





NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

In consequence of the earlier departure of the evening train from Limerick, and the curtailment of the time for posting, it is requested that all advertisements be sent to the printer at least one hour before the closing time of the office at 5.30 p.m. Advertisements sent after this time will be accepted at the discretion of the printer, and no guarantee can be given for their insertion.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

(ESTABLISHED 1766)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1921

FAMINE-STRICKEN RUSSIA.

It cannot be doubted that just now the eyes of all civilised Nations are turned towards Russia, and the desperate plight of a large section of its population. The chaotic conditions so long prevailing in that unhappy country have brought nothing but distress and confusion in their train, dislocated trade and industry, and resulted in personal privation to an acute degree. And now there is a further cause which adds to the miseries of the people, illustrating the old adage that misfortunes never come singly. The prolonged drought has caused the failure of the crops, and one can readily conceive what that means in a vast country where agriculture plays a most important part, so much so that previous to the war Russia was one of the greatest grain producing countries on which other Nations largely relied for their supplies. The country has, indeed, seen dark and bitter times these years past, and to-day famine stalks the land. There are cries for urgent help in the form of food and the like, and there can be no doubt that the "Times" says, "about the duty of humanity to send aid." America has shown a bright example in that respect. It has undertaken to feed one million starving children in Russia, a truly generous and remarkable feat deserving of the highest praise. And it will be recalled that this is not America's first philanthropic effort on behalf of Russia, for Mr Hoover's wonderful relief work which has been carried on since the armistice will for ever earn for him the gratitude of Russians of all parties long after the present generation has passed away. All this is indeed fully attested in a letter which Lord Warrdale, Chairman of the Russian "Save the Children Fund," (London), has addressed to the Press. He points out that however important the American relief movement may be, and is so great is the distress in Russia that only a fringe of the affected population can be touched. Every civilised country in the world must, therefore, help. The Fund just referred to has its agent in Moscow, and details are being completed for relief measures on a considerable scale. The entire organisation and administration of this relief fund will be under British supervision, and it should be noted that for some time past this Fund has been feeding in large numbers the children of Russian refugees in Constantinople and along the whole country up to Ispahan. Lord Warrdale's appeal for further generous help from the public is certain to meet with a ready and timely response in Great Britain. And need it be said the warm-hearted nature of the Irish people will go out in full sympathy with the helpless sufferers in Russia. The Irish Trades Congress has set a headline for practical action, which, we feel assured, will have satisfactory and material results in furthering a great cause of charity and humanity. Every Nation will, as said, help, and to that end it is announced that delegations are to be sent to England, France, Spain, the United States, and various other countries to plead the cause of the starving Russians. It is an appeal that on the mere grounds of humanity needs no words to commend it, and the instincts of self-preservation render it irresistible.

CURRENT COMMENT.

**Post Office Methods.**  
Very many people are of opinion that the telephone service has not improved since it was taken over by the Post Office some years ago. Now a trifle of £2,000,000 is to be expended on new telephone exchanges and extensions. Owing to lack of adequate equipment, 23,000 applications for telephones have had to be refused. But the telephone service does not stand alone. There have been a remarkable number of telegrams despatched during the past six months, numbering 7,155,000, compared with the corresponding period of 1920, and a drop of 10,565,000 compared with the first half of 1919. There has recently been an agitation in support of a return to the pre-war standard, as it would result in a loss of revenue. As under the present charge the postcard is dying out, it will probably be found at the close of the financial year that the increased charge may result in a loss of revenue. The sensation of the Sunday postal delivery is an undoubted public grievance. It is a source of inconvenience to the country districts, and people are longing to the hope that a return to the former arrangement will soon come to pass.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the CHRONICLE who have not paid to end of December, 1920, are requested to do so forthwith, and so facilitate closing of accounts. Attention to this notice will much oblige.

During the past week the trains were crowded with visitors and tourists to the health resorts in Clare. Killybeg is well filled as well as Lahinch and Liscannore.

Mr J. J. Mahon, Minister and Leinster Bank, Tipperary, fell, and the carriage was overturned, the wheel of the cart passing over him. He died in an hour.

Tipperary drapers' assistants, on strike for the past 3 months, have declined a request of Mr P. Moloney, T.D., that they should ask the employers to meet them in conference. They state that the employers have already refused to meet them.

THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

Some time since the Limerick Board of Guardians gave the city Bakers' Society the use of the ovens in the Union with the object of having bread supplied to the public during the strike for increased wages. The term was limited to a fortnight which expired on Saturday, but on representations made regarding the matter, and correspondence which took place on the subject it has been arranged to let the bakers have the further use of the ovens during the present week. The extension of the term will do no harm as a meeting of master bakers and men's representatives is to be held this morning, and the object of effecting a settlement of the strike, due to a demand for a substantial increase of wages not being entertained by the employers, or rather the amount asked not having been conceded. An inspector from Dail Eireann was in Limerick recently, and questioned the action of the Guardians in the matter of loaning the ovens, and asking for details. Dail Eireann, it is understood, is to be represented at the pending meeting, and the whole question will, it is stated, be gone into, for the purpose of having a satisfactory settlement arrived at. The bakers have a demand and the master bakers, it appears, are willing to grant some of the amount asked by the men. The business of the forthcoming meeting will be to see if a compromise cannot be made on one or the other side, and failing this to have the question left to the decision of an arbitrator.

LAHINCH GOLF CLUB.

August Meeting.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL CUP.			
W F Quinlan	90	10	30
Capt O Waller	88	2	44
Col Latham	92	8	24
M J Bulger	89	8	36
Rev J S Shanahan	93	7	85
J E Tate	93	6	87

COOLBAWN CUP.

J M Leydon	94	16	78
P E Bryant	94	15	79
J S Latchford	92	12	80
Dr Shanahan	92	12	80
J E Neylon	94	14	80
E F MacMahon	98	18	80

BOGEY COMPETITION.

CLASS A.			
W F Quinlan (9-2) up.			
Ritz Murphy (plus 1) down.			
K E Browning (3-1) down.			
P P Shee (3-1) down.			

CLASS B.

P E Bryant (13-2) up.			
Dr McManis (13-1) up.			
J M Leydon (14) All even.			

SOLEIC COMPETITION.

Col Latham	81	6	75
D M Downing	77	0	77
P J Killean	91	13	77
Ritz Murphy	97	plus 3	77
Dr Brisk	83	54	77

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

The Horse Show opened to-day at Ballsbridge. There is a great influx of visitors to the metropolis, including very many from across channel. (BY TELEGRAPH.)

The entries are up to the average, and the high quality of horses is well maintained. Runters are a strong element.

The Horse Show was opened in fine weather but rain fell in the afternoon. The attendance was a large one and included many American, Colonial, and Continental visitors.

Misano retained the sire championship which he won last year, Comice being again second.

IRISH CHIEF SECRETARY'S FUTURE.

There is a good deal of speculation in political circles as to the future of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, writes the "Sunday Post" and "Irish Independent" correspondents. According to present intentions the office is not to be abolished until the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act come into full operation. It is, of course, likely that the present statute will never be completely put into effect, and that the result of the peace negotiations may be to place an entirely new Bill on the Statute Book. In the event of the office of Chief Secretary disappearing, it is regarded as probable that Sir Hamar Greenwood will be invited to fill another post in the Cabinet; the well-informed politicians yesterday predicted that he is destined to succeed Mr Shortt at the Home Office. Mr Shortt will, it is anticipated, receive a High Court Judgeship in the meantime.

ATTACK ON PRISON VAN.

Thirteen Men Charged.

Edinburgh, Monday.—In Edinburgh High Court to-day, thirteen men came up for trial on a charge of conspiracy and murder. The proceedings formed the sequel to an attack on a prison van in Glasgow last day, when an attempt was made to release a prisoner, a police inspector being fatally shot and a detective wounded. A special defence force was sent to the scene on behalf of the accused. The trial is expected to last a fortnight.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.

Foreign Recognition Question.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr Chamberlain, answering Colonel Newman, said that he was informed that no foreign Government had granted recognition to any Irish representatives. As to the question whether any form of Government in the South of Ireland, with the right to separate diplomatic or consular representation would not be conceded, he would ask the hon member to await the statement the Prime Minister hoped to make before the House rises. Colonel Newman.—Will the right hon. gentleman have the answer sent to our representative in the Argentine?

Mr Chamberlain.—I see no necessity for it.

TRANSPORTING ARMS.

Irishmen Sentenced at Edinburgh. Edinburgh, Monday.—In the Edinburgh High Court to-day, Sean O'Doherty and James Nimmer, two young Irishmen, were sentenced to three years' penal servitude on pleading guilty to a charge of carrying and attempting to transport arms from Dundee to Glasgow last April. James Donovan, who pleaded guilty only to having had arms under his control, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. He explained he had merely helped to get the stuff to the station.

Lena McDonnell, who pleaded not guilty, was discharged. On leaving the dock she kissed one of the prisoners before descending through the trap door to cells beneath. O'Doherty said, "God Save Ireland."

LORD BEATTY'S AMERICAN TRIP.

Lord Beatty has provisionally accepted an invitation of the American Legion to attend the National Convention in Kansas City at the end of October. It is probable that Lord Haig may also be present. Lord Beatty, however, has made his acceptance conditional on public duties not demanding him in this country. The American Legion is an non-political organisation of ex-service men something on the lines of the British Legion.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN M.P.

In the House of Commons.

Mr Thomas Wintingham, M.P. for Louth (Lincolnshire), died suddenly in the Reading Room of the House of Commons last evening. He was sitting reading a paper, when he suddenly gave two or three gasps, and expired in his chair. Mr Wintingham's health had given on occasion for anxiety. He was born at Grimby in 1867. He was returned as Liberal Member for the Louth division in June, 1920 on the death of Captain Brackenbury, when he defeated the Coalition Unionist candidate by 2,505 votes.

Mr Chamberlain moved the adjournment of the House as a tribute of respect, and this was agreed to.

MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The following are among the successful candidates at the examination in June for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—J B G Hennessy, E E Henney, Glenn, R J Mansell, J A Kelly, P M O'Connor, A J Power, F A H Magee, P G F Ryan, K W Goodbody, H Grattan, J N St J C Rooley, E Croghan, B Casey, H O'Connell. The following were successful at the examination for cadetships at the R.M.F. Cadet College:—F V Beamish, J H Husbands.

IRISH PEACE MOVE.

DECISION TO RELEASE DAIL MEMBERS.

Mr J J McKeon Excepted but Released yesterday

Dublin Castle on Saturday evening issued the following announcement:—"In keeping with the public undertaking given by the Prime Minister that his Majesty's Government would facilitate in every practicable way the steps towards being taken to promote peace in Ireland, it has been decided to release forthwith, and without conditions, all members of Dail Eireann who are at present interned, or who are undergoing sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment, to enable them to attend the meeting of Dail Eireann which has been summoned for August 10."

"His Majesty's Government has decided that one member, Mr J J McKeon, who has been convicted of murder, cannot be released."

Sinn Fein's Attitude.

It was officially stated on Sunday night on behalf of Dail Eireann that there can and will be no meeting of Dail Eireann until Commandant J J McKeon is released. It was added that the refusal to release him appears to indicate a desire on the part of the English Government to terminate the truce.

"A Situation of Anxiety and Danger."

It became known on Sunday night in Dublin that a grave state of affairs had arisen. The fact that an exception had been made in the case of Mr McKeon was strongly resented, and a firm protest was forwarded to the Government. The protest, it was said, embodied a statement that in the event of Mr McKeon not being released within forty-eight hours and would be put to the test. Correspondence has, it is stated, been passing over the wire between members of Dail Eireann and the Government with regard to this matter.

The Press Association stated on Sunday night:—"The Government's decision to make an exception in the case of Mr McKeon, who is the only member of Dail Eireann not to be released, has created a situation of grave anxiety and danger. The Dail Eireann Cabinet sat till a late hour on Saturday night, and it was authoritatively stated that unless Mr McKeon is released there is a possibility that Sinn Fein will almost immediately terminate the truce. During Sunday wires have been exchanged between Sinn Fein and the Government, and a special courier has been despatched to Mr Lloyd George."

Mr McKeon's Detention.

Mr McKeon, who sits for Longford and Westmeath, was tried by court martial at Dublin on the 14th June last for the murder of District Inspector McGrath at Ballinalee, Co. Longford, on the 4th January. A remarkable incident at the trial was the coming forward of a number of Auxiliary Cadets who gave evidence for the defence, bearing testimony to the humanity shown by the accused towards wounded members of the Crown forces in an ambulance at Ballinalee on the 2nd February, when McKeon tended the wounded Auxiliaries, and ordered his men not to attack any of the Crown forces who were wounded or unarmed.

RELEASE OF MR MCKEON.

Dublin, Tuesday.—The Press Association's special correspondent in Dublin telegraphs—Mr McKeon was released shortly after six this evening.

It is understood that he was retained when the other members of the Dail were released in order to refer his case, as the only one under sentence for murder to a higher authority. Influenced by his authoritative acts of civility to two wounded Auxiliaries who fell into his hands when he was in charge of an ambulance party, the authorities have decided to release him.

A correspondent wrote last night:—"Commandant McKeon, I.R.A., was released from Mountjoy prison shortly after six o'clock this evening. He was recognised by a small group of men who were in a crowd that I saw. He drove away at once."

Mr McKeon had been confined in Mountjoy Prison under an unconfirmed sentence of death.

Release of Dail Members.

The 33 members of the Dail Eireann who had been in custody yesterday have been liberated. Most of them are now in Dublin, where they were enthusiastically greeted.

Mr McKeon's Statement.

Mr J J McKeon had night issued this statement for publication:—"I am a statement made at my court martial, it is now clear to the Irish people that my release by the English Government is not only an admission on their part that I am a representative of the people, but a realisation that they recognise me as an officer of the Irish Army, as stated by me at the court martial when I made a clear and full confession of the guilt of the offence of murder. My release is an acceptance of my attitude that my act was an act of war, and it is, therefore, clear that my release is a final abandonment of any claim by the enemy that the Irish war is murder. The Irish war was war—war waged in accordance with the prevailing conditions. I am a soldier, and a representative of the Irish people, to attend a meeting of the Parliament of my nation. If I had not been a soldier of my nation I should not have been chosen as a representative of the people. That situation makes it clear that all my fellow soldiers in jails and camps must be similarly recognised."

Peace Prospects Improved.

Peace prospects, which were somewhat clouded by the refusal of the Government to release Mr J J McKeon, have been improved by the fact that he has been released. The other Dail Eireann members, became much brighter last evening when it was announced that an order had been issued for his release.

Precident Sinn Feiners expressed the view that the path to peace had been made much smoother by Mr McKeon's release, as the feeling was generally held amongst their colleagues that peace negotiations were impossible so long as he was imprisoned.

The feeling is now growing that Mr Lloyd George by his attitude in this crucial situation has greatly improved the prospects of peace with Sinn Fein, and that a settlement will be shortly reached with Mr de Valera and his Cabinet.

Before the Release.

A supplement to the "Irish Bulletin," issued yesterday before the release of Mr J J McKeon, contained the following:—"Communication to the Press by President de Valera, as to the effect of the British Government's decision of Commandant McKeon."

President de Valera made the following statement:—"I do not believe that the exception made in the case of Commandant McKeon is the result of a definite considered decision of the British Government, but rather a decision taken by its subordinates on the basis of technicalities. If the detention of Commandant McKeon is persisted in I cannot accept responsibility for proceeding further with the negotiations."

Commandant McKeon typified, in his person, everything that we have been fighting for. The whole Irish people are proud of him, for in him they see the patriot soldier that their history has taught them to love. He is the ideal citizen, whose dauntless courage and readiness to sacrifice himself for his country is matched only by his loyalty to his fellow men. The Irish Government and the Headquarters Staff of the Irish Army are proud of him as a splendid representative of the type of Irish soldier that has been developed, and as a living model of what we want our Army officers to be."

His conduct in the field as borne testimony to at the British court martial, and his speech and conduct at the trial itself, prove to the whole world the manner of man he is. In British legal phraseology he is termed a murderer, but for us, I believe, for the world he is an heroic Irishman."

"We were kept in prison, and were we, as a Ministry, at the coming session of Dail Eireann, to propose to discuss the question of negotiations with Britain, I feel certain that the House would insist on its postponement."

RELEASE OF MR M P COLIVET.

T.D.

Mr M P Colivet, T.D., was released from Bere Island yesterday evening. Mr Colivet was elected as Parliamentary representative of Limerick City in December, 1918, and jointly with Mrs O'Callaghan in June last. He was arrested in 1918 after the rebellion, and in 1917 deported to England. He was again arrested in 1918, and last February was re-arrested while doing business in the city, and towards the end of May he was interned in Spike Island, from where he was transferred to Bere Island a couple of months later. Mr Colivet was a City Alderman up to a few months ago, when he resigned his seat, on the grounds that his internment precluded his giving attention to municipal affairs. During his internment in Spike Island his wife died, but a parole was not granted him on the last occasion.

Other Limerick T.D.'s.

The other Limerick members of Dail Eireann who have been released are Dr Richard Hayes, East Limerick, who had been interned in Ballyknish, and Mr P O'Hara, Co. O., West Limerick, who was undergoing a sentence of three years in Limerick prison for being in possession of arms.

LIMERICK BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Mrs A. Byrne, vice-chairman, presided at the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians on Saturday evening.

The Chairman asked how it was that the key of the apothecary's apartments at the City Dispensary was not handed over to the newly appointed apothecary.

The Acting Clerk, Mr O'Shaughnessy, said an order had been given to the apothecary to get the key.

The Chairman.—He has not received it yet.

The Acting Clerk was directed to order the handing over of the key by the caretaker to the apothecary.

Arising out of an observation of a member, the Acting Clerk said the minutes showed that the road was being paid for as well as any damage caused by the operative bakers while in occupation of the bakehouse.

An application was read from Mr T Keane, relieving officer, for a month's holiday.

Mr O'Halloran proposed that Mr Keane's substitute be paid while he was on holiday.

Mr P O'Hara said that could not be done, in view of the resolution on the books that officials' substitutes be not paid during holidays.

Notice of motion was then handed in to rescind the resolution, and pay the substitutes of all relieving officers and district nurses.

The question of the surrender of the use of the bakehouse by the city operative bakers which was to expire on that evening, did not come up for discussion.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

Wages Question.

Dublin, Monday.

The conference was held at the offices of the Minister of Transport, and two questions discussed were the machinery for dealing with disputes when Government control ceased, and the proposed 33 per cent out in Irish railwaymen's wages. The conference lasted for four and a half hours, and was afterwards adjourned.

Mr Birmingham, Irish Secretary National Union of Railwaymen, said the negotiations had reached a certain stage, and would be resumed to-morrow. The attitude of the Great Northern Co., which stood out at the end, was referred to by Mr Birmingham, Irish Secretary of the N.U.R., in the course of an interview.

"We agreed," said Mr Birmingham, "to meet the Irish railwaymen to-day and set up machinery by which questions affecting the companies and the men could be dealt with, so as to avoid friction."

"We are," he added, "using every endeavour to prevent anything taking place at this juncture that might be detrimental to the larger question of the future government of Ireland."

"We hope that the attitude at both sides on the Railway question in order to maintain the atmosphere that now exists." "But," he concluded, "it must be clearly understood that one railway company out of thirty-two cannot nor will be permitted to create a situation that may be fraught with serious danger."

FETE AT ASKEATON RECTORY.

Owing to the election of Bishop of Limerick on September 1st, the Fete at Askeaton Rectory will now take place Thursday, August 25th.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Sunday was not a very pleasant day for an outing, consequent on the unsettled weather now about. This did not, however, prevent large numbers of citizens from leaving a run into the country by road or rail. There were opportunities afforded for day trips to various places by charabanc and car, and a special train to Killaloe and Castleconnell. Over six hundred people availed themselves of the railway excursion.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Mr Lloyd George Will Not Attend. Mr Lloyd George, in an interview which he gave to American journalists, said he would not personally attend the Disarmament Conference.

NEW IRISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr T W Brown yesterday received the official notification of his appointment as Attorney-General for Ireland and of his appointment as a member of the Irish Privy Council.

105 YEARS OLD.

Mrs Martha Truelove, of Plumstead, was 105 on Sunday. A well-preserved woman, with silvery hair and an early-Victorian staidness of bearing, she is somewhat deaf, but her memory is very retentive, and she can talk of the days of coaches, crinolines, and courtly manners.

LIMERICK STOCK LIST

To-day's Prices.	
GOVERNMENT STOCK	
War Loan 6 1/2 1920/21	88 1/2
Cash	49
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	206
Hibernian	67 1/2
Munster and Leinster	5 13 1/2
National	16 11 1/2
Provincial	12 1/2
Gt Southern & W. W. Org.	
Mid Great Western	24
Mid Great Western	54
SOUTH AFRICANS	
Chartered	11 1/2
MIDLAND RAILWAY	
Guinness	43 1/2
Coca	49 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners	33 1/2
English Sew Cottons	29 10 1/2
Bradford Lysers	33 1/2
Bleachers	27 1/2
Dunlop Rubber	41 10 1/2
Parent Tyro Ltd	14 1/2
Deferred	35 1/2
Cannocks	5 1/2
Mastercard Prels.	67 1/2
Met Eagles	5 3 1/2
Shells	5 15 1/2
India 3 1/2 1920	58
Imperial Tobacco Ord	49 1/2, 50 1/2

MINERS UNION £30,000 IN DEBT.

When the coal strike began the Limerickshire Mine Workers' Union funds amounted to £32,000. During the period of the strike £2,000 was disbursed in strike pay and other purposes.

EUSALINE

NATURE'S HEALTH DRINK  
REFRESHING—INVIGORATING—COOLING  
Bottles from all Chemists, Grocers, etc.  
25, WALKER & SON, LTD, GLASGOW 114.

Washington, August 6th.—Japan has submitted a proposal relative to the Yagoe Yag which may become the basis for a final settlement before the Disarmament Conference.

STOP PRESS NEWS

LATEST NEWS

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE.)

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Silesian Question.

Paris, Tuesday.

The "Matin" says:—At the close of yesterday's Supreme Council, M. Briand declared he would do his utmost to arrive at







## The Optical

# Prescription House, . . . .

SPECTACLE AND GLIP FRAMES  
AND BUILT FOR MOUNTAIN

AND KIMLESS MOUNTINGS,  
PRISM BI OCULARS,  
FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES,  
EYEGLOSS CHAINS AND CORDS,  
LENSES & ADVANCED LENS WORK  
PRESCRIPTION JOBBING & REPAIR  
DISTINCTIVE MAKE OF GOLD  
FRAMES, MOUNTINGS & LOZNETTES  
SPECTACLE & EYEGLOSS CASES, &c.

Consult

MR. B. EVANS

MR. R. EVANS  
Qualified Optician  
— — —  
C. Cromer, 18 George Street,  
Limerick

different in respect of difficulty. 1. Candidates will be furnished with printed material, and will be required to draw up a Précis—i.e., a brief and clear statement in the form of a narrative.

2. The object of the Précis is to convey to the reader, in narrative form, the circumstances and events to which the subject matter relates in such

in a manner as to put him readily in possession of a  
the essential facts, while omitting those that are  
unimportant. 3. Clear and neat handwriting, and  
clearness and conciseness of expression, are essential  
to success. The material will carry from  
year to year; it may consist—e.g., of a series of  
letters, the report of a meeting, a narrative  
passage, or other similar matter. 5. The length

**KKAWWEEHWA**—Quintessence may meet one of the following conditions:  
 1. The number of the Stage II Syllables, but a higher stage than the first, will over the following additional mitter: a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) n) o) p) q) r) s) t) u) v) w) x) y) z)

import and export; in all its aspects; the documents used in this connection; correspondence relating thereto. 2. Methods of securing payments for goods imported or exported; documents used in this connection; correspondence relating thereto. 3. The general principles of practice; bankings; banking methods of financing foreign trade. 4. The general principles of foreign

Candidates will be expected to show acquaintance with the chief commercial documents, e. g. a bill of lading, a policy of marine insurance, etc. and an essay will be required on one of two subjects connected with Commerce. Bad handwriting, spelling, or composition will entitle the marks

TYPEWRITING—1. Questions covering the following: (a) mechanical construction of machine and accessories; (b) adjustments and remedies for slight accidents, wear, and breakage; (c) use of special type, and use of type of characters, combination signs, and arrangement of keyboard for special requirements; (d) tabulating devices; (e) correspondence forms—office and commercial, correct forms of address, composition, and typing of letters on given material; (f) methods of dictation—press copying, carbon copy, and other methods.

(d) arrangement of authors' manuscripts, i.e. display and centring of headlines and sub-headlines, setting out of marginal notes, verse, italics, rules controlling indentation of rhyming lines, extracts, tabular tables, footnotes, signs used in correcting, etc. & Typing from badly-spelt, uncorrected, and abbreviated or confused manuscripts.

selected from commercial, literary, technical, legal, dramatic, or other matter; alternative texts may be given. 3. Typing an invoice or account statement from unarranged details in manuscript, or other tabulated statement from printed or manuscript copy. 4. Time test: typing for ten minutes from printed copy—a minimum speed of 40 words per minute is expected.

1. COMPOSITION.—The writing of an essay as of a preface or a passage or other matter supplied. Other questions will be set to test understanding and use of the language.

2. LITERATURE.—Questions will be set to test (a) intelligent reading (but not detailed study) of two books prescribed from time to time; (b) general knowledge

of other well-known works in prose and verse. For the Examplers of 1921 the books prescribed are "Ham etc," McDonogh's "Literature on Ireland," and a Book of Irish Verse, selected by W B Yeats, and Mitchell's "Jail Journal."

3. GRAMMAR—The functions of words and the structure of sentences, N.B.—Bad hand-writing and defective spelling will entail loss of marks.

Special importance is attached to English composition.

**LATIN.**

1. Passages from Latin Authors for translation into Irish or English; 2. A passage or passages of Irish or English prose to be translated into Latin; 3. Roman History, from 91 B.C. to 70 A.D., and outlines of Roman literature and art within that

period; a passage of Irish or English for translation into Latin.

**MATHEMATICS.**

**ARITHMETIC.**—1; Compound Interest, Profit and Loss; the use of Logarithms, Books of Tables (to four places) will be supplied at the examination. 2. Graphical solutions of problems and interpretation of given graphs may be required.

ALGEBRA.—1. Simple equations involving two or more unknown quantities and problems thereon; quadratic equations in a single unknown quantity and easy problems solvable by such equations; elementary theory of indices and logarithms. 2. Simultaneous equations in two

problems involving solution of simple or quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations; imaginary quantities; arithmetical and geometrical progressions; logarithms; partial fractions. Remainder Theorem, and easy applications. Permutations and combinations; binomial theorem and applications (proofs of the binomial

expansion will not be required except for the case of positive integral exponents); elimination; simultaneous quadratic equations, and equations reducible to such and questions leading to their elementary summation of series harmonic mean of two quantities; elementary theory of scales of notation; annuities certain; problems of maxima and minima whose solution depends on the theory

**GEOMETRY.**—1. An amount of geometrical knowledge will be expected approximately equivalent to that contained in Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, and I, and the definitions of Books V Deductions. Students may be required to give algebraical proofs of the properties of proportional magnitudes on which the establishment of the propositions of the Euclid may be based.

uclid, Book VI, depends. 2. *Questionary Geometry* involving an elementary knowledge of: Centre and Mean Position, Coaxial Circles, Inversion, Poles, and Polars, Harmonic Ranges, and other elementary applications of pure geometry. 3. The analytical geometry of the straight line and circle, treated with reference to rectangular axes.

**TRIGONOMETRY.**—1. Trigonometry up to and including the solution of plain triangles; simple

ness of the solutions; properties of circum-  
scribed, inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle.  
Tables of Logarithmic and trigonometrical tables.  
Books of tables (to four places) will be supplied  
for the examination. 2. De Moivre's Theorem and  
its applications to the expansion of trigono-  
metrical functions; easy summation of trigono-  
metrical series. Questions may be set involving

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