in contrast to those who joined the Army. Nearly a fifth of the latter died, with far fewer still on active service by the end of the war, compared with those who fought at sea.

Just over half of those who joined the Army ended up in the local regiment, the Royal Munster Fusiliers. These, as infantrymen, suffered an above average amount of deaths compared to those for the Army in general and only half were still serving by the war’s end, the remainder having died or been invalided out. Thirty-six soldiers with strong Kilrush connections died serving with the Munster Fusiliers and they reflect the general pattern of deaths in the regiment, with 1915 being the worst year. Most died serving with the 2nd Munster Fusiliers with the 1st battalion not far behind and France was where the vast majority died, although half of the deaths for 1915 occurred at Gallipoli or in Macedonia. The worst single day for fatalities was May 9, 1915, which saw six Kilrush men killed in action in France, which, together with the Gallipoli landings, resulted in that month being the worst overall.

Those Kilrush Munster Fusiliers with known places of enlistment joined up at four different locations. Tralee was used only by those joining the regulars pre-war. Ennis and Limerick had identical patterns, providing a place of enlistment into the part-time 5th (Special Reserve) Munster Fusiliers, both before and during the war and also for wartime volunteers into the Service battalions. Kilrush itself was used as a place of enlistment pre-war for both regulars and special reservists but was hardly used at all during the war. This was probably due to a lack of facilities there, rather than a reluctance by wartime volunteers to enlist in their home town, as non-Kilrush men only appear to have enlisted there pre-war also.

A significant number of Kilrush men had connections with the Munster Fusiliers pre-war as regular soldiers, regular reservists and as part-time soldiers in the Special Reserve. These were, of course, mobilised on August 4, 1914, and while the 2nd battalion’s action at Erreux three weeks later saw no Kilrush men killed, 7 of the town’s Munster Fusiliers prisoners of war were captured at this time along with most of their battalion. One of these Kilrush men, John Stafford of Crofton Street, had a letter and photograph published in the ‘Cork Examiner’ in March 1915. He had previously served from 1902 to 1910 and had been recalled to the colours at the start of the war. He was not to be released from captivity until 1918. Wartime recruits joined either the new service battalions or a special reserve battalion, usually the 5th, from where they were sent to the front after training.

Particular streets of Kilrush contributed men to the services to varying degrees. Commercial areas like Henry Street and Vandeleur Street were under-represented, compared to poorer residential areas such as The Glen or Pound Street. Those who did join up from the commercial streets were also more likely to end up in a specialist Corps or more selective regiments, than infantry of the line like the Munster Fusiliers. Kilrush Munster Fusiliers were thus better represented from those who joined up from some streets than others.

Kilrush soldiers in the Munster Fusiliers all appear to have held non-commissioned rank and to have been Roman Catholic. The three sons of Church of Ireland’s Canon Armstrong who joined up were commissioned as officers in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and one was killed in action. The dominant occupational category prior to enlistment was that of ‘General Labourer’, which applied to over four-fifths of Kilrush Munster Fusiliers, with the remainder having quite varied occupations which included a Blacksmith, a Shoemaker, a Tailor, Bakers and Shop Porters.

Continued below
The main source of employment in Kilrush was provided by the flour and meal mill of Messrs. M. Glynn & Sons, who also had shipping interests. Nearly a third of Kilrush Munster Fusiliers were former employees at the mill which was an above average amount for service men from the town in general. None appear to have been Irish speakers and the vast majority could read and write in English. Only a fifth were married men in 1911, although this proportion probably increased up to 1914 and during the war, while two-fifths resided in the lowest category of accommodation recorded in the census. Families contributed men to the armed forces to varying degrees and while within households it was common for all eligible males to enlist, this was by no means always the case.

Kilrush had typical experiences of a town in the Munster Fusiliers recruiting district during the war, like the rest of Co. Clare, its corps of the Irish National Volunteers soon died away, only 36 of the 72 enrolled, turning up for meetings by November 4, 1914. It also received visits by recruiting tours during 1915, such as that on March 27 by Daniel D. Sheehan, M.P. for Mid-Cork. The latter was also an officer in the 9th Munster Fusiliers and on this occasion established himself at Williams Hotel where, in the words of the ‘Limerick Leader’, suitability tests were held for a number of general labourers from the town and district who presented themselves for enlistment. On Monday (29th) over 200 recruits left the town by train and were seen off at the station by an enormous crowd. This is rather a large figure and it is possible that many of these were rejected at a more rigorous medical inspection subsequently. Later that year, in August, the town was also visited by the Lord Lieutenant on the Viceregal party’s tour of the county.

Differences in attitude to the war and military service between the town and its rural hinterland were seen in mid-1915 with reports of emigration from West Clare by young men of the farming class, leaving the Kilrush Terminus en route to the U.S.A. More plausible was the background to the case heard at the Kilrush Petty Sessions on July 12, 1915, where James McDonnell ‘a respectable farmer from the Kilnihil district’ was charged with ‘drunkenness and riotous behaviour’ after having assaulted Munster Fusiliers Private Thomas O’Donnell of Kilrush, then home on leave from the front.

In an incident in Cusheen’s public house of Vandeleur Street, he accused O’Donnell of being a ‘mean man to fight the Germans’ and that it was all the scuff and corners boys of Kilrush that were in the army and that only for being rowdies, they would not be in it all. The farmer, having decided that O’Donnell did not get half enough from the Germans and that he would give him more, and then struck the wounded soldier on the head for which he received a month’s imprisonment.

Vandeleur Street was originally named after the local gentry, the Vandeleurs, whose residence from the area just before the war caused Arthur Lynch, the M.P. for West Clare, to comment that it symbolised the wiping out of ‘the last traces of foreign domination in the Kilrush district’. A descendant of this family led the Irish Guards battlegroup of the Guards Armoured Division at the Battle of Arnhem in September 1944 and his part was played by the actor Michael Caine in the film ‘A Bridge Too Far’.

A few men from Kilrush who died on active service during the war were brought back for burial in the town. One such was Pte. John McDonnell, who died in a Cardiff hospital of wounds received at Ginchy. A 26-year-old tailor from Moore Street before his enlistment into the 8th Munster Fusiliers, his remains arrived in Kilrush on October 19, 1916 and were lain overnight in the church before a Requiem Mass and funeral the following day, which witnessed ‘a cortege of large proportions’.

The changing political scene in Ireland was reflected with the display of Republican flags in Kilrush in May 1917, following the Sinn Fein by-election victory in South Longford, while on March 30, Thomas Russell, an Irish teacher, had died of bayonet wounds received two days previously when his meeting at Kilrush was raided and broken up by Crown Forces and July saw the initiation of a Sinn Fein Club at the Workingmen’s Club in Frances Street. Despite this, in the immediate years that followed, it was felt that Kilrush ‘was not a great Sinn Fein town’ and ‘did not fall into line’, its strong military garrison also providing a restriction to I.R.A. activity in the period 1919-21. In his classical 1977 book on County Clare during this period, T.C.D. historian David Fitzpatrick went on to quote a local I.R.A. veteran: ‘Although we were few, we were very active and very effective in many ways. Actually we had no military activity. There was the military in the workhouse. There were the British Marines over in Cappa. The Black and Tans were down here in Toler Street — we were helpless if you like, as a military organisation’. This garrison was ultimately composed of 100 soldiers, up to 50 Royal Irish Constabulary and 40 Royal Marines.

Continued below
Kilrush was not, however, left untouched by the events of 1919-21. Michael Brennan, in his book of reminiscences of the time, tells of a raid by the East Clare Flying Column of the I.R.A. which resulted in the death of an R.I.C. Sergeant. This was probably Sgt. McFadden, who died on April 23, 1920, while a Constable O’Hanlon was killed in the town on August 21. Captain Lendrum, a native of Tyrone and Resident Magistrate for the Kilrush area was kidnapped on September 22, 1920, and his body found near Doonbeg on October 1 that year. On February 2, 1921, Patrick Falvey of Kilmacuane, Kilrush, was shot while filling in a trench which had been dug across the road near his home and he died two days later; while in April, Thomas Shannon, a farmer from near Kilrush, was shot dead. A former Sinn Fein magistrate, he had subsequently tried to leave the movement and was shot ten days after having refused to pay rates to a local Sinn Fein councillor. The only I.R.A. death in the locality appears to have been that of Volunteer T. Curtin on December 6, 1920.

Many ex-British servicemen from the Great War were killed during these years, often by the I.R.A. as alleged informers. Kilrush does not appear to have witnessed any such killings and only one such case could be found for all of Clare. It should also be noted that the June 1920 mutiny of the 1st Connaught Rangers in India had as one of its ringleaders a Kilrush man, Pte. Joseph Hawes, who was subsequently imprisoned. Kilrush continued to provide recruits to the Munster Fusiliers as late as January 1921, when one Michael Cahill enlisted. As has been shown by the work of Keith Jeffery of the University of Ulster, this was by no means unusual, given the economic conditions of the time even if it goes against the traditional notions of what happened during those years.

During Spring 1919, ex-servicemen had been given precedence in an I.T.G.W.U. procession at Kilrush, while in the January 1920 municipal elections the town returned 7 Home Rule and 5 Labour seats in contrast to the county town Ennis, where Sinn Fein were elected to half the seats. This all emphasised the difference in attitudes between town and country, with Sinn Fein dominant in the latter and the old party of Redmond and newly-emerging Labour, holding on in the towns and representing traditions which ex-British servicemen like former Munster Fusiliers were more likely to identify with.
Fusiliers and the Old I.R.A. in Kilrush

Recently a well-researched and excellently-presented article on the Kilrush connection with the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and various activities in the town in the period of the First World War and the years subsequent to it, appeared in ‘The Clare Champion’. It was very well received here and recalled once more the great contribution made by Kilrushmen in that major conflict.

However, many readers felt that the local Republicans of the period had been hard done by in the suggestion that they had been more or less inactive at the time. To refute this local sources have drawn attention to the fact that at least seven local members of the Old I.R.A. were jailed for arms and drilling offences at the time, and that some of these went on hunger strike. Then there was the system organised by the local Cumann na mBan for obtaining arms from local Military Stations and having them transferred to the Flying Columns.

A little known fact is a local writer is that the raid on Kilrush by Brennan’s Column was planned by local officers and that at least ten locals participated, while more were engaged in security and intelligence. In addition, some locals were on special assignments in Clare and adjoining counties and all messages going to the West passed through the Battalion H.Q. at Tullycrine. Many locals working away from home joined and gave good service to their units in their areas.

The article also made reference to three Kilrush men, members of the British army, who got into trouble following a meeting with Countess Markievicz. It is opportune to recall the facts of the matter. The three soldiers in question, now deceased, were Patrick Keane, Michael Keane (not related) and John Bolger. At that time soldiers carried their arms with them, even while on leave, as these three had been. They were returning to their units in France when they met the Countess on the old West Clare Railway. Following this meeting they gave their guns to the Sinn Feiners, but before they could further their rebellion they were apprehended after a spirited chase through the streets of Ennis. Each was returned to his own unit for court martial.

Bolger was attached to an Australian Unit, and much to his relief found that the Officers at his court martial seemed to treat the whole incident as something of a prank. No doubt their Irish blood helped them to this conclusion. Anyway, Bolger was sternly reprimanded, fined for the loss of the weapon and returned to his duties. He was subsequently decorated for bravery and won promotion in his unit. As Michael Keane’s Unit was actually on front-line service when he was returned to it, he availed of an option open to him—that of being tried by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion rather than by Court Martial. Luck was with him. The Officer turned out to be a Colonel Keane, whose knowledge of the Clare scene amazed the prisoner. It transpired that Colonel Keane was an Ennisman.

Michael Keane was sentenced to six months continuous front-line duty. He survived this, and the war, and returned to Kilrush where he played an active role in local affairs for many years. Patrick Keane was court-martialled and sentenced to be shot. Because many members of his family were giving sterling service at the front this sentence was changed to one of being placed in a foxhole between the lines until killed in action. In this solitary post he survived many days while awaiting the inevitable. Then one night he detected that an officer who had crawled towards the enemy lines on reconnaissance had been wounded and was trapped in the enemy barbed wire. Keane crawled forward under fire, released the seriously wounded man and dragged him back to the safety of his lines. For this Patrick Keane was reprieved, survived the war, and returned to Kilrush, where he raised a large family. — Kilrush Reader.
THE FORGOTTEN HEROES OF A FORGOTTEN WAR

BY the time the First World War came to an end in November, 1918, up to three hundred and forty Claremen had lost their lives, mainly on the battlefields of Europe.

Worldwide, there were in excess of one million deaths as a result of direct military action during the four years between 1914 and 1918 while Egypt is reckoned to have lost at least one million men in the Balkans alone over the same period.

The Clare death toll may be determined by the following figures but there are many who may have died in the Ukraine or in the Balkans and who would not be included in the figures here:

According to the War Deaths Book, a total of 169 Claremen died during the war, the list as follows:

6 Officers
72 Other Ranks
91 civilians
120 Officers and Men
740 serving in the UK
5 in the UK & overseas

The list starts in the top row and continues downwards.

STORIES FROM THE FRONT
Four men of A Company, Royal Munster Fusiliers in the trenches in France in 1915.

Nurses and Red Cross volunteers outside Ordinance House in Ennis, now the Colaiste Mhuire Convent. The Red Cross was set up in the county capital in September of 1914 and the building was used as a base for Belgian refugees and later as a nursing home for the wounded sent back from the front. Belgian refugees were accommodated in both Ennis and Clarecastle throughout the war years but they returned en masse to their own country when hostilities ceased. While in Clare, they augmented their incomes by giving French classes and as the young men became of military age, they all went to the front. This particular picture shows Matron Neylon of the County Infirmary standing underneath the Red Cross symbol, while the lady in black on the right is Lady de Vere O’Brien of Ballyalla, founder of Clare Embroidery, which survived up until the 1930s.
Ennis Brass Band playing at a political meeting during the War years. The venue is the Boreen in Ennis now Marian Avenue.

Employees of Ballantyne’s Mills in Ennis on an excursion to Lahinch during the War. During the four years between 1914 and 1918, agricultural prices were on the up and up, wages were high and the county enjoyed relative prosperity. On the extreme left of this photograph are Mrs. Torrens, whose family later operated Knox’s Supermarket in Ennis; Harry Mills, manager of Ballantyne’s Mills and on the extreme right, Mrs. Bugler, wife of the late Dr. Harry Bugler of Ennis.
The Band of the 8th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers perform during a recruiting drive in Ennis. The year was 1915 and the Band were playing outside the old RIC Barracks, now the headquarters of the Clare Garda Division. The Band made two recruiting forays into Ennis during the War. On one such occasion, they showed slides of the action at the front in O’Connell Square and rounded off the night with a fireworks display. The Band of the Irish Guards also mounted their own recruitment drive in Clare in 1915 as did the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Wimborne. His itinerary took in Kilrush, Kilkee, Miltown Malbay, Lahinch, Ennistymon and Ennis where he was apparently well received by community, political and church leaders.

A platoon of the Royal Munster Fusiliers during the early years of the War. On the extreme right of the front row is Private Peter Moloney from Cloughleigh in Ennis, who was killed by a shell at the Somme in 1916. Beside him is his brother, Garry, who survived the war and returned to his home town. He died within the past twenty years.
Horse selling at Abbey Street in Ennis during the War years. O’Keeffe’s family home in the background of the photograph was then owned by Dr. Howard, a veterinary surgeon who was appointed agent by the British Army to purchase horses on their behalf. His home was known as Remount Castle because he also supplied horses and transport for the RIC in the barracks next door. A yard to the side of the house was the Bianconi stagecoach terminus—in fact, a stage coach was stored there until the 1960s when it was bought by Garech Browne of the Guinness family. It is now used as a film prop and can be regularly seen in Irish location shots.

Captain Robert Horndge Cullinan with his brother, Robin in the grounds of St. Columba’s Church in Ennis. A native of Bindon Street, Captain Cullinan was killed in action at the Dardanelles on August 7, 1915. He had just landed with his unit, the 7th Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers. He was aged thirty-four.

Four youngsters photographed in their native Corofin during the War years. They were more than two sets of brothers and due to footwear or lack of it points to their place on the income scale.

Below: Royal Naval Reservist Mulcahy and his son, Private Pat Mulcahy (above). The father, who was sexton of St. Columba’s Church in Bindon Street, Ennis, was aboard the SS Ocean when it was torpedoed off the Dardanelles. He survived the War. However, his son, who was a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps, died of wounds while still in his teens.

Private George Mills of Ennis, a member of the South Irish Horse, one of the few cavalry units to mount a charge on the Western Front. He survived the War.
Any person who has names, memorabilia or information on Clare participants in the Great War should get in touch right away with Peadar McNamara at Magowa, Inch. Similarly, anyone who wants to check up on a name can do so by consulting the 8th volume of the Roll of Remembrance at the Granary Library in Limerick. It lists all the Irish who fell throughout the four years of the Great War.

Captain Robert Remney Kossie of Glendree, Tulla, who was killed in action on October 1, 1918 at the age of thirty-four. Captain Keane had earlier sentenced a Private Keane from Kilrush (no relation) to continuous action at the front for giving his rifle—on the behest of Countess Markievicz—to the Irish Volunteers in Ennis. The private opted to be court-martialled at the front by Captain Keane. However, his sentence was suspended after he rescued an officer in no-man’s-land and he survived the War.

Second Lieutenant Patrick S. McMahon from Newmarket-on-Fergus was the first casualty of the 16th Irish Division. He was just twenty-eight when he was killed on December 29, 1915 near Verdun.

Second Lieutenant Daniel O’Brien from Clarecastle was killed in action with the Munster Fusiliers near Passchen- dale, Flanders on November 10, 1917. Aged thirty-three, he was a member of Clare County Council and Chairman of the Ennis District Council. He was also a leader of the Clarecastle Irish National Volunteers.

Sergeant Michael Butler of Old Mill Street in Ennis was the most celebrated soldier of the War in Clare. He was awarded the Military Medal for Valour in France and he was guest of honour at a huge meeting of celebration in his home town. At this meeting, Michael McNamara, leader of the Ennis and District United Labourers’ Association pointed out that up to five hundred and thirty-eight members of his organisation had gone to the front in the early stages of the conflict. Sergeant Butler was subsequently killed in action at Gallipoli on April 25, 1915.

Horse selling at Abbey Street in Ennis during photograph was then owned by Dr. Howard, a purchase horses on their behalf. His home was loss for the RIC in the barracks next door. A yard at stage coach was stored there until the 1960s who used it as a film prop and can be regularly seen in...
THE FORGOTTEN HEROES OF A FORGOTTEN WAR

BY the time the First World War came to an end in November, 1918, up to three hundred and forty Claremen had lost their lives, mainly on the battlefields of Europe.

Worldwide, there were a minimum of ten million deaths as a result of direct military action during the four years between 1914 and 1918 while Typhus is reckoned to have killed at least one million more in the Balkans alone over the same period.

The Clare death toll may be dwarfed by the overall figures but you got some idea of its enormity in a local context when you look at it side by side with the list of casualties for the War of Independence and the Civil War. By contrast, the Civil War claimed a total of ninety three lives in the county while a further thirty three were to die in the Civil War.

Those who fought in it called it the Great War and historians accept that it’s losses and costs were so enormous that they’ve never been adequately computed. Even those who’ve been intensively researching the local involvement over the past twelve months are not quite sure of their figures.

Teacher, Pender McNamara is one of the organisers of a seventieth anniversary exhibition on Clare and the Great War and he says, for example, that they’ve been able to establish beyond doubt that at least one died of dysentery at Alexandria and another was accidentally shot in Mesopotamia.

On the home front, the Great War served as a backdrop to the Easter Rising of 1916. In fact, Mr. McNamara says that one of the first casualties of this rebellion was a cultural one when a play by the late Labour TD, Paddy Hogan, which was due to be staged in Liberty Hall during Easter Week, was abruptly cancelled because so many of the cast were otherwise engaged. The first human casualty of the Rising was also a Clareman—a Constable Lalit of Tuheen, who was a member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The major political figures of the time played their own part in the Great War. The colourful Colonel Arthur Lynch, MP for West Clare since 1908, was an engineer who had led his own Irish Brigade in South Africa during the Boer War. The Colonel, who was the author of several books on such diverse topics as medicine, psychology, sports and engineering, was on personal terms with both the Kaiser and Clemenceau and he supervised the war to practice as a doctor in London.

In Loving Memory of

DILLIE & NORA DAVOREN
Clonoe Road, Ennis
Lust in S.S. Limerick
On 14th October, 1918, p.m.

Continued below
The Clare Champion Nov 1988

The Royal Munster Fusiliers was the infantry regiment most favoured by locals and when the war ended in 1918, they counted 170 Claremen among their dead. However, a similar number also lost their lives fighting with other Irish regiments like the Connaught Rangers and in the service of the American, Canadian, Australian and South African armies.

According to Mr. McNamara, Claremen featured in every theatre of war during that period. Some are even recorded as having served and died in places as far distant as present day Tanzania and Nigeria. However, the majority saw active service on the European front, in France, Flanders and Serbia, at Gallipoli and Salonika.

Of course, the soldiers themselves weren’t the only casualties of the conflict. Twenty Clare civilians drowned when a number of passenger ships were torpedoed, mainly in the closing months of the war. Nine locals, for example, lost their lives on the SS Leinster, which went down in October of 1918. Among those who died were the Davoren sisters from Ennis and the O’Grady sisters from Newmarket-on-Fergus. All four were nurses.

One of the first Claremen into the war was a Mr. Phelps from Broadford, who, together with a Limerick companion, took his car to France and joined the French Red Cross. Eleven of his fellow countymen also served as chaplains on the front. Nine survived but East Clare wasn’t so lucky. A brother of John Redmond, leader of the Irish National Party, was killed in action at the Somme with the Ulster Division. Eamon de Valera subsequently took his seat in the by-election of 1917.

A dramatic fall-off in the number of new recruits to the British Army followed the rising and the Sinn Fein election victory in Clare, ultimately leading to the threat of conscription in Ireland. All the nationalist parties united in opposition to the threat with every able bodied man of every age signing anti-conscription pledges at their church gates in April of 1918.

The last effort at recruitment was, in fact, mounted by Colonel Lynch in October of 1918, when he tried to raise another Irish Brigade. His campaign failed miserably but in any event, it was just a short time away from the close of the Great War on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month.
War Hero Celebrates a Century

AN Ennisman’s heroism on the battlefields of Europe over seventy-five years ago may have gone unawarded in his home town, but when he celebrates his hundredth birthday on Sunday week he’ll finally get the recognition he deserves.

For, as the last surviving veteran of the First World War from the Ennis area, Pappy Neville will not only receive the customary congratulations and cheque from President Hillery, but he will also have an honour symbolised in his home town of Ennistymon and Ennis - a new plaque in the town.

According to administration officer of the town, Mary O’Hare, a special Mass celebrates the 90th birthday of Pappy, who is living in a nursing home in Ennis, next Sunday, with a special plaque in his name. The town will also be celebrating the centenary of World War I in various events.

Following World War I, the Anglo-Irish War of Independence began in January 1919. British forces were rounding up suspects accused of the killing of the British Prime Minister’s Secretary, Patrick McManus. Pappy, who was also present for the major exhibition on the Irish involvement in the Great War, which was staged in Ennis two years ago.

Pappy, who was elected to the town council in 1969, is a well-known and respected figure in the town and has been described as a “man of the people”.

Following hospitalisation he was discharged as being no longer physically fit for further war service, on the 1st May, 1915. He had served two years and 277 days with the British Army. Of these, 272 days at the front. His army records show him as being granted the 3rd Class School Certificate on the 28th July, 1914.

Pappy, a member of the British Expeditionary Force, suffered injuries in the opening months of the war, which resulted in the award of a service medal and the status of invalided serving in India.

World War I was declared on 4th August, 1914. The British Expeditionary Force suffered heavy losses in the opening months of the war, which resulted in the award of a service medal and the status of invalided serving in India.

Pappy, who was born in Ennis on July 29, 1910, has lived in Ennis for 80 years and has been described as a “man of the people”.

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OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE!

THE Royal Munster Fusiliers was one of the Irish regiments of the British Army disbanded in 1922 when the Irish Free State was established.

For almost three hundred years, it had served the English Crown on foreign battlefields from India to Canada, South Africa to Gallipoli and the slaughterhouse of the Western Front, in what was called the Great War from 1914 to 1918. While that terrible conflict was tearing the heart out of Europe, "for the freedom of small nations", the brothers and sons of the men serving in it were fighting another war for the freedom of their small nation.

When that goal had been achieved and a new Government installed in Dublin, the Munsters, together with the other Irish regiments, found themselves out of a job and in the summer of 1922 they hung up their colours, laid down their arms and, as one commentator put it, "marched off into history."

The official history of the Munsters was written in 1927 by a Captain McCance, "for private circulation only", and it is unlikely that many of the ordinary soldiers would have been able to afford it at the time.

One old, "quaint" War, was all again - We didn't need to read the bloody history; didn't we make the history?

Over the years the survivors died and their belongings were dispersed, the histories of the regiments went out of print and began to fetch high prices in the second-hand trade.

This made it even more unlikely that ordinary soldiers and their families could afford them and so SCHULL BOOKS of Ballyclough in County Cork were determined to reissue the histories of all of the disbanded Irish Regiments at more reasonable prices, averaging a third of the cost of the first editions.

The Munsters came out in March, 1995, The Dublin Fusiliers ("The Dubs") in March 1996 and the next one, The Royal Irish Regiment, 1st Foot, will be launched in November in this coming March.

The Regimental Depot was in what is now Killkieran Barracks, named after the famous Tyburnon wright and painter.

At the rate of one a year, The Leinster Regiment, the Connaught Rangers and the 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers who were killed in action in France on August 15, 1917.

"Crown and Company", Second Battalion of "The Dubs", will follow, thus restoring to memory the histories of these famous regiments.

Some say that the soldiers of these regiments should have stayed at home and fought for their own country's freedom. The pro and cons of that have been argued and will be argued for a long time to come but the fact remains that they were our men and they deserve a place in our memories.

These histories, reissued by SCHULL BOOKS will help to ensure that there is a special discount to relatives and to members of the reconstituted Royal Munster Fusiliers Association.

The Band of the 9th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers on a recruitment drive in Ennis in 1923. The Band are playing in front of the B.C.C. Barracks, now the headquarters of the 23rd Battalion N.C.A.

The Band of the Royal Munster Fusiliers on a recruitment drive at Lifford in Ennis.

NO MEMORIAL FOR THE CLAREMEN

Although over 700 Clare soldiers lost their lives during the First World War, Clare County Council was one of only two local authorities in Ireland who refused to purchase the four volume memorial roll listing the 50,000 Irish dead during the conflict.

A copy of the roll can, however, be viewed in Limerick Library.

According to teacher and historian, Peadar McNamara, who has done extensive research on local involvement in the Great War, a total of 50,000 Irish had serving in the British, colonial and United States' armed forces.

Over 7,600 Claremen served among the 250,000 Irish who fought during this war. Aside from the seven hundred Fusiliers - which also included a small number of nurses and civilians over two thousand locally were wounded.

Peadar explains that the Royal Munster Fusiliers recruited in Cork, Kerry, Limerick and the Banner County. Claremen formed 11% of the regiment's ten battalions - ten pre-war regular battalions and eight raised during the conflict - which received regular drafts of new recruits to replace conscripts, Bannocks in Tyrone.

Clare recruits were generally based at the Stoberton Barracks in Limerick or at Ballybricken.

During the War, the regiment served in Burma, Gallipoli, Egypt, France, Belgium, Macedonia, to its front and back.

Although it was disbanded at the formation of the Irish Free State, the sporting legacy of the Fusiliers survives to this day in the shape of the Young Munsters Rugby Club. In fact, the club was originally set up as the sporting wing of the regiment.

Peadar McNamara, himself a Labour Party organiser, is also struck by another irony of time. For much of their history, the Fusiliers served on colonial duty in India before going to South Africa to defend British rule over the Boers.

Defending the Dutch settlers, in turn, was Colonel Arthur Lynch, later MP for West Clare (1905-1932), who led a small Irish Brigade during the Boer War and died without success during the dying months of the World War to raise Lynch's Irish Brigade. It subsequently became the 16th Battalion of the Munster Fusiliers.

Peadar explains: "It is ironic that Clare Labour Deputy, Dr. Moosajee Bhagwajee now represents a county that historically supplied troops for colonial duty. He serves Clare, an old Colonel Lynch, who defended the Boers whose descendants were responsible for the internment of which Dr. Bhagwajee and other non-whites endured."
The Mother of all Recruits

A Clare woman, whose five sons enlisted in the British Army, was the focus for a major recruitment drive during the First World War.

The campaign centred around Mrs Margaret Moloney of Newmarket-on-Fergus and her sons - Private J Moloney, who served in India with the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Corporal Patrick Moloney, who also served in India with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Matthew, Thomas and Ed Moloney who soldiered with the Munsters.

FIVE SOLDIER SONS
Time To Remember

Major Willie Redmond

By Joe O'Mahony

...
The Clare Champion Aug 2001

Time To Remember Major Willie Redmond

By Joe O'MuIrheartaigh

If Dev - the monument - could turn his head to the right he'd see Steele's Terrace and be reminded of Willie Redmond. A plaque tells us that Willie Redmond laid the foundation stone for these terraced houses - it's the lone tangible reminder around of when Willie was among the people of Clare.

"People of Clare" Dev might say. "Shame on you", he might add. That's what 12 year-old Daniel O'Duffy is saying. He wants the people of Clare to remember Willie Redmond, remember the man who gave so much to Clare, gave his life to Clare for the cause he believed in - the cause of Home Rule. "I believe there should be a memorial or at least a plaque to Willie and the Clare volunteers in Ennis", says Daniel. "I have proposed this to Ennis Urban District Council, but as yet, I have not had a reply", he adds.

Could it be that local authority chiefs are ignorant of Willie Redmond's place in Clare history. If so, a project on the life of Willie Redmond written by Daniel O'Duffy could inspire them to set the record straight - inspire them to honour a great Irish nationalist. For that's what Willie Redmond was, a great nationalist who worked all his life to see Ireland win Home Rule. And he was a hero to the people of Clare, just like Dev was afterwards. The crowds flocked from all corners for Dev's rallies, they flocked for Willie Redmond too.

Like the day 100 years ago in Ennis Town Hall, when Redmond told them what he wanted for Clare, his vision for the future. It was one of the largest public gatherings ever held in Ennis.

"People said that Catholics would never be emancipated but O'Connell worked on and when Clare sent him to Parliament, and they presented them with the oath, which was insulting to a Catholic, he threw it on the floor of the House of Commons and came back to Clare. With Clare and the whole of Ireland at his back, he turned back and carried emancipation. They were told the Church would never be disestablished in Ireland but it was disestablished.

"They were told that no English government would interfere with the sacred rights of the landlord and rack rent his tenants. But they saw the English government interfere with rack rents and taking the power out of landlords' hands. These things they were told would never come to pass by the very same class of people that say today that Home Rule will never come to Ireland. Home Rule will be granted and please God when I go to represent the people of Ennis I need not go further than the old house in College Green."

Grattan's old parliament on St. Stephen's Green is where Redmond wanted to be. That was the House of Commons he hankered for, but felt it would never happen if Germany won the war. The fight for Home Rule in College Green led him to the Western Front.

"Willie Redmond was a man of great principle. He had appealed to the Government to give Ireland Home Rule, to make it equal with Australia, New Zealand and Canada", says Daniel.

"However, he was so disgusted at Germany's cruelty to the Belgians that he joined up with an Irish Division of the British Army and fought against the Germans, even though he thought he was too old at 53 years of age", adds Daniel.

Redmond famously chronicled his reasons for joining the war effort in a letter to Mr. P. J. Linnane, a fellow nationalist and member of
Clare County Council and Ennis Urban Council. The letter was published in the Clare Journal in 1915.

Dear Mr. Linnane,

As you are one of my oldest friends, I desire you to inform the people of Ennis, that I have offered myself to the Irish Brigade. I am doing so because I am truly and absolutely convinced that the justice, freedom, welfare and happiness of the Irish people depend on the part Ireland plays in this war.

I am truly convinced that the best interests of Ireland are bound up with the Allies. There may be a few who think the Germans would not injure Ireland, and they would even benefit us. I truly hope the Clare people will rely on no such statement. If the Germans were here, and they will if they reach Great Britain, they will be our masters and we will be at their mercy. What that mercy is likely to be, we may judge by the treatment given to Belgium. The Belgians never did the Germans any harm, and yet Belgium was invaded, and the Belgian people massacred, and their homes and churches destroyed. A niece of my own, a nun, has been a victim—driven from her convent home by shot and shell. It is the time to care. If we in Ireland could not show that we had struck a blow for Belgium, then I believe that our name would be disgraced.

Apart from all this I regard the Act, which restores our own parliament as a treaty of land. I am far too old to be a soldier, but I intend to try to do my very best for whatever remains in me to show that Ireland at least is true to her treaties and not ungrateful to her friends throughout the world. Tens of thousands of our young men are going to strike a blow for Ireland’s best interests I truly believe. Well it may cheer those brave and gallant if they know that one of the old hands is willing to go with them. I believe the men of East Clare will approve of my action.

If they should not, then we shall part with nothing on my side but the warmest gratitude for the unwavering kindness ever shown to me by the people I have done my best to serve for 23 long years. With my best regards to you and your family and to my old friends of so many years.

I am yours, truly, W.M. Redmond.

“Willie Redmond was promoted to serving in the officers’ trenches, but he pleaded with the governors to let him fight in the front line, in the firing trench. He didn’t want to be in the background”, reveals Daniel.

Just like he didn’t stay in the background on a brief period of leave from the front in 1917. On March 7, in the House of Commons he stepped forward in his khaki uniform and delivered the speech that would propel him to fame.

“You could hear the heavy breathing of the men around you, and I was told by one who was in the gallery that men around him sobbed and wept unashamed”, said fellow MP, P. T. O’Connor.

Three months to the day later, Major Willie Redmond’s fear for his own fate came true. On June 7th, he died after being wounded in the Battle of Messines Ridge at Ypres. An account of Willie’s death is captured by Willie Redmond’s biographer, Terence Deane in his book ‘A Lonely Grave: The Life and Death of William Redmond’.

Shortly after he left the trenches, at approximately 3.30 am he was wounded in the leg by shell-fire—a small piece of shrapnel had entered his left forearm below the elbow and travelled along the bone as far as his wrist, and another was in his calf. His men, believing him only slightly wounded, moved on without him.

“Willie Redmond served in the 36th Division, serving with the 11th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who tried to carry him back on his shoulders. Later that day, Willie died in a hospital from the wounds he sustained in battle.”

There was glory in death for Willie Redmond, because in death he showed that Irish...
The Clare Champion Aug 2001

The public enemy of peace with the people of Great Britain. The British democracy has shown us help through sympathy. Every reform now we enjoy owe to our help and constant support. Everyone in Clare who feels better off than 30 years ago must know that this is due to our British friends. Without their aid the Irish party would have done nothing apart from our interests which I have said I believe are with the Allies we should be ungrateful and inhuman if we stood by while the English Scotch and Welsh people are in danger and women and children killed in cold blood, as happened in Scarborough. There is another consideration, and it is our own kith and kin throughout the British Empire. Every reform we have won is largely by their generous and constant aid. Canada Australia and New Zealand have been our loyal friends in our hour of strife Their parliaments and their statesmen have ever pleased for our rights. If Germany wins this war these people will have their homes, their property, and their very lives in danger. Are we to leave these people who are our friends without our aid? If we did so we would be justly disgraced Ireland.

As for me, all my life long 52 years in Parliament, I have done my best for Ireland - North and South could be united. He died at the Ulster Division Field Hospital. Troops from the Royal Inniskillings and the Royal Irish Regiment provided a guard of honour at his funeral. Loyalists and nationalists were united - something he wanted all along.

First he appealed to Lord Edward Carson. 'In the name of men against whom no finger of scorn can be pointed, in the name of men who are doing their duty, in the name of men who have died, in the name of men who may die, and who at this moment may be dying, rise to the demands of the situation.'

'I ask him to meet his nationalist fellow countrymen and accept the offer which they may make to him and his followers on the basis that self-government which has made the Empire as strong as it is today, come to some arrangement for the better government of Ireland in the future.'

Then he turned to Lloyd George. 'In the name of God we here who are about to die, perhaps ask you to do what which largely induced us to leave our homes. Make our country happy and contented, and enable us when we meet Canadians and the Canadians and the New Zealanders side by side in the common cause and in the common field to say to them: our country just as yours, has self-government within the Empire.'

Clearly, Major Willie was held in high regard and Daniel O'Duffy wants this recognised. We currently have memorials in Ennis to Daniel O'Connell, Eamon de Valera and to the Easter Rising of 1916. The First World War veterans need to be remembered for what they gave their lives for," says Daniel who had received letters of support from Bishop Willie Walsh and Church of Ireland rector, Rev. Bob Hanna.

The pub was once known as the House of Commons while the Copper Jug was known as the House of Lords. Willie probably drank in Mickey Kerrin's after laying the foundation stone on Steele's Terrace. He was that sort of guy.
The Life and Death of Major William Hoey Redmond

The Redmond family were a very wealthy Irish Catholic family. They owned a large amount of land and had a bank of their own in Wexford, the family home. Willie was the brother of John Redmond, M.P., a Leader of the Irish National Party at Westminster. Both the Redmonds were educated at Clongowes Wood College, S.J., in Sallins, Co. Kildare.

Major William Hoey Redmond was Nationalist member of Parliament since 1884 and M.P. for Clare A bye-election and held after his death and Eamon de Valera won the seat for Sinn Fein. Major Willie had served a local militia before the outbreak of WW1 and enlisted in the 6th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment from the National volunteers in 1914. He had been awarded the Legion of Honour (France) and Mentioned in Despatches before his death on 7th June, 1917.

His unit was part of 49 Brigade, 16th (Irish) Division and in conjunction with the 36th Ulster Division took part in the attack to seize the Messines Ridge, both these Divisions fought side-by-side and as comrades-in-arms.

A day or two before the attack on Messines Ridge, officers of both divisions attended a function in the Officers Mess. During the course of the dinner, a senior officer of the 16th (Ulster) Division presented a cup as a trophy to be awarded to the battalion of either division who were the first to reach the crest of the Ridge. An officer of the 16th (Ulster) Division told it didn’t matter which battalion gets there first. It will be an Irish victory anyway. Major Willie Redmond was 56 years old at the time of the attack and should not have been at the front line. Because of his age, he was serving on being with his boys as he called them.

Major Willie Redmond in military uniform shortly before his death.

He was twice wounded, a younger man may have survived but he died of wounds on 7th June, 1917. He was buried in a private grave in the grounds of the Convent of St. Antoine, Locre, Neuvevillian, West-Blaaenderen, Belgium, and not in the British War cemetery.

It would appear that it was a family decision that Willie be buried there. If, as he insisted, he wanted to be with his boys going over the top, I would have thought he would have preferred to have been buried with them, but that’s another story.

The Convent has since moved to the far side of the road. Local Flemish Nationalist and local school children to this day maintain the grave of Major William Hoey Redmond.

His brother, John, had a son who was a Captain in a Guards regiment and won the DSO. He had been refused a commission at the beginning of the war because of Kitchener’s dislike of Irish Nationalists. Kitchener was born in Ballylongford, Co. Kerry in 1850. He featured on the list of the most famous recruitment posters of WW1, which promised soldiers a minimum wage of seven shillings per week, with employment for the duration of the war. No one mentioned the fact that the average cost of each shell fired was £5 and they fired in excess of 3,000,000 during the battle of Mittern alone. On the 8th June, 1916, Kitchener was aboard HMS Hampshire, on route to Russia when it hit a mine off the Orkneys; there were no survivors. After his death, the admission of young Nationalists into the officer cadre was much easier.

Willie’s brother John died in March 1916, some say of a broken heart.

In the course of the Great War, 6000 men from Clongowes Wood college served in the conflict and sustained over 100 killed in action. The other Catholic Colleges had the same offering. Belvedere College and Castleknock College had between them several hundred former students in the war. Many of them were officers of both senior and junior ranks. Blackrock College was also involved in the conflict and had many senior officers and other ranks involved.

All of them provided a large amount of the Officers Corps to both Irish and British regiments. In particular, the royal Army medical corps who had a large number of Irish doctors in its ranks, the products of Clongowes, Belvedere, Blackrock, etc. To the best of my knowledge, none of these colleges have a memorial to their former students who died in the ‘War to end all Wars’.

There are no exact figures available of the number of Irishmen who were involved in the war, but most experts agree that there were at least 300,000, thus giving Ireland one of the highest per capita percentages of volunteers of any of the Allied nations.

It is a sad fact, however, that there were at least 40,000 Irish casualties of the lost generation. They fought and died serving in the Armed Forces of the British, American, Australian, South African, Indian, New Zealand, Canadian and even the French Foreign Legion! They lie in the ‘foreign fields’ of France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Poland, Greece, Turkey, India, Burma, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, Syria, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, America and South Africa.

We should also remember the Irish women who served as nurses and workers close to the battlefields; some of whom also lie in ‘foreign fields’.

It was unfortunate that commemoration of these men and women of Ireland had become entwined with politics, but in recent years there are signs that their sacrifices are being seen as a positive factor in uniting the two traditions on this island.
Parteen man buried

Among the Irishmen who signed up to fight in the Great War was Francis Beresford Gisler from Parteen whose burial was marked by a German artillery officer, writes military historian Patrick McNamara.

Several thousand young Irishmen swelled the ranks of the Allied forces to fight in the First World War but many of their lives ended on the bloody battlefields of the Western Front.

One such man was Lieutenant Francis Beresford Gisler, from Parteen, whose reconnaissance plane was shot down on December 7, 1917.

Twenty-one year old Francis and his pilot were buried on the spot where they fell behind enemy lines. His family received some measure of comfort from a letter of sympathy written by a German officer which was dropped from a plane onto a British-held position.

Francis was born in 1896, the son of Alice and George Gisler, Parteen House. At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, he joined the British Army.

There may have not been as much jingoism in Ireland as there was in London and Berlin at the outbreak of the war in August 1914, but it is fairly certain that a majority was in favour of it and there was a good deal of anti-German sentiment.

John Redmond of the Nationalist Party and Edward Carson of the Unionists, after some hesitation, threw their private, amateur and trained armies in on the side of the Government and enlisted their followers to fight for King and Country and the freedom of small nations. The churches, with the obvious exception of the Quakers, were in full support of the war effort.

There was a great rush to the Colours at the beginning of the war, and towards the end of 1914, Prime Minister Herbert Asquith called for another 500,000 men to enlist.

Almost as many men were existing in a day as was normally recruited in a year. The army had grown from a peacetime figure of 350,000 to almost 825,000 at the beginning of September, 1914.

The better-off sections of the community, most of whom were from families with military traditions or had received military training at school or college, tended to join up earlier in the war rather than their less prosperous contemporaries of the working class.

Among the former class was young Francis Beresford Gisler. He was Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps.

There was not too much action for the Army Service Corps. He yearned for adventure. At the beginning of 1917, he applied and got a "horizontal transfer" to the Royal Flying Corps, an Observer in 20 Squadron R.F.C.

This was the life for Francis, flying F.B. 2Bs on fighter-reconnaissance duties over the trenches.

In August 1917, 20 Squadron was re-equipped with Bristol Fighters, which were flown for the rest of the war. December 7, 1917, was to be a day of anguish and pain in Parteen House. At about 9am, his mother received the dreaded telegram which read: "Regret to inform you Lt. F.B. Gisler, ASC attached RFC 20 Squadron, reported missing December third. This does not necessarily mean killed or wounded. Further news sent immedia-

Members of the Munster Fusiliers immediately received, Secretary War Office."

Christmas was just around the corner and her 21-year-old son was missing in France. She prayed that the next news would be good news. The same torment, pain and anguish was felt in many an Irish home during the Christmas of 1917.

She immediately contacted the Enquiry Department for Wounded, Missing and Prisoners of War of the British Red Cross Society, at 51 Dawson Street, Dublin.

They, in turn, confirmed on January 31, 1918, that her son was dead and added: "Everything possible is being done to get some particulars to ascertain the source from which this notice was received."

On March 12, 1918, she received a further communication, this time from the War Office, confirming her worst nightmare:

"Mulnam, With reference to the letter to you dated 20th December, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the message reported from the line as dropped in our lines from a German Aeroplane stating that Lieutenant F.B. Gisler, Army Service Corps attached Royal Flying Corps is dead has been further considered."

"A telegram has also been received from the British Red Cross Society, Copenhagen, which reads as follows: "Lt
by German officer


‘A letter, of which a copy is enclosed, has also been received from a German Artillery Officer, Lieutenant C. Mayweg, confirming the death and reporting the burial of Lieutenant Gloster.

In view of these statements the Army Council are regretfully constrained to conclude that Lieutenant F. Beresford Gloster was killed in Action on 3rd December 1917.

I am to express their sympathy with you in your bereavement and to add that publication will be made in the official casualty list.

I am to say that for military reasons it is not considered desirable that allusion to the message received from a German aeroplane should be made in any obituary notice inserted in the Press.

I am, Madam, Your obedient Servant,

Mrs. Gloster acceded to the War Office instruction as the following notice indicates: ‘Gloster–December 3, 1917, killed in action, Lieutenant Francis Beresford, A.S.C. (attached to R.F.C.) Fourth dearly loved son of the late George Gloster and Mrs. Gloster, Parteen House, Limerick, aged 21 years.’

The letter from the German officer is worth re-printing as it clearly shows that the age of chivalry was not completely dead.

In the Field, 12th January 1918. Much respected Sir,

You will by now have learned that Lt. Gloster did not return from his flight on the 3rd December. As one of the officers who saw him fall I regard as my duty as a comrade to give you details of his death. His machine was apparently badly damaged by heavy artillery fire, and I saw it fall head long to earth, out of control.

Hurrying up I found the two occupants dead. There were no external traces of injury. Their peaceful smiling countenances testified to a rapid and painless death.

On Lt. Gloster’s body I found some private letters and photographs, one of a young girl was inscribed “with fondest love from Baby.”

I found nothing on his youthful companion. As circumstances did not allow of the bodies being taken to the rear, they were buried on the spot where they fell. Their mutual grave lies in a neighbourhood, which even in that fairly unquiet time was not much shot over by our opponents.

We put a cross over the grave with the inscription “Here lies the English Flight-Lieut. Gloster and his companion.”

If it is possible, and you would like it, I will endeavor to obtain a photograph of the machine, which was taken shortly afterwards, and one of the grave, in order to send them to you eventually.

I assure you of my sympathy. I remain, yours respectfully, C. Mayweg, Lieutenant in an Artillery Regiment.’

Lieutenant Mayweg, the German artillery officer, was as good as his word. This was confirmed in a letter from the Secretary of War to Mrs. Gloster on July 5, 1918, in which he stated that the German Government had returned her son’s cheque book, photographs, letters and his identity disc.

After the Armistice, the bodies of Lieutenant Gloster and his companion were never found. They have no known grave. They are both commemorated on the Arras Flying Services Memorial. The memorial commemorates more than 1,000 airmen of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force, either by attachment from other arms of the forces of the Commonwealth or by original enlistments, who were killed on the Western Front and who have no known grave.

The Arras Flying Services Memorial is in the Faubourg-d’Amiens Cemetery, which is in the Boulevard du General de Gaulle, in the western part of the town of Arras, Pas de Calais, France.

Author’s note: Parteen House, referred to in the above account, was situated in Co. Clare, and not Limerick. It would appear that the family used the address of Limerick simply for convenience. The Gloster family had been established in the area from the early 16th century. With the construction of the Shannon Hydrot-Electric Scheme, the house was demolished. The tailrace for the hydro-electric dam at Ardnacrusha was channeled through the property.

The above story is an extract from ‘The Clare Casualties of the Great War’ by Patrick J. McNamara, Copyright 2003.
Pardon for Private Davis

by JESSICA QUINN

AN Ennis soldier who was court-martialled and shot at dawn during World War One is set to be granted a posthumous pardon. This follows the British Government’s announcement this week that it is to seek parliamentary approval to pardon hundreds of soldiers executed for military offences.

Private Thomas Davis from Turnpike, Ennis was executed by the British Army in 1915 at Tully Beach on the Aegan Sea. Aged just 21 years, he was one of more than 300 soldiers, including at least 26 Irish soldiers, shot for alleged cowardice and desertion. The offences under which they were sentenced to death were repealed in 1928 and 1930.

British Defence Secretary Des Browne said, “Although this is a historical matter, I am conscious of how the families of these men feel today. They have had to endure a stigma for decades. That makes this a moral issue too, and having reviewed it, I believe it is appropriate to seek a statutory pardon.”

The imminent pardoning follows a long campaign by “Shot at Dawn” who maintained that the soldiers had been suffering from shell shock, were not properly defended and were too young.

Welcoming the announcement, Minister for Foreign Affairs Dermot Ahern said, “We believe a great injustice was done to those young men and the Government has therefore given its full support to the Irish Shot at Dawn campaign.”

There are two accounts of why Private Davis was executed. The first suggests that he was executed for temporarily leaving his post in the middle of the night, the other is that he had ‘falling sickness’, which is falling asleep at the post. He was court-martialled the following morning and shot by firing squad.

Private Davis was a member of the 1st Battalion of the Munster Fusiliers, having signed up when they came to Ennis on a recruitment drive in 1914. He took part in the Allied advance in Gallipoli in the Dardanelles in April 1915. He was married with one son, Frank.
Recalling Clare’s WWI casualities

by PEARSE MUMMERY

The Great War ended on November 11, 1918. Of the 700 Clare men who en-
listed, 70 died. On November 11, 2008, the 90th anniversary of the war's end,
Anniversary Day.

More than 155,000 Irish men volunteered in the British and other Allied armies. The Irish
dead totalled 65,000 while 29,000 died world-wide. In Ireland, 70 died on August 8, 1914.

There were 15 Irish Battalions. The Royal Munster Fusiliers (RMF) suffered the largest number of Clare
men.

1914 WAR OF ILLUSIONS

The Division crossed the Somme on July 27: 127 BMP killed. At the Naval Battle of Crete, on No-
tember 1, the 15th Division, with 5000 men, won 50,000 Russian prisoners. 25,000
were killed.

The 1st Battle of Ypres (Oct 23-Nov 6) the Irish Guards (IG) lost 8,312. The 15th Division ended
with 86 men.

1915 THE BATTLE

The Royal Irish Rifles (RIR) at Neuve Chapelle, the 2nd Battle of Ypres (May 22)
was the first day of the German gas attack on their line. The 15th Division lost 1,400
men. The German lost 10 ships and 2,466 sailors.

Ludendorf was thwarted on June 5.

4 July, the 1st Battalion of the Somme. Total

1915 THE BATTLE CONTINUES

January 26: the Somme was introduced in Ois-
eau. The German attack on the French on
February 19.

49,910 British and Indian soldiers

March 10. The 16th Division had 1,400
casualties. May 31. The naval battle of Jutland started
and ended on January 9, 1916. Over 200,000 died, 4,000 were killed.

1916 THE BATTLE

January 4: the Somme was introduced in Ois-
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and ended on January 9, 1916. Over 200,000 died, 4,000 were killed.
Lord Kitchener ‘wants you’

IN the TV comedy Dad’s Army when Corporal Jones is not telling everybody “don’t panic, don’t panic” he often refers to his service under Kitchener when they were fighting against the “fuzzy wuzzies” in the Sudan.

Kitchener had been part of the failed attempt to rescue Gordon at Khartoum. He later became commander in chief of the British Army in Egypt and led the reconquest of the Sudan. He became a national hero, was given the title Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and later created an Earl.

He returned to England where his fame had spread, a fame which he used to make many useful and powerful connections. In later years, he was not adverse to using these connections to further his career.

Kitchener was, in fact, Irish having been born in Ballylongford in Kerry in 1850. The family had moved to the area in a scheme introduced after the Famine, to encourage landlords to purchase estates. According to some sources, Kitchener senior ran a very strict household and while he was an improving landlord, much of it was at the expense of wholesale evictions.

Frances Anne Kitchener suffered from tuberculosis and in 1864, hoping to improve her condition, the family moved to Switzerland where she unfortunately died that same year. The young Kitchener continued his education in Switzerland, then at the Royal Military Academy from where he became an officer in the Royal Engineers.

During the Boer War, he became commander of the army in South Africa and was instrumental in the introduction of the policy of destroying Boer farms to deprive them of food and support. He then developed concentration camps where thousands of Boer women and children were interned. After the war, a report found that almost 30,000 people, mostly children, died in those camps as a result of starvation disease and exposure. Following the Boer War he was stationed in India where he tried to get himself appointed viceroy but was thwarted by other officials.

At the outbreak of World War I he was appointed to the cabinet as secretary of state for war and his was the face used in the World War I recruitment posters, pointing his finger with the message “Your Country Needs You”.

He organised the largest ever volunteer army and was one of the few who warned that the war could last for years. He was not very well liked by his cabinet colleagues and his popularity began to wane.

He was blamed for the wrong shells being used and also a severe shortage of military supplies on the Western Front and he offered to resign following his support for the disastrous campaign in the Dardanelles where 250,000 men were killed before he ordered their withdrawal.

The prime minister would not accept his resignation and decided to send him to Russia to help rally that country in their battles on the Eastern Front. The HMS Hampshire was scheduled to sail round the north coast of Norway to Russia but on June 5, 1916, struck a German mine off the Orkney Islands. Kitchener was among the casualties.

Lord Kitchener, the man who developed concentration camps during the Boer War and British secretary for war during World War I was born in Ballylongford, Kerry on June 24, 1850, 162 years ago this week.

Michael Torpey
Hearing the Birdsong

The stories of the thousands of Clare men who fought and died during the First World War have, for almost a century, been an unspoken chapter in Irish history. As we approach the centenary of the outbreak of The Great War, Andrew Hamilton explored new records of the Clare war dead which have emerged in Belgium.

In Primary school, we all learned of Gallipoli. The slaughter and the misery, as for eight long months an allied wave of troops led by Turks crashed against the underwater shores of the Dardanelles. It was a human catastrophe on an almost unthinkable scale. Half a million casualties - allied and Ottoman - gave up to a statement of sand and fire.

In school, however, it was never an Irish or a British catastrophe. The intricacies of the Irish Free State and then the Republic of Ireland could not allow us to look back in that way. Instead, our disaster became an Australian disaster, and as the bend played Waltham Matilda, we remembered our dead at an arm's length. As if we were not really there.

But we were.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers - men from Cork, Cavan, Kilkenny - were amongst the first to touch Turkish sand, and the first to the open it.

On April 25, 1915, two companies of Munsters together with the First Battalion of the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers landed on Beach V at Cape Helles.

As they made land, they were greeted by four hidden Turkish machine gun posts, and were slaughtered - most of them mown down by the gunners, while the few who managed to avoid the cedelaw were drowned under the heavy weight of their equipment.

One eyewitness described it as being 'filthily slaughtered like rats in a trap.'

On hearing of the slaughter, the commending officers reportedly replied in 'British military tradition, offensives once begun are never called off.' In that day fighting, the Munsters lost 70 per cent of their men - including many of their longest serving veterans.

The following day, only three companies of Munsters, two of the Royal Hampshire and a single company of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers remained alive on Cape Helles. Despite this decimation, on April 26 they managed to take the sea fort at Sirdar, Bahr overlooking the bay and give the allies a foothold on the beach.

The losses suffered by the Munsters during this offensive were so great, that on April 28 they were amalgamated with the few surviving Dublin Fusiliers, to form the working battalion called the Dublins.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers were just one of the many battalions in which Clare soldiers fought and died during World War I, and the landing on Beach V was one short, but bloody chapter in their own history.

Details of more than 400 Clare men who fought and died during World War I are now available on line through a new memorial archive developed by Google, the Limerick County Library and the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs. To search the records visit www.lmflandersfields.ie.


Land agitator, home rule and MP for East Clare, Willie Redmond who died fighting in the Battle of Messines when he was 56 years old.

THE CLARE PEOPLE Jan 2014
Remembering those lost in the Great War

As the 100th anniversary of the start of the First World War approaches, a book commemorating those with Clare roots who lost their lives in the Great War has been created.

The book, The Clare Great War 1914-1918 – The Clare War Dead WW1, will be officially launched at the Ennis Book Club Festival on Saturday, March 9 at 2.30pm in St. Columba’s Church.

John Bradley of Clare Roots Society explained, “This year marks the 100th anniversary of the start of the First World War and with it comes years of commemoration. The official commemorations will begin in Sarajevo, with a two-week series of events culminating on June 28, the original start of the war. More than 6,000 Clare people served during the Great War. Ennis had over 1,100 soldiers who took part and Kilrush had 416 recruits, of which 108 were employees of Glynns.”

Ger Browne, who compiled the book, explained that it was not only commemorative of those who lost their lives, but also a tribute to the many others who contributed to the war effort. He called for the community to come together and remember those who lost their lives in the Great War.

“A list of names of the Clare war dead has been agreed with Ennis Town Council and fundraising efforts are now underway for the project. As we approach the 100th anniversary of WWI, hopefully these efforts will continue to grow,” he said.

The book contains 600 separate locations in County Clare, including 115 locations of service and 324 locations of where the dead were killed. The book explains the history of the war and includes black and white photographs of officers and others who contributed to the British War effort.

Items from the Claremen and the First World War exhibition at Clare Museum have been featured in the new book. The Great War 1914-1918 – The Clare War Dead WW1 includes black and white photographs of officers and others who contributed to the British War effort.

The launch of the Great War 1914-1918 – The Clare War Dead WW1 will take place on Saturday, March 9 at 2.30pm in St. Columba’s Church. The event will feature readings and a discussion of the book's contents.

The launch will be followed by a tea reception in the church hall, where attendees can view the book and purchase copies.

For more information, visit www.clarepeaceparkinitiative.com.
YOU could say that much of the next decade will be taken up with commemorations of one form or another that will take in the world at war and Ireland’s war when ‘England’s difficulty was Ireland’s opportunity’.

There’ll be plaques unveiled and monuments re-dedicated and volleys of gun-fire to be heard all over the place as parties and non-parties vie with each other to claim pieces of our heritage – our fighting story, be it the trench warfare of the Somme, the guerrilla warfare of Michael Collins and his Flying Columns or Easter Week itself.

In Clare we’ll celebrate General Michael Brennan and his famous East Clare Brigade, while the guns will sound echo around Rinseen once more to mark one of the most famous engagements of the Tan War. There’ll be re-enactments of De Valera’s famous East Clare election win of ’17, just as there’ll be a re-run of his famous arrest in O’Connell Square six years later at the hands of former comrades in arms.

We probably won’t get too much of the 1916 stuff, simply because all was relatively quiet of the revolutionary front in Clare that week.

It’s true that Tullycrine’s Art O’Donnell marched into Kilrush and was ready for action, around the same time that his neighbour Michael Lahiffe of the Dublin Metropolitan Police was murdered (some say by Countess Markievicz) at the gates of Stephen’s Green.

It’s also true that Bertie Hunt brothers from Richmond House in Corofin were ready for action too, while a group of south east Clare militants marched into Bunnatty in the hope of stirring up some revolution there – it rained, however, and so they called off any action and three weeks before the war ended in 1918.

The other female casualty was Agnes McMahon from Sixmilebridge, a member of the Queen Mary Army Auxiliary Corps, who was also killed in October 1918.

However, of all Clare’s war dead, four people probably deserve special mention – certainly when the centenary of their deaths comes around over the next few years they should be the subject of ceremonies all their own.

Take Thomas Davis from Ennis’ Turnpike – he was the only Clareman executed in the Great War, executed at the hands of his own supposed comrades.

He was a member of the Munster Fusiliers and on the morning of July 2, 1915 was court martialed. His crime was for temporarily leaving his post because of illness in the

The other Clare deaths that are particularly poignant are that of John, Michael and Patrick Thynne. They came from Ennistymon. An obvious question springs to mind. Could they have been brothers.
went home for themselves instead and lived to fight on other days.

By 1916 most of Clare’s fighting was confined to the foreign legion – those who were members of the Munster Fusiliers, Connaught Rangers, the Royal Engineers, the Irish Guards, etc, etc.

It’s this group of fighting men that are being remembered this week, through the latest publication of the Clare Roots Society – ‘The Great War – The Clare War Dead’, which has been compiled by local historian Ger Browne.

“The reason for his booklet is to promote the building of a Peace Park in Ennis,” he says. “A provisional site has been proposed opposite the entrance to Glór. This park would commemorate all Clare people who died in conflicts,” he adds.

More than 4,000 Clare people served during the war, most of which were billeted with the Munster Fusiliers. Ennis had more than 1,100 volunteers, while Kilrush had more than 400, 106 came from Glyn’s factory in the town.

In all over 600 people from Clare died in the war, among them four women – sisters Nora and Delia Davoren from Ennis and Nellie Hogan from Newmarket-on-Fergus, who were nurses in England and were killed when the mail boat, The Leinster, was torpedoed in less middle of the night, his punishment was to be shot by a firing squad on a beach in the Aegean Sea. Private Davis was only 21. Private Davis must be honoured in July of next year.

The other Clare deaths that are particularly poignant are that of John Thynne, Michael Thynne and Patrick Thynne. They came from Ennistymon, and seeing their names Ger Browne’s publication, an obvious question immediately springs to mind. Could they have been brothers?

Patrick Thynne (Irish Guards) died in May 1915 in France; Michael (Royal Munster Fusiliers) perished the same month in Turkey, while John (Royal Irish Regiment) died in 1918 the booklet reveals, even though the In Flanders Field Museum records his death as being August, 1914.

The 1901 census of population in Clare tells us that there that Patrick, Michael and John were brothers and that they hailed from Church Hill in Ennistymon.

Their parents were John and Catherine, while they had three sisters, Mary, Catherine and Brigit. To lose one son must have been heartbreaking, but to lose all three must have been beyond comprehension.

These three men must be remembered over the next few years.
Remembering Étreux and the Royal Munster Fusiliers

THE outbreak of the First World War saw the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, consisting of men from Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Clare, stationed at Malplaquet Barracks, Tidworth, Aldershot, England.

The battalion, numbering 27 officers and 971 other ranks, including men who were recalled from the reserve, sailed from Southampton on August 13 on board the ship, Dunvegan Castle, and became embroiled in action, its first on European soil.

Having disembarked on the same date at Le Havre, France, it was a part of the 1st Guards Brigade of I Corps of the British Expeditionary Force. Army legend suggested that the Guards Brigades always contained a strong Irish battalion to harden the fighting ability of the ceremoniously inclined guardsmen and the men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers certainly fitted the bill.

The Munsters proceeded up through France and Belgium, remaining in reserve during the Battle of Mons. However, due to the withdrawal of the French forces under the command of General Lanrezac, the British Expeditionary Force was compelled to retreat. The withdrawal of the Second Army Corps was carried out under the protection of the Connaught Rangers.

where they were located. The casualties mounted and gradually through the afternoon, the remnants fell back on the walled apple orchard alongside the main road on the outskirts of Étreux, where they continued to fight until 21.15 Hrs, by which time they had exhausted their ammunition and were reduced to about 240 men and four wounded officers. The surrender was eventually offered by the most senior of these officers.

It turned out that after the epic 12-hour fight, the Royal Munster Fusiliers and their comrades of the 15th Hussars and the 118th Battery, Royal Field Artillery had held off no less than nine battalions of the 19th and 2nd Divisions of the 10th Reserve Corps of the German army, quite overwhelming odds.

There were some 1,500 Germans wounded in and around Étreux after the action. This bravery came at a cost, the day after the action, which was August 28, 1914, the Germans allowed the prisoners to bury their dead comrades in two separate graves in the orchard and realising that the Munsters had no Catholic chaplain with them, provided one of their own to officiate over burials.

As a mark of respect to the men who were buried, the Germans had a sign placed
The First Army Corps, under the command of Lieutenant-General Douglas Haig, were also withdrawing southward with the German army in close pursuit. The German effort to decimate Haig’s Corps was hampered by the men of the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who also had assistance from two cavalry units of the 15th Hussars and two artillery pieces of the 118th Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

By 12.30 hours, the road through Étreux was reported clear and orders were despatched that all rearguard units were to withdraw. Despite the fact that these were sent by two different routes, they never reached the Munsters. Under increasing heavy enemy pressure, they made a fighting withdrawal through the villages of Oisy and Pesany, Northern France, and such was the accuracy and force of their fire that the German advance was checked.

The intensity of the fire from the men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, with their Mark III Short Magazine Lee-Enfield rifles, capable of 15 aimed shots per minute, led the Germans to believe that they were facing an unusual concentration of machine guns. In fact, at the outbreak of the war, all infantry regiments of the British army were only provided with two Vickers machine guns and that included the Munsters.

On reaching Étreux, it soon became evident that the Germans had outflanked them, the Munsters were surrounded and took heavy fire from an artillery battery not more than fifteen hundred yards away from which read Freund und Feind in Tod Verrient (Friend and Foe United in Death). Following this the Royal Munster Fusiliers prisoners of war were taken into captivity in Germany, where they were to remain for the duration of the war.

The orchard was purchased after the war by a brother of one of the officers killed and buried there as a memorial to the men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who were killed or died during the war and a Celtic Cross erected to their memory.

Four of the 110 men from the Royal Munster Fusiliers buried in this now peaceful orchard came from Clare. They were Private John Cunneen, 7614, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Private James Hiamhan, 6392, Drumcliffe; Private John O’Connor, 6137, Liscahern and Private James Williams, 5898, Drumcliffe.

Today, this cemetery is maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to the highest standard, with the headstones of each man buried in the two separate mass graves placed along the walls of the cemetery in alphabetical order.

Every year on November 11, the citizens of Étreux hold a ceremony at the cemetery and lay a wreath to honour the men of the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who fought, died and are buried there.

A group from the Royal Munster Fusiliers Association will carry out a wreath-laying ceremony on August 27, the 100th anniversary of the rearguard action.
Clare war dead in memorial

A NUMBER of Clare victims of the Great War were remembered by the members and friends of the local Roger Casement Branch of the Organisation of National Ex-Servicemen and Women (OINES) during their annual visit to Flanders and the Somme, which coincided with the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the commencement of World War 1 in 1914.

The members of the Roger Casement Branch, all former members of the Irish Air Corps, were making their sixth successive visit to the battlefields and memorials to participate in the various ceremonies and to visit the graves of some of the victims.

The group of 19 members and friends was led by Paddy O’Meara, a former chairman of the branch and presently the deputy chairman, who has been a resident of Clarecastle for almost 30 years.

Brian Horan, a former member of the Reserve Defence Forces and a military historian from Kilrush, also joined the group.

The group took part in the ceremony at Gallipoli on the Somme, and at the Menin Gate in Ypres, in addition to visiting other battlefields and memorials.

Visitors to the Somme and Flanders will be impressed by the large number of cemeteries which hold many thousands of

which hold many thousands of graves and are located throughout the countryside. However, approximately half of those who died have no graves and their names are inscribed on the various memorials, such as the Menin Gate in Ypres and the Thiepval Memorial in the Somme.

Visits to individual graves are always a feature of the trip. A short military type service is performed at each grave, which includes the recitation of the Exhortation Prayer of Remembrance and is recited in both English and Irish, followed by a wreath-laying. The branch pipers will then finish the ceremony by playing a lament or other suitable piece of music.

In excess of 600 Clare men and women were lost in World War I and in their honour, the group visited four Clare war graves and also visited two memorials where the names of Clare deceased are recorded.

Branch piper, John Brennan, played the melody of The Cliffs of Moher at the graves which, when played on the pipes, proved to be a very moving lament.

Honours were recorded at the graves of Tom Hill, John O’Loughlin, John Walsh, and John Sullivan.

Corporal Tom Hill of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers was killed in action on September 7, 1916. He was buried in Gallipoli. But he was born in Miltown Malbay, a son of the late Dr John Hill of Gortnaglin House.

John O’Loughlin, Sapper with the Royal Engineers, was killed in action on January 14, 1915. Age 32, he is buried in Wytschaete Military Cemetery in Mesen, Belgium.

Born in Ennistymon, he was husband of Catherine O’Loughlin of Bogberry and they had four children, aged from four months to six years.

Lance Corporal John Walsh (32), a member of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, was killed in action on June 7, 1917. He is buried in Wytschaete Military Cemetery, Mesen, Belgium.

As son of Michael Walsh, Ballygat, Lisdoonvara, all his personal effects were sent to Michael Walsh, 3 River View Terrace, Ennistymon.

Bombardier with the Royal Horse Artillery, John Sullivan was killed in action on October 7, 1917. Born in Kilrush, he is buried in Braid Cemetery, Ypres.

Memorials visited included the Thiepval Memorial in the Somme, which contains 7,000 names. The group also paid tribute to the memory of Private John Power of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was killed in action on November 13, 1916. He was a son of Patrick Power, a coal importer from Clarecastle.

At the Pheasants Memorial in the Somme, the name of Private Joseph Copley of the Royal Munster Fusiliers is recorded: Killed in action on March 13, 1915, aged 19, he was son of William and Mary Copley of Chapel Street, Kilrush.

The branch plans to continue to visit to the World War One sites in 2015 and 2016 for the 100th anniversary of the Battle of the Somme.
Remembering the war dead

OVER 600 Clare men died on the battlefields during the Great War and those casualties were remembered at a memorial service in Ennis Cathedral on Tuesday last.

Earlier this year, members of the Organisation of National Ex-servicemen (ONE) visited a number of Clare war graves in France and Flanders.

It was a nostalgic trip, as wreaths were laid and a lament played in memory of those Clare people who had lost their lives in World War I.

During that trip to Guilmont Cemetery, a wreath was laid at the grave of Corporal Tom Hill, a son of the late Dr John Hill of Glendine House, Miltown Malbay. He was traumatically killed in action during the notorious Battle of the Somme on September 7, 1916.

Dr John Hill, as reported in The Clare Journal of September 1916, was for many years the popular and well-known medical officer of Miltown Malbay and District.

Two members of the the Roger Casement Branch of ONE, deputy chairman Paddy O’Meara from Clarecastle and military historian, Brian Honan from Kilrush, visited Tom Hill’s grave and a lament was played by piper John Brennan, in memory of a gallant young man who made the ultimate sacrifice in the pursuit of peace.

A report of that July visit to Guilmont Cemetery was chronicled in The Clare Champion and following the publication, Mary Greene of Letterkelly, Miltown Malbay, a relative of the Hill family, made contact with ONE and outlined the family’s history in World War I.

Both Paddy O’Meara and Brian Honan met Mrs Greene and learned more details of the Hill family.

Tom had been following a long tradition of medicine in his family and had been a final year medical student in England, prior to enlisting with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers after the commencement of World War I.

His commanding officer communicated with Tom’s mother and wrote that her son, Sergeant Tom Hill, “had been killed in action”.

He added that, “He was a very gallant soldier, and had been promoted to the rank of sergeant only a short time previously”.

He forwarded Tom’s rosary beads and wrist watch to the family.

Mrs Greene took Paddy O’Meara and Brian Honan to visit the Hill family vault in Ballard Cemetery, where the name of Tom Hill has been proudly added to the list of deceased family members, which also includes a number of medical doctors.
Standing stones to honour Clare’s World War I soldiers

In a week which marks the 100th anniversary of the Austria-Hungarian Empire’s declaration of war on Serbia, thoughts are turning to the 7,000 Clare men who served with the Allied forces during World War I.

Plans have been unveiled by the Clare Peace Park Initiative for a memorial at the green on Friars Walk, across from Glór in Ennis.

The declaration of war on July 28, 1914 precipitated a chain of events which saw most European nations in a state of war within a week.

Over the course of the following five years, war raged on all fronts from England, with some south eastern English towns and cities bombed, to the western front straddling France, Holland and Belgium, the Alps, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Iraq and even naval battles off the coast of Chile.

By the war’s end, there were 16 million dead and 20 million wounded, ranking it among the deadliest conflicts in human history.

It is thought that as many as 7,000 Clare men enlisted with Allied forces during the war and as many as 700 lost their lives. The Clare Peace Park Initiative plans to erect a permanent memorial to all those who took part and lost their lives from the county in WWI.

It is planned to create a solemn space, reflecting on the soldiers' heritage and roots. This will encompass three large standing stones, onto which the names of all those from Clare who died in the conflict would be engraved.

Commenting on the planned memorial, committee chair...
man, Dr. Keir McNamara said. "Hopefully, now, after so many years, we can remember this part of our county's and country's history with a permanent memorial. For 100 years, we have relied on people in other counties to maintain the graves and memorials that contain the remains and names of Clare men and women. It is time to bring all the names together in our county in one place and include those that have not, until now, had any memorial.

"Many other counties have similar plans as ourselves. Comprehensive memorials have been unveiled in recent years in Castlebar, Thurlow and Tippary and Waterford respectively. Plans for memorials are at an advanced stage in Wicklow and Kilkenny and, at earlier stages, elsewhere." The committee had been working with Emin Town Council over the past few months to bring the plans to this stage. Over the next few months, they will be announcing and engaging in fundraising activities aimed at putting together the finances to complete the memorial. They have given themselves a deadline of no later than July 2016, to coincide with the centenary of the battle of the Somme, where 144 Claremen died in a few short months. Nearly 75% of Clare's casualties were on the western front.

Efforts by the committee to attain funds through grants and at a local and national level, which is how other counties have part-funded their memorials, have proved fruitless to date. It is hoped that by getting local support for fundraising efforts and through private donations, that sufficient funds will be gathered to erect the memorial.

Dr. McNamara said, "We have gone for a design that hopefully will carry great impact and symbolism but one also within a realistic budget. The committee has estimated that the memorial could be erected for as little as £25,000, and that this figure could be greatly reduced by individuals and groups donating their skills and expertise. It would be a great pity if we miss this opportunity to give so many Claremen their rightful place in our county's history."

Plans for the memorial can be seen on the website www.clarepeaceparkinitiative.com and their Facebook page, where details of fundraising events and their online fundraising campaign can be seen. They would welcome submissions and feedback from anyone on the memorial plans and design. Also on the website are lists of all those from Clare who died in WWI and WWII. The committee wants to hear from anyone who has additional names and further information on existing names, as they endeavour to build a comprehensive database on all those from the county who were involved in the wars. A booklet on the Clare war dead from WWI can be purchased via the group's website.
Hour of Need

The Clare Journal
AND ENNIS ADVERTISER

10 August, 1914

THE Mother county has never embarked upon a more righteous cause.
Our thoughts and our prayers this week will have been occupied more especially with our sailors, to whom once more, after a full century, is confided the duty of saving not only the Empire of which we are citizens, but all those other nations whom the German authority aspires to absorb.
We know that they were ready when the declaration of war was made. We know that they represent the flower of British and Irish manhood, and we look to them with the same confidence that our great-grandfathers looked to Nelson and his invincibles.
Can we for a moment doubt that it once again the nation is true to this tradition, history will repeat itself, and that the German Emperor will find himself, at the end, where the great Bonaparte found himself, bankrupt of honour, and with an empire shackled and dismembered to secure the world’s peace for all-time?
Let us then have confidence in our defenders and in our allies — free men all, who are fighting for that very freedom of right and conscience which we have enjoyed longer than they, but of which they are proving themselves no less tenacious than we.
Let everyone help. We cannot all go to war: we can all assist in the less exciting duties which compel us to remain at home — to give aid and assistance, personal or pecuniary, to those who are damaged by the inevitable, working of the war-machine, to give courage to the despondent, and to help, so far as in us lies, to consolidate the brotherhood of nations to whom the written promise, the given word, are sacred to the death.
One hundred years ago the world went to war, with many hundreds of Clare people taking up the fight with the British Expeditionary Force that did battle against Germany over four long years in Europe. Each month Joe Ó Muircheartaigh will report on what happened in World War I from the Clare perspective – the people who went to war and died, those who survived, the battles won and the battles lost in a conflict that was supposed to be the war to end all wars.

14 AUGUST 1914

Clare Volunteers are called to arms

BRITAIN declared war on Germany at 11 o'clock on 4th August and Clare people, both nationalists and unionists alike, must be prepared to take up the fight for the expediency. Linemen

That’s the clear message that has been sounded out to the young men of the Clare County by its bugling and most distinguished public representative, Mr. William Redmond.

In an important communication to local Fianna Fáil urban committee, Mr. Michael McNamara, who is also chairman of the Fianna Fáil National Volunteers, the MP for East Clare has said the time has come for people to call out for the Western Front.

Mr. Redmond, a brother of National Volunteers commander-in-chief, Mr. John Redmond MP, has issued a call to arms for volunteers throughout the county and said that they must “stand shoulder to shoulder” in the hour of need.

The word to war was hastened when Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith, gave Germany an ultimatum to get out of Belgium by midnight of August 4th or face war.

It was 12 o’clock at night – 12 by German time – when the ultimatum expired, said Winston Churchill, “the war telegram, which meant, ‘Commence hostilities against Germany’ was flashed to the establishment under the White Ensign all over the world,” he added.

It is not yet followed by Mr. Redmond’s telegram which says “Please tell Fianna Fáil Clare volunteers from me that they may be called upon to protect their country and their homes.”

“First that civilians will be ready, Protestant and Catholic, to stand shoulder to shoulder for the benefit and protection of all people irrespective of creed, class, or party.”

The MP’s message has been backed up by his brother, Mr. John Redmond MP, who said “Ireland would be false to her history and to every considered honour, good faith and self-interest, did she not willingly share its burdens and sacrifices. Union in the field means lead to union in their homes. Blood may be the seal that will bring Ireland together in one nation with equal liberties.”

For Clare volunteers, this message is clear. With Hanne Rude soon to be put on the statute books of the House of parliament, the time to answer the call to arms has arrived.

Left: Major Willie Redmond, whose brother was a Nationalist TD, was a member of Clare County’s Fianna Fáil committee.

14 AUGUST 1914

German spies in Kildysart

THREE men, believed to be German spies, have been arrested by the Royal Irish Constabulary in Kildysart and immediately brought to Limerick where they have been handed over to the military authorities.

When they were arrested by Sergeant Considine, the three, who did not give the appearance of being men going men, said they were members of a Norwegian ship, which had entered the Shannon estuary with a cargo of timber for a Limerick firm.

They gave their names as John James from England, Harry Wilson from Wales and Barry Yanice, who admitted he was a German. They said they had conspired with a small raft and jumped ship and landed on a wooden part of the shore near Knock.

On Wednesday morning they were seen stepping in a wood and were later seen going in the direction of Kildysart, where they were searched.

It is said that Yanice and Evans were engaged in discussions together to交通运输

While they were going through the streets of Kildysart and Ennis, before they were detected to Limerick on the night mail, they were shouted at and hurled at “German spies.”

15 AUGUST 1914

Nationalists and Unionists unite

CLAIRE’s nationalist and unionist movements have come together and pledged solidarity to one another during the Great War.

This coming together of two traditions was heralded at a nationalist and unionist conference in an important conference that took place in Clancy’s Hotel in Ennis.

Those present at the gathering included: Michael O’Shea, chairman of Clare County Board of the National Volunteers; Thomas O’Shea, chairman of the National Volunteers; Tadhg Keane, O’Callaghan’s Mills, Colonel O’Callaghan Westropp, Mr Michael O’Callaghan, Bl.; and Dr. McSweeney, New Hall.

At a previous meeting of the volunteers, Mr. O’Sullivan had pointed to the changing climate and potential for a nationalist and unionist alliance in the county when saying “it was time that England’s policy was England’s opportunity, but a great change has come since that was said.”

We need no reminder of the cruelty of the Heidelberg in 1798, and of Clans

These are noble sentiments that united unionists and nationalists to join the volunteers.

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Lynch, O’Callaghan’s Mills, Colonel O’Callaghan Westropp, Mr Michael O’Callaghan, Bl.; and Dr. McSweeney, New Hall.
Four Clare soldiers lost

The threat of war has been brought home to Clare with five soldiers from the county among those who died in the Battle of Estaires, one of the first major battles by the British Expeditionary Force against Germany.

All were members of the Royal Munster Fusiliers 2nd Battalion that was mobilized at the outbreak of war and traveled to France on August 13, going into battle first on August 28 as Mones, before incurring heavy casualties four days later in a rearguard action at Estaires.

The 2nd Battalion of the Munsters was almost completely destroyed, having faced six battalions of German infantry.

Of the 800 men who started the day, 127 were killed, 490 taken prisoner and the rest escaped.

The Clare dead include three soldiers from Ennis and one each from Ennistymon and Newport on Fergus. The oldest of the soldiers was Ennistymon born James Brennan, who was 48, while the other soldiers from the county capital who perished in the battle were 20-year-old Christopher O'Sullivan, the son of RIC serjeant Timothy O'Sullivan and James Williams, Ennistymon, and John O'Connor was 29, while John Cuman, from Newmarket-on-Fergus was 26.

As night fell on the evening of the 27th of August, the Munsters found themselves surrounded on all sides by the German army. The Munsters survived repeated German attacks and conducted an organised retreat through the villages of Ennistymon and Clay where they formed a ring to make a last stand at an orchard on the main road near the village of Estaires.

In their action at Estaires, only four officers and 240 other ranks of the 2nd Munsters survived, but the battle prevented German pursuit of the BEF from the BFE to escape.

They were outnumbered at odds of over six to one, and when finally defeated, the survivors were congratulated on their supreme bravery by the German soldiers they had fought.

Above: An artist's impression of the battle scene at Estaires in France in which four Clare soldiers from the Munster Fusiliers 2nd Battalion perished.

German before the courts

GIANTS living in Clare don't have freedom of movement around the county, with the security of the state being held up as the reason for enforcement of travel restrictions that are being policed by the local constabulary.

This new security detail that's being rigidly enforced came before a court sitting in Ennis today, when a German national, who has been resident in Ireland since 1878, found himself in the dock.

The man named Clement Dilger, a clock and watchmaker from Corkhill Lane in Ennis, was charged that contrary to the Alien Registration Order, 1914, being an alien enemy was found five miles from where he lived, without having been possessed of the proper permit issued by the registration office in the district where he resided.

After war was declared an act was passed requiring aliens to register themselves, after which they would be subject to certain restrictions. Among the restrictions was that an alien could not travel more than five miles from his registered place of residence unless he had a permit.

On August 21, Mr Dilger, was issued a 24-hour permit to go to Killaloe and Bally, which expired on August 22 at 11.30am. He was found in Ennis at 3.30pm on August 22.

At a sitting of Ennis Petty Sessions, Mr George McBrady, R.M. the prosecuting officer, district inspector Mr Dowd, said the penalty for Mr Dilger's crime was a fine of £10 or six months imprisonment.

"Do you wish to say anything in explanation," the magistrate asked Mr Dilger. "The inquiring came very wet and I was unable to get back (no Ennis) in time. It will never happen again," he responded.

Mr McBrady, in assessing the case, said that Mr Dilger was "a respectable man and there is nothing alleged against him. There was no imposition apprehension that he was engaged in any wrongdoing in anyway in the country. There are foreigners who are not so well disposed as Mr Dilger and those foreigners are engaged in operations they should not be engaged in," he added.

The case against Mr Dilger was then withdrawn and he was allowed out under the probation offenders act.
Con Woods

2014 MARKS the centenary of the outbreak of the World War I and Clare’s first All-Ireland senior hurling triumph. These two diverse events have their own historical importance but an interaction between them is highlighted by the story of Newmarket hurler, John Fox.

Fox featured at right half-back on the Clare team that defeated Laois by 5-1 to 1-0 in the 1914 All-Ireland final. A year later, he joined the British Army. He is the only Clare man to have won an All-Ireland senior hurling medal and to have fought in World War I.

Fox later sold his cherished Celtic Cross. His All-Ireland medal was purchased by the late Kevin Keogh from Newmarket. When John Fox died in 1967, Mr Keogh generously returned the medal to the possession of the Fox family from Knockcappergart.

John Fox – The Man

Born in Newmarket-on-Fergus in 1892, John Fox died in June 1967. He was the longest surviving member of the 1914 Clare team.

I, as a youngster around Newmarket-on-Fergus in the 1960s, knew John Fox to see. Like all the hurlers and people of Newmarket, I had a special regard for him, because he was a holder of that All-Ireland medal.

We also fondly remember him leading the parade of the Newmarket team around Cusack Park on county final days in the 1960s.

John Fox – The Hurler

I had the good fortune to speak a number of years ago to John Joe ‘Gogles’ Doyle, who was captain of Clare in the 1932 All-Ireland final. John Joe, while somewhat younger than Fox, knew him well. They both worked for Lord Enniskillen at Drumoland Estate.

John Joe informed me that Fox was a tall, slender, well-built, athletic man over 6ft in height. He described him as having the athleticism of a 440 yards (400m) athlete, who had the ability to vault over a farmland gate.

Fox’s hurling career was short. He played wing-back in the 1914 All-Ireland winning team. He also played for his club when they won their first county championship in 1912.

An interesting reference regarding a club game from The Clare Champion of March 1915 said, “Fox was as smart as his name suggests and, with a rare turn of speed and clean brain, he has proved himself a master of the game”.

His involvement in the war brought a sudden end to his hurling career. This was because of the GAA’s Rule 21.

Fox and Rule 21

Rule 21, which existed from 1886 to 2007, forbade members of British Security Forces participating in hurling or football. This also meant it excluded Irish men, returning from World War I, from participating in GAA games.

On his return from the war, it was no longer possible to participate in GAA games. Notwithstanding, it is well known that he did play a game or two for his club.

We also know that he was jeered and abused from the sideline by some of the spectators. Comments such as “You took John Bull’s soup” were shouted at him. We also know from talking to his family members that he found such comments to be very hurtful.

He only played the odd game after the war and an examination of the line-ups of Newmarket and Clare teams after 1916 do not contain the name of John Fox.

Fox and World War I

Fox joined the Munster Fusiliers Regiment of the Irish Guards in 1915. Regarding his recruitment, The Clare Journal of July 19, 1915 had a brief note as follows: “John Fox, the well known and popular Gael from Newmarket-on-Fergus, who was on the All-Ireland winning team last year, volunteered for the Irish Guards this weekend and got a great send off on Tuesday evening”.

The enlistment of Fox was regarded as a minor propaganda boost by British recruiting officers. He certainly met the criteria laid down by Lieutenant General Sir Lawrence Parsons when he said he wanted “to see the clean, fine, strong, temperate, hurling-playing country fellows, such as we used to get in the Munsters, Royal Irish, Connaught Rangers”.

Fox fought and got injured during 1916 in the Battle of the Somme and returned to hospital in Dublin. A piece of shrapnel, lodged in his head, was never removed and, according to his granddaughter, also John, was still lodged in his head when he died in 1967.

Finally, an anecdote told by Fox’s family and others was of an Italian man, Martino Faulkner, who also joined the British Army at this time. He also survived the war, returned to County Clare and lived the rest of his life traveling the highways and byways and was universally known throughout the county.

The story is that Faulkner carried the injured Fox from the battlefield at The Somme to the safety of a field hospital. But on their way, they were arrested by the Germans who did not detain them. They released them when they realized they were Irish.

It is good that something is being recorded at this time about this man. His story is similar to the other 79 men from Newmarket and the tens of thousands from across Ireland that went to fight in World War I.

Those men all went for different rea-

Continued below
sons — economic reasons to do with John Redmond and Home Rule, reasons to do with the protection of small nations. Above all, John Fox and these men went for pure and legitimate personal reasons.

At the time, Redmond’s brother, Willie, was the Irish Parliamentary Party MP for East Clare. Redmond spearheaded the call for members of the Irish Volunteers to enlist, hoping this would strengthen the case for later implementing the Home Rule Act. Willie Redmond had been involved in training the Clare hurlers and he led the team onto Croke Park on All-Ireland final day.

It is only now that we, the Irish people, are beginning to remember them and to write their story.

For John Fox and so many others, the war must have brought its own traumas and sad experiences. A man who had lived for his parish and for his county could not do so when he returned from the war.

Dealing with the changed political environment, post 1916, would have created further difficulties for Fox. None of his former hurling colleagues became active in the Republican movement, fighting against the British.

According to his grandson, John Fox spoke little or nothing about his experiences in the battlefield.

We all know historically and anecdotally how difficult the war experience is for participants. But, in addition to this, Fox had to cope with a rejection by certain sections of society on returning from the war.

Con Woods is a retired school teacher. He won a national league medal with Clare in 1977 and won nine senior hurling championships with Newmarket. He is author of the club’s history, A Proud Past.

10 October 1914

‘German soldiers are very nice people’

DESPITE the horrors of war a Clarecastle soldier has spoken up about his experiences for the Germans and how sorry he will be to say goodbye to his enemies when the conflict is all over.

In letter home from the front to his father, Corporal Thomas Kelly has revealed the kindliness of the German soldiers since he was captured in battle in France at the end of August.

Corporal Kelly was among a group of 500 or 600 Munster Freemasons taken prisoner by the Germans after the Battle of Fricourt on August 27, only two weeks after taking up the fight in France.

“Of course I told you I was going to war in France,” writes Corporal Kelly in a letter home to his father Thomas Kelly in Ballaghfiontain, Clarecastle.

“Well I left on the 13th August along with my regiment. I was 14 days in France and on the 27th August the Munster Freemasons had a great battle with the Germans where we lost a few men, but there was a lot of us captured by the Germans, about 500 men, and I was lucky to be amongst them.”

“Of course I cannot give you any information till the Hymens in Ireland that their son is safe! A brother of Paddy Monahan, that works in Howard’s in Ennis, is alright also.”

We are kept as prisoners of war (POW) by the Germans until the war is over. The German soldiers are very nice people. They are giving us all the privileges they can, and plenty to eat. I will be sorry to leave them. I think when we are leaving.”

“But I won’t be disappointed when I am on the boat for England again. Pray for my safe return, son, and send. You can imagine what it is to be a prisoner of war.”

I shall laugh when I will be telling ye by word of mouth. I have a terrible story to tell ye when I get home. I can’t give ye my ad

Belfast Prisoners of War on their way to a German Camp in 1914.
By October 1914 there were mounting fears that membership of the National Volunteers could mean that hundreds of men from around the county would be automatically conscripted to go to the front. The death toll among Clare the soldiers who joined the British Expeditionary Force also rose significantly in October, reveals Joe Ó Muircheartaigh, who month after month reports on what happened in World War I from the Banner County perspective.

Six Claremen lost on ‘Tragic Tuesday’

THI recruitment drive goes on, but no does the rising casualty list with Clare enduring its worst and most tragic day of all on the western front since hostilities began at the beginning of August.

For August and September the death toll among troops from the Banner County that were part of the British Expeditionary Force stood at six in each month - now comes six in one day's fighting, with the county capital of Ennis suffering most of all, losing four men in a matter of a couple of hours.

Ennis Railway Station, as well as the Ballybrack, Ballinahone and Lifford areas of the town lost loved ones, while the west two families in Killarney and on Loop Head respectively are also in mourning.

All of those who perished were members of the Leinster Regiment and part of the Royal Irish Regiment that got caught in fierce fighting during a surprise attack.

The dead are 25-year-old Peter Frawley from the Ballybrack, who is one of a number of brothers on the front line, 24-year-old Matthew Griffin from Ballinasloe, 18-year-old Martin Hallinan, of Ennis Railway Station near Jarrett's of Ballyvaughan, 78-year-old Patrick O'Brien from Lifford, 72-year-old Williamcurrin from Kilrush and 24-year-old Patrick Kane from Kilrush on Loop Head.

They died after a major German assault on the opening of 20 October during the Battle of Ypres. Alexander Halig's corps were marching on route to Ypres and arrived to the west of the south during the day, while to the north Horace Smith-Dorrien's corps were to the front of the British force of the German Fourth Army.

It resulted in the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment being cut off and surrounded, after which they surrendered. During the course of what was a doomed battle, one battalion lost 257 out of 675 in its ranks.

It was a ‘Tragic Tuesday’ for Clare on the western front.

Right: Members of the British Expeditionary Force during the Battle of Ypres in October/November 1914.

No conscription of Clare Volunteers

MEN of Clare won’t be forced to go to western front against their will amid rising fears that membership of the National Volunteers could be used as a covert way of conscripting new recruits to the British Expeditionary Force.

Volunteers from across the county and numbering between 600 and 700, many of whom are deeply concerned about the prospect of going to war, converged in Ennis for a major review ahead of the National Volunteers’ commanding officer, Colonel Maurice Moore, and East Clare MP, Mr Willie Redmond.

Many of the volunteers marched on Ennis from different parts of the county, and heard both Colonel Moore and Mr Redmond give the strong message that membership of the volunteers would continue into conscription as the Great War progressed.

‘Rumours have been spread to break up and destroy the voluntary movement,’ said Colonel Moore. ‘Rumours that the men who joined the National Volunteers risked their lives for other peoples. I want to tell you that was a silly and stupid reason to spread. The men who joined the Irish Volunteers joined only for the object of that movement,’ he added to loud cheers.

Captain Moore and Mr Redmond, together with Cap Fitzrigin Humphrey, had met with Ennis on Saturday from Dublin and that night, were joined by Mr Edward McLaughlin at Killeen House in Lahinch, was the Clare organiser for the National Volunteers.

Before going on to Ennis there an assembly of volunteers saw all present pass a motion voicing ‘to defend the rights and liberties of Holy Ireland as assured under Home Rule’.

In Ennis, Mr Redmond was received to prolonged cheering as he declared the National Volunteers an Irish Army, concerned with Irish affairs. "If there are any who consider that they would serve their country best by fighting with the French and Belgians in the present war they are perfectly entitled to hold their own opinions," he said.

But the Republicans were not going to give up the fight, he said, and warned all those who left the Ennis corps” to leave the volunteers by any power in the world,, he added.

And to prolonged cheers Mr Redmond, who has been MP for East Clare since 1897 said that the Clare branch of the Irish Army was ready to defend the Banner County if the occasion demanded it. "We never know the day when the blood of war might sweep across the sea to Clare," he said, "but if ever that day comes I’m sure the men of Clare will be ready to defend their homes and their fathers, and Catholics and Protestants, high and low, rich and poor alike, on the road of the Banner County will defend it while they lived against the enemy that came to attack us."

At the end of the rally the volunteers marched from the Fair Green to the drill hall, with Mr Redmond at the head of the Ennis corps as far as Croom’s Hostel.

Right: Maurice Moore, commanding officer of the National Volunteers.
30 OCTOBER 1914

Vandeleur dies at front

He belonged to one of the wealthiest families in Clare and lived a life of power and privilege amongst the top echelons of Victorian and Edwardian society, but if you’re on the front line of war there are no allowances made between the rich and the artefacts.

Captain Alexander Moore Vandeleur of the famous and equally notorious Vandeleur dynasty of Kilrush and Cahircon found this out on the battlefields of Belgium, dying a soldier’s death as his brother did 13 years previously in South Africa.

Captain Vandeleur was a member of the Life Guards – the son of the late Captain Hector Stewart Vandeleur, himself a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade and His Majesty’s King Edward VII’s Lieutenant for County Clare. It was Hector Stewart Vandeleur who was responsible for the notorious evictions in Tullcrine and Moyasta in 1887/88 at the height of the Plan of Campaign, when on foot of tenants refusing to pay exorbitant rents demanded of them the battering ram was called to clear dwellings in the vast 20,000-acre Vandeleur Estate.

The seat of the Vandeleur Estate, Kilrush House, which was built in the early 1800s was destroyed by fire in 1897, necessitating the family’s move to Cahircon House in Kildysart where the union flag now hangs at half mast following the death of another member of the family at war. Thirty-year-old Captain Vandeleur met his end after a battle in Zevenoorde where fierce fighting led to the British Expeditionary Force suffering many casualties. The Household Cavalry held the line at Zevenoorde, but after a sustained German bombardment many of the British forces were cut off and most of them were killed. He leaves behind a three-year-old son and heir, Giles Alexander Meysey and his wife of four years Violet Ethel Meysey-Thompson (pictured below). Captain Vandeleur’s brother, Cecil Foster Saynor Vandeleur, who was 14 years his senior was a major in the Irish Guards battalion that fought in the Boer War and was killed in August 1901.

31 OCTOBER 1914

Death toll mounts

IT started in the Autumn, but now it’s stretching into winter and with no end in sight. Autumn ended with the death toll among Clare soldiers who have committed to the cause of the British Expeditionary Force having reached double figures for a month for the first time, with 11 dying in various backwaters.

The month started with the death of Ensignman Thomas Connolly on 3 October – he was a member of the 7th Reserve Criminal Regiment. Thirty-nine-year-old William Moran, who originally hailed from Scattery Island on the Shannon Estuary died in France Gallipoli. Moran was a member of the Royal Navy and was aboard the HMS Majestic in the Western Approaches when he was accidentally drowned on October 6. Moran, who worked as a water bailiff for a farmer on Scattery Island before joining the British Navy leaves behind wife, 32-year-old Annie Moran and three children, the youngest of whom is also called William.

Remarkably Clare wasn’t touched by death on the front for another two weeks until six men perished on the same day during the Battle of Ypres, while since then three more have died to bring the total for October to 11.

Thirty-three-year-old John Copeland from Old Mill Street in Ennis was another to die in the Battle of Ypres – the member of the Irish Guards died on 26 October. Before going to war Private Copeland, who was born in Ennistymon, was a stone cutter.

On the same day that Alexander Moore Vandeleur died in Belgium, Ensignman Joseph Doyle perished in France, bringing to 23 the number of Clare men who have died since the start of hostilities in August.

Remembering those who perished in WWI

ON the 11th hour of the 11th day of 11th month in 1918, the guns fell silent, after more than four years of horror on battlefields in Europe and far flung places.

Tuesday next will be particularly poignant, as the traditional commemorations to mark Armistice Day will reflect on the centenary of the outbreak of the Great War, in July 1914, which claimed the lives of nine million soldiers, with another 21 million wounded.

Civilian deaths amounted to seven million, with countless millions more injured and displaced.

More than 200,000 Irish men, including 7,000 from Clare, fought in the war, mainly in British regiments. Up to 700 Clare soldiers fell in battle.

In the post-1916 era, many Irish men did not receive too warm a reception when they returned from the war. In fact, for a long time, to be an Irish veteran of the Great War, or indeed an immediate relative, was often frowned upon.

Thankfully, nowadays, there is a far more sympathetic and enlightened outlook on the various reasons why Irish men joined the British Army. For some, it was simply a question of earning money, while others did enlist in response to the call to “fight for freedom of small nations”.

In any event, there had been a long tradition of Irish regiments in the British Army at that stage, a tradition which continues to this day.

In many annual World War I commemorative services of remembrance in churches around Clare, the dead and wounded of all wars are recalled.

In July, the Clare Peace Park Initiative unveiled plans for a permanent memorial to all those from the county, who took part and lost their lives in WWI. It is planned to create a solemn space, reflecting on the soldiers’ heritage and roots of the county in France and Belgium.

It is right and proper that all these people have their names etched in stone, as a lasting reminder to their sacrifices.
Memorial service for Clare’s war dead

Fr Ger Fitzgerald

ON Tuesday next, beginning at 9pm in the Cathedral of St Peter and Paul’s in Ennis, there will be an ecumenical prayer service to commemorate the men and women who gave their lives in the pursuit of peace during World War I.

This ecumenical service, to which we warmly invite you, takes on a particular poignant significance this year, given that it is exactly a century since the war began.

In her famous pre-World War II 1939 speech, broadcast on BBC radio, then British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain lamented upon “How horrible, fantastic, incredible it is, that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas masks here, because of a quarrel in a far corner of the earth between people of whom we know nothing.”

One hundred years ago, on June 28, 1914, the fatal spark in the form of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was applied to the tinderbox quarreled between the leaders of the foreign powers in Europe, a people of whom we know little. Yet, how horrible, fantastic and incredible that fatal spark turned out to be, for it set in motion a chain of events that would lead, ultimately, to the outbreak of World War I. Precisely one month later, on July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary, unhappy with the response of Serbia to an ultimatum which demanded justice and effectively nullified Serbia’s sovereignty, declared war on Serbia. Thus began the war ‘to end all wars’.

While even the casual armchair historian will be familiar with the phenomenal, calamitous and wrenching loss of human life when ensued, what we may not be so convoluted to know is that the fact that many young men falsified their age in order to register with the army. The youngest to do so was Sidney Lewis, who was only 12 years old at the time; the age at which most children today receive their confirmation. He enlisted to serve in the East Surrey Regiment at Kingston, was sent to Somme and fought on the battlefield in one of the bloodiest battles in history for six weeks, at the tender age of 13.

While the name Sidney Lewis is perhaps alien to us, it is conceivably true to also envision forth the possibility that few of us are familiar with the names of the two sisters, Nora and Delia Doworen from Ennis or Nellie Hogan from Newmarket-on-Fergus. Whereas these names may not be known personally to us, there is a chilling intimacy with them, for they could very well be daughters, neighbours, friends from down the road. In truth, these women were nurses in England and were killed when the sea boat, the Lusitania, was torpedoed less than three weeks before the war ended in 1918.

All in all, approximately 6,000 people from Clare served in the armed forces during World War II. Fighting in a conflict which they believed would restore peace to our world, struggling against the most pugnacious of enemies in appalling conditions, as that future generation may know the sweet yoke of freedom. Of this great number, over 700 are said to have lost their lives, a loss of life equalled only by the devastation wrought by the Famine. I am reminded of names such as Private Dennis Liddarsee from Kilkee, who was killed in action with the 327th Infantry Regiment, Lance Sergeant Timothy Foley, of the 2nd Battalion Irish Guards, who died at Flanders on April 13, 1918 and Tommy Shannon of Shannon, Ennistymon, who returned from war with only one hand.

On November 11, 1918 the guns fell silent and the war was over. According to some figures, over 4,000,000 people died during the four years of war. Sons, daughters, husbands, wives, friends and unknowns all perished at the hands of the machine known as war.

On November 13, 2014, we will gather as a faith community in the cathedral to remember. We will gather not in celebration of war, nor shall we honour the despicable loss of life. We will gather not in celebration of a horrific conflict but in contemplation and hope. We will gather to reflect through prayer, scripture readings and hymn upon the senseless futility of battle. We will gather to remember the faceless names, such as Nellie Hogan or Nora and Delia Doworen, who gave their lives in the pursuit of peace. We will assemble in the presence of the evocative and haunting exhibition by Holly Mallarky. Her display of sculpted faces, placed around the cathedral, seems to evoke the cry of the unknown soldiers, of the men and women who, to us, may just be a name but, to a generation past, were dearly beloved of someone, somewhere. Her display evokes memories of the famous song, Willy McBride, which asks ‘...are you a stranger without a name...?’

World War I was the result of the very worst aspects of human nature, but the men and women who answered the call and gave their lives believed in peace, a peace which, sadly even to this day, has eluded us. Clare played her part in that quest for peace, as many men went up for military service hoping to bring concord to a world torn apart.

We invite you to this important, memorial service commemorating Clare’s WW1 casualties. We invite you to pray for those who went in search of peace; we invite you to come and pray for those who are forgotten and have no one to pray for them. We invite you to come and pray for peace, a peace which the world cannot give. We invite people of all faiths and nations to unite under the flag of remembrance.

We are especially honoured this year to have Paty McCurry as our guest speaker. Mr McCurry has been a religious affairs correspondent with The Irish Times since 1997 and has been with the newspaper since 1984.

A wreath-laying ceremony, colourful parade and living history presentation will also take place on Tuesday.

Querrin man is the hero of Hermes disaster

A WEST Clareman in the British Navy has had his heroic rescue of a seaman from his sinking ship by a German submarine off the coast of Dover and has saved the lives of many others.

James Fothergill from Querrin on the banks of the Shannon Estuary was one of the lucky ones on board the Hermes – he escaped with his life while 40 of his comrades were killed in the attack that took place on 31 October.

Four days after the disaster on a return home on leave, 25-year-old Power had told his story of horror at the height since his father was claiming many of his comrades, including the Hermes’ captain, Commander Young.

“On Saturday morning at 8.15 I was sitting down and enjoying a good breakfast in the mess room when I heard a tremendous explosion. That finished me with my breakfast and I was so quick to it I could do nothing, knowing that we had been torpedoed. These torpedoed. I cannot describe in words how highly excited I was. I was nervous in a few seconds and all went to work to save the crew which was done in good time. I got off my boots, which were too awkward and got on the charge of my boat for the rescue work. The SOS was sent out and all guns were fired. I said “in my boat, and had to chase around for a while until a fellow from the destroyer came up and my crew went on board.” I went back and picked up others out of the water. I felt the truth when I say when I was picking up my comrades out of the water, others were singing as they swam about the air of ‘Tappery’ – a tune a long way to that riders’ morning my boat,” he added.

The crew of the Hermes consisted of 367 about 45 were lost, four being drowned and the remainder killed in the explosion. All the floating material off the boat was thrown off by the captain, enabling them to have something to cling to until they were picked up. It fell to Power to take the captain in a lifeboat to the destroyer after he finally left the Hermes before it sank to the bottom.

“On board a cruiser, we read my story of horror at the height since his father was claiming many of his comrades, including the Hermes’ captain, Commander Young.

“We were still speaking when the captain was killed. We were then on board the destroyer and the captain was killed. We were then on board the destroyer and the captain was killed. The crew of the Hermes consisted of 367 about 45 were lost, four being drowned and the remainder killed in the explosion. All the floating material off the boat was thrown off by the captain, enabling them to have something to cling to until they were picked up. It fell to Power to take the captain in a lifeboat to the destroyer after he finally left the Hermes before it sank to the bottom."

Now after a short time in house in Querrin with his father, he resolved to return to war at the earliest possible opportunity. ‘I will not sit by my father’s side again,’ he vowed, ‘and I will do it if I have to enter the Baltic to secure my object.”

The crew of the Hermes consisted of 367 about 45 were lost, four being drowned and the remainder killed in the explosion. All the floating material off the boat was thrown off by the captain, enabling them to have something to cling to until they were picked up. It fell to Power to take the captain in a lifeboat to the destroyer after he finally left the Hermes before it sank to the bottom.”

Left: The HMS Hermes before it was torpedoed by a German U-Boat in the Straits of Dover.
Loop Head honours its WWI fallen

Claire Gallagher

THEIR native county men and women remembered almost 50 men from the Loop Head Peninsula who died on foreign soil during World War One 100 years later during a special ceremony on Sunday.

To mark the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War, a specially-commissioned monument was unveiled in the church grounds in Kilkee after 100 Mass.

The polished granite monument set into the church grounds contains the names of the men and boys from the four geographical parishes of Doonbeg, Kilkee, Carrigaholt and Kilballyowen (Corss & Kilbabha) who died in the war, as well as a sentence to pay tribute to those who returned home.

The branchchild of the Kilkee Civic Trust, a number of local fundraisers and personal donations helped to pay for the monument.

It is estimated that up to 240 men from this mostly rural part of West Clare left Ireland to fight in the First World War.

The names of 49 of those that perished were read out at the poignant ceremony on Sunday, just two days before Armistice Day.

It was originally estimated that between 33 and 40 West Clare men were killed in the war, but as the KCT worked on the memorial more and more names were added.

“Once the word went out [that we had commissioned a monument] the names just kept coming, even from families that we did not previously know had members in the war,” explained honorary secretary of KCT, Joseph McCloskey.

The non-denominational monument that represents soldiers of all religions and none was unveiled for the first time after Sunday Mass, with the community gathering to pay its respects.

William Glynn, KCT Chairman, addressed the crowd and, after, St Joseph’s Community College, Kilkee, student Michael Taylor read the names of the war dead, before “The Last Post” was sounded.

This was followed by a minute’s silence.

A short piece from Robert Laurence Rigney’s poem ‘For The Fallen’ was read before Parish Priest Fr Gerry Keeny blessed the memorial.

Then the bells were rung after The Kohima Epitaph by John Maxwell Edmonds was read: “When You Go Home, Tell Them Of Us And Say, For Your Tomorrow, We Give Our Today.”

The involvement of the men of West Clare remains evident on the Milftown Road in Kilkee where the British Legion built a number of bangkows for old soldiers who back from the war had nowhere to live.

The road known locally as Kilrush as Shellshock Road, was so named because the British army built the houses for soldiers who returned with mental scars from what they witnessed or had endured.

And now all the dead, including those that returned home, are remembered in the memorial in the Kilkee Churchyard.

Above: The World War I monument unveiled in Kilkee on Sunday.

Death toll mounts as war drags on

Two months drag on and so does the death toll, with Clare counting the cost of war in terms of human life with each passing day.

November has been the worst month yet, with the death toll passing 50 over the first four months of the conflict after 28 men of the British Expeditionary Force from the county died over the course of what was a bloody month on the battlefields.

Names are as wide as figures for China and India as well as the war fronts in France and Flanders the death toll has been a constant one — on the same 1 November day that five Royal Navy members from the county perished in the Battle of Coronel three members of the Irish Guards died on Flanders’ fields.

They were Michael Browne from Kilmacduane, Michael Scully from Tullamaine and Michael O’Kane from Kilshiber. Three more died the following day — Liscorvanrensman James Lennon, who was a member of the Royal Munster Fusiliers; laughtman Michael Níolyn who was a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Tull’s James Patrick Corbett, who was a sergeant in the East Lancashire regiment.

Frederick Ralph George, who was born in Mountshannon House and was a graduate of Trinity College, for whom he played cricket with distinction, was killed in a bayonet attack on 5 November. He was an eight-year veteran of the Connaught Rangers, becoming a lieutenant in the regiment in 1909 before being appointed to the post of adjutant before the outbreak of war.

On 6 November five more Clare members of the Irish Guards met their end — they were 30-year-old Thomas McElnay, Michael Corry from Corlea, William Leathy from Fountain Cross just outside Ennis, while Libaahuddaara was on the march with the deaths of John Laidin and Michael O’Neill.

Michael Whelan, who was a member of the Connaught Rangers, died on 7 November in Flanders — the Ballyvaughan man being only 21 years of age. The Maudlin born Lance Corporal Thomas McMahon, who enlisted in the West Riding Regiment, died in Flanders on 11 November, the same day that Killustyart lost Thomas O’Halloran of the Scots Guards in Flanders.

Another Connaught Ranger in Thomas Lennon from Kilrush were only 20 and died in Flanders on 12 November, the same day that Munster Fusiliers Cornelius O’Donoghue from Clarecastle died in Flanders.

Killaloe man Francis Quillay, who was a member of the Royal Irish Regiment, died in Flanders on 14 November, while Kilkeen-born, but Killala-based Patrick Farren, who was in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died on November 21.

Another Clarecastle man in 23-year-old Thomas Kearne of the Connaught Rangers died in battle on November 30, his friend from the same regiment in Martin Marns from Ennis died in the same battle in France.

Twenty-nine-year-old John Griffin from Kilrush was one of 238 people killed aboard the HMS Brunel after a 27 November explosion on board when she was moored in the Steenness Estuary.

It was the most catastrophic accidental explosion in the history of the British naval service.
1 NOVEMBER 1914

Watery grave for Claremen

The 1 November date is celebrated as All Saints’ Day, but this year in Clare it’s remembered for different reasons — the Battle of Coronel in former Chile that has claimed the lives of four Claremen who were members of the Royal Navy.

All five perished in the fierce naval battle that took place off the coast of central Chile near the city of Coronel after the German Kaiserliche Marine forces led by Vice-Admiral Graf Maximilian von Spee met and defeated a Royal Navy squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Codrington. Participating in the action at that time was Sir Christopher Codrington’s South Atlantic Squadron, consisting of the armoured cruisers HMS Good Hope and HMS Ramillies, the battleship HMS Monmouth and the modern light cruiser HMS Glasgow.

The Monmouth was the first to be silenced captivated at 22:51, taking her entire crew of 725 men with her as the seas were too rough to attempt any rescue effort. On board were three west Claremen. The youngest was 23-year-old John Behan from Kilkee, while two fellow countrymen were 26-year-old Francis Kinley from Seafield and 35-year-old Patrick Conway from Kilmihil.

After the Monmouth’s demise HMS Good Hope continued firing, continuing to close on the German ships and reaching range and more fire, but was eventually sunk with all hands, a total of 919 officers and enlisted men. The Claremen on board were 44-year-old Edward Laggan from Kilrush and 35-year-old Batt Sheehy from Tramore in Coisla.

Right: Some crew members of HMS Good Hope, all of whom perished in the battle of Coronel.

3 NOVEMBER 1914

No money worries in Clare over War

INFLUENTIAL ladies of Clare are to play their part in relieving the distress among women caused by the Great War by forming a branch of the Queen’s Work for Women Fund in the county.

However, Clare women need not apply for financial relief under the fund that’s being chaired locally by Lady Enright — all because of a claim made at the inaugural meeting of the new committee that there is “no case of distress” among the women of Clare arising out of the war.

The meeting to launch the Queen’s Work for Women Fund was convened in the Ennis Town Hall by the chairman of Ennis Urban Council, Cllr. P. E. Kennelly, after he received a circular from Lady Roxburgh appealing for Clare assistance to the fund.

He called for help from the Bantry County, Lady Roxburgh said “they could not apply the money to relieve any local distress that might arise.”

This has been backed up by Mrs Hickman from Carragarra, who said “all the money that would be collected would go to the relief of distress in other places, and very little, if indeed any, would thus be expected in the county, for they would have no case for which it would apply.”

Continuing Mrs Hickman said “there was no case of distress arising out of the war existing amongst women (in Clare). Of course there was usual poverty, which had nothing to do with war; I would not like to ask for subscriptions under those circumstances, because it would be exceedingly hard to ask poor people for six pences and shillings.”

However, the fund is still set to be established, with the council chairman saying that he was “sure when the appeal for funds is published it will receive the support it’s entitled to by everybody, whether of small or large financial capacities, subscribing something. The fund is to be devoted to a magnificent work,” he added.

Right: Lady Roxburgh says money collected for the Queen’s Work for Women Fund won’t stay in Clare.
The Great War started in August, but with autumn passing into winter there was no sign of a let up in the conflict, with the month of November claiming Clare lives in places as far flung as Chile, India and the fighting fields of Europe’s Western Front. Joe Ó Muircheartaigh continues with his month-by-month recount of the war as it related to Clare.

15 NOVEMBER 1914

‘The battleground will be Ireland’

A MEETING held in Ennistymon before a large and enthusiastic crowd has been told to anticipate — not for the Great War in Europe, but for the war that has been waged on home soil for over 700 years, Ireland.

This meeting was delivered by Gaelic League organizer Sean Ó Muircheartaigh, in the Town Hall this Sunday night as he told the a crowd of language enthusiasts and would be soldiers that the “war must go on” until the country’s “freedom and nationhood” had been achieved.

“This is a recruiting meeting,” Republican Brother and branch member Mr O’Muircheartaigh told the audience, “and I am tonight filling the role of a recruiting sergeant and that you have been brought here to be enlisted,” he added.

In giving his speech, which launched the 1914-15 schedule of meetings of the Ennistymon branch of the language movement established by Eoin MacNeill and Douglas Hyde in 1913, Mr O’Muircheartaigh told the story of the people of Ireland’s struggle against the enemy in Europe.

“I am recruiting for Ireland’s army — the Gaelic League — the battleground will be Ireland,” he said. “I say here tonight that Ireland is at war — that she is engaged in a 365-day death struggle with the forces of Englishness and that we must just keep going.”

“This may seem a strenuous task but is no use in minimizing the difficulty of it, but when we realize what we owe Ireland, then the difficulty of the work shall be before the consciences and practical activity of the people in their country’s cause,” he added.

The meeting was also addressed by Eamon Waldron, one of the organizers for O’Connell College in Carrigtwohill — the new Irish language school established at the old conventual station on the edge of the Loughmiller. The meeting was held at the Gaelic League in 1912.

1 DECEMBER 1914

Bishop Fogarty’s Belgium fund

The people of Clare have rallied to the cause of Belgium — putting their hands in their own pockets to give generously to a fund established by the Bishop of Killaloe, Dr Michael Fogarty, to alleviate the suffering of the small country devastated by “a war the iron foot of war.”

Dr Fogarty launched an appeal for subscriptions throughout the diocese — showing the way by donating £5 to the fund that totalled £1,692 in collections that were held after masses on November 8 and 9, with Clanparishes donating most of the money.

Belgium was the cynosure of the nations for their prosperity and happiness — now they are scattered in refugee camps throughout the world,” said Dr Fogarty in launching the appeal with a letter to all priests in the diocese.

“If there is a country in Europe where owes much to Belgium is our own Ireland, and in her day has had to suffer bitterly, but who in the hour of her greatest misery found a friend in her beloved children a hospitable and friendly refuge in that very land of Belgium, which is now a sea of blood and anguish.”

“Every heart at this present moment graven in sympathy with dejected Belgium. That gallant little nation has her cause, which now needs our assistance; we must do all we can in the hour of need. We cannot be idle, we cannot stand aside. Every cent counts, every penny counts, every shilling counts.”

The church gate collections were the latest in a series of fundraising events across the county, one of the highlights of which was a major concert in Ennistymon Town Hall on November 21 when proprietor Mr McCraken put together a picture deal of the disposal of the Belgian Relief Fund Committee for two concerts that raised substantial funds.

The Clare contribution to Belgium has led to Irish praise from Dr Fogarty who said in a message circulated at all masses this Sunday that “it will help the Belgian people, who by all accounts are now in a starving condition, that we are in Ireland and not unmindful of their suffering.”

“Neither do we forget the friendly hand that has so generously extended to that gallant little country to our Irish forefathers in the terrible centuries, now happily passed and gone, of Ireland’s circulations. We thank and admire the priests and people for this their splendid exhibition of public spirit and unsullied generosity,” he added.
Kilish's contribution to World War I was recognized as a meeting of the local historical society last week, with historian Paul O'Brien giving a fascinating lecture on how the working classes answered the call of the marching classes led by leading local businessman Charles Glynne for people in the west Clare to take up the cause of the British Expeditionary Force. Joe Ó Muircheartaigh reports.

"Charles had his own thoughts on conscription and made them very known when he said: ‘We have learned the lesson of the Irish Mail strikers. The Leinster, and if the Government could be induced to withdraw the threat of conscription and leave it voluntarily to the Irish people to join in the war, The Leinster would be well-adviced. The Lusitania brought in the Americans and the Leinster will bring in the Irish," adds O’Brien.

This didn’t happen as after an initial surge recruiting numbers started to dwindle as the war progressed. SH1, despite the mounting death tolls — 95 Kilish men would die at war — according to Paul Ó’Brien the Glynne’s popularity remained undiminished.

"People have said to me over the last number of months and years ‘I’m sure the Glynnes were recruiters for the war; they were as bad as the British themselves’,” says O’Brien. “I would really like its challenge that I can challenge that very very heavily on the basis of the evidence.”

All to do with the sudden death of Harry Glynne in November 1916.

"Some of the Kilish men — all Glynne employees wrote letters of sympathy to Harry’s family and all these letters, said there are about 161 of them and beyond the family have never been published," reveals O’Brien.

"All the letters were heavily censored but they provide some insight to their experiences at the front and show the sense of respect that the men had for the Glynne family. You really get a feel for how the men felt — there was no greediness, no feeling of ‘you sent us out here’. There was none of that."

Private PM Russell: "I can very sorry to hear of Master Harry’s death. I could not tell you in words how I felt when I heard it today. I was talking to Marti Consoray and Marti O’Brien. They are both at the base here and are looking fine and healthy as gay as a lark in the Spring."

M. Kransy: "I could ask you to print how all the Kilish men felt when they heard of it — they could not believe it as he was one of the most honest men towards them while they were at home. Our beloved town has lost one of its most trusted and noblest gentlemen, which I expect will never return."

"As a tragic event, it’s much worse for the family and the town of Kilish.”

These letters are contained in the Glynne Family Archive that’s home to over 4,000 documents relating to World War I. Photographs, letters, posters, recruitment papers and much more.

"As a recruitment firm," says Paul O’Brien. "A simple little form and there are hundreds of them in the archive, but for me it’s so poignant. It looks for your name, address, occupation, age and height."

"There’s no stamp required. You just filled it in and you sent it off. You passed a medical and you went. For me the black forms are poignant, because they remind me of the men who didn’t come back from the war," he adds.

"In Kilish there were available 800 men at most. Of these no less than 416 went out to fight for the integrity of Ireland."

Continued below
that was used to highlight the Kilmash contribution to the war effort in 1914. At a ceremony that was organized in Quilty when local fishermen Thomas Boyle, Michael Crehan and John Kelly were honored by the Royal Humane Society for saving the lives of three fellow fishermen who had been stranded on Mutton Island after their boat was wrecked in a storm.

"I want to take this opportunity of greeting my many old war comrades who are here today," said Major General Willy Hickey at the ceremony. "I think this is the first meeting of this part of Clare at which ex-service men have taken part." "Whether or not the country took a very prominent part in the Great War, the men who joined up did so from the highest of motives. I have not the statistics for the whole of the country, but through the kindness of Mr. Charles Glynn of Kilmash, I have got those for this district."

"The population of Kilmash was in 1914. 3,600 souls, of whom half were women. Of the 1,800 males half again were either too old or too young to join up. From the 900 remaining males of military age must be deducted physically unfit and the members of the professionals, which could not spare their followers.

"And so in Kilmash there were available 800 men at most. Of these no less than 40 were called to fight for the integrity of Belgium, and of these 400 one in twelve, 70 men exactly, never came back."

"I ask you now to stand for a while in memory of those men of Kilmash who fell in battle. I can never forget that over 50 per cent of her sons joined up voluntarily, and I cannot refrain from pointing out to those who have tried in the past to belittle our efforts, that if the whole of the British Isles had volunteered in the same proportion as did the men of Kilmash we would have had a voluntary army of over five million men, a number which I doubt was reached even with conscription," he added. That contribution is now being remembered 100 years on from when the first recruits headed for the western front.

Opposite page:
Main pic: World War 1 volunteers outside Kilmash House.
Small pic: Harry Glynn.

This page:
Top left: A picture from the Vice-Regal visit to Kilmash in 1913 to boost the war effort.
Top right: Kilmash historian Paul O’Brien.
Left: Current members of the Glynn family – Charlie, Eddie, Sally, Suzy and George Glynn.
Photos courtesy Paul O’Brien.

"YOUR FIRST DUTY IS TO TAKE YOUR PART IN ENDING THE WAR"

JOIN AN IRISH REGIMENT TO-DAY
Ennis soldier’s ‘hell upon earth’

THE German soldiers are cowards when it comes to the hell upon earth of life on the western front — that’s the message coming home to County Clare this week from one Ennisman who lies wounded in a hospital in Versailles.

The man’s name has been withheld by the censor, but he’s a member of the Connaught Rangers battalion, with his story being one about the courage displayed in the battle field by members of the British Expeditionary Force and the cowardice of their German foes.

“There were terribly hard times for us at the front, fighting days and nights without any respite whatsoever,” he writes.

“We didn’t know what a blanket was for the last few weeks and it is getting frightful cold now.

“I am here badly wounded though the left side and right arm — I was lying on the open ground under shrapnel and gas for four hours and I thought my time had come. It was regular hell upon earth — enough to turn you sick, nay falling all round you for six long hours.

“The Germans were on our right, hand pressed, and my company had to support them and we had to cross the open under a terrific fire from the enemy’s trenches.

“But we drove the Germans back with frightful losses. They are cowards when it comes to the bayonet and we have to fight them at five to one, so you know what work we have to do to keep them back.

“[As I write this] I am for an operation to get a piece of shell out of my side. I am only here a week, but I expect to be back at the front again soon,” he adds.

Christmas comes to soldiers’ children

LOCAL distribution committees are being established around the county to ensure that the children of soldiers and sailors from Clare who have been killed, are missing in action or are at present taking the fight to Germany receive Christmas gifts.

The gifts to be distributed around the county to the families who have answered the call of war are from the shipload sent some time ago by the children of the United States for Irish and English soldiers.

The Local Government Board have been charged with the distribution of the gifts in Ireland and have requested that the chairman of Clare County Council, Mr James O’Regan from Sixmilebridge, assist them in identifying the names and number of children in Clare who are eligible to receive a number of the presents.

It is proposed to invite the cooperation of not alone the members of Clare County Council, members of the committee recently nominated for the Prevention and Relief of Distress in the county, but other local ladies and gentlemen to assist in the distribution of these gifts at local centres.

“It is desirable that parties interested in the distribution of these gifts should communicate immediately with Mr O’Regan in the interests of those children,” a spokesperson for the Local Government Board says.

“The local distribution committees should appoint some person to attend and secure the presents for distribution in their respective districts,” the spokesperson adds.
A Champion nurse of the Great War

John Galvin

GROWING up, I was always disarmingly aware of Nellie Galvin’s war story. My father’s aunt, she served as a nurse in France during World War I and was awarded a medal for bravery. After retiring from her nursing career, she ran the Clare Champion for many years until her death in 1967.

Beyond that, I had little information about her. I was told she never talked about her wartime experiences and was famously reticent to even have her picture taken.

I didn’t know if we even still had the medal, or if it still existed. I knew the story of her life, beyond the fact that the medal had belonged to Nellie and her brother, Michael, who also served in the war as a chaplain.

Although she was in great spirits that day, within a fortnight, a sudden heart attack took Mum from us and I decided that the way forward was to research Nellie’s story and hopefully find the elusive photo.

Research

I knew nothing about Nellie’s early life, where she trained as a nurse, or why she joined up. My only hope was to find any records. I wasn’t sure where to start but on a visit to the National Archives in Limerick, I decided to undertake the task.

Undeterred, I searched beyond the main entrance to see if I could find the museum. I was pleasantly surprised to find the museum was undergoing a major renovation at the time, but it was quite charming. The research was exacting but, again, I was out of luck.

No individual records were held at the museum, only books and other documents. For war records, I would have to visit the National Archives in Dublin. Though disappointed, I set out with a copy of books and over the course of the next hour or two, discovered more about Nellie than I ever thought possible.

I had the medals with me that day and only cried when I saw them properly for the first time. I had a bronze star in the shape of a star and two round silver stars, together with a couple of medals lying on a sleeve.

The interesting medal turned out to be the Military Medal, the first medal awarded to women, from 1914 to 1919. It was issued only to those who were minimally wounded and were in the field.

The inscription on the medal read: "For bravery and devotion to duty during active operations, and where the enemy were engaged. For acts of valour and devotion in the field."

On that date, Nellie’s medal was presented to her in a ceremony at the National Archives in Dublin. She was among the first women to receive a military medal in Ireland.

The medal is in a special case and has been preserved with care by Nellie and her family since then.

Photographic evidence

Slightly dejected that I had not found her photo, I turned my mind to the role of women in the war.

I have a photo ID that I was never more grateful for the fact that my driving licence never issues any warranty. It would have been impossible.

After the medal was allowed, Nellie was able to read her story for the first time. She signed up as a military nurse on October 7, 1914, after joining the Red Cross in Limerick. Quickly posted to France, she served in a number of hospitals before moving to the No. 118 Stationary Hospital and it was here she was awarded her medal.

On the night of May 33, 1918, the hospital suffered a heavy bomb attack. Undeterred, by the响, which destroyed a large part of the building, she tended casualties at her post, attending the sick. She later took an account of the damage at the time of the incident recorded.

Nellie was in the field giving aid to the wounded when her hospital was attacked. She remained in the position of duty, to the cheers of those on duty. She showed great calmness and dedication to duty.

I think that sums it up nicely and that’s how I found her story for the first time. She signed up as a military nurse on October 6, 1914, after joining the Red Cross in Limerick. Quickly posted to France, she served in a number of hospitals before moving to the No. 118 Stationary Hospital and she was here she was awarded her medal.

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Fox slashing, fearless and free

John Fox stands alone among Clare All-Ireland men — he fought a winning battle in the All-Ireland final of 1914 before then going from Croke Park to the theatre of war on the Western Front, winning there too because he lived to tell the tale, come home and resume his hurling career for club and county. Joe Ó Maircheartaigh tells his story.

"John Fox was as well as his name suggests and with a rare turn of speed he has proved himself a master of the game."

The Clare Champion, March 1915

For Gerry Fox it’s a job of journeywork that’s been going on for a couple of decades now. From school to school, day after day of the term, imparting the rudiments of the game to kids.

"Lift and strike," he says to one child — coaxing and smiling as he goes. "The grip," he says to another, "the hurling grip of night over left, not the golfing grip."

"Bhreinni leis an dearmad ar na chrannaid agus an eilgealad, saol an t-ainm, an dhuine a d’fhéadfadh a chuid tosaigh i ndeachadh."

John Fox, whose daughter Láirfhín is in-charge for the day.

The teaching is even giving away to smiles, because no one wants to miss Gerry’s class. Outdoors if elements weather smiles down — indoors if the rains come.

It’s Gaelscoil Mhíchíl Closeg on Ennis’ Golf Road — the routine that’s played out there once a week, is the same routine played out in other parts of town.

It’s the holy family on Monday and Tuesday, Ennis CBS and Ennis Gaels together on Wednesday, Thursday and it’s Ennis National School and St. Joseph’s School in Coolaghy before the week finishes in the Gaelscoil on Friday.

"I was a handicap man," reveals Gerry, "and played a lot of it when I was younger, but I suppose the hurling is there too in the background. I’ve been coaching in the schools around the town now for a long time and I love it — it’s great to see the kids taking the game up and developing the skill."

You could say that Gerry went on a journey back to his roots when leaving the baseball alley and taking up the hurling to coach — all because he’s the living and hurling link to Clare’s first coming in All-Ireland champions.

It’s the grandson of 1914 man John Fox, one of Clare’s most famous All-Ireland men of all, because of his exploits on the field of battle as well as hurling. The keen interest in the sport has been instilled in the family.

On October 18, 1914 and the Clare hurlers, fresh from two weeks’ special training at Quin and Lisdoonvarna marched out onto the field. Before a crowd packed in the All-Ireland that walk in historic in itself.

"The day, the hour, is at hand when we will have to place our battle for All-Ireland honours, " said The Clare Champion. "Running, walking, hurling gymnastics, massage — all the exercises which contribute to make one fit for a great contest have been gone through in methodical manner.

"We in Clare are longing to see the end of that epic and desperate victory of being able to face our neighbours and claim the supremacy of the Western Front and beyond."

Willie Redmond would exist and die. John Fox would also exist, but he lived to tell the tale.

The All-Ireland final match and the All-Ireland hurling hero would go from the hurling field to the battlefield and take up arms instead of camanis.

War and the Western Front was far from their minds on October 18, however. All that mattered was the hurling battle that lay ahead — the prize of bringing the All-Ireland senior title home to Clare for the first time.

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The Clare People Dec 2014

Munster semi-final on 30 August.

"That match was in Mallow," reveals another grand-neph and namesake, John Fox, "but it was supposed to have been played in the Market's Field in Limerick City, but was moved because the British Army had taken over the field in Limerick — you could say it was my grandfather's first brush with the British Army," he adds.

The British Army didn't move in on Croke Park on All-Ireland final day, but the military presence wasn't far away. "Several ladies with collecting boxes in aid of the rife fund of the Irish Volunteers reaped a rich harvest," reported The Irish Independent, "a strong contrast to the cold reception given to the few ladies soliciting support for the Women's Suffrage cause."

All because Croke Park was a man's world, with the men of Clare up against what turned out to be the boys of Laois over the course of one of the most one-sided All-Irelands in history as Clare triumphed by 5-10 to 1-0.

Billycar's Jim Guerin was the special hero, notching three goals over the hour to punch himself into Clare and All-Ireland history, while John Fox, Jim 'Brow' Clancy and Rob Doheny were the other Newmarket men that were immortalised in the 'Up the Blues' ballad that was sung to the air of 'O'Donnell Aba'.

"In 1915, we lost our first great, All-Ireland. The Blues played a part that was noble and bold. The boys from the Fergus banks sprang form the serried ranks.

Dashing into battle like lions in the fold, Who'll see such men again.

As Doherty and Guerin then
With Clancy and Fox slashing fearless and free."

Today can their captain tell,
How bravely they fought and well,
Renown for Newmarket and glory for the Blues."

It was there that John Fox's hurling story was more or less believed to have ground to a halt, with war intervening and the infamous Rule 21 ban on members of the military playing Gaelic Games coming between him and more glory.

War intervened alright, but there was still plenty of hurling to be played between then and his parting glass — on the field when winning a third county championship medal a dozen years later and on the field much later again when it fell to Fox to do what Willie Redmond laid in '14, and lead the Blues out onto the field before going into county final battle and victory.

Fox was there when Clare opened the defence of their Munster and All-Ireland titles in Limerick with a 10-4 to 2-1 win over Waterford in June 1913, but by then the drums of war were calling, following a major recruitment drive mounted in Clare by the Munster Fusiliers, who had opened office on Ennis' Abbey Street in the building that's now Enzo's takeaway.

"If you are between 19 and 40, physically fit and not already serving your country as a soldier, or in a munition factory," declared the propshaw Clare Journal, "there is only one way for you to help save Ireland — you must join an Irish regiment and learn to sing 'God Save Ireland' with a gun in your hands. Join today!"

Throw in the words of Sir Lawrence Worthington Parsons, the commanding officer of the 16th (Irish) Division — the Offaly man who implored "clean, fine, strong, temperate hurling-playing country fellows!" to enlist.

And so did Willie Redmond — the patron who had funded the All-Ireland winning team in Wynn's Hotel in the hours after the game — himself joining up in 1915 even though he said I'm too old to be a soldier'.

John Fox was only 22 when he went, while another former Clare hurler in 29-year-old Donal 'Dunney' White from Scariff also threw in his lot with British Expeditionary Force. "John Fox, the well known and popular Gaoil from Newmarket-on-Fergus, who was on the All-Ireland winning team last year, volunteered for the Irish Guards this weekend and got a great send off on Tuesday evening," reported The Clare Journal in July 1915.

Fox was on the Western Front..."
The time the Munster final came around in late September when Cork avenged their defeat in the 1914 final with a resounding 8-2 to 2-1 victory.

“When he went out to war in 1915 he was a hero,” says his grandson John Fox. “He was a Clare hurling hero, but when he came back home after the war it was different. There was a completely different atmosphere in the county and even though he was an All-Ireland winning hurler, he was still man who had supported Britain,” he adds.

All because of the changed circumstances, best summed up by the two Clare teams to play in All-Ireland during war-time.

The hurling side led into battle by the pro-war Willie Redmond in ‘14, the footballers led into battle for their final in ‘17 by Harry Boland, a 1916 veteran and soon to be War of Independence leader.

In that sense, John Fox, and all those like him who had lived to tell the tale and land home to a different Ireland was also a casualty of war.

JOHN Fox Jnr had one hero growing up in Newmarket-on-Fergus. For that he had to look no further than his grandfather John — the old hurler who carried a torch for the Blues all his life, the old war veteran who carried the memories of life in the trenches at the same time.

“Hurling and war are worlds apart,” says John Jnr, “but they were the two things that you knew about him growing up. He didn’t talk about the war very much and he didn’t talk about his hurling very much either but they were there. And he was my hero because myself and my brothers went up to him every day after school. I shared a birthday with him — 31 March. He was born in 1892 and I was born in ‘45,” he adds.

Fox’s home was near where Newmarket church now sits, in a house built by Lord Inchiquin for the returning soldiers or the families of those who weren’t so lucky to make it back. “It was known as the Dardanelles when I was growing up,” says John Jnr. “There weren’t more than six houses in the ‘Dardanelles’. He lived there until the early 1950s and then went up to Glencrappa after that where there was a new scheme of houses. To get to Glencrappa you had to go past a place that’s now called Gleann Alfreann, but we knew it as Dunkirk.

“It was lovely in the context of growing up — Dunkirk and the Dardanelles meant nothing to me in the context of what happened in both places, but they were lovely names. To my grandfather, who lived through two World Wars and fought in one of them, the names must have meant something else altogether.

Continued below
Another story is that they were both arrested and captured, but the Germans let them go when they heard they were Irish — while a different take on that story is that after they were arrested they were allowed escape by dressing them up in German uniforms and allowing them to exit the gate of the POW camp.

That level — maybe it was to do with the War of Independence or internal GAA politics,” he adds.

Whatever the reason, it didn’t permeate down to club level where Fox, who had won his first county medal in the Blues’ breakthrough year of 1912 went on to play in three more county finals from 1924 to ’26 when a new Newmarket team became the game’s dominant force in the county.

Ennis Dalcassians beat the Blues in ’24, but in ’25 and ’26 county titles came back to Newmarket with win over Tulla and O’Callaghan’s Mills respectively. “I remember being told he used to get bashed from the sideline when he went back playing,” reveals Gerry Fox.

“It was things like ‘you took John Bull’s soup’,” says John Jnr, “but I was told that one once he stopped playing and went over to the crowd and roared up ‘come down here and say that’! But not one person came,” he adds with pride.

And that pride was there to the last — his final game for Clare coming just a couple of weeks after his 34th birthday when he was he was one of seven Blues in a Clare team that took Kerry in a challenge game in Ennis on 18 April 1924, while his final bow in the Newmarket jersey on the big stage came in that year’s county final against the Mills.

His place in Newmarket-on-Fergus history was secure — as a player through his exploits on the field and as a supporter for the next 40 years before he died in 1967, the same year that Donat ‘Dunny’ White, the other Clare hurler who went to war, passed away.

And, John Fox’s hurling legacy can be seen in the All-Ireland medal, sold during his lifetime, but given back to the Fox family after he died in 1967 and in Newmarket until this day.

And, the legacy is also to be seen up the road in Ennis every school term as Gerry Fox goes about his job of journeywork coaching the kids.

Below: The Newmarket team from the 20’s with John Fox, fifth from left on the back row.
Luck penny saves Ennis soldier from death

AN Innisman has cheated certain death on the western front, all thanks to his lucky penny that took the full force of a German soldier’s bullet.

Both the penny and Private John Cangle, a member of the 1st Life Guards, lived to tell the tale, the penny having been dispatched back to his family to explain how the young soldier dodged death.

Private Cangle was shaving himself in the open air, standing in front of a mirror suspended from a wheel of a gun-carriage. His tunic was hanging on the same wheel, while in the pocket was some money, including a penny.

Private Cangle heard the whiz of a bullet and on examining his tunic found the missile drilled a hole clean through the penny and passed out the other side of the pocket. He assumes that the reflected light in the mirror had caught the eye of the German riflemaster who fired the shot.

“Needless to say,” says Private Cangle, in his letter, “I postponed the shave.”

Private Cangle is a son of the late John Cangle, who has been described by The Saturday Record as “an old and most esteemed resident of Ennis.” He is one of three brothers, all of whom David is married to Miss Kitty Nance, who was well-known in musical circles in Ennis.

As a member of the First Guards, Private Cangle was involved in the First Battle of Ypres.
Five die ahead of the Truce

THE Christmas Truce that saw troops from opposite sides of the front line come together in temporary peace in no man’s land, exchange gifts and kick football together came four days too late for a handful of Clare soldiers who are the latest casualties of war.

They were all members of the Munster Fusiliers who perished just a couple of days before the brief lull in the fighting kicked in — all it seems on the back on contradictory orders on 21 December that proved fatal for the Munsters.

They left their trenches at 7am that morning, having been sent down to a gap in the line between Festubert and the village of Givenchy.

As they moved into no-man’s-land past Givenchy, a lone shot rang out — it was the signal for a battery of machine-guns to open fire on them.

Within ten minutes 200 Munsters were hit, forcing those who survived to take shelter in ditches on a country road. Some of the Munsters battalion were shelled by their own artillery, with five Claremen paying the ultimate price.

They were Patrick Edwards (22) from Ennistymon, Killrush men Michael McCarthy (25) and Thomas Sullivan (23), Thomas Griffin (20) from O’Brien’sbridge and Patrick Hurtigan (33) from Parteen.

War hero dies in an accident

ON 14 December 24-year-old Raheen man Thomas Lysaght was promoted from the rank of corporal to lieutenant on the back of repeated acts of bravery in the field — five days later he’s another Clare casualty of war.

Lieutenant Lysaght died after an accident behind the battle lines — he was a member of the Irish National Volunteers before enlisting with the Royal Horse Artillery at the outbreak of the war.

His brother is Irish language enthusiast, Edward Lysaght, who is a leading member of the National Volunteers, with a barracks for the volunteers operating out of the Raheen Manor estate that he operates.
images of war

A new book by historian Cormac Ó Comhrai tells the story of World War I as it relates to Ireland. A Photographic History, there are many references to Clare within its pages.

A new book by Galway historian Cormac Ó Comhrai tells the story of World War I as it relates to Ireland. Throughout the pages of "Ireland and the First World War - A Photographic History" published by Mercier Press there are references to Clare, writes Joe Ó Mulcheartaigh, who spoke to the author.
Capt Tom Corry Third from right was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal
Tracing the Traceys

Nicola Corless

ON Sunday, April 2, 1911, 24-year-old Lottie (Le Roy Lawrence) Tracey* filled out the Census form with her mother in their East Clare home. Five years later he was dead; another victim of The Great War.

He was born in Dublin. He lived in East Clare. He enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps in Limerick. He died in France.

Ennis resident and Kinane native, Pat Hynes knows all of this and even a bit more.

What he wants to find is a living relative of Le Roy Lawrence Tracey, to return the First World War medal, rightfully theirs, marking Le Roy’s death in service. His difficulty has been tracing the Traceys.

There are a few identifying features that mark Lottie Tracey out as unusual in his time. He was 29, maybe 30, when he died and in his will he left a house and £2,000 of Guinness shares to his Gibraltar-born mother. £2,000 in 1916 would be roughly equivalent of £340,000 today.

According to the 1901 Census, 47-year-old domestic servant Sarah Anna Tracey was head of the family in Glenvarlaghy. She had a 14-year-old son, Lawrence Tracey, living with her. It noted that Sarah Anne was born in Gibraltar and her son in Dublin.

By the 1911 Census, Lawrence had become 24-year-old Le Roy and the family lived in Ballydowlish, Boherglass. Widow Sarah Ann has dropped her ‘e’ and aged dramatically in the intervening 10 years, now listed as aged 71. The form in 1911 requests more information than the previous one. Sarah Ann, the completed form states, cannot read, another surprise since it was her ’signature’ on the 1901 form. She had been married for 38 years and had three living children of 10 born to her. Her son, Le Roy is listed as a general labourer, single and was born in Dublin. He, it says, is literate. The handwriting, appearing similar to that on his will, bears this out.

In the event of my death, I leave £2,000 Guinness Preference Shares to my mother, Sarah Ann Tracey, The Cottage, Ballydown, County Clare, Ireland and the use of my house, known as The Cottage, to her for life at her death to my brother, JP Tracey RE, in the event of his death, house and land and fixtures to be sold and the proceeds to my cousin, Ralph Ronald Tracey RN, failing which to the Catholic Orphans Society, Dublin,” it says.

A statement with it in the National Archives records says it was found “in the effects of No 51507, L. L. Tracey, 52nd Field Amb. RAMC.”

In the event of the will being lost, it was to be returned to a Dublin legal firm or to Leriey L. Tracey, Inspector, Congested District Board, The Cottage, Ballydown, County Clare to or to the Gateway Office of the Congested District Board.

From the envelope marked with his name, number and initials RAMC, the dowry was deemed a valid will by the War Department after Private Leriey L. Tracey, No 51507, was killed in action on July 20, 1916.

This was the end of Lottie Tracey and it is a story of how records of his family line begin to fade.

The £2,000 in Guinness shares was a generous bequest. According to both the Guinness Archive and Barings Archive, Barings floated the private partnership of Arthur Guinness, Son and Co as a public company in 1886. A prospectus from October 25 of that year shows that all preference shares and ordinary shares cost £10 each.

Employees of the company who had large numbers of shares were all in managerial positions.

“The allotment of shares was open and people wrote in to apply for shares and that was handled by Barings. We were the first brewery in the world to be floated on the London Stock Exchange and that was under the chairmanship of Lord Ive, Edward Guinness. That was the first time we had a board of directors,” said Guinness Archive manager, Deirdre McParland.

“There were over 6,000 applicants who were successful in receiving shares and it is reported that £3,000 were unsuccessful. It would have been mainly the board of directors who had shares. Edward Guinness, being chairman, would have had shares. One managing director, Claude Guinness, received £5,010 of shares and Reginald Guinness. They would have been the amount given to the managing directors. The head brewer got in the region of £5,000, the senior engineer got £2,000 worth of shares,” she continued.

It is unlikely that Lottie worked with Guinness, even less likely that if he had, he would have reached management level before enlisting.

“To accumulate that kind of wealth, a person would have had to work at a high level within the company,” Ms McParland commented.
Searching the Guinness Archive, which preserves historical records of the brewery at St James’s Gate in Dublin from 1789 onwards, there is no mention of Lottie, LeRoy or Laurence Tracey or Tracy.

A possible explanation is that he inherited the shares, perhaps from a relative who did work there. Unfortunately, Pat Hynes does not know Sarah Ann’s maiden name and the Tracey, Tracy and Tracy employees of Guinness are impossibly candidates.

Two Traceys worked with the firm before Lottie’s will was written. James Tracey was born on December 1, 1873 and joined the company at Halloween in 1902. He was a navvy in the engineering department. Matthew Tracey joined a few months earlier, on April 3, 1902. He was 21 at the time and worked as a labourer in the brewhouse. Another 21-year-old, William Tracy, joined the company in February 1900 as a navvy in the cooperage. And so the Guinness connection dries up.

The National Archives, in its Calendars of Wills and Administrations, 1858 to 1922, mentions a Sarah Anne Tracey. Letters of administration relating to the estate of “Patrick Tracey, late of Sixmilebridge, County Clare, army pensioner who died April 26, 1897 were granted at Limerick to Sarah Anne Tracey of Sixmilebridge, widow”. It states that Patrick’s effects amounted to £23 11s. He, therefore, was not the source of the Guinness Preference Shares.

The National Archives of the United Kingdom holds a number of records for soldiers named Patrick Tracey during the 1800s but finding the right one with details of the year or location of his birth has proven a challenge.

Pat Hynes outlined how his interest in Lottie Tracey and his family was piqued.

“A lot of bachelors used to come on escort to our house when I was a young fellow. They would come and play cards or talk. In the long dark evenings, there was no electricity. You would have the oil lamp up on the wall and my mother, God be good to her, used to read the newspaper to them, especially The Clare Champion. They would be dividing food and talking about cutting hay and that kind of thing,” recalled Pat.

“Lottie Tracey was mentioned at different times, that he was killed in the 14-18 war. That kind of stuck in my mind when I found the medal. Private L. Tracy Royal Army Medical Corps, RAMC is written on it. In my own childish way, I thought this was of some significance and I held on to it,” he said.

Born in 1937, Pat keenly remembers finding the medal in a toolbox in an outhouse belonging to his mother’s first cousin, Michael Noonan.

“We used to visit his house. When I was a young lad, about 11 or 12, in about 1948, I was out in the farmyard. The farm would have been for the mowing machine, the horse mowing machine and the car. I was rooting around and meeting different things and I opened a box that contained implements and tools to fix a machine or car. I saw this shiny thing inside in it and saw it was a medal and I put it inside in my pocket. I brought it home and looked at it a few times, then threw it into another box and located it again when my parents died in the 1970s and brought it to Ennis,” he outlined.

The significance of the medal passed him by in his youth but now he wants to see it in the hands of a relative.

“Don’t own the medal at all. I was only the keeper of it. I found it by accident and lucky that I did find it because it could be dumped otherwise,” he said.

“I want to give the medal back to someone in the family. With the centenary, medals have been given back to their rightful owners and I would like to do that,” he concluded.

* Names, including the Tracey, Tracy and Tracy surname, are spelt in each instance in the form in which it appears on the record being referenced.
Kilfenora singer joins WWI remembrance

A CENTURY on, the Christmas Truce on the Western Front in 1914 was remembered at a special event in Iweagh House in Dublin, where the keynote address was delivered by former President of Ireland, Mary McAleese.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Charles Flanagan, hosted the remembrance, while the British Secretary of State, Philip Hammond, was also in attendance. Chairman of the Oireachtas Committee on Foreign Affairs and Trade, Pat Breen, was also present.

Jerry Lynch, from Kilfenora, sang a moving rendition of the Cormac Mac Connel penned song, A Silent Night Christmas 1914, accompanied by the Island of Ireland Peace Choir.

The Christmas Truce describes the extraordinary event on the Western Front 100 years ago, when the guns fell silent and when soldiers from all sides stepped out from their trenches, shook hands and took a break from hostilities.

Deputy Breen said, “It is very important that we remember and reflect on the events that took place in the trenches on the Western Front 100 years ago. Many Irish soldiers died in the Great War and it is a testament to the strong relationship that now exists between the governments of Ireland and the UK that we can join together to mark this event.”

During her lecture, Mrs McAleese recalled how music inspired the French and German troops during the truce. “At one location along the Front, a French captain, who happened to be a musician, organised an orchestra of fellow soldiers, who had brought musical instruments to the trenches. An invitation, announcing a musical performance for 5pm, was tied to a rock and hurled into the German trenches. On the appointed hour, armed with only a baton, the French captain mounted the parapet and, from there, conducted a concert in the most unusual of settings. On its conclusion, his counterpart stepped forward from the German trenches and gave a salute to the cheers of soldiers from both sides.”

“It was fitting, therefore,” Deputy Breen added, “that on the night when we were remembering these events, that music and song was also very much part of our commemoration.”

The lyrics of A Silent Night Christmas 1914, include: “They slowly left their trenches, we left ours. Beneath the stars the smiles bloomed like wild flowers. With photos, cigarettes and flasks of wine, we made a soldier’s peace on that front line. Their singer was a lad of twenty-one; We begged another song before the dawn. And sitting amid carnage, death and fear, he sang again the song all longed to hear.”

“The words of this song evoked vivid images of those events 100 years ago, and it was a great honour for Jerry to perform on the night. Afterwards, when he met with the former president Mrs McAleese and her husband, Martin, he presented them with a copy of his CD,” Deputy Breen noted.

“As we approach Christmas Day, my Christmas wish is that the events of 100 years ago, which can teach us so much about the true message of Christmas, will inspire others and that everybody at home and abroad will be able to enjoy a very peaceful Christmas this year.”
Belgian families call Clare their home

BELGIAN refugees who have found sanctuary in Clare have spoken publicly for the first time about the horrors of war. The first influx of refugees into the county happened in the last few days as two families have found new homes in Clarecastle.

The party of 11 is made up of Charles Vinn, his wife and three young children and Jan Van de Velde, his wife, three children and their 60-year-old grandmother.

The Clare Journal has labelled them as members "the artisan class", who lived in Antwerp until last October when the city was first besieged by the advancing German armies.

"Up until August these people lived in comfort," the Journal correspondent says. "Today they are exiles, deprived of home, of prosperity and of country and they are hardly yet able to realize that it is not all a dream."

Charles Vinn has spoken of his family’s journey to Ireland with his family — a journey they thought they’d never be able to make as thousands of their fellow refugees perished, whether under the heavy German bombardment of their homes or once they’d taken to the road and fled looking for safety.

"This war is, indeed, terrible," he said.

Antwerp was bombarded on 11 October with very large guns. Every street had two or three or more houses and their furniture on fire, burning — everything is destroyed — houses and movable. At another part a whole street was burning. The Zeppelin and the aeroplanes dropped bombs on the city on Antwerp, and each time people were killed and wounded.

"The bombing of the Germans went on all the time. It was very difficult to make one’s way — there was blood on the streets, no cars running. There was a great concourse of war refugees, more than 300,000, all walking with their baggage, all going towards Holland. Many people dropped ill on the road and some died."

"My wife set out on foot with her three children (the youngest four years), for Cappelain, which is four miles from Antwerp. I remained in the city. My parents were left without means and I wished to get them to my house outside the ramparts, but the bridges were barricaded and we were turned back by the military."

"My mother was weeping. She is 69 years old and my father is 73. We were about to die. I said to my mother ‘I can do nothing — let us go and die together — courage to the last moment’. We didn’t die and now we are in Ireland and we find it a very good place. We return our hearty thanks and sincere salutations," he added.

Below: Belgian refugees fleeing Antwerp in late 1914, some of whom landed in Clare a few months later.
18 JANUARY 1915

Clare prepares for German invasion

CLARE is on high alert against a possible German invasion.

It’s all because a considerable amount of alarm, amounting to a positive panic, has been caused throughout the county over the past few days by notices that have been posted in coastal areas warning of a possible invasion by the Kaiser’s forces.

These notices outline in detail what the people of Clare must do in the event of a German landing on the county’s shores. On sight of any German ships, the people must take immediate steps to “leave their homes, remove all their stock, farming implements, houses, bicy- cles, motor-cycles, if any, and other means of transport to certain designated places where safety would be arranged by the authorities.”

The notices along the west coast of the county have called on people to evacuate to Ennis, while in the eastern part of the county the once capital, of all Ireland Killaloe has been designated as the point of refuge.

This invasion literature has caused alarm in many parts of the county, with the Killaloe correspondent of The Clare Journal reporting that “people here, most especially all people, are in a terrible state of excitement and alarm, consequent on the action of the police, who went around to all the homes on Saturday last, giving them instructions how to act in the case of an invasion by the Germans.

“We are, if you please, on getting warnings from the police, to take the Kilrush Road, Set Ennis after destroying all foodstuffs, burying all spades and shovels, destroying all motorcars and bicycles. Publicans are directed to spill all their stock of whiskey, porter, brandy etc., and farmers along the coast to drive their horses, cattle, sheep, in fact all of their live stock, before them on the road to Ennis.”

However, despite these warnings and calls, the widespread distribution of invasion literature the authorities have moved to allay fears among the Clare public, pointing out that the notices were simply copies of the warnings that had been distributed throughout the coastal areas of Britain and Ireland.

“It’s all to assure the inhabitants that nothing is being overlooked in view of any possible emergency,” an RIC spokesperson said.

“Any invasion is, in all thoughtful, people will realize, a most unlikely eventuality and there is not the slightest cause for any scare or alarm.

“Yet there is the possibility that in the fog during the foggy weather that we are having, one or two German war vessels may succeed in evading British vigilance and in such an event might land on some part of our coast for re-arming purposes.

“All these matters are being taken into consideration by the authorities, hence the present warnings,” the spokesperson added.

Killaloe priest Fr Cryan has also moved to ease the fears among his parishioners of a German landing at the local strand, quoting an old Irish proverb when telling his worshippers at Mass last Sunday: “an invasion was as likely to happen as that ‘if the sky fell we would catch it.’”

“Even so,” the Journal correspondent warns that “some ignorant people are in a very bad way.”

Left: Kilrush Strand pictured during World War I when people lived in fear of a German invasion.

Courtesy Clare County Library/Laurences Collection

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Stacpoole dies 100 years after Waterloo

THE union jack is flying at half-mast over the sprawling Edenvale Estate on the edge of Ennis in mourning of that latest young Clare soldier to die in action on the front.

It's the home of Richard George Stacpoole, the grandson of former High Sheriff of Clare Richard John De La Zouche Stacpoole who saw action against Napoleon's army in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 and won military honours.

Now 100 years on, the latest member of the Stacpoole landlord class to go to war has died in Belgium — the great grandson of Richard John De La Zouche Stacpoole, George Eric Guy Stacpoole, a young 23-year-old lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment.

The Stacpoole's were among the biggest landlords in Clare, once owning 7,386 acres and was agent for over 22,000 acres in both Clare and Carlow owning most of their land in the Banner County in the barony of Bracken.

At the height of the land agitation in the 1880s the Stacpoole's stood firm against nationalists, who threatened to take occupation of the lands at Edenvale, with Richard Stacpoole declaring defiantly 'I think you will go back the way you came. For you may be sure of one thing: the first man who crosses that park wall, or enters that gate, is a dead man.'

Now, the flag is flying low, for at Edenvale the Stacpoole's own dead man — Richard George Stacpoole's eldest son, who was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College in Sandhurst.

He enlisted in the Royal Irish Regiment in 1911, joining his regiment at Nazirabad in India. Just last December he went to France with the 27th division of his unit and was killed in action at St. Eloi in Ypres and buried in Dickebusch Cemetery.

'I very much deplore his tragic loss, as a gallant officer, fearless, true and upright, and popular with all ranks of his Battalion,' said his commanding officer.

All not so quiet on the western front as the fighting starts anew

BELGIANS refugees displaced from their homeland have landed in County Clare to seek sanctuary from the war, but for those Claremen in Flanders' Fields and beyond on the other centres for the theatre of war there has been no sanctuary and no refuge.

This has been brought home in January as the lull in the fighting brought about by the temporary Christmas truce has given way to renewed hostilities that have claimed five more Clare lives during the month.

The first to die was 38-year-old Patrick Kennelly, a native of Lisdin in Kilkee, who was a member of the North Staffordshire Regiment. Kennelly, who was killed in action on January 5, was an unmarried farm labourer and the eldest of seven children.

A few miles in the road from Kilkee and Kilkish lost another recruit when Thomas Rowan, a petty officer in the Royal Navy, was killed on January 21.

Rowan was on board the E-10 submarine that sank off the coast of Heligoland. The 24-year-old leaves behind his wife Theresa, who lives in Portsmouth England, while his father James lives at home in the west Clare capital.

On the 18 January HMS E-10 sailed from Harwich for operations north west of Heligoland, but perished in the days afterwards.

No further contact was made with the submarine after parting company with HMS E-5 that evening. It is believed that E-10 was destroyed by an enemy mine.

Eamonn's latest war casualty was Patrick McMahon, with the member of the South Lancashire Regiment dying in Flanders on the last day of the month, which brought to five the number of Clare fatalities during the month.
Private King remembered 100 years on

Peter O’Connell

ONE hundred years ago this week, 26-year-old Private Patrick King, who was born in Killusart and lived in Turnpike, Ennis, died of “exit wounds” near Bailleul in France.

According to information from the Clare Museum, Private King arrived in France with the 2nd battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment on August 14, 1914, just 10 days after war was declared.

The South Lancashires were part of the 3rd Division that engaged in winter operations between November 23, 1914 and February 6, 1915.

His division was involved in an attack on Wytschaete on December 14, 1914, which had resulted in high casualties. Private King was wounded just a few days before the ending of winter operations and died of his wounds on February 2, 1915, in a hospital close to where he is buried.

In 2008, a successful effort was made to reunite Private King’s World War I Victory Medal with its rightful owners, following a Clarecastle man’s discovery that it belonged to the late soldier.

Alan Barnes, who acquired the medal in 2004, after it was found in mud outside Clarecastle church, matched the serial number on the medal with the number beside Private King’s name, after reading a 2008 edition of The Clare Champion. The Champion had listed the details of every Clare man who died during World War I. He had previously discovered from the 1911 census that there were only three Patrick Kings in Clare at that time.

Subsequently, Frances Morrissey, Ennis, contacted the Clare Museum and confirmed that she was Private King’s granddaughter. He died when Frances’ mother was just three years old.

A total of 7,000 Clare men fought in World War I. The majority of the 640 Clare people killed during the fighting were serving with the American, Canadian or British armies.

The Victory Medal was instituted in 1919 to commemorate the Allies’ defeat of the Central Powers. It was resolved that each of the Allies should issue a Victory Medal to their own nationals. Private King’s medal was one of 5,725,000 British Victory Medals issued.

Private King was born to George and Alice King in Kildysart. He was married to Mary Anne Cassidy, who lived in Turnpike, Ennis.

It is believed that, prior to the outbreak of war, Private King had returned to Turnpike on leave to visit his wife and daughter and two months after his death, his son was born.

This son married and lived for much of his life in Clarecastle.