

An t-Ógláic

Vol. I. No. 6 (New Series). [Registered as a Newspaper.]

MAY 5, 1923.

Price TWOPENCE.



THE G.O.C. DUBLIN COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

an t-Ógláic

MAY 5, 1923.

AN IRISH ARMY.

For the first time for centuries (if not for the first time in her history) Ireland possesses a National Army in the fullest sense of the term. It is an Army recruited from the plain people of Ireland, officered by men of the people, controlled by and responsible to a Government and Parliament elected by the people of Ireland.

It is for us all to see that the National Army of Ireland shall be an *Irish Army* in every sense of the term.

The difference between an Irish soldier and an English soldier goes in, and should go in, deeper than the uniform.—We want our Army to be typical of the new Ireland that was born out of bloodshed and sacrifice—that was born also out of the work of the thinkers, teachers and pioneers of twenty years ago.

The new Ireland seeks to be national, racy of the soil, adapting itself to the modern world and ancient conditions, but proudly retaining all that is valuable of our past, our national language, sports, music, customs, traditions.

There is one aspect of this ideal which we wish to stress to-day—the relation of the Army to the Irish Language Movement.

It is a well-known fact that the Irish Volunteers, of whom our present National Army is the legitimate descendant, owed their establishment largely to the Irish Language Movement. The first man to publicly advocate the establishment of this force was Eoin Mac Néill, then Vice-President of the Gaelic League. At the first meeting summoned to consider the matter and establish a Provisional Committee the proceedings were largely conducted in Irish, most of those present being Gaelic Leaguers and all being men inspired by Irish-Ireland ideals.

The first and best recruiting ground for the Irish Volunteers was the Irish language class. The young men who had been studying Irish flocked to the drill halls and studied soldiering for Ireland with the same enthusiasm and diligence as they had been studying Irish.

It is significant of the historic continuity and fundamentally unchanged outlook of our National Army that four of the five members of our present Army Council first came into prominence as workers in the Language Movement and are fluent speakers of Irish.

It is enheartening to see the enthusiasm with which our soldiers and officers are taking up Gaelic games and sports. We would like also to see the study of Irish taken up with enthusiasm.

The Civic Guards have given a fine example in this respect. Large numbers of them have qualified for admission to the Fáinne, and now wear the ring-badge which testifies to their knowledge of Irish and determination to speak it. This example should rouse our soldiers and officers to a spirit of friendly rivalry.

It is not easy to obtain a mastery of the language, but even in small things much may be done to enforce the point that this Army of ours is an *Irish Army*. The use of the Irish form of our names, of salutations in Irish, of the correct Irish equivalents of military terms and titles (of which lists have been published) are examples of what can be done in this respect. In our next issue an article will appear dealing with Irish military terms and titles.

Ours is an *Irish Army* cherishing in every way the ideals of Griffith and Collins.

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

THE G.O.C. DUBLIN COMMAND.

Major-General Daniel Hogan, General Officer Commanding, Dublin Command, has had a stirring career in the service of Ireland, having been in the National movement since early youth and always one of the foremost fighters for liberty.

A native of County Tipperary, he was educated locally and in his teens joined the railway service. Entering the employment of the Great Northern Company he was appointed Station-master's assistant in Clones. Here he was always well to the front in patriotic circles and in due course attracted the attention of the Powers that were in that district at the time.

In 1918 he was arrested, together with General Eoin O'Duffy, now Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard, on the euphemistic charge, so popular with "the authorities" of that day, "Illegal Assembly," and served a term of imprisonment. While he was in prison his father died.

Upon his release the railway company sought to impose conditions prior to permitting him to resume his employment. Needless to say they were unacceptable and Mr. Hogan severed his connection with the Great Northern Railway Company.

With Mr. O'Duffy, as he was then, the future Major-General of the Army of Ireland started an auctioneering business in Clones, but after some little time he left this avocation and was appointed Secretary to the Belbroid Industry, which position he held with complete success until March, 1920.

Arrested by the British on the 18th March, he served a term in Dundalk, Derry and Belfast Gaols, and was in the Crumlin Road Gaol in the latter city during the hunger strike of that year.

During his time in Clones Major-General Hogan was very prominently identified with the Volunteers (Clones was one of the first places where the movement secured a firm grip). General O'Duffy was then Battalion Commandant in that area, being subsequently promoted to First Brigade Commandant, and his place upon promotion was taken by Major-General Hogan.

The latter took part in many notable operations in County Monaghan, including the attack on Ballytrain R.I.C. Barracks (with General O'Duffy), one of the first barracks in Ireland to be attacked. That was in February, 1920. He was in charge of the famous Flying Column that used to operate in the district and was responsible for the rescue of Mat Fitzpatrick (afterwards killed by "Specials" at Clones Station) from Monaghan Infirmary.

Major-General Hogan's brother, Michael, was the Captain of the Tipperary team who was killed in Croke Park on Bloody Sunday.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

THE SALVAGE CORPS.

**Destruction and Reconstruction—Solving the Housing Problem—Wholesale “Removals”—
Remarkable Feat in the Glen of Imaal—Formidable Difficulties Overcome.**

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

Although only a trifling incident beside their other achievements, there is one exploit of the Salvage Corps which makes a special appeal to me—the episode of the Wireless Station at Carnsore Point, County Wexford.

It is a little incident which epitomises the remarkable efficiency of this section of the Army, and demonstrates the character of its work in a few words.

A section of the Corps was told off to remove that Wireless Station. They left Dublin by train on a Thursday for the most South-easterly point of Ireland.

On the following Saturday they rolled nonchalantly into Harcourt Street station **with the entire Wireless Station.**

They had it all, from ground to rooftop—living huts, aërials, tanks—everything!

And they had taken it to pieces and packed it up so carefully that it could be re-erected anywhere else if necessary.

* * * *

That's the kind of men they have in the Salvage Corps! In addition to being soldiers they are carpenters, stonemasons, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, roof-workers, boiler-fitters, range-setters, sanitary engineers, and about three thousand other things.

Although the Corps was formed only as recently as January 9th of this year, they have already some really remarkable achievements to their credit. There was that little job in the Glen of Imaal, for instance.

The British had two huge camps up in the Wicklow Mountains, at Coolmoney and Leitrim—an artillery camp and a cavalry camp. Together they accommodated

2,500 men.

500 horses.

3 batteries of 18-pounders.

That will give you some idea of the size of the camps.

The fact that the materials for the erection of those camps had to be brought up the mountainous roads by pack transport—on the backs of mules—will help you to realise the inaccessibility of the place.

Picture, then, the task that faced the newly-formed Salvage Corps, lacking pack transport and a hundred other things that would have smoothed their way.

* * * *

It is a very picturesque country up about there for those who



“An t-Oglách”].

[Exclusive Photo.]

Men of the Salvage Corps taking down the British Rest Camp at the back of the old L. & N.W. Hotel, North Wexford. WEXFORD MILITARY ARCHIVES



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

appreciate wild, rough landscape. It is also romantically historical—you remember how Michael Dwyer was associated with it?

But when you have to wrestle with such a stiff proposition as faced the men of the Salvage Corps when they set out to remove those camps, the only part of the scenery that you are likely to be interested in is the roads, and the historical associations are not going to help you much.

As for the roads, they were more like the beds of mountain streams. Drivers of motor lorries eyed them askance, and offered up prayers to all the gods that dwell within the radiators. It seemed a hopeless task to attempt to negotiate them, even without ungainly loads of wooden walls, iron girders, corrugated iron, and the other deshabelle of demolition.

But they set their teeth and tackled the job.

Those two camps are now in the big hangars at Tallaght—ar-

workmen. It was believed to be due to bad water which had been drunk on the way to the camp by some of the men. Also there was some difficulty in procuring rations. But they stuck it and got on with the work.

"The men of the Corps were very good," the O.C., Colonel McCormack, told me. "Up there in that bleak place they had to work against fierce odds. The weather was terrific. Yet there was never a murmur from them."

* * * *

There are more ways than one of demolishing a building, as the O.C. pointed out to me. You can blow it up or burst it down, for example. But neither of those methods would suit the Salvage Corps.

"We have to be particularly careful," said Colonel McCormack.



"An t-Oglách"]

[Exclusive Photo.]

Left.—Men of the Salvage Corps unloading at Clondalkin Railway Station some of the material brought by the Corps from the British Camps in the Wicklow Mountains. Right.—Colonel Michael McCormack, O.C. Salvage Corps.

ranged in neat stacks of timber, metal and earthenware—all, that is, that has not already been despatched to other parts of Ireland and re-erected there for the use of the Army.

* * * *

The weather did not help the Salvage Corps in their herculean task in the Wicklow Mountains. It was as ignorant as it could be—rain and sleet and bitter cold most of the time.

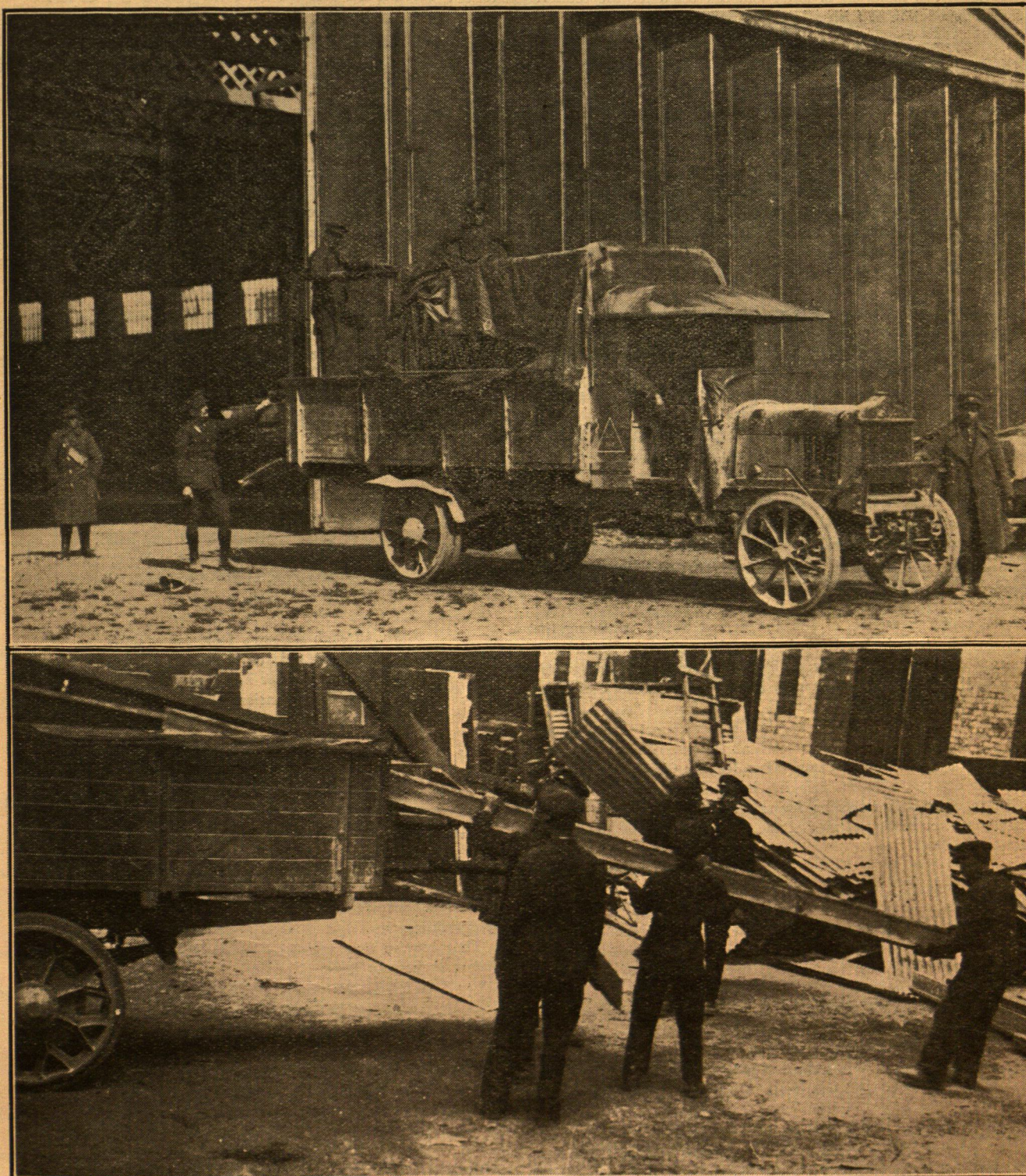
Certain persons opposed to the State had been using the camp at Coolmoney as winter quarters. It was about the most sensible thing they ever did. They got away just before two Companies of the Salvage Corps, moving swiftly and unexpectedly, arrived on the scene.

Additional trouble, in the shape of sickness, awaited the soldier

"Our job is to take down a building so that it can be put up again in practically the same condition as we found it in."

This need for care intensified the difficulties of the men when they tackled the two camps in the mountains, but that they succeeded is proved by the fact that they removed from that wild and almost inaccessible spot no less than 800 tons of perfectly good building materials, the most of which has been utilised elsewhere, as already stated.

During the last few months some small posts have grown into Commands, and the difficulty of providing housing accommodation for the soldiers became an acute question. The Salvage Corps promptly came to the rescue with material salvaged from the two Wicklow camps, Moore Park, Kilworth Camp, and elsewhere. The Works Corps took this material and, behold, in an amazingly short



"An t-Oglách"

[Exclusive Photo.]

Top.—Salvage Corps lorry bringing salvaged material to one of the Hangars at Tallaght Aerodrome. Bottom.—Unloading material inside the Hangar.

space of time, the living huts which had been pulled down had been transferred hundreds of miles and re-erected for the comfortable accommodation of Irish soldiers on active service.

* * * *

The Salvage Corps has not been content to work amongst the deserted camps of the British. They explored, with good results, the ruins of Barracks in Limerick, Tipperary, and elsewhere, which had been burned. It is not an exaggeration to say that the ruins in question yielded thousands of pounds worth of valuable material under the careful scrutiny of this section of the Army.

There is a special Engineer Unit attached to the Corps. When work of a peculiarly technical character, such as the removal of engines and their erection elsewhere, is concerned, this unit comes upon the scene and handles the job with skill and expedition.

The Corps supplies its own guards, escorts and transport. When I was down at what used to be the London and North-Western Hotel at the North Wall, watching them taking to pieces the Rest Camp of the Auxiliaries, at the back of that structure, the spruce sentry who was pacing smartly up and down was a carpenter, and the scores of men in the spacious blue dongarees who were swarming about the doomed huts were all capable of similar metamorphosis into alert soldiers at short notice.

It seems to me that the Salvage Corps has Kipling's Marine, who was "sailor and soldier, too," beaten to a frazzle.

* * * *

It was the same at Clondalkin railway station, where I found the blue-overalled soldiers unloading a trainload of material from Wicklow. Another trainload awaited their attention in a second siding, and I was told that a third trainload was lying at Kingsbridge waiting until the sidings had been cleared for it at Clondalkin.

Here, whilst a section of the Corps was busily unloading the goods which they had retrieved from the mountains with such infinite pains, others of their comrades, in uniform, kept guard. The guard is there, day and night, its sleeping quarters consisting of a second-class carriage.

Whilst I was there the men knocked off for dinner—an *al fresco* meal, which they seemed to enjoy with all the zest of picnickers.

On the way to Tallaght Camp, after leaving Clondalkin, we encountered big motor lorries bringing heavy loads of material from station to camp and returning for more. Each lorry had its own armed guard, consisting of men of the Corps temporarily out of the blue dongarees.

* * * *

In the huge hangars at Tallaght the great accumulation of material looked small in its tidiness. They make ideal storehouses for such a purpose, those hangars. Their capacity is immense, and as they are not being utilised for their original purpose (the Air Service using Baldonnell exclusively), they could not be better utilised at the moment.

Later on, when civil aviation is in full swing in this country, they might revert to the task of housing aeroplanes.

Tallaght is the Salvage Corps' Dump in Leinster. They have another Dump in Cork. But there is such a demand for the goods they deal with that it gets little chance of accumulating at either place.

Even that disused Rest Camp at the North Wall had been ordered by the Works Corps before the work of demolition was started. That is to say, every usable piece of wood or metal, and every salvaged fitting in that Rest Camp is already destined for use in the Army in some other part of the country.

* * * *

As an illustration of the shrewdness with which Colonel

MARCHING SONGS.

IRISHMEN OF EVERY CREED.

Air: "The Rakes of Mallow."

Irishmen of every creed,
Of every rank and station,
Come and aid by word and deed,
Our isle's regeneration.
Come together, heart and hand,
Join our gallant patriot band,
Standing for the dear old land,
To lift her up, a Nation.

Let the bitter past be past,
With all its pain and sadness;
Better days have come at last,
And strife is sin and madness:
Come together, heart and hand,
Join our gallant patriot band,
Standing for the dear old land,
To give her peace and gladness.

Each to worship the Divine
Before his chosen altar;
All for Ireland to combine,
In love that will not falter:
Come together, heart and hand,
Join our gallant patriot band,
Standing for the dear old land,
To honour and exalt her.

So, through Ireland's fame comes down
From ages old and hoary,
We shall make her new renown
Outshine her ancient story:
Come together, heart and hand,
Join our gallant patriot band,
Join, to raise the dear old land
From grief to joy and glory.

ZOZIMUS.

MacCormack and his Second in Command, Commandant Leo O'Brien, supervise the operation of the Salvage Corps, I may, in conclusion, set out briefly the manner in which they approach any undertaking.

They require four questions to be answered about every task before they essay it:—

1. What is the proper number of men for the job? (They must not be in each other's way.)
2. How long is it going to take to do the job properly?
3. What will be the necessary maintenance for the men for the period they are engaged upon the work?
4. When the job is finished, will it be profitable?

You will perceive that this admirable Corps is run on admirably business-like lines.

Its complete strength is only 540 men, but never did such a small body accomplish so much in proportion to its size.



Back numbers of the New Series of "An t-Oglach" can be obtained on application to this Office.



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

First All-Ireland Convention Held at G.H.Q.—Gift of Cups from the G.A.A.—The Ban on Foreign Games—Questions of Finance—Rifle and Revolver Competitions.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR AN T-ÓSLÁC.)

The first All-Ireland Convention of the newly-formed Army Athletic Association was held at G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, on Sunday, 29th April. The proceedings, which commenced at 11, and continued until 3 p.m., were characterised by the most business-like methods.

The delegates present were:—

ATHLONE COMMAND.

Commandant Flood and Lieutenant Phelan.

CORK COMMAND.

Rev. Father Cotter and Captain Keogh.

DUBLIN COMMAND.

Rev. Father Pigott.

8th Battalion—Captain Kelly and Captain McGarry.

16th Battalion—Sergeant-Major O'Neill and Sergeant-Major Gilligan.

20th Battalion—Captain Lambert and Captain Coughlan.

33rd Battalion—Captain Barry and Corporal Magee.

37th Battalion—Battalion Sergeant-Major Murrell and Q.M.S. Harvey.

48th Battalion—Lieutenant Quigley and Captain Davis.

55th Battalion—Commandant Curley and Lieutenant Walsh.

45th Battalion—Captain Fulham and Captain Byrne.

CLAREMORRIS.

Colonel A. Brennan.

KERRY.

Colonel Bishop and Captain Ryan.

LIMERICK.

Rev. Father McCarthy and Lieutenant Quinlan.

WATERFORD.

Captain Kelly.

INDEPENDENT SERVICES.

Major-General Quinn and Captain Chisholm.

AIR SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Commandant Broy and Lieutenant Nolan.

WORKS.

Rev. Father O'Callaghan and Captain O'Brien.

CURRAGH.

Captain Doyle.

SPECIAL INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Staines.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Commandant H. G. Smith, Commandant Colgain, and Captain O'Brien.

ARMY COUNCIL.

Lieutenant-General Sean O Muirthuile.

On the motion of Captain Chisholm, seconded by Rev. Father Cotter, Rev. Father O'Callaghan was elected Chairman.

On the suggestion of Commandant Colgain it was decided that speeches should be limited to five minutes in the case of proposers of resolutions, and two minutes in the case of other speakers.

It was decided that on matters of policy only two delegates from each Command should be allowed to vote.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The first business was the consideration of the scheme of organisation, which was read to the meeting by the Honorary Secretary, Commandant Colgain.

The adoption of the Constitution, as submitted to the Commands, was moved by Commandant Colgain and seconded by Commandant Curley.

Rev. Father McCarthy moved the following amendment to the Constitution:—"That rifle and revolver competitions be included in the scheme of organisation."

Commandant Brennan seconded the amendment, which was carried unanimously.

Rev. Father McCarthy proposed a second amendment:—"That players with military teams be allowed to play with local teams." He said that local teams in some cases would be very much depleted owing to their men having joined the army. It would also serve to bring the military teams into the local life of the country.

Commandant Colgain, in seconding, said this point had been discussed at the first meeting, and approved of.

The amendment was adopted without dissent.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

"That travelling facilities be given to teams," was a third amendment proposed by Rev. Father McCarthy, and seconded by Commandant Brennan.

Commandant Colgain said the only thing they could do would be to make a recommendation to the Army Council. They knew that the Army Council would facilitate them in every way as far as they possibly could. After a time they should be in a position to defray their own expenses, for they hoped to draw as many people to their games as the people outside did. At present they had no finances, but they hoped to procure a loan from the Government, and the Chief of Staff was negotiating the matter. The Chief of Staff was also dealing with the proposed Canteen Rebate Fund.

Lieut.-General Sean O Muirthuile said, as the only member of the Army Council present, he would like to let the meeting know that the Army Council was not empowered to finance that organisation. It was a public vote they handled and not private funds. The canteen funds would, in the course of time, be available for athletics in the army, but those funds would not be allowed to be controlled locally.

After some discussion Father McCarthy altered his amendment to read:—"That a recommendation be made to the Army Athletic Executive to provide free travelling facilities for the different teams," and it was unanimously adopted.

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On behalf of the Athlone Command Commandant Flood moved and Captain Chisholm seconded the following amendments to Section 10 of the Constitution:—

"(a) That in relay races four men shall constitute a team"; and

"(b) That in cross-country events six men shall constitute a team."

The paragraph which it was proposed to amend read as follows:—

"10. Athletics—(a) Inter-Company Athletics Championship shall be held each year. The number of athletes who shall represent a Company in such Championship shall not number more than three in each event."

At the suggestion of Captain Kelly the second amendment was altered to read as follows:—

"That in cross-country championships not less than six nor more than ten men constitute a team."

The amendments were then passed.

HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

"That handball championships shall be held in standard events," and that standard handball shall be played in championships," were the next resolutions on the Agenda.

Commandant Flood said the Athlone Command had instructed him to put forward these amendments with a view to having a discussion on the matter.

It was pointed out that the G.A.A. rules, under which the Army Handball Championships would be held, provided for this matter, and the resolutions were withdrawn.

BOXING RULES.

Another amendment from the Athlone Command to the effect "That the National Sporting Club rules govern boxing," was withdrawn by the proposer, Commandant Flood, in favour of the following, proposed by Commandant Colgain, and seconded by Captain Keogh:—

"That the International Boxing Federation Rules govern our competitions."

PRINTING THE RULES.

Commandant Flood also proposed the following amendment:—
"That printed rules for all games catered for by the A.A.A. be issued."

Commandant H. G. Smith said it would cost a lot to print those rules. He suggested that a nominal charge be made for each copy.

Lt.-Gen. Sean O Muirthuille did not agree that a charge should be made for the rules. He thought it would be a bad practice and he did not believe that the Executive would be in such an impoverished condition that it would not be able to print and issue the rules free of cost. He favoured leaving it an open question for this year at any rate.

The amendment was adopted with the addition of the words "Free of Cost."

AFFILIATION FEE.

Commandant Flood moved "That only in the cases of Hurling, Football, Rounders, Rowing, Tennis, Golf, and Tug-of-War shall an affiliation fee of 10/- be necessary."

Commandant Colgain explained that the affiliation fee of ten shillings covered each club, no matter what games it played.

The amendment was withdrawn.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GRANTS.

Commandant Flood said that in view of Lt.-Gen. Sean O Muirthuille's remarks he would withdraw the next two amendments which stood in the name of the Athlone Command.

They were as follows:—

"That a grant from Government Funds of £20 be made to each affiliated Battalion"; and

"That a grant from Government Funds be obtained for the purchase, &c., of grounds."

Lt.-Gen. Sean O Muirthuille said he took it that they could not embody matters like that in their Constitution, but there was no reason why they should not make recommendations.

Commandant Colgain said General O'Duffy had promised in 1922 that there would be a grant from the Government of £1,000 for Army Athletics, and the Chief of Staff had taken the matter up. He took it that it would be a matter for the Executive Council, which would be elected that day to decide what amount should be given to each Battalion or Command. He thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Executive.

As regards the second amendment, the Chief of Staff had stated at the meeting on the 31st March, that it was the duty of the Board of Works to provide grounds and gymnasiums for the army.

The first resolution put forward by the Dublin Command "That equipment expenses be borne by G.H.Q." was also withdrawn.

ARMY TEAMS AND OUTSIDE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The second resolution of the Dublin Command was proposed by the Rev. Father Pigott and seconded by Rev. Father Cotter. It was as follows:—That army teams be allowed to compete in tournaments and championships other than those controlled by the A.A.A."

Commandant Colgain moved and Captain Kelly seconded an amendment:—"That army teams be *not* allowed to take part in championships under the G.A.A."

Corporal Magee, 33rd Battalion, supported the Dublin Command resolution.

Rev. Father Pigott suggested that the Executive should settle the matter with the G.A.A., as representatives from that body were present at the meeting at which the Constitution was drawn up.

Rev. Father McCarthy said the participation of the army teams would cause a certain amount of friction locally, and would bring the army into a certain amount of disrepute.

Commandant Colgain said the view expressed at the meeting on the 31st March was that it was not in the best interests of the army either as the Army or as the Army Athletic Association that they should compete, and that it would not be in the interests of the G.A.A. either.

After considerable discussion a vote was taken on Commandant Colgain's amendment, which resulted in its adoption, no delegate voting against it.



"An t-Oglách"]

Mr. Dan McCarthy, President of the G.A.A., making the presentation of the G.A.A. Cups to Commandant Colgain, Hon. Secretary of the A.A.A., at G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks. Captain O'Brien and Mr. L. J. Toole, Secretary of the G.A.A., are also in the photograph.

[Exclusive Photo.]

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

BANNED GAMES.

Rev. Father Pigott moved "that Golf and Tennis be discontinued as official army games."

Q.-M. Sergeant Harvey seconded.

Commandant Colgain said the two games mentioned were not banned by the G.A.A.

It was decided to take the following resolution from the Cork Command before Father Pigott's:—

"That the ban on any particular game be rescinded."

Rev. Father Cotter said they found in the Cork Command that in sticking to Gaelic games there was at least 35 per cent. of the men that they were not catering for. Quite a lot of the men who had joined the Army were either Soccer or Rugby players. He had been a Gael all his life, but they had to face the facts.

Father Cotter said he would read to the meeting the considerations which influenced the proposers of the resolution. They were:—

"1. If the idea of Free State be accepted then the necessity for the rule with regard to 'Foreign Games' no longer exists. Not only that, but if Ireland does not wish to remain aloof from the rest of the world she must show some kind of spirit of comradeship towards other nations. She cannot hope to live in a little niche of her own and hope to impress her abilities on other nations by merely being indifferent from them in everything.

"2. The fundamental spirit of all games is 'fair play,' and the genuine desire for the best in athletics. Give all games a chance and let the best game survive. This policy will benefit everybody, for the best game should give the best development. The only way to find out the best game is to play them all as well as possible.

"3. The Army should set a good example. If the Army authorities pander to mere insularity now, they will be followers and not leaders. 'Ireland to become Irish must first become European,' as Tom Kettle said.

"4. If the country is to be united all classes must be considered. It would be not only foolish, but harmful to regard one section of the people as the salt of the earth, and the other as mere aliens in a country, of which it should be the earnest wish of every good Irishman that they should regard themselves as equal citizens.

"5. Finally, there can be no doubt that certain games now called foreign suit the temperament of Irishmen. Such games we can make our own, and in them we can undoubtedly make our mark in International Contests. When only a mere fraction of the people play, we have not done so badly—let us show the world what we can do."

Q.-M.-S. Harvey seconded the resolution.

Rev. Father McCarthy proposed that the Constitution stand. The army had, first of all, to be national. The main thing was to perfect our own games instead of carrying on a greasy cosmopolitanism.

Commandant Brennan seconded the amendment. He for one did not think that we were at the end of the game, and until we were a free nation we should keep the Gaelic games before us as the games to be played.

After further discussion the meeting voted with the following result:—

For Father Cotter's resolution:—Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Rev. Father Cotter, Messrs. Flood, Keogh, Kelly, Bishop and Ryan—7.

Against—Rev. Father McCarthy, Rev. Father Pigott, Messrs. Phelan, Curley, Broy, O'Brien, Quinlan, Brennan, Staines, Smith, O'Brien, Chisholm, Doyle and Colgain—14.

The resolution was declared lost.

GOLF AND TENNIS.

The resolution from the Dublin Command urging the discontinuance of Golf and Tennis as official Army games was defeated, a direct negative being moved by Rev. Father Cotter and seconded by Captain Chisholm.

The voting was as follows:—

For—0.

Against—Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Rev. Father McCarthy, Rev. Father Pigott, Rev. Father Cotter, Messrs. Flood, Phelan, Smith, Curley, Chisholm, Broy, O'Brien, Keogh, Quinlan, Kelly, Bishop, Staines, Doyle, and Colgain—18.

Not voting—Commandant Brennan.

The resolution was declared lost.

A SPORTS' GROUND.

Commandant Colgain, on behalf of the Army Executive Council, proposed "That an army sports' ground be procured in Dublin." He said the intention was that as soon as it was feasible they should purchase grounds from the A.A.A. funds—that central grounds be purchased and equipped in the most up-to-date style for the holding of army championships. It had been decided that the most suitable place for such grounds would be somewhere in the vicinity of Dublin. It was not because it was G.H.Q., or because the Army Council met there, but because Dublin, after all, was the most central, easiest of access, and they would be likely to get larger crowds there.

Captain O'Brien seconded.

Lieut.-Gen. Sean O Muirthuille considered that the motion was premature, and that the question of the expenditure had not been considered. It was a project which they could not hope to achieve for four or five years, and he suggested that the subject be postponed for the present.

Commandant Colgain said the idea was to procure the ground at the earliest possible moment, and at the Executive meeting at which it was proposed a very fine field near Dublin was mentioned as available.

After some discussion Commandant Colgain altered his resolution to read: "That the future sports' ground of the army be in Dublin," and in this form it was unanimously agreed to.

PRESENTATION OF CUPS.**Splendid Gifts from the G.A.A.**

At this stage.

Mr. Dan MacCarthy, T.D., President of the G.A.A., was given permission to address the meeting. With him was Mr. L. J. O'Toole, the Secretary of the Organisation.

Mr. MacCarthy said he had been requested by the Central Council to present two cups to the Army Athletic Association—one for hurling and the other for football. The proposal to present these cups had been carried unanimously at the Council meeting. The cups were of Irish manufacture and reflected great credit on the Irish artists who had fashioned them. He thought the meeting had come to a very wise decision in deciding not to compete in championships and tournaments. It was proposed that the All-Ireland champions should meet the Army champions in both hurling and football each year. In that way he thought they would be able to raise a good deal of finance for the Army. On behalf of the Gaels of Ireland he now handed over those two cups (applause).

The Rev. Chairman in proposing a vote of thanks to the donors expressed the deep gratitude of the Army Athletic Association to the G.A.A. for those two magnificent cups. He was sure that every member there, representing Commands and Battalions, would do his part to be loyal to the G.A.A. and make their programme a success. He thought he could assure the delegates that they would give all the encouragement they could to the Gaelic games and prove themselves worthy of the generosity of the G.A.A. (applause).

Rev. Father Cotter said that as the proposer of the resolution from Cork that the ban on any particular game be rescinded, he wished to second Father McCarthy's expression of thanks. He could assure the G.A.A. delegates that though they in Cork had put forward that resolution they were about the most loyal supporters that the G.A.A. possessed. "And," he concluded, amidst laughter and applause, "we are going to do our best to win those two cups."

The vote of thanks was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

PATRONS.

It was decided that the members of the Army Council be elected patrons of the Army Athletic Association.

Lt.-General Sean O Muirthuille said that as the only member of the Army Council present he would like to say that they were grateful and honoured by being asked to act as patrons of that very important Association. As far as it would be within their power to support the work of the Association they would support it, and support it wholeheartedly. In every way they could assist the Association they would assist it (applause).

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

CHAIRMAN—Major-General Hogan.

VICE-CHAIRMEN—Major-General Ennis and Rev. Father O'Callaghan.

HON. SECRETARY—Commandant Colgain.

HON. TREASURER—Colonel Cronin.

On the motion of Rev. Father Pigott, seconded by Rev. Father Cotter, it was decided that the person appointed to fill the dual position of Assistant Secretary and Registrar be an Irish speaker.

On the motion of Commandant Smith, seconded by Father McCarthy, the appointment was left in the hands of the new Executive.

A similar course was adopted in the case of the organiser, it being stipulated that he too should be an Irish speaker.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

The following were elected to the Executive Council:—

Athlone—Rev. Father Fehily.

Dublin—Rev. Father Pigott.

Cork—Captain Keogh.

Limerick—Rev. Father McCarthy.

Claremorris—Colonel Brennan.

Waterford—Captain Kelly.

Kerry—Captain Scanlan.

Works Corps—Captain MacIntyre.

Air Service—Commandant Broy.

Special Infantry—Commandant Coughlan.

Independent Services—Major-General Quinn.

Curragh—General Boylan.

In the matter of proxies it was decided to follow the rules of the G.A.A.

It was decided to leave the appointment of a Standing Committee in the hands of the Executive.

It was decided that the first meeting of the Executive Council will be held on the 7th May.

After the meeting the delegates were photographed specially for "An t-Oglach."

SOME IMPRESSIONS.**Rousing Send-off for New Association.**

By "OSCAR."

Inspired by one noble purpose; united as a loving family; bound together by strong ties of mutual esteem, born of long, earnest endeavour in the Nation's interest; the Delegates from almost all Commands met at Headquarters on Sunday last. It was the first All-Ireland Congress of the Army Athletic Association, and the occasion was a memorable one.

We have watched the birth of this new Association with marked interest and welcomed its arrival. On Sunday it was officially launched on its long potential career. Athletic vigour is axiomatic as essential to soldierly efficiency, and the labours awaiting the A.A.A. are heavy and arduous. But if we rightly judge the spirit of the first Convention, Athletics in the Army are in the right hands.

It was a congress of young, enthusiastic, soldierly men, with one outlook—the development of athletic pastimes in the National Army on healthy lines. Brimful of good humour, cracking jokes across the table with a sparkling native wit, free, easy and gentlemanly in their bearing and conversation, yet with ever ready keen intellects to grapple any question of serious moment.

When an important matter of future policy came up for discussion, one marked the serious lines that crept into many soldierly faces, and one could readily discern traces of the grim, stern

actualities associated with many of their careers in the immediate past. Smiles and merry jest vanished as the sun of an Irish April day, only to beam forth again when the vital matter concerned was amiably and capably dealt with.

We thought the long agenda would drag (as agendas have a habit of doing) into the evening. But, though non-obtrusive, the discipline of the Army was in marked evidence here. Every item was carefully discussed, but expeditiously disposed of. Commandant Colgain had his facts at his fingers' ends, and in his new office as Secretary, the Association have got the right man. He has a perfect grip of the work in hand, and will develop into a most efficient official.

Fr. O'Callaghan won general approval as Chairman. He never strayed from the point, and to him is largely due the completely satisfactory conduct of the First All-Ireland Congress.

Lieut.-General Sean O Muirthuile, Q.M.G., enthusiastic in his patronage of the A.A.A., kept the assembly right in the matter of financial relations, and his well-known faculty for correcting weaknesses and dangers in policy, were very helpful and generally esteemed.

All the four clergymen in attendance have long association with Army and athletic matters—Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan (Works), Fr. Piggot (Collins), Fr. McCarthy (Limerick), and Fr. Cotter (Cork). What a powerful quartette they are!—a credit to their respective Commands.

Col. Austin Brennan, all the way from his Claremorris Command, captivated us all. Commdts. Flood and Chisholm were others that impressed by their eagerness to develop the movement on the right lines, and Commdt. Smith's sallies in the interest of publicity finance helped to keep the company in the good humour from which they never departed. Q.M. Harvey and Corpl. Magee held the ranks' end up in great style.

Many serious matters of policy were decided, all in the same amicable way. The question of removing the ban on all games was moved by Fr. Cotter with lucid argument. In opposing the removal of the ban, Fr. McCarthy was all-powerful in his plea for the building up of a truly Gaelic State. Interpreting the feeling of the assembly in a broad way, we take it that it is deemed necessary to give native games a genuine push and healthy start within the Army until such time as they are solidly established. In deciding to follow the policy of the official G.A.A. in this matter, the policy of Congress has much to recommend it. When we are further and more firmly established on the road to complete freedom, it is generally thought that the open International door will prevail.

A feature in the proceedings was the presentation of two magnificent Cups of Irish workmanship to the Army by the Gaelic Athletic Association. Mr. Dan McCarthy, T.D., President G.A.A., was enthusiastically received. He referred to the co-operation necessary between the associations; applauded the wise and thoughtful decision of not allowing Army teams to enter for Co. Championships and tournaments, and placed the official G.A.A. grounds at the Army's disposal. Army champions are to play the All-Ireland winners in hurling and football annually, and a complete understanding was established. Mr. L. O'Toole, official Sec. G.A.A., was also in attendance.

It was in every respect a happy gathering of earnest, enthusiastic, tolerant men; it was a heartening meeting for every lover of Ireland interested in her future welfare; officials must needs be Gaelic speakers; the bedrock is laid for building a structure with all-important functions in the future life of the Irish Nation.

IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL
REPLIES BE SENT BY POST.

Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

MAY 5 1923

an t-Oglach.



“An t-Oglach”]

Delegates to the first All-Ireland Convention of the Army Athletic Association, photographed at G.H.Q., Dublin, with the Cups presented by the G.A.A.

[Exclusive Photo.

11

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

DANCE AT COLLINS BARRACKS.

Commander-in-Chief and President Cosgrave at Brilliant Function.

The first dance held in Collins Barracks since that building passed into the hands of the soldiers of Ireland, took place on the night of Saturday, 21st April, and was an unqualified success.

Great credit is due to the officers stationed at the Barracks for the efforts which they put forward to ensure that all who attended should carry away the memory of a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

The grey, austere Barrack was transformed with innumerable "Fairy Lights." It has a certain rugged picturesqueness even in the cold light of day, particularly the Main Square, which, in the days of the British occupation was known as Palatine Square, with its mediæval-looking arches and general suggestion of having been built as an effective background for the vivid colouring of Eighteenth century uniforms. On the night of the dance it seemed to recapture some of the pomp and panoply of those spectacular, far-off days in the picturesque long ago.

There was a throb of the dramatic, too, about the arrival of President Cosgrave, and the members of the Government, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Army Council. Soldier trumpeters sounded a flourish as these distinguished guests appeared, and, within the ballroom, all stood at their entrance, the military rigidly at attention, whilst the band played "The Soldier's Song."

Over 250 couples were present, and the dance music was provided by Mr. Clarke-Barry's famous string orchestra. During supper delightful music was provided by the bands of the 13th and 57th Battalions.

The ballroom was decorated and illuminated in excellent taste, the colour scheme being exceedingly well designed. It was a very

brilliant spectacle, eclipsed only by the Supper Room, which latter, with its many small tables sparkling with silver and cut glass, its countless little coloured lights, glowing like a kaleidoscope of fireflies, its palms and flowers, was almost like a scene from the land of Faerie.

It is to be hoped that Colonel Hugo MacNeill, Colonel Seumas Higgins and Captain T. Grey, who were largely responsible for the success of the evening, will see to it that this dance proves but the predecessor of many similarly enjoyable entertainments.

The following list of those present has been supplied:—

President Cosgrave, Prof. Hayes, Prof. and Mrs. MacNeill, E. and Mrs. Blythe, T.D., Mr. and Mrs. Duggan, T.D., Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Director of Intelligence, Quartermaster-General, Mrs. Power (Superintendent, Marlboro' Hall), Miss Kelly (Matron, St. Bricin's Hospital), Miss Burke, Miss Power, Dr. John Ryan, Dr. Lyons, Major-General Seamus Hogan, Chief of General Staff's Department, Comdt.-General McSweeney, A.A.S., Cols. Liam Archer (Signal Corps), Shields (Asst. Q.M.G.), Cronin, Ahern, Dunphy (D.A.A.G. Curragh Command), Col. and Mrs. Morkan, Comdt. Joe Reilly, Comdt. O'Connell, A.D.C. to Governor-General, Comdt. P. King, Chief Pay Officer, Comdt. D. Coughlin, G.H.Q., Colonel and Mrs. McDonnell, Col. McCorley, O/C Naas District; Colonel McGauran, O/C Mullingar District; Colonel and Mrs. Niall McNeill; Comdt. Marron, O/C Marlboro' Hall; Comdt. and Mrs. Weddick; Comdt. Gunn, O/C 57th Infantry Battn.; Comdt. Cavanagh, O/C 48th Inf. Battn.; Comdt. Saurin, Adjt., Dublin District; Comdt. Daly, O/C 16th Infantry Battn.; Colum O'Murchada, Comdt. Cosgrave, Military Governor, Mountjoy; Chief Supt. Clinton and Inspector O'Neill, Civic Guard; Colonel Cooney, Quartermaster, Athlone Command, and Colonel Bennett, D.A.Q.M.G., Curragh Command.



Some of the distinguished guests at the Collins Barracks Commander-in-Chief, General Mulcahy, and President Cosgrave.

dance at the supper. On the left of the picture are the Óglagh

[Photo by W. D. Hogan hÉireann

OFFICERS OF THE



LIMERICK COMMAND.



IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

III.—THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

"He seeks not safety, let his post
Be where it ought—in danger's van;
And if the field of fame be lost,
It won't be by an Irishman."

Thomas Francis Meagher, soldier, orator, statesman, the beau ideal of an Irish patriot, was born in the City of Waterford just one hundred years ago. He was educated at Clongowes Wood College, and subsequently at the great Jesuit school at Stonyhurst. After a brief Continental tour, he returned to Ireland, in the early autumn days of 1843, and took part in a great Repeal demonstration which was held in Lismore on the 24th of September. It was at a dinner on the evening of that meeting that he made his first political speech. It is said that when he resumed his seat O'Connell clapped him on the shoulder and cried out: "Well done, Young Ireland." In 1844 Meagher journeyed to Dublin and began to study for the Bar. He soon abandoned this work, however, and embarked upon the troubled sea of Irish politics. The death of Davis, in September, 1845, brought an eloquent tribute to the work of the great patriot from Meagher. In the course of his peroration he said: "In the day of victory, towards which he has so often looked, with a panting heart and glowing soul, they will beckon

us to the grave, bid us pluck a laurel from the nation's brow, and plant it on his tomb."

"THE SWORD SPEECH."

The closing days of July, 1845, saw the secession of the Young Ireland Party from the ranks of the Repeal Association. On the 28th July Meagher delivered his famous "Sword Speech," the most admirable pronouncement ever made at a political gathering. When he began his speech he was listened to with a perceptible coldness, but bit by bit he grew upon his audience. He warmed to his subject, and the warmth became contagious; until at last, when he reached the climax of his theme, the whole assembly appeared in perfect unison with him. He was interrupted again and again by John O'Connell, but he steadily pursued his argument. Then Smith O'Brien, when O'Connell's rudeness became unbearable, rose to support the young orator. Again John O'Connell interposed, and then, amid a scene of confusion, the Young Ireland Party walked from Conciliation Hall. The famous "Sword Speech" delivered by Meagher caused a tremendous sensation throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and the enthusiasm it drew forth was extraordinary. That gifted Irish poetess, "Speranza," paid a really fine tribute to Meagher in a noble ode entitled "The Young Patriot Leader." By the way, it is interesting to recall that the "Apostrophe to the Sword" is known to generations of American school-boys, yet the youth of our own land have never had the opportunity of perusing its thrilling sentences.

SOME N.C.O.'s AND MEN, LIMERICK COMMAND.



THE IRISH TRICOLOUR.

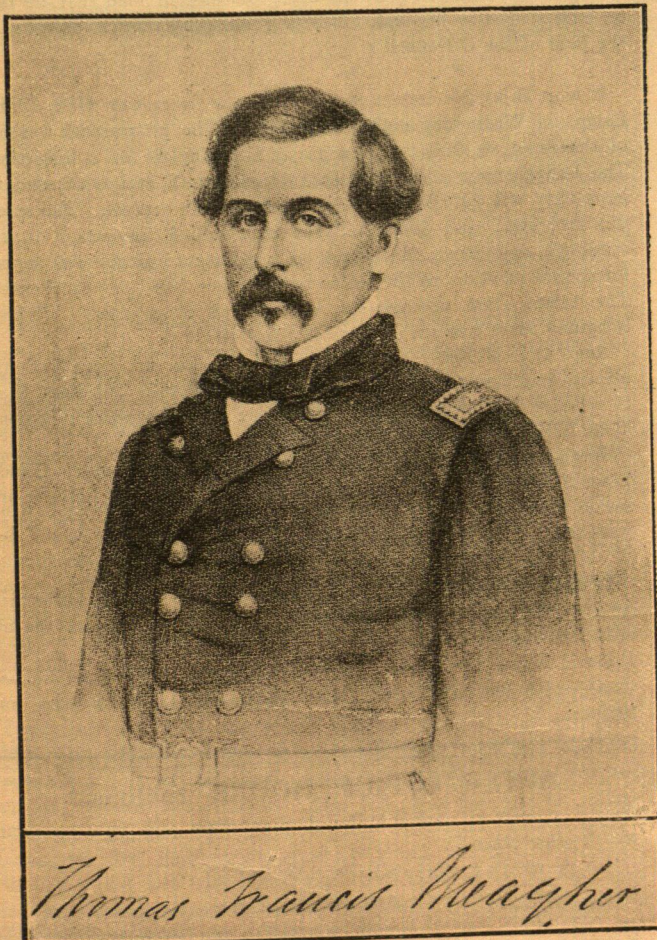
The direct outcome of the secession from the ranks of the Repeal Association was the formation of the Irish Confederation, and the establishment of the "Confederate Clubs." In February, 1848, Meagher contested the Parliamentary seat of Waterford, but was beaten by a narrow majority. At a meeting in the old Music Hall in Abbey Street, in March, he declared that if the Government of England did not give the Irish People a Parliament in which to state their grievances, they would state them by arms and force. For thus placing the issue in a clear light, he was arrested on the charge of sedition, but was allowed out on bail. Towards the end of the month he, in company with Smith O'Brien, journeyed to Paris in order to present an address of congratulation to the French people on their having established a Republic. The return of the delegates to the Irish Capital was marked by a public banquet, at which Meagher presented a splendid flag surmounted by the Irish pike. The material of this flag was of the richest French silk, which was gorgeously trimmed and embroidered; the colours were orange, white and green. "I need not explain the meaning of this flag," he said, "the generation now springing into arms will catch it at a glance. The white in the centre signifies a lasting truce between the 'orange' and the 'green'."

IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

'green,' and I trust that the Irish Protestant and the Irish Catholic may clasp hands beneath its folds in noble and generous brotherhood."

'48 AND AFTER.

On May 16th Meagher's trial commenced. He was ably defended by Isaac Butt, John O'Hagan, and Sir Colman O'Loughlin. The Dublin jury could not be induced to agree upon a verdict, and Meagher walked forth from the gloomy precincts of Green Street



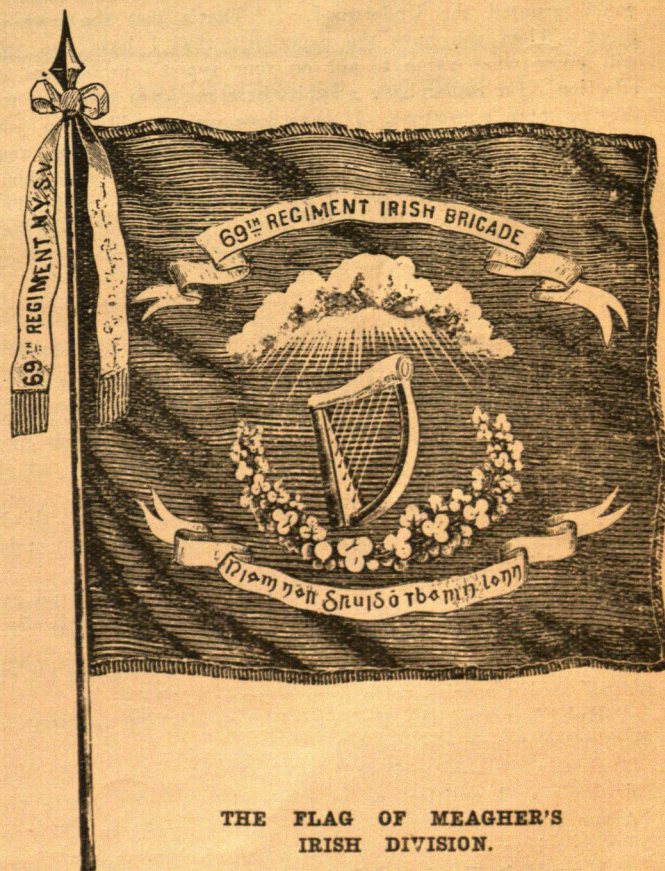
Courthouse a free man. In July he was appointed a member of the War Directory of the Confederation. He accompanied Smith O'Brien on his expedition through the South of Ireland for the purpose of organising the insurrection. On the 16th of the month he addressed a vast concourse of the men of Tipperary at Sliabh na mBhan. Twelve days later a warrant was issued for his arrest, and a reward of £300 was offered for his capture. In August he was arrested at Rathgannon, and was taken to Kilmainham Gaol, where he remained until September 18th. He was tried for high treason in Clonmel Courthouse on October 18th, and in due course was found "guilty" by a pliant jury. Meagher and his associates were duly sentenced to death, but this sentence was later mitigated to transportation for life. On Monday morning, July 9th, 1849, Meagher, Smith O'Brien, Terence Bellew McManus, and Patrick O'Donoghue were taken from Richmond Gaol to the transport ship, "Swift," and were then conveyed to Hobart Town Harbour. After

residing in the district of Campbelltown for nearly three years, Meagher decided to effect his escape, and accordingly resigned his "ticket of leave." Despite the fact that the coast was strictly watched, he managed to elude the vigilance of the officials and arrived in America, where he received a tremendous ovation from his exiled fellow-countrymen.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

In August, 1852, Meagher became a citizen of the United States, and three years later was called to the New York Bar. In April, 1856, he assisted John Savage in establishing a journal entitled "The Irish News," and later contributed a series of interesting "Personal Reminiscences," which cleared up many points connected with the Insurrection of '48. When the great Civil War burst forth in 1861, Meagher, with all his characteristic vigour, threw himself into the conflict. He rapidly organised a company of Zouaves for the famous 69th New York Regiment, and served with the army of the North during the first campaign in Virginia. He fought with most conspicuous valour in numerous engagements, and had his charger shot under him at the first battle of Bull Run. Towards the close of the year he raised the "Irish Brigade," and was elected Colonel of the First Regiment.

Readers of the story of the Civil War are familiar with the names of the fierce conflicts in which those gallant Irish soldiers played so noble a part. At the battles of Fair Oaks and those seven bloody days around Richmond they nobly sustained the fighting record



THE FLAG OF MEAGHER'S
IRISH DIVISION.

of their race. At Frederichsburg they again covered themselves with glory. An eye-witness of this engagement says: "To the Irish Division, under General Meagher, was entrusted the task of bursting out of the town of Frederichsburg, and forming, under

(Continued on page 19. COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES)

AFTER OFFICE HOURS.

The Typewriters Talk about the Typists.

5 o'clock p.m. struck from the Barrack clock. The typists put on their exhibitions in millinery, the men clerks donned their headgear with a sigh of relief, and in a few minutes the office was empty. Empty, that is, save for some of its hardest-worked employees, including the poor young "Royal" and the time-scarred "Underwood."

"At last," sighed the Royal, "isn't it a relief to get a rest. But they might have covered me up all the same and not left me like this, open to all the winds that blow. Do you know, I had the doctor to-day?"

"The doctor. So soon!" exclaimed the Underwood. "You shouldn't need the doctor; you're only new in the office. Wait till you're as old as I am then you might well need him."

"But it was only a small thing that was wrong with me," said the Royal. "He took me away with him and fixed me up. He didn't hurt a bit. I was glad to have the rest. I think my typist was glad, too, though she told the doctor that she was in a hurry for me. And, do you know, she told him that she simply loved me. Isn't it grand to have your typist love you? I heard your typist saying that she hated you."

"Her love doesn't go far then or she would have covered you," grunted the Underwood. "That's just the way of them. When you have the experience that I have had you will know what value to put on your typist's professions of affection. I'd rather have a typist hate me than love me, for they're more consistent. If they love you they'll clean you and give you the proper kind of oil and cover you and take real good care of you, but there are very few of those kind about I remember having one and it was a pleasure to work for her she cared for me so. There are some I wish I could tell on, they are so careless and bang away so heavily on me. If they only thought we could tell on them there would be transformations in some offices. When you have been through the mill as I have you will be pretty well case-hardened."

He sighed reminiscently.

"I never minded going to hospital," he continued, "at least it meant a rest and one came back in better form. Once a doctor extracted a paper fastener and a pin from inside me, and I know of a case where even a hairpin was taken out of a friend of mine."

"Well," said the Royal, "you surprise me. I didn't think anything like that happened. Hairpins! goodness! I sincerely hope none will get inside me."

"They won't if your typist is careful, and she should be if she loves you so much," said the Underwood sarcastically. "but I guess you'll find she's like the majority."

"I wish you two would dry up and let a body get a bit of sleep," said a peevish voice from a corner of the room.

"Huh!" snorted the Underwood, "there's old grandfather Remington grouching as usual."

"Grouse be—stencilled," snapped the Remington. "A fair day's work entitles one to a fair night's rest. And a fat lot you know about trouble anyway. How would you like to have your innards clogged up with a wad of chewing gum?"

"I wouldn't like it at all," said the young Royal hastily. "but the typists here don't use chewing gum."

"Thank your stars for that," the Remington told him. "I was referring to the experience of some friends of mine in America. Another ghastly thing is to have one of those speed maniacs demonstrate for hours what she can do with you. A

DONEGAL NOTES.

The New Bishop of Raphoe—An Enjoyable Concert.

Respectful congratulations to the Rev. Dr. McNeely, D.D., Command Chaplain, on his elevation to the Episcopate. When the news of his departure from our midst became known, expressions of regret, mingled with congratulations, were to be heard on all sides. He was extremely popular with all ranks, and did splendid work throughout the Command Area in providing amusements for the rank and file, and improving their lot generally.

His Lordship leaves us at the request of the "Chair of Peter," and it is the heartfelt wish of every officer and man that he may be long spared in his high office to guide the spiritual destinies of the land of the O'Donnell's.

* * * *

A most enjoyable concert was held in the Recreation Hall, Finner Camp, on Wednesday night, 25th April. The programme was one of the finest we had the pleasure of listening to for a long time. The Ballyshannon Choir of mixed voices was a real treat, and we hope they will gain fresh laurels in their next contest. The splendid orchestra, also from Ballyshannon, added immensely to the evening's enjoyment. It would be invidious to single out anyone for special mention, as the whole performance was "par excellence." The talent from amongst us was indeed a surprise. Nobody imagined there was such genius in the 46th.

Rev. Dr. McNeely, D.D., returned thanks on behalf of the officers and men to the ladies and gentlemen who had come there to provide the soldiers with an evening's entertainment. Colonel Thos. Glennon made a most capable M.C.

Special praise is due to the Works Corps who, under Comdt. Liam McCloskey, made themselves responsible for the lighting and scenic effects, which were all that could be desired. The artists were afterwards the guests of the Officers at supper.

* * * *

During last month Lieut. Paddy Brennan left us. We understand he intends emigrating to America. Paddy was one of the old crowd, being a member of the first column operating in West Donegal before the Truce. His friends in the Army—and he had many—wish him the best of luck in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

AFTER OFFICE HOURS—continued.

second cousin of mine suffered that once and is a nervous wreck ever since."

"You needn't worry about that sort of thing while you are here," the Underwood assured the Royal.

"Oh! there's some speedsters in this old barracks," said the Remington, "but they don't go in for senseless scorching of the kind I referred to. What's that?"

Footsteps sounded in the corridor.

"Probably an orderly," suggested the Royal.

"Pretend to be asleep and you may not attract his attention," advised the old stager.

"I knew an orderly once—" began the Underwood.

"Oh! you be Gestetnered!" snarled the Remington.

There was silence as the door opened and a young orderly entered.

He gave a comprehensive look around the room, then pulling up a chair to the fire produced a dogs-eared copy of the *Odyssey* in the original Greek and began to read it with every appearance of intense enjoyment as is the habit of young orderlies.

A faint sound distantly resembling a chuckle came from the corner where the Remington reposed in the shadows.

The orderly read on.



Pages from a Soldier's Diary

March 28th.

Yes; in spite of all the discouraging experiences that seem to combine for the purpose of thwarting me and diverting me from my purpose I'm going ahead with this diary. That seven days C.B. nearly wrote *Finis* to it, though it left me at all events in a very pessimistic mood. 'Twas hard luck. And for such a trivial offence, too—absence without the necessary leave.

'Tis nearly a fortnight now since I wrote anything in my diary. When one has to watch the hours and to keep the ears strained for that confounded Defaulters' call he's not disposed to worry too much about diaries. That Provost-Sergeant, too, was a regular devil. What fiendish delight he appeared to take in that hourly roll call; and then the manner in which he stressed my name every time; 'twas easy to see he had a set on me. 'Twas a mistake on my part to let him see I was so dejected and cut up; that only encouraged him to pile it on. He over'd it though when he boasted to Sergeant G—that he had settled the diary chap and his capers. He's a Northern, I think, and knows little of the Southern character. Anyway, I'm going full steam ahead with the Diary again.

I'd better begin now where I left off on that Friday evening. 'Twas Patrick's Eve and I was looking forward to a real good time next day. I forgot to mention that with the letter I received a box of shamrocks from home. They were plucked on the side of Knockadoon. The real genuine article. They helped to decorate half the company with the "chosen leaf." I suppose my mother thought we could not get shamrocks here; nothing but ambushes and—well, thanks be to God she knows nothing about Provost-Sergeants. But about Patrick's Day. The weather was glorious; everyone remarked it, and St. Patrick got full credit for it. He turned the stone for his feast day at all events; he must have turned it back again, I'm afraid. We had a grand turnout at Chapel parade, everyone looking his best. I had my boots newly repaired and I had a new cap that looked much better than the one I lost. During the day we had the ceremony of Trooping the Colours. 'Twas a grand affair entirely. God forgive me, I'm afraid that even at Mass parade and the Trooping of the Colours I was thinking more of the hooley than anything else. 'Twas a darling of a hooley. Even though I did get seven days C.B. on the head of it 'twas worth it all. They were a nice, jolly lot and I don't think I ever enjoyed myself so much before. We had a few chaps from Keogh there, too, and an officer up from the Curragh. I'll have to take lessons in dancing and must learn another song or two. I'm thinking they put something in my lemonade that night.

March 29th.

Had a great time of it at a Fancy Fair down near Kilmainham. The Keogh chaps invited us down. I had a good look at the prison, too; I saw some of the lady prisoners at the window. I was wondering if Miss Mary B—from our place was among them. The Fair was great gas; I went several rounds on the horses and had a turn at the boats, too, but faith the rings ran away with my few halfpence in no time. Billy won a clock and the other lads all ringed something. I thought I could manage it easily. I'm a ciotog and I had the best shot in the neighbourhood. I don't mean with a gun, of course. I tried. How these rings did hop off the prizes. The boys shouted and encouraged, and I kept on investing in more rings till I had only the train fares left. I don't care much for the ring game; there's no particular skill in it after all; 'tis all chance. Bill is as proud as a peacock about the clock.

March 30th.

I'd like to go home for Easter. No chance though. I was speaking to Capt. O'D— yesterday; thought he'd be able to work it. No use. I think 'tis how they're expecting that the opposition may try and identify themselves with Easter Week by making some burst or trying some new stunt. I hope they'll keep quiet till after the Monday. I am going over to the Park on Sunday; to the Zoo as well, and I expect to go to races at Fairyhouse on Monday. I hope the weather won't upset things on me.

IRISHMEN OF ACTION.

(Continued from page 17.)

the withering fire of the Confederate batteries, to attack Mange's Heights, towering immediately in their front. Never at Fontenoy was more undoubted courage displayed by the sons of Ireland than during those six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foemen. The victory was dearly won, for of the 1,200 men Meagher led into battle only 200 were able to appear on parade next day. The destruction of the famous Brigade was completed at the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 3rd, 1863. There, for two days, that gallant band of Irish soldiers held their position in front of a line of defence, and once they dragged into action a battery of guns, the horses and drivers of which had been killed. In passing, it may be interesting to recall that General Robert G. Lee, the Confederate commander, paid an eloquent tribute to Meagher and his intrepid soldiers after the battle of Chancellorsville. "Never," he said, "were men so brave. They ennobled their race by their splendid gallantry. On the field General Meagher shone like a meteor in a clouded sky. His integrity was proverbial, and his modesty was an equally conspicuous trait in his character."

THE END.

After Chancellorsville Meagher returned to New York and resigned his commission. When the war ended he was made Acting-Governor of the Territory of Montana, and while officiating in this capacity he fell overboard from a steamboat into the Missouri river and was drowned. Sad to tell, his body was never recovered. Courageously and nobly Thomas Francis Meagher fought the battle of life, and his career as an Irish citizen and as a soldier in the great conflict that tore America should act as a stimulant and a guide to those who have so faithfully accomplished the task which he set out to accomplish.

(No. IV.—Michael Corcoran.)

X.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES



Óglagh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

TRAINING IN SMALL POSTS.

SECOND ARTICLE.

INSPECTION.

1. Officers must insist upon their men turning out shaved, with hair trimmed, and clean. Insistence on a high standard of cleanliness and neatness will soon make that standard a habit. The men's self respect will be raised, discipline will improve, and the fighting value of the post will be increased.

2. A weekly competition for the best turned out squad should be arranged and marks allotted on some system, as under:—

Hair	10 marks.	Well trimmed and short.
Shaving	10 marks.	
Cap	5 marks.	Chinstrap correct—badge correct—cap not baggy.
Tunic	5 marks.	
Breeches	5 marks.	
Leggings	5 marks.	
Boots	10 marks.	
Equipment (front)	10 marks.	
Equipment (back)	10 marks.	
Rifle	10 marks.	
Ammunition	10 marks.	
Steadiness on Parade	10 marks.	

3. **Billet Inspection.** Squads should be located together. Inspect and allot marks to cleanliness of floor, walls, arrangement of arms and equipment, make up of beds, fire buckets, &c.

4. The men should also be inspected at their "Alarm" posts and questioned as to their duties and the range of various targets from their alarm positions.

The following schedule of training is prepared in order to help Officers in outlining a scheme of training:—

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The exercises in these groups are so arranged that in carrying out one group of exercises all the more important muscles are exercised.

The class should first be exercised in marching 140 paces to the minute with frequent turnings. The class will then be halted and opened out, and turned to a flank. Between each group of exercises a physical training game will be carried out.

GROUP I.

Leg Exercises. 1. Feet close.
Feet open.
Repeat "close," "open," several times.

Heels—raise.
Heels—lower.
Repeat "raise," "lower," several times.

Neck Exercises. 2. **Head bending backward:—**
"One"—Bend the head backward keeping the chin in.
"Two"—Raise the head to the former position.
Repeat.

Arm Exercises. 3. (a) Hips firm—Place hands on hips, thumbs to the rear, elbows pressed well back.
(b) Arms bend—With elbows bent, bring hands clenched to level of shoulders.
(c) Arms sideways stretch—Fling arms outwards, returning to Arms bend position immediately. Repeat several times.
(d) Arms upwards stretch—Ditto. Ditto.
(e) Arms downward stretch—To resume position of attention from "Hips firm."

Balance Exercises. 4. (a) "Hips firm."
(b) "Knee raise—lower."
Take each leg in turn, repeating several times.

Trunk Exercises. 5. "Hips firm—Feet close."
Trunk turning: To the right—turn.
To the left—turn.
&c.

Quickening Exercise Games. 6. "Leap Frog" or Relay Race.

GROUP II.

Leg. Hips firm—As above.
Heels raise—Raise heels from ground.
Knees bend—Keeping on the toes, let the body sink slowly to a sitting position, but not resting on heels.
Knees stretch—Straighten the legs.
Heels lower—Repeat the exercise several times.

Neck. Head turning: To the right—turn.
To the left—turn.

Arm. "Arms bend."
"Left arm upward—right arm downward stretch."
"Change." Repeat several times. On the command "Change" the Squad will first come to the Arms Bend position and then reverse the arms, i.e., the right will be stretched upwards, the left downwards.

Trunk. Hips firm.
Feet sideways—Place. Two motions:—
1st—Carry leg off resting foot on toe.
2nd—Place heel on the ground.
"Trunk bending sideways."
"To the right, Bend."
"To the left, Bend."
"Steady."—Resume erect position.
"Arms downward stretch."

Game. A steady double or "Whip to the Gap."

GROUP III.

Leg Exercise. "Hips firm."
"Heels raising and full
Knee bending quickly."
Call out quickly:—
One—Heels raise.
Two—Knees bend.
Three—Knees stretch.
Four—Heels lower. Repeat several times.

Neck. "Head bending sideways.
To the right—bend.
To the left—bend." Head to kept erect.

Arm. "Arms bend."
"Arms stretching forward, sideways and upwards."
"One"—Stretch the arms forward returning to the Arms Bend.
"Two"—Do sideways.
"Three"—Upward. Repeat several times.
"Arms downward stretch."

Trunk. "On the hands—Down."
One—Place hands on ground.
Two—Shoot legs back to full extent, supporting body on hands.
Repeat "One," "Two," several times.

Jumping Exercise. Upward Jumping.

"One"—Heels raise.
"Two"—Knees bend.
"Three"—Jump upward, keeping hands by sides and coming back to knees bend position.
"Four"—Knees stretch.
"Five"—Heels lower.
Repeat several times. Also on command "Jump," jump from "Knees bend" position.

Game. "Crows and Cranes." "Tug of war." "Follow the leader." Some other game.

(To be continued.)

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

THE SCOURGE OF ARMIES.

Danger that Troops in Ireland Must Guard Against

Because of the persistency with which Typhoid Fever has attacked Armies, and the great havoc it has invariably caused, it has long been referred to as "the Scourge of Armies."

Causation.—It is due to a tiny little germ, the *Bacillus Typhosus*, that multiplies under favourable circumstances with such extraordinary rapidity that a single germ may develop into millions within twenty-four hours.

The bacilli live in the bowels, and are found in the excreta and urine. After the disease has passed off they may continue to be discharged until the end of life. They have been found 40 years after an attack. Occasionally, but rarely, they have been found in men who have never shown any sign of the disease.

Carriers.—Where the germs are discharged and the man shows no manifestations of disease, the man is called a "Carrier." In America it is worked out that 1 in every 250 people is a Carrier.

Spread.—The disease is spread by the germs from such persons gaining access to the intestinal canals of others through swallowing substances infected with the germ. This may occur by direct contact with a diseased person or indirectly through water, milk, uncooked food and fruit, flies, fingers and soiled clothing.

Army Epidemics.—Typhoid Fever is more likely to be spread in epidemic amongst Troops because of the close crowding of young men under military conditions, and the difficulty of disposing of wastes. Where, as at present, the sanitary conditions are comparatively very bad, the dangers of such an epidemic are enormously increased.

Statistics.—In the American Civil War there were over 80,000 cases.

In the Franco-Prussian War there were over 73,000 cases with 7,000 deaths in 6 months.

In the South African War the British had 57,000 cases and 8,000 deaths.

In the Spanish-American War the American Troops on Active Service had 20,700 cases with 1,600 deaths in 3 months, while with the Troops in the United States in the same year—1898—9/10ths of all deaths were caused by Typhoid Fever.

Prevention.—To confer immunity against Typhoid, Anti-typhoid Vaccine was prepared, and since 1911 it has been compulsory in the United States Army where (according to Keefer) it has resulted in the virtual elimination of the disease. Inoculation is being carried out in our Army, and co-operation is requested from all ranks to make it a success.

In the last great European War the experiences of the British, French, and German Armies have been that the non-inoculated soldier is fourteen times more liable to catch Typhoid Fever than the inoculated man. The protection does not alone finish here, for it is also found that of those that do get the disease the death-rate is 4 times as great among the non-inoculated men.

The result from these Armies show that Anti-typhoid Vaccination:—

- (i) Saves human life.
- (ii) Lessens severity of attack.
- (iii) Confers a greater freedom from relapses and complications.
- (iv) Makes for a rapid convalescence.
- (v) Reduces proportion of "Carriers."
- (vi) After contraction of disease reduces the virulence of attack.

In conclusion it is again emphasised that the danger of an outbreak amongst the Troops in Ireland is especially great owing to the interference with the admittedly inefficient Public Health Administration in the greater part of the Country.

THE RAILWAY CORPS.

A "2nd Loot." in the Railway Corps at Cork seems rather peeved by a recent statement which somebody made to the effect that "the Railway Corps have a jolly good time." "Apropos of this, and with especial reference to the Cork Command," he has commandeered the Command harp and breaks into the following:—

"THE ATTRACTIONS OF AN OUTPOST."

I.

"In the glory of the sunshine,
When the furze is in full bloom,
I can hear the little sparrow
Chirping forth his spring-time tune.

II.

I can hear a bzzzz, bzzzzzz,
It's the naughty bumble bee,
But I don't attempt to catch him,
For I know that he'll sting me.

III.

I can see a bunny rabbit,
With his ears above the grass
(Would I had my rifle with me,
Oh, I am a silly ass).

IV.

But there is no use in 'grouching,'
When the summer is at hand,
And the Aurora Borealis
Spreads his sunshine o'er the land.

V.

From afar I hear the Sergeant,
With his voice so beastly shrill,
As he puts some sweating beggars
Through the horrid Rifle Drill.

VI.

So I take up a 'position,'
(Which I vow I'll surely hold)
* * * * *
Do not wake me, batsman, dearest,
Till the Dinner Bell is toll'd."

FINIS CORONAT OPOS.

COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Copies of "An t-Oglach" exclusive photographs (6 x 8) can be obtained from this office at the following rates:—

Unmounted	2/-
Mounted	2/6

POSTAGE EXTRA.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

FUTURE OF THE ARMY.

Address by the Commander-in-Chief.

Speaking at the inaugural Convention of Cumann na nGaedheal, in the Mansion House, Dublin, on the 27th April, General Mulcahy, Commander-in-Chief, said that in casting about for inspiration to forces that had been working hard, even to self-sacrifice, for years, they could not but feel they had to go back to one lonely man leading what appeared to some a lonely, hard life, spinning out in his weekly paper ideas that ultimately reached hundreds of thousands and laid the seeds of the coming together of people minded with one mind and inspired with one spirit.

Were it not for that great coming together the things that had been done could not have been done. Let them now set seeds of order and determination, self-discipline and self-sacrifice in themselves.

They had now got the country free of interference by any outside people. The country's resources were in their own hands. They found themselves up against difficulties, but difficulties that discipline and ordered thought would get over.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

"So far," he went on, "as my particular responsibility has been concerned, it has been only nominal, because responsibility now, as in the past, was shouldered by many shoulders, and could only be shouldered by many shoulders."

That responsibility had been taken by very many young men. It was difficult to appraise the work of some of these young men, and difficult to say what one felt about young men whose lives had been lost very unnecessarily. They had faced, perhaps, bigger difficulties than ever came to any other country, because the difficulty that came to Ireland was tremendous, and came at a time that multiplied it a hundredfold.

Ordinary young men had come together, taken on very difficult work, had saved the country from a very terrible scourge, and had done it without loss of nerve or temper, or piling in their hearts any bitterness towards anyone, and at the same time had been constructive-minded, and to an extent that it was hard to understand except some of the military establishments were visited.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Faced with the responsibility of having at some time or another to provide a way out for a large proportion of the 50,000 men in the Army, his mind had been running on the question of unemployment. They had a country that was undeveloped to a large extent.

There were many improvements possible as regards the condition of the roads, etc. Unemployment was always a danger. There should be a mathematical way of getting rid of it, but, he remarked amid laughter, recently they had suffered a great deal from mathematics.

It would be well worth the experiment to get the advice of the best engineers to devise the best means to get rid of the flooding of the large areas in the Midlands. If such a scheme could be devised, they could employ a battalion or so to do that work.

It would be argued that the Army was expensive, but it should be remembered that when they started to build the Army up they thought they would have but small garrisons to occupy large barracks evacuated by the British, but they soon had to organise a much bigger Army.

It was absolutely necessary to have the full spirit of defence developed in the country. He thought within the last four or five years it was not developed purely because they had guns in their hands. The spirit that sustained them during that time came through the Gaelic League classes, from their reading and their associations. The men in the Army should be utilised for constructive work before they were demobilised.

OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "An t-Oglach."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Portobello Barracks, Dublin, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

BUTCHER'S PAY.

"Q.M.S."—You are entitled to two shillings per day, provided your O.C. certifies proficiency.

"Ginger."—See above. Hours the same as any other soldier.

IN CHARGE SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

"Cobbler's Wax, D. N."—Apply to Q.M. Grade Pay of 2s. per day if certified proficient by O.C.

"TONSorial ARTISTS."

"E. C.," "Barber" (Gormanstown), and "George."—Not entitled to Proficiency Pay.

GUNNERS' GRADE.

Sergeant M.—The answer to both your questions is in the negative.

ENGINEER AND GRADE PAY.

"Ex-Engineer."—Your son is not entitled to extra pay if he terminated his engagement before Grade Pay was sanctioned.

PROMOTION AND BACK PAY.

Sergeant J. K.—All such claims must be substantiated by a certificate from the officer making the promotion, which must also state his authority for same.

PAINTER'S POSITION.

Volunteer S. J. McS.—You must apply to your O.C. in this matter. Two shillings per day is the proper grade for Painters.

CLERK'S PROFICIENCY PAY.

Sgt. B. S.—We cannot go beyond the letter of your O.C.

BATTALION COMMANDANT.

W. B.—The next-of-kin is not entitled to Separation Allowance in this case.

BANDSMEN'S PAY.

W. W.—There is no definite ruling on this point as yet, but the matter is under consideration.

BATTALION POLICE.

"Etihw J."—Not entitled to Proficiency Pay.

COMPANY STOREMAN.

"Storeman."—With regard to your first question, you must apply through your O.C. We cannot answer your second question at the moment.

PROFICIENCY PAY.

Sergeant M. O'B.—You must apply through your O.C. for Proficiency Pay.

PAY IN HOSPITAL.

Volunteer G. McB.—It is not clear from your letter whether or not you are a patient in the Sanatorium. If a hospital patient, you can receive only ten shillings per week. The balance of pay will be given you on your discharge, or sent to your home, if you so wish it.

SPECIAL COURIER'S EXPENSES.

"On the Rocks."—You should make the facts known to your O.C., who will take the necessary steps to have you properly rationed and fed, failing which, he will authorise ration allowance.

PERIOD OF DUTIES.

"Sniper."—The question of period of duties and leave is subservient to the orders of your O.C. and to the exigencies of the local situation.

DISMISS AND LEAVE.

"Johanna."—Saturday is the same with regard to duties as any other week-day in the Army. The time for dismiss and leave depends upon the ruling of the O.C. of unit or barracks.

LEAVING BARRACKS.

"Colds."—Every soldier leaving barracks must be in possession of a Pass. A Co. Sergeant-Major has no special privilege in this respect.

N.C.O.'S UNIFORM.

"Whitewash."—This question is under consideration, and full details will be published in "An t-Oglach" at the earliest possible moment.

OF INTEREST TO MANY.

Vol. L. L. (Co. Kildare) and Others.—Transfers can only be granted with sanction of O.C. unit, and application for transfer must be made through him. No document enclosed with your letter.

Volunteer T. S.—With regard to questions one and two, see answer to "Volunteer L. L." With regard to number three, apply again to your O.C., stating reasons for wishing transfer.

TRANSFER TO ANOTHER POST.

Volunteer J. B.—Apply to the A.G. through your O.C.

LEARNING CROSSLEY REPAIRS.

Vol. M. (Doneraile).—Make application through O.C. for transfer to Mechanical Branch of Transport Corps, stating reasons.

QUESTION OF BOUNTY.

Vol. P. B. (Co. Cork).—(1) We appreciate your point of view, but we do not think any alteration can be made when the organisation of the Battalion has been completed. The knowledge that you have such a good record of service should bring its own satisfaction and reward. (2) We are not aware that any grant of the kind you mention is made.

TO CIVIL FORCE.

Vol. T. L.—With regard to the last part of your letter, you must be discharged from the Army before you can join a Civil Force. You will then apply in the ordinary way. The other portion of your letter would seem to indicate that yours is a particularly hard case, and the details have been forwarded to the proper quarter for attention.

(Continued on Page 24.)

'Phone
Dublin
2030.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Wires:
"Robes,
Dublin."

THOMPSON'S

MILITARY TAILORS

For over Seventy Years

All manner of equipment supplied.
Small stock of Valises to clear at £2
(This is less than cost). - - -

MUFTI

In our opinion the best wearing tweed
in the world is - - -

IRISH THORNPRESS

We always carry a large stock of these
in all shades of grey and dozens of mixed
shades. Lounge Suits from 6 to 11 gns.,
made in our own workshops on the
premises. Ready for Service Suits, a
large and varied stock 4 to 7 guineas, also
a small but gradually increasing stock of
ALL IRISH READY-TO-WEAR SUITS,
made in our own workshops on the
premises and by the same method (the
accepted best method) as the 10 guinea
made to order suit. - - -

"Better to have seen once, than
to have heard a thousand times."

CALL AND SEE US

We are always glad to show you our stock.

The quality of our goods is the finest, our
prices are the lowest consistent with that
quality. Our general terms are cash.
Long credit means long prices. - - -

THOMPSON'S

8 WESTMORELAND STREET,
DUBLIN.

C.Q.M.'S QUERIES.

"Draughts" (Bray).—(1) You are entitled to ordinary rank pay. (2) Yes, you require a Pass. (3) The third question is one for your O.C.

MOUNTED SERVICES.

C.Q.M.S. J. V. M. (West Cork).—Make application in the ordinary way through your O.C. for a transfer to the Mounted Services.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

"Juvenile Soldier" (Belturbet).—Yes, boys are retained as Orderlies at G.H.Q. There is no examination for boy clerks such as you mention. The age for enlistment is 18 years.

POSITION AFTER DISCHARGE.

"Webley," Kildare.—You will have to apply in the ordinary way to any of the departments where vacancies exist. Your Army service should prove helpful.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

"Education."—The matter you refer to will, no doubt, receive attention in the near future. Several of the Academies conducting night classes advertise in the daily Press. Call to The Educational Book Co., Talbot Street, or any other reputable publishers, and they will show you a selection, and advise on the books you require. Your letter is well written.

BANDSMEN'S QUERY.

"Firefly" (Belfast).—In the special circumstances, such a claim may be considered. The question of rate of pay is, we understand, under consideration.

WOULD-BE RECRUIT.

T. C. (Schoolhouse Lane).—You should secure a recommendation from some officer in a position to give you such a commendation, and then apply to the nearest Recruiting Station.

DRESS.

"Curious" (Co. Cork).—Watch subsequent issues of this paper for full details.

RAILWAY CORPS.

"The Call" (Griffith Barrack).—Transfers from one class to another can only be obtained by promotion.

WANTS CHANGE.

Pte. T. S. (Wexford).—We would suggest making application for the transfer to your O.C.

TRANSFER TO AIR FORCE.

P. E. G. (Curragh).—You must make application in the ordinary way through your O.C. A note on the dress and markings of the rank you refer to will appear in a subsequent issue of our paper.

COMMISSIONED RANK.

"Old I.R.A."—The Scheme of Army Organisation does not stipulate Commissioned Rank for your particular post.

BED CLOTHING.

"Hard Set," Co. Meath.—If the bed clothing you refer to is worn as the result of fair wear, we are sure your Company Q.M. Sergt. will have a re-issue made. In ordinary circumstances leave is usually given after six months' service. The exigencies of the military situation in your area would, however, determine this matter during hostilities.

(Continued on Page 25.)



TRY a packet of TENTO Cigarettes and you will be surprised to find that such a fine Virginia Cigarette can be turned out at such a low price.

TENTO Cigarettes have just the flavour you are used to and which you prefer in a Virginia Cigarette. Get a packet to-day.

RUDDELL'S
TENTO
CIGARETTES

*Sold in all canteens and
by tobacconists everywhere*

LEAVE.

"Fair Play" (Belvelly, Cobh).—Refer to latter part of answer to "Hard Set."

Sergeant D.—Refer to latter part of answer to "Hard Set."

DRESS OF OFFICER'S ORDERLY.

"Regular" (Curragh Camp).—A soldier on service can only wear civilian dress with the express permission from his O.C.

PROMOTION.

"Old One" (Beggars' Bush).—State your case to your O.C.

A TALLAGHT CAMP GRIEVANCE.

Pte. J. G. (Tallaght Camp).—With regard to questions 1 and 2, you should make representations to your O.C. (3) A free travelling voucher is issued once only in every six months to soldiers going on leave.

ON LIGHT DUTY.

Private D. S.—Refer your case to the Batt. M.O., and get his certificate as to your fitness for military duty.

AWAITING TRIAL.

"Justice" (Mallow).—We cannot give you a definite reply, as you have not stated the circumstances and charge in your case.

A PRISONER.

Volunteer W. G. (Limerick).—You do not state the circumstances of your arrest, or the charge. We cannot deal with the matter until we have this information in our possession.

WANTS TO JOIN C.I.D.

"Query" (Ballyshannon).—The Headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Department is Oriel House. As this is a Civil Force, you will need to have been discharged from the Army before you can make application for attachment to this Service.

FROM SERGEANT TO CORPORAL.

"A Volunteer" (Kilrush).—These things are inevitable. Do not be discouraged. Merit and good service invariably merits recognition.

WEARING UNIFORM IN ENGLAND.

Pte. P. D.—You are not permitted to travel to England in uniform. A general Routine Order has been issued governing this matter.

COMPANY Q.M.

"Moses."—You will get all information you require on the duties of a Company Quartermaster-Sergeant in General Staff Notes, No. 8 (Notes on Battalion Administration), price threepence. A copy may be procured through Messrs. Eason and Son, Ltd., O'Connell Street, Dublin.

POLICE AUTHORITY.

"Rations" (Limerick).—A soldier found loitering can be directed to move on by a military policeman. This is the only ground on which, we think, such action could be taken.

ESSENTIAL DETAIL OMITTED.

Will correspondents please note that in all queries relating to Dependants' Allowance, the home address, together with the full name of the dependant and the full name of the soldier, must be supplied to enable the case to be traced. This applies to a number of letters on this subject received during the past few weeks, and will explain why answers to same do not appear.

USE THE BEST

FOR more than a quarter of a century Pratt's has been the standard by which motor spirits have been judged.

During all that time it has been absolutely pure and of consistent high quality.

No other spirit gives such clean running, easy acceleration and high mileage per gallon.

INSIST ON PRATT'S—IT PAYS

PRATT'S PERFECTION SPIRIT

Use it all the time

IRISH AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD.
52 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN.

THE SOLDIER'S SAVINGS.

What to Do when Pay Day Comes.

Irish soldiers should be specially interested in Saorstát Savings Bank—the latest addition to the family of Irish official institutions which have come into being in the Saorstát. It first saw light in January last, and at once took the place of its predecessor, the British Savings Bank, which then ceased to collect deposits in Ireland.

In the short time since January the Saorstát Bank has grown by leaps and bounds, and now, after two months, it finds itself a full-blown institution, firmly established in the confidence of the Irish people, with its activities extended to all parts of the Saorstát for the benefit of the people. In the short space of two months it has received no less than 80,000 deposits, the number of deposit books sent out to meet public requirements is 60,000, and the total deposits received is nearing the remarkable figure of one million pounds.

These facts demonstrate the extraordinary progress of the Bank, and the remarkable popularity which it enjoys. Various causes have contributed to this end. In the first place, there is the security: the Government guarantee that the deposits will be repaid as soon as required, with the interest they have earned. In the second place, the Saorstát Bank receives deposits from all classes. And in addition any amount, from a shilling upwards, may be deposited.

Other factors which have contributed to the popularity of the Bank are the good rate of interest paid, namely $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the ease with which the money may be deposited and withdrawn. Finally, there is the important consideration that every penny placed in the Saorstát Bank will be invested in Ireland for the

benefit of Ireland. A large proportion of the capital of other Irish Banks is invested outside Ireland.

The majority of the men who join the Army are men in the very prime of life—just at the age when there is little regard for the value of money, and when there is every incentive to get the maximum pleasure out of to-day without any care for the needs of to-morrow. As long as the soldier has the money in his pocket there is the incentive to spend it: he cannot spend it at every impulse if he puts it in the Savings Bank on pay-day.

It is common experience that when people put money in the Savings Bank they are very reluctant to draw it out until they **really** require it. If, however, the soldier wants to withdraw any money he can do so without trouble. He can get up to £1 at any Post Office Savings Bank on presenting his book; if he requires more, he has only to fill up a form and post it to the Savings Bank Headquarters in Dublin, and he will get his money by return of post, while if he requires it very urgently, he can wire for any amount up to £10, and will get it within a few hours.

It is much safer for the soldier to have his bank book in his pocket than his spare cash. And when the soldier goes back to civil life, will it not be very nice for him if he has a little capital to help him to start in his new sphere or to tide him over any temporary difficulty? The best way to prepare for that time is to put his savings in the Savings Bank while in the Army.

If you have not already opened an account put in your first deposit to-day and get your book. Remember that your bank book is one of your best friends and treat it as such by keeping it safely and well. It would be a great convenience to the soldier if the amount he wishes to put in the bank could be collected and lodged for him on pay day without giving him the trouble of calling at Post Offices. Perhaps the Army Authorities, with their solicitude for the welfare of the soldier, will provide some such arrangement in due course.

ALL OF YOU KNOW THE BEST ARMY BOOT

“LEE BOOT.”

We can suit other Irish people just as well in Light and Stylish Boots or Heavy Waterproof Boots at Moderate Prices.

“LEE BOOT” Manufacturing Co., Ltd., CORK.

ΣΙΟΡΑ ΝΑ ΛΕΑΒΑΙ ΝΗΣΑΕΘΕΛΙΑΔΕ, ΤΤΑ

Telephone Dublin 4804.

We stock every book relating to Ireland or by Irish authors which is in print.

Send us your order—we will send books by return of post.

IRISH BOOK SHOP, Ltd.
45 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN.

PHILIP BAKER Wholesale Clothing Manufacturer :: 17 Merchants' Quay :: DUBLIN

“THE G.A.A. HOUSE.”



“Hurling, and How to Play It.”
By the late Ald. Tadgh Barry.
7d. post free.

FOOTBALLS—Whelan's “Ard Ri” is Irish made from best cowhide—hand sewn—price 19/6 and 17/6—match size.

FOOTBALL BOOTS—Irish made, 18/6.

CAMANS—Best ash—all shapes—price 4/-, 5/- and 6/- according to quality—postage 9d. extra.

HURLING BALLS—Best in Ireland—made by expert solely for us—price 6/3 post free.

KNICKERS—Irish made on the premises—2/6 and 3/6 per pair.

JERSEYS—(Wool) Irish made from 7/6 according to design.

Cotton Jerseys from 4/- each.

HURLING SHOES—Rubber soles—Canvas uppers—5/6 per pair.

RUNNING SHOES—Hand made in Ireland—best steel spikes—best leather—price 18/6.



WHELAN & SON, 17 Up. Ormond Quay, Dublin. Copyright Military Archives



His choice.

GOODBODY'S

PRIMROSE
CIGARETTES

YOU

Try them

10 for 6d.

20 for 1/-

For a quick
Clean Shave

USE THE

"VELKA"

Shaving Stick

There is comfort and
pleasure in it too. -

MADE IN DUBLIN BY

JOHN BARRINGTON & SONS, Ltd.

Kings Inns Street Soap Works.

¶ If you prefer cream ask for
"Velka" Shaving Cream.

VARIAN'S

Dublin



Made

Reg. No. 012.

BRUSHES

stocked by all Hardware Shops

CHURCH FURNITURE OF
Every description, Brass Work
and Articles of Devotion.

C. BULL, LTD.
SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN.

Officers'
Uniforms

We specialise in officers' uniforms
and guarantee perfect tailoring, cut
and finish. We pay particular atten-
tion to detail. Our prices are the
lowest consistent with first quality
cloth and workmanship.

We always have a large stock of
IRISH TWEEDS AND SERGES
which we recommend as best
materials for MUFTI.

Prices from £5 - 5 - 0.

Patterns, etc., on request.

David Towell
— LIMITED —

34 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

SAOLUINN DO'N ARM.

GAELIC.

Táim ocht mbliana déag anois.
Cuap anonn go dtí an bairac inné.

Bí mé ar aisne dul san arm.
Bíor tamall ag feiceáil ag an ngeata.

Bí a lán fear eile ann leir.
Tar éir tamall do rḡaoilead i rḡeac
ra ceapnóis mé.
Táinig Sáirrint 7 ceirtis ré mé.

Tugad i rḡeac i reomra mé, agus
do fhoilad mé.

Sgríobad mo éirinn tuairc i rḡort
fuirim ionntáil.

M'ainm, m'áit coinnuróte, m'aoir,
cá tugad mé, 7hl.

Tugad or coimair an doctúra mé.
Sgríobuis ré mé. Bí ré páirta liom.

Tugad uimhir dom agus leabair pága.
Bí mé im saigseoir anghin.

Áiteanna—(ROINN
MAOR ÉAOISIS—ÁTA CLIAÉ).

Suairc, Ceatárlac, Déal Tairbeirt.
An Muileann Ceairi, Baile Áta
Trim.

Cluain Eoir, Cill Manntáin.

ROINN MAOR ÉAOISIS—ÁTA
LUAIN.

Déal Áta Luain, Mairiur na Búille.
Longport, Port Laoisire, An Tulac
mór.

Cao ir ainm don Áro-Consantóir?

Seapóir Ó Súileabáin.

Agus cao ir ainm don Áro-Solá-
múir?

Seán Ó Muirtheile.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

Thawim uckth mleena dee ogga nish.
Koooussa noun good deen borruk in
nay.

Vee may err agina dull sun norrum.
Veess thommulla fehuv egg ing atha.

Vee a lawn far ella oun lesh.
Trayish thomill thus sgeelug ishtock
suh yarnogue may.

Hawnig Saurshint ogguso heshta shay
may.

Thugguga shtock ish showmra may
ogguss du froug may.

Shgreeg muck crying hoorishk iss
soart fwirm oontrawla.

Mannim, maut coonahí, meesh, caw
rugug may, etc.

Thuggug oss core a dhuck thoora may.
Sgrodig shay may, vee shay sausstha
lum.

Thuggud ivvir dum ogguss lour paw.
Vee may im high dure un sun.

AUTUNNA—(RINE MWAYER
HEESHIG AUHA KLEEA).

Goora, Kahurluck, Bee ul torbirt.
A mwillunn car, Bwoll auha Trim.

Kloon ish, keel woun thawn.

RINE MWAYER HEESHIG
AUHA LOON.

Bee ul auha loon, monishtur nu boola.
Lungfurth, purth Leesha, a thulluck
moor.

Kod iss annim dun Aurd koon tore?

Gar road O Soola waun.

Oguss kodh iss annim dun aurdh hul
laur ree?

Shawn O Murhilla.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

I am eighteen years old now.
I went over to the barrack yesterday.

I intended to join the Army.
I was waiting a while at the gate.

There were a good many more there.
After a while I was conducted into
the Square.
A Sergeant came and questioned me.

I was brought into a room, and was
attested.

My descriptions were written in a
kind of entrance form—

My name, my residence, Age, Where
I was born, etc.

I was then taken before the doctor.
He examined me. He was satisfied.

I was given a number and a pay book.
I had then become a Soldier.

PLACE NAMES—(DUBLIN
COMMAND).

Gorey, Carlow, Belturbet.
Mullingar, Trim.

Clones, Wicklow.

ATHLONE COMMAND.

Athlone, Boyle.
Longford, Maryborough, Tullamore

What is the name of the Adjutant-
General?

Gearoid O Suilevain.

And what is the name of the Q.M.G.?

Sean O Muirtheile.

Photographs of Distinction.

STUDIOS:—

75 LR. DORSET STREET

(Phone: Drumcondra 76)

124 STEPHEN'S GREEN

(Phone: Dublin 1183)

DUBLIN.



The latest scientific equipment together with
trained experts makes it possible for us to produce
Portraits of rare quality.

SMART SUITS

TO MEASURE IN IRISH TWEED AND
INDIGO SERGES AT

£4 4s.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE COSTUMES.
LATEST MODELS

£5 5s.

Splendid Selection of very Newest Spring and Summer
Suitings. Terms arranged to suit convenience of Customers.

THE CITY TAILORS

97 MIDDLE ABBEY ST.

Phone 1201.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND