

An t-Óglách

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JUNE 30, 1923.

Price TWOPENCE.



THE G.O.C. ATHLONE COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

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Óglaih
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

An t-Oglach

JUNE 30, 1923.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Irish people will heartily approve the Pension Scheme recently outlined by the Minister for Defence, which proposes to compensate in some way the maimed and disabled heroes of Ireland's fight, and will ensure that at least the dependents of those who nobly sacrificed themselves that Ireland may live will not be left altogether destitute.

The generous sympathy of our people has at all times gone out to the maimed and bereaved. Ireland fettered was ever mindful of all who sacrificed for her sake. Ireland free is not likely to prove false now to this noble tradition.

* * * *

The work of perfecting Army organisation goes on apace. The Irish race has ever displayed remarkable talent for organising, and influence of this talent has produced at various periods revolutionary changes not only at home, but in the countries abroad where the Gael has found a home. In the present instance it is merely a question of giving proper direction to our natural aptitude for organisation, so as to evolve a system of Army organisation that may compare favourably with countries of the most highly developed systems.

* * * *

"Mens sana in corpore sano" has ever been the motto of the true educationalist. The National Army are working on the lines recommended by the proverb. The "corpus sanum" part of it is at present very well catered for. Hurling and football teams are operating in every Command. Old-time exponents of these games, but whose activities in this respect were restricted in recent years, are again reappearing in the athletic arena. We venture to prophesy that one of the most interesting matches of the future will be that of the All-Army teams v. the All-Ireland teams.

* * * *

There is another splendid game that has been more or less neglected recently—handball. The Army would render invaluable services to Irish athletics if by their patronage of the game they succeeded in raising and popularising it once more. It would not require a mighty effort. The game is still popular, but the country in general has few facilities for playing it.

As to the "mens sana," we hear of fresh activities in Irish Language Classes. The Army Fainnigh have circularised the various Commands. A report of their activities appears in Irish in another column.

* * * *

The announcement that examinations for some fifty posts in the Customs and Excise service, confined to officers and men of the Army, were to be held in the near future has changed the direction of many activities. There has been a general overhauling and dusting up of long-discarded textbooks.

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

Major-General McKEON, T.D., G.O.C.
Athlone Command.

Major-General McKeon, T.D., G.O.C. Athlone Command, was born 30 years ago near Ballinalee, Co. Longford, and is the eldest son of a family of eight. He was educated at the local National School and at an early age went to work with his father at the trade which, after he joined the fight for Irish freedom, obtained for him the now world-famous name of "the Blacksmith of Ballinalee."

In 1914 he first became connected with the Irish Volunteers, and was Captain of "A" Coy., 4th Battn, Longford Brigade, a position which he held until 1917, when he was promoted Commandant of the Battalion.

In 1918 he served a term of imprisonment in Sligo jail in connection with a charge of being in possession of "seditious documents."

Shortly after his release he took part with the late Sean Connolly in an attack on Drumlish R.I.C. barracks, which was about the second attack of the kind in Ireland.

Many attacks and ambushes followed in quick succession in many parts of the country and in a large proportion of these he commanded successfully. Prominent amongst the engagements in which he led his men to victory were the Ballinalee ambush in November, 1920, and that at Clonfin, near Ballinalee, in February, 1921.

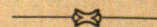
The story is well-known of his daring escape from the hands of the enemy in the cottage near Ballinalee when, single-handed, he accounted for two of his would-be captors and succeeded in getting away to the adjoining hills unharmed.

In March, 1921, he was arrested at Mullingar railway station by British military and police on the occasion of his return home from G.H.Q., where he had gone to discuss tactics with the Irish Army chiefs. While in the close custody of his captors (whose authorities in their anxiety to effect his arrest had set a large price on his head for some time previously) he made a sudden dash for liberty and succeeded in getting away a considerable distance before he fell wounded and was recaptured.

After spending a term in hospital he was brought to trial and sentenced to death. His speech from the dock on that memorable occasion will go down in Irish history as one of the best of its kind.

While in prison Commandant McKeon was elected, unopposed, T.D. for Longford, and on his release in August, 1921, with the other imprisoned T.D.'s he was the recipient of extraordinary public ovations everywhere he went.

He accepted the Command of the First Midland Division after his release, and was afterwards appointed O/C Western Command. Since the organisation of the Army he received the appointment of G.O.C. Athlone Command.



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GREAT MILITARY PARADE THROUGH THE IRISH CAPITAL.

JUNE 30, 1923

an t-Ogláic.



"An t-Ogláic" "Eyes Right!" Troops saluting President Cosgrave at Government Buildings during the great parade through Dublin on Monday, June 25th. The guard is seen to the left standing in front of the building. Inset—The President acknowledging the salute.



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REVIEW AT BODENSTOWN.

The Armies of the Nation March Past Wolfe Tone's Grave.

Bodenstown, Sunday, June 24, 1923.

A morning of sulky sky, masking the glories of the distant hills and clouding the wood-fringed pastures between.

A wonderful landscape, to be duplicated only in our own country—with its cool shadows and deep mellow greens and tumbled, raggedy, hopelessly Bohemian hedges as frames for glimpses of faerie.

At the back of us the weed-stricken remnants of an ancient church, stark fragments of an olden day.

At the side of the ruins a grave.

The grave nestles by the wall—close to it—hugging the moss grown stones of the ancient edifice as if a family were clinging to a tradition which had a symbol in its lifetime.

A dreary, desolate place at the best of times this Bodenstown Churchyard, the significance of which has been impressed upon us of old, a place which in those old, unhappy days we inevitably linked with forlorn hopes.

To-day, however, it is no longer a pilgrimage of pious aspiration that we make to Wolfe Tone's Grave.

* * * *

It is noon.

A signal runs along the line of officers who have been waiting, and Colonel Dunphy has the honour of unfurling—for the first time in history—the flag of the Irish Army beside the grave of Wolfe Tone in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of that Army.

Here are people bearing a wreath—a giant cross of lilies sprinkled with green leaves and golden blossoms. They carry it over the ancient graves covered with lush grass in this long-unopened burial ground.

At Tone's graveside the Commander-in-Chief takes the cross of flowers from the soldiers of Ireland who have carried it thus far, and entering through the gate of the grave railings places it on the tomb.

So quietly is it done—just a soldier paying tribute to a soldier—that all save those in the immediate vicinity are unaware of what has happened until they see General Mulcahy standing at the salute beside the grave, with all the officers around also saluting.

And in the great field fronting the graveyard the bugles of the Army of Ireland sound the "Last Post"—that poignant utterance of all armies for the heroic dead.

"The Last Post"!

It tears a bit at the heart strings—always!

More than ever to-day in Bodenstown where the bugles of Ireland are sounding it over an Irishman, who—more than a century dead—has called his people together to prove that they are still faithful.

There is none here to-day who cannot answer that call with utmost honesty, from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army that Wolfe Tone dreamed of a century ago to the farthest off soldier in the serried battalions.

And not only the soldiers of Ireland, but the President of the Irish Parliament and his Ministers have come to pay humble tribute to their great predecessor. The President stands near the Commander-in-Chief while the latter delivers an oration, which is the most memorable yet spoken by the graveside of Wolfe Tone.

It is a fine, soldierly address, given in the language of the Gael and in the Beurla. But before it there was something even better—the March Past of over a thousand soldiers of the Army of Ireland drawn from all the Commands in the country.

Under that grey sky, which deepens the rich colours of the landscape to a symphony in green they swing past the saluting base in review formation to the stirring strains of regimental brass bands and the thin tumult of the pipes.

On a platform built out into the great field adjoining the ancient churchyard and draped with the colours of the nation the General stands, surrounded by his officers, and with the President of Dáil Eireann by his side. Close behind in that bleak sepulchre of historic fame are the officers of the Higher Command and the members of the Government.

Dark against the deeper green of the countryside are the uniformed figures swinging past with steady tread, bayonets glistening at the ends of shouldered rifles.

Steady and true these soldier countrymen of ours march. Well might Major-General Peadar MacMahon, G.O.C. Curragh Command, feel proud to be in charge of such a body of men that day, and proud also should have been Colonel O'Connor for his share in directing the operations.

Perhaps there were some there to-day who visioned another reviewing on that field before Wolfe Tone's grave—a grey, shadowy army moving silently past with the living men—another soldier leader taking the salute beside the General.

For the soldier dead of Ireland through all the centuries would have hastened to the comradeship of their victorious countrymen if 'twere possible and the spirit of Tone have gazed with pride on the great array.

Who knows?

* * * *

"It is not without reason and will not be without benefit," declared the Commander-in-Chief, "that this most significant and representative gathering of the soldiers of the Irish Army should have taken place by the graveside of Wolfe Tone. We have come here to bear tribute to those who have been our headline and example, and whose simple, strenuous lives have made it possible for us to see this day in Ireland."

Wolfe Tone rose and rebelled against a tyranny that was the tyranny of Irishmen, and he rose against it because it made it possible for an outsider to crush and destroy this country and its liberties. That tyranny was the tyranny of a minority that seized the material wealth and property of Ireland to crush its people.

They had to-day found themselves unfortunately up against a tyranny that it would be as disastrous to submit to as any tyranny that ever lived in Ireland.

And part of that tyranny was to take from the plain people of Ireland their dead, and in taking from them their dead to take away that strength of mind and spirit that was at the back of all strength. But they were not going to allow any person to stand before them and rob them of those human, hard-working patriots of Ireland without asking back "What do you know of Tone and Emmet?"

In a few brief pictures we saw the man and patriot—Tone. At the age of 24, failing to seek fortune with his brother in India, for the simple reason that there was no boat to go. At the age of 27, making proposals to Lord Grenfell for a colonisation in the South Seas "which might be attended with the most beneficial consequences to England," and, being prevented, of finding himself with his friend Russell "carrying on a privateering war, for which I think we both have talent, on the Coast of Spanish America" for the simple reason that his proposals were not listened to by the British Minister.

At the age of 32, fitting up his Study in Princetown and

(Continued on page 6.)

THE ARMY'S TRIBUTE TO WOLFE TONE.

JUNE 30, 1923

an t-Oglá.É.



“An t-Oglá.É.”] Top (left)—The Commander-in-Chief laying the Army's wreath on the grave of Wolfe Tone at Bodinstown, Sunday, June 24th. Top (right)—General Mulcahy salutes the grave while the “Last Post” is being sounded. Bottom—Troops marching past the Commander-in-Chief, and General Mulcahy acknowledging the salute.



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REVIEW AT BODENSTOWN

(Continued from page 4.)

beginning "to think my lot was cast to be an American farmer." but being brought back surely and inevitably by the light touch of circumstances to his ever cheerfully borne duty to his country.

We saw the clear-minded patriot realising the great, clear truth that nothing but disunion amongst Irishmen can create an opportunity for any outside power to invade Irish territory or Irish rights. "No other arms but those of corruption were used by England against the independence of Ireland."

We see him earning his true title *The First Apostle of Irish Union*. His fearless and effective championing of his down-trodden Catholic countrymen. The love borne him equally by the Catholics of Dublin, the Protestants of Belfast, and his proud recording of the fact of that love in his notes written by him in France:—

"If ever I come to be a great man let me never forget two things—the honour of my Masters of the Catholic General Committee who refused to sacrifice me to the requisition of Mr. Grattan, and the friendship, I may say, of the whole town of Belfast in the moment of my departure into exile—these are two instances of steadiness and spirit under circumstances peculiarly trying which do honour to them, to me, and to our common nature. I will never forget them."

We saw his cutting contempt for idle swank. "Make yourselves free" he says to his friends in Belfast who, aping the French Revolutionists began to call one another "Citizen." "Make yourselves free and call yourselves what you will, what you please, but you are no more citizens for shutting yourselves up in a room and calling yourselves by that name than you would be all Peers and Noblemen by calling each other My Lord."

We saw his equally cutting contempt of those who want to move mountains, but who will not work to that end:—

"I do not understand people being idle and giving themselves airs, and wanting to make revolutions while they are grumbling at the trouble of writing a few sheets of paper."

We saw his respect for the rights of others, his intense desire to liberate his country with his clear realisation as to how best it could be done:—

"To subvert the tyranny of our execrable Government, to break the connection with England—the never failing source of all our political evils—and to assert the independence of my country. These were my objects. To unite the whole people of Ireland, to abolish the memory of all past dissensions and to substitute the common name of Irishman in place of denominations of Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter. These were my means."

And we were reminded that in the days that had now come to Ireland, and when we saw days in which we could say that the Englishman in England to-day had no more control over the material resources of England, had no more power to order his daily life and make his nation's laws than had the Irishman standing here in Ireland—that when we had reached these days we had reached days in which we could again calmly realise, as Tone realised, that the best means of achieving the independence of our country is:—

"To unite the whole people of Ireland, to abolish the memory of all past dissensions, and to substitute the common name of Irishman in place of denominations of Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter."

Now, with a Government of their own in Ireland, they were still soldiers, serving it with the same old spirit of service that rallied them in 1913 and had supported them ever since. They realised with Tone that "those who did not respect the liberties of others shall not be true defenders of their own."

They were the defenders of their country's liberties and would put the stamp of "defenders" on themselves by making it plain in every word and action of theirs that they respected the liberties of all others.

Amongst the officers present were:—General McMahon, C.G.S.; Lt.-General Geroid O'Sullivan, Adjutant-General; Lt.-General Sean O'Muirthuille, Q.M.G.; General Eoin O'Duffy, Commissioner of the Civic Guard; Major-General Guilfoyle and Col. Barry O'Brien, A.D.C.'s to President Cosgrave; Major-General Daniel Hogan, G.O.C. Dublin Command; Major-General M. Brennan, Limerick Command; Major-General Sweeney, T.D., Donegal Command; Major-General McSweeney, Director of Air Force; Lt.-General J. J. O'Connell; Lt.-General D. O'Hegarty; Major-General Emmet Dalton, Clerk of the Senate; Colonel Dunphy, Curragh Command; Com.-General Beaslay, T.D., and Col. H. G. Smith.

In addition to the military party the attendance included:—Senator Mrs. Wyse-Power; Mrs. Mulcahy, wife of the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. Hugh Kennedy, K.C., Attorney-General, and Mrs. Kennedy; Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, T.D., Minister of External Affairs; Mr. Finian Lynch, T.D., Minister of Fisheries; Mr. Frank McGuinness, T.D.; Dr. Richard Hayes, T.D.; Mr. Wm. Sears, T.D.; Mr. Colm Murphy, Clerk of the Dáil, etc.

A guard and pickets were provided by the Officers' Training Corps from the Curragh.

Immediately prior to the ceremony four Army aeroplanes circled over the scene and returned to Baldonnell.

AN ÚRATAÍ SO' SAIRNE.
Do'n easaíóir, "An t-Óglach."

A úine cóir.—Is ionróa uair a bíor as cuimneamh ar an maothas. Tábaí na rúil-éadaint éirte timpal oir aon lá aoniar asur ipé an céad maothas cuimneamh na luige go uaingean oir ná an maothas-úiréad atá ann iorir dá fáshar do'n bpat náirúnta. Sé an ceann éim-pe ve gnát rá bpat éirir uairne-geal-veas. Ueas uapal ionáilead bí as cainnt liom cúpla peadúin ó join, uáir pi sur ana-áiréad an maothas é an bpaté céana beir asainn asur atá as rna hionáilís! Bíor i bpuinne annir, maothas asur ve oir surp i an bpaté uairne-geal-óiróda cóiréa náirúnta na típe.

Buó cóir na luét an airm asur do luét an Rialtair aon bpaté uiréad amáin beir aca. Tá uaine ann a éiréadann go bpat bpaté uairne-geal-óiréad ann. Nil. Measán uo'n óiréad asur ve feana-uob shor na h-éiréadann íreó an uat uairne. Do oin na piní an uat uairne rin a éiréadann éiréad éiréad ar b'féirir leo fearbar na n-óiréad do maothas, asur i n-éirir na uála, é do éirir na neam-ní. Níor éirir an beirir leo, áiréad.

Téiréann an "orange-white-and-green" rin go uiréad i n-áiréad céad-óiréad na uairéadann. Uiréann pé iao to fáir. Aon uaine go bpat rúil le h-ealáir na céann aise, goirleann an cóir-éiréad milléad po air. Ar an uoab clé, tá éiréadann asur ríoréadann as haint leir an bpat-bpat uairne-geal-óiréad. Ní poláir nó sur éirir pi éiréad asur meannma náir uaine uair a bíorir pé bpat na n-áir. Uair le uaine, éiréad a éirir amáir asur i beir le éiréadann éiréadann ar éiréadann beirir na uairéad. Connacar as uiréad leir an uiréad i cúpla uairéadann ar na longáir éirir i uairéadann uairéadann, asur aon uair amáir i m-áiréad an éiréadann.

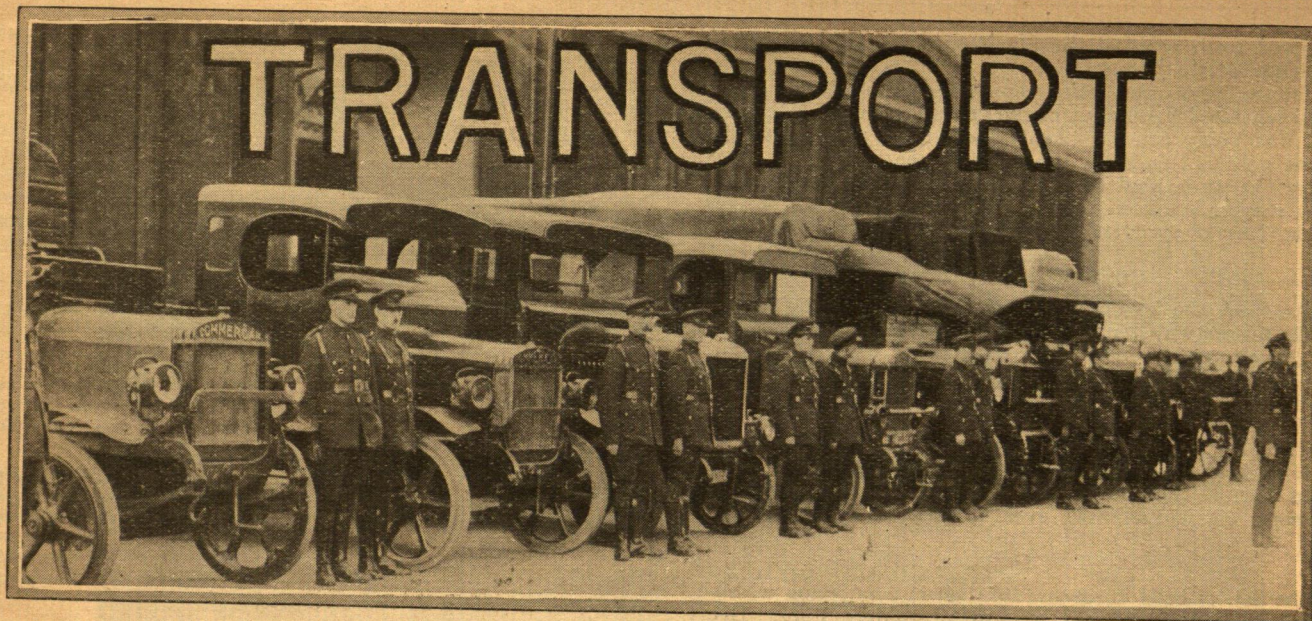
As éiréadann do longáir uair, b'féirir náir éiréad pé uiréadann éiréadann éiréadann i bpatéirir an lae uiréad. Uiréad atá as uiréadann éiréadann do éirir uair éiréadann long-méirir éiréad a beir i n-éiréadann éiréadann, asur uiréadann beir uiréadann ra péad.

Ir mipe.

"CUANAC."

Meiréad 20, 1923.

The other day a letter from the country was delivered without delay to the office of this paper, although the only address it bore was "Editor, 'An t-Oglach,' Dublin." We are getting on,



(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER).

It has been my good fortune to see all the Independent Corps and Services at work and in the pages of "*An t-Oglach*." I have endeavoured to give some idea of their activities. The general public has very little idea of the many facets to the Army's task; it cannot see behind the soldier with his rifle, the many hives of industry which make for the perfection of the machine—the vast amount of constructive work which is being carried on by soldier craftsmen and soldier artisans. It is doubtful if there is a proper conception of it even amongst the Infantry Battalions.

Transport, for example, is regarded here and there as merely something to swear at, whereas, if the truth were known it is something to be proud of, although it is a long way from claiming perfection. Anybody who wishes to know what the Mechanical Transport Corps can do and is doing should pay a visit to Gormanstown Camp.

The organisation of this section began in August of last year and from a state of chaos, the O.C. Commandant Fitzgerald, and his officers have evolved an industrial machine that is really a marvel of efficiency.

MANY SIDED ACTIVITIES

The strength of the Corps is 2,400. Of this number 650 are employed at Gormanstown. The rest are divided amongst the different Commands throughout the country. Each Command has a Transport workshop where minor repairs are carried out.

At Gormanstown they tackle the big jobs—and they have not yet encountered one beyond their resources. They do their own body building and are continually turning out complete cars—Crossleys, Fords, Fiats, Leylands, Albions, Rolls Royce, Peerless and A.E.C. The chassis is about the only thing imported for any

car. The Lancias, about a hundred in number, are used almost exclusively for armoured cars.

The Salvage hangar—practically all the workshops are in the huge hangars formerly used by the British forces—affords conclusive proof that the Corps could, with the utmost justice, claim "*Waste not, want not*" as its motto. Here all cars which are not worth the cost of repair are dismantled and all the parts capable of being used again are put into Stores to be re-issued as required. This system, carried out with the greatest thoroughness, avoids the necessity for the purchase of new parts to a remarkable extent.

Some of the cars left behind by the British were very badly crocked and fit for nothing but the Salvage hangar. Others were seriously damaged during the operations in different parts of the country since the British evacuation. Amongst the derelicts I saw an armoured Lancia with a hole drilled clean through the thick steel plating by an anti-Tank bullet.

THE WORKSHOPS.

The workshops in the other hangars presented a scene of brisk, ordered activity. In the body building section a number of small ambulances were in process of construction. These ambulances are designed by the Transport Corps and are, in the majority of cases, built on a salvaged chassis.

In another part of the building ordinary touring bodies were being fitted to a number of Lancia cars, whilst elsewhere repairs were being executed.

In turn we visited the Engine Section, the Gear Box Section and the Electricity Section. Everywhere the soldier mechanics, carpenters, electricians, painters, plumbers, blacksmiths, *et hoc genus omne*, were hard at work, and everywhere one



"The long and the short of it" at Gormanstown Camp—featuring Boy Adair, who, although not yet 14, has been 14 months in the Army, is a proficient Lewis gunner, and can drive every kind of car in the camp except the Leyland. It is too big for him.

gathered fresh proof of the manifold activities and genuine efficiency of the Corps.

Here radiators were being repaired: there a heavy engine had been lifted bodily out of the chassis, clamped to a bench and was being run for twenty-four hours to test it. The Corps goes in for mass production—one section is always doing the same kind of work—and the officer in charge of each section is a man who is thoroughly skilled in the particular class of work that is being done in that section.

SYSTEM THE KEYNOTE.

System is the keynote of all the work that is being done at Gormanstown Camp. All the material used in repairs, etc., is charged up and every car bears a card setting forth the nature of the work performed upon it and all essential particulars.

The value of the material in the huge stores is little short of £250,000 and the Accounting system is so designed that they can trace even a small split pin from the time it is bought right down to the Ford car, somewhere in the West of Ireland, perhaps, in which it is eventually placed.

THE DRIVERS.

The School of Motoring established in connection with the Camp is conducted on the most up-to-date lines. Every man gets a very thorough grounding and has to pass a searching examination before he is deemed competent. The course—theory and practice—lasts about four weeks.

Every car leaves the works fully equipped. The tool kit is regarded as part of the soldier driver's own kit—as much a part of it as his rifle—and he is responsible for the care of it. If any deficiency occurs the cost of the missing tools is stopped from the driver's pay.

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

The authorities at the Camp are mindful of the old axiom as to the injudiciousness of "All work and no play." One of the hangars has been converted into a recreation hall with an excellent stage at one end and a full size boxing ring at the other.

In addition there is a cinema run by a committee of officers and men during the winter. The changes of programme are much more numerous than in the ordinary cinema and a charge is made for admission, the proceeds being devoted to sports and extra messing.

Outdoor sports are by no means neglected and the men have their hurling and football clubs, from which the Editor of "*An t-Oglach*" would like to receive reports for future issues.

HAYSTACK BUILT ON CAR.

One of the most interesting vehicles in the Camp was a touring car that had been recovered from the Irregulars. After having masqueraded for some time as a Red Cross car it disappeared and was eventually discovered near Clonmel.

The Irregulars had taken off the front top and had built a haystack over the vehicle. Access to the interior was obtained by a tunnel through the hay and the temporary possessors of the car used the interior as a bedroom!

When recovered by the troops the car had been repaired, apparently by a village blacksmith. A thick, ungainly piece of iron had been riveted on to the front part of the chassis to replace a broken arm of steel. It is now being more efficiently repaired at Gormanstown Camp.

UNDER CANVAS.

There is an Infantry Battalion at Gormanstown in addition to the Mechanical Transport Corps. This is rendered necessary by the internment camp there and as a result there is some lack of suitable accommodation. With a view

of improving the conditions it has been arranged to put a large proportion of the men under canvas for the Summer and a number of large marquees have been erected as shown in the photograph on another page.

The internees have been allotted what used to be the Officers' quarters during the British occupation of the Camp and the officers of our own army make shift as best they can with what used to be the Sergeants' quarters. But you will hear no grumbling amongst the troops at Gormanstown—they are too busy and too much interested in their work.

AN SACÓILIS 'SAN ARM.

Beró átar éiríodé arí Saéóealaibí d'asur arí Saéóiliseóirí an Airmí go h-áitíro a éloirteáil go bfuil arí aighe as d'ro-óirte an Airmí obair mór a déanamh go luáé arí ron na teangán náiríunta.

Le téiréannaíse, go pléiréadó ceirte éiríim an fáinne d'asur síro naé ceatáiste go fáiríóirí don éomáiré a éiríeam arí a éulaíé airmí ac amáin éomáiréí céime—tá onóirí rreiríalta óá éabairtí go'n Saéóilíse ra méirí roo—go bfuil an d'ro-óirte éun éomáiré óir-éiríodé pé leirí arí déanamh fáinne a b'ronnádó oiríá roo 'ran Airmí acá i Scumann an fáinne éeana. Caítearí an éomáiré roo arí an munéille clé.

Tá pé náiríte, leirí, go scuirrearí oian-ríshíóú oiríá roo acá as íaríarí an éomáiré roo d'asur déanfáir an ríshíóú rin 'ran Airmí d'asur go bíreac fáoirí marí d'ro-óirte an Airmí.

Ní fáó a fáó acá sírí ceairtí go lué na Saéóilíse móiríarí a b'eirí oiríá arí uéirí na comaoiríe roo go'n teangáin. Túrí marí írí eadó é acá níl aní acá túr. Céiríarí tuille iongántáirí amac aníroo.

Since the foregoing was written arrangements have been made for the wearing of the gold braid Fainne by officers and men on the left forearm.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lieut. P. O'Shaughnessy.—The Railway Protection Corps is catered for by The Independent Services Athletic Council. The writer should communicate with the Secretary, Independent Services Section A.A.A., Portobello Barracks.

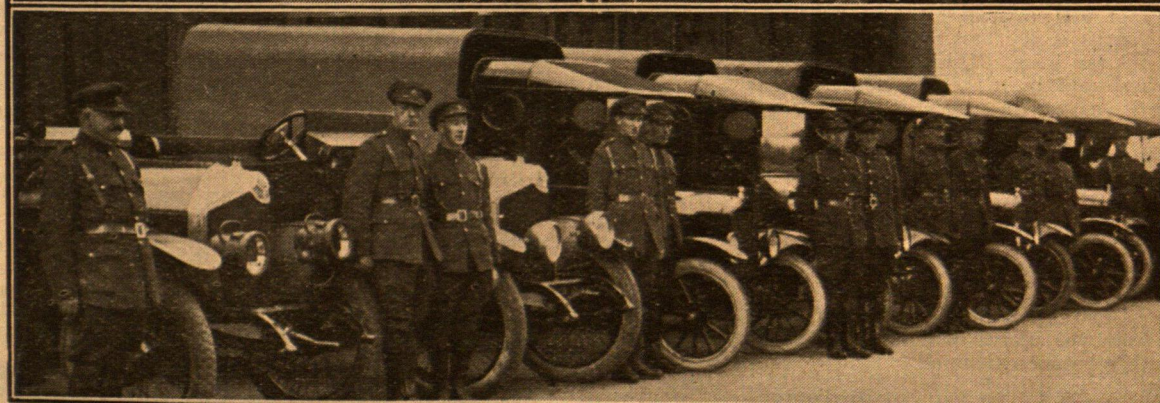
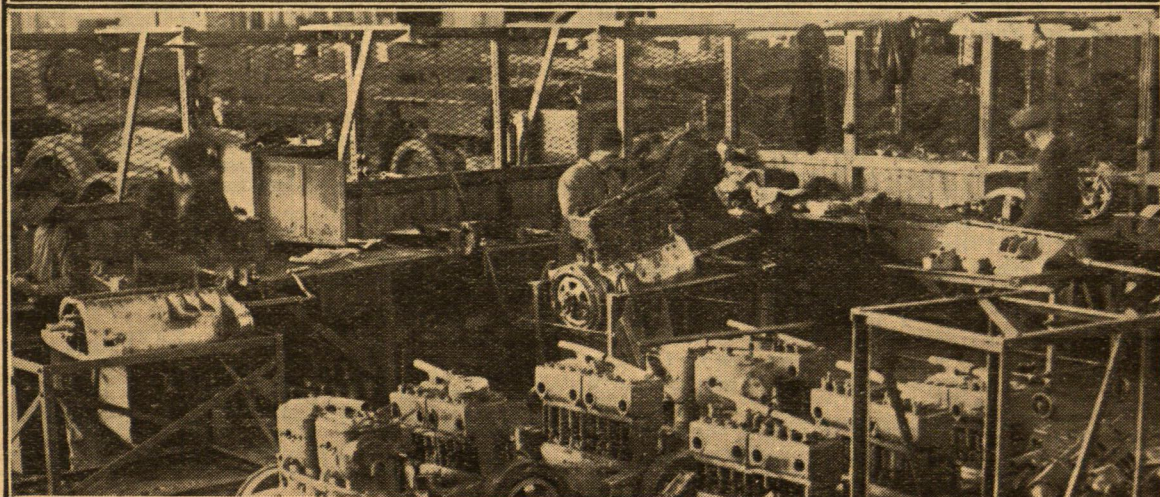
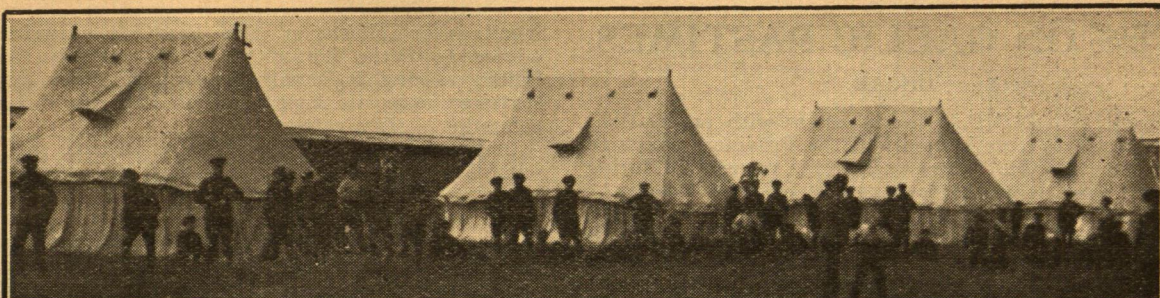
J. Harris.—B.S.M. Kelly has every opportunity at G.H.Q. of showing his worth. Hurling, Football and Athletic teams are formed. The Army Athletic Championships are being held at Croke Park on 25-26 August.

Vol. J. F. Small.—Soccer as an Army game does not exist. Hundreds of men in the Army who formerly played Soccer are now playing Gaelic. Soccer may not be played on any Army grounds nor by any Army team.

AN t-ÓGLÁC

can be had from Messrs. Eason,
Wholesale Agents, all the principal
Newsagents, or direct from Circu-
lation Dept., Army H.Q., Parkgate St.





"An t-Oglach"

(1) Owing to the inadequate accommodation for the troops at Gormanstown they will spend the summer under canvas. (2) The engine repair shop. (3) The body-building shop. The men are seen constructing ambulances. (4) The light vehicle section. (The heavy car section is shown in the heading of this article.)

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Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

NOTES ON GAELIC PASTIMES.

By "OSCAR."

The flooding of N.A.C.A. headquarters with applications for Sports fixtures from Dublin and the Provinces points to a busy athletic season. Not a week-end is vacant and during July and August many dates have two or more fixtures.

Muaster is astir for the first time in many seasons. Limerick G.P.O. and Blarney were earliest in the field. Blarney has a long record for the first fortnight in June and some record performances have been made there. The Blarney sports grounds are very picturesquely situated beneath the Castle and the attendance there is usually of immense proportions.

IN DUBLIN CITY.

In Dublin City the Athletic League has given Athletics a great impetus. Competition between the leading Clubs—Kickhams, Trinity, and National has been unusually keen. At Terenure recently an afternoon's programme of twelve events was run off between University College, Dublin, and Kickhams to decide the League Championship. It was not decided, however, for at the end of an exciting contest scores stood at 18 points each. Lavin was again the "brilliant" of the group. His half-mile victory over Magan (many times Champion) was a great performance. The College runner was as usual in the rear at the bend for home, coming with a great rattle in the straight. Magan fought pluckily but he had not the pace of the Mayo stalwart who is clearly a runner of a very high class.

For many years Irish long-jumping was below the standard, but there are indications that we are recovering our prestige here. T. McGlynn's jump of 22 feet 8½ inches was a splendid spectacular effort in which he took off well and got high up in his flight. He got that all essential "kick" in which marks any jump of great length. Peter O'Connor, Paddy Leahy, Newburn, Kirwan, &c., all had the wriggle in the air which seems to impel them to the pit's end. Conway, O'Flaherty, Stanley and Daly were also in good form, whilst Deasy seems to be mastering the hammer gradually. The winning of Woods (Trinity) and McEcheran (Clonliffe) was also full of promise.

RECENT GAMES.

Tipperary's smashing hurling victory over Cork suggests the return to old time brilliancy which characterised Tipps. hurling men in the past. Coming from Mid and North Tipperary this team has great traditions behind them.

On Sunday, June 10th, Civic Guards made a bold bid for the right to enter the Dublin hurling final. Their game against the Faughs, played at Parnell Park, suffered from the high wind. Faughs were too nippy from the outset and their line of attack was particularly good. The big score registered against Guards in the first moiety did not deter them from fighting out the issue. This they did with great spirit, and were scoring rapidly in the last quarter. When the Guards team are longer together they will occupy a prominent place in Senior hurling.

The victory of St. Brendan's over Dublin University College was an immense surprise. Weakened by the athletic contest at Terenure, the Students, having led well at the half-way were outclassed in the second moiety when facing a stiff breeze. Shiels was the principal marksman for Brendans, who now enter the third round with good credentials.

North-east ward of Dublin City is very prolific in good footballers—O'Toole's, St. Mary's, Brendan's and Emeralds all hail from the North Wall area, and keen but healthy rivalry exists between them all.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

Only occasional reports reach us of Army activities. Club Secretaries ought to send along reports of their progress and

meetings for publication. The Press is a powerful lever, and advantage of the Editor's invitation ought to be taken to the fullest extent. It is only through the Press medium that scattered units are kept in touch with the doings of their comrades in other camps.

Contributors should be as brief as possible and should be careful to insert the dates, avoiding such phrases as "last week," "last Thursday," etc.

We ought to be getting ahead with our inter-Company games. A considerable shortage of suitable venues exists, but those we have could be more fully occupied. Players and athletic competitors should remember that it is in the initial preparations most big contests of peace and war are won.

HANDBALL.

What are our Army handballers doing? Tournaments should be organised in every barracks. Now is the witching hour of sunny courts and pleasant atmosphere for the lightly-clad ball-player. The crack of the truly hit hard ball on the front wall is a truly delightful sound, and no better training medium is possible.

I should be glad to hear of any Army handballer anxious for a game with an outside player, many of whom I know are anxious for a match.

DUBLIN v. MAYO.

The football final between Dublin and Mayo did not turn out nearly as well as expected. Mayo team showed little of their wonted dash and skill. Indeed, in the closing stages their display was very mediocre, and at no stage did the game reach the standard of previous finals. Dublin fielded a steady, reliable, though by no means a brilliant fifteen. Yet they could not win more easily.

Mayo, like many other Irish counties, suffered severely from recent conditions, and the different units in their county team had little opportunities of collected practice. Some fine individual performances saved their reputation somewhat—Durkan, McLinn, McNichols and Robinson were a splendid quartette. Lavin's speed on the left wing was a feature, and White is a fine forward.

Dublin's stone wall defence was responsible for the small score recorded against them. Carey, Carroll, Belmain were very capable, whilst immediately before them Joe Norris was a host in himself. This fine centre half has never been seen in such brilliant form, and he is easily the best man in his position playing the game to-day. His immense strength, perfect hands, even temperament and infinite resource make him a footballer of outstanding quality. Then he has a powerful punt in either leg; indeed, his dominance in the last half and his fine all round football compensated Gaelic football students for much that was indifferent in the final. Beside him genial Jack O'Reilly was almost as good. In attack Dublin were again superior. Synnott, Burke, Fitzsimons and Dr. Pierce were prolific scorers.

The Dublin hurling championship has again been won by Faughs after a one-sided game against the Collegians. The game was good for half an hour. The students were rather unlucky in many of their raids and Faughs midfield and scoring line were better than ever. Few followers of the game remember the veteran Faugh-a-Ballagh team in such a happy vein. During the second period they completely overwhelmed the students. The winners were masters at every point—backs, midfield, wings and in front of goal. It is many years since so one-sided a final was staged, and if Faughs retain this form they will go far in this season's All-Ireland championship.

Civic Guards are improving every day. Their hurlers have come along quickly and in the Croke Park Fete they have gone from victory to victory. Their football team, too, is quite good, and strong hopes are entertained of their capturing the Co. Dublin honors.

I am glad to learn that the Army championships are pushing ahead rapidly. Reports from all commands speak of vastly increased interest, and first round ties are being played with improved despatch.

I learn some individual entries for the athletic championships have come in. Next year the Army athletes may be expected to take a prominent place in Tailteann and Olympic trials.

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Óglaigh
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DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

SOLDIER AND SENATOR.

General James Shield's Career in America.

Among the names of the Irish exiles who have risen to eminence in the service of the American Republic the name of General James H. Shields stands in the foremost place. A native of Co. Tyrone, Shields emigrated to the shores of America during the early years of the nineteenth century when his native land lay supine under the withering influence of the newly-imposed Act of Union. On his arrival in America young Shields devoted himself to the study of Law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1832. Three years later we find him a member of the State Legislature for Randolph County, which curiously enough he represented in company with the great Abraham Lincoln. The year 1843 saw Shields justice of the Supreme Court, and six years later he entered the United States Senate, from which he retired in 1855. In that year he settled in the State of Minnesota, and was again returned to the Senate as representative of that State. In 1861 he moved to California, where he married an Irish lady named Carr. In 1874 he again entered the Senate, this time as a representative of Missouri. Such in brief is the career of Shields in the Civil Service of his adopted country. We shall now consider him in the role that he, perhaps, liked most—that of a soldier.

AS A SOLDIER.

Glorious indeed as Shields' service was in the arena of political life his record as a fighting man was perhaps second to none in the military annals of the United States. He began his military career as a lieutenant in the fierce campaign which was waged against the Seminole Indians, and in which he received his first war wounds. Against the Mexicans in 1846 he rendered conspicuous service, and was in consequence of his soldier-like qualities appointed Brigadier-General by the President of the United States. At Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec the name of James H. Shields was one to conjure with. At Cerro Gordo, while leading a regiment into the thickest portion of the fray, a grape shot tore through his tunic and pierced his breast. He was reported dead, but the last call had not yet sounded; the gallant soldier was destined to take part in many another hard-fought battle. On his recovery from his wounds he was singled out for special mention, and the rank of Major-General was conferred upon him. At Churubusco he led the troops from South Carolina and New York in a gallant charge that completely routed the Mexican Army.

THE CIVIL WAR.

When the red train of Civil War burst over the American Continent, paralysing her progress and commerce, General Shields hurried to the seat of Government and tendered his sword for the defence of the Constitution. He found his old friend and fellow Senator, Abraham Lincoln, head of the Government, and was immediately appointed to the command of the Shenandoah Valley. In 1862 he assumed command of the Division of General Lander, and shortly afterwards found himself opposing the famous "Stonewall Jackson." This was, indeed, a curious trick of Fate. Shields and Jackson had fought side by side in the old days during the Mexican War. The Union and Confederate troops met at Kernstown, and after a bloody conflict the former succeeded in driving their adversaries from the field. It is recorded that Shields, although severely wounded, continued to give orders to the troops under his command until the battle was won. In appreciation of his gallant services Lincoln appointed him Brigadier-General.

SHIELDS AND MEAGHER.

Shields was offered the Brigadiership of the famous Irish Brigade, which was raised on behalf of the United States

mainly through the exertions of Thomas Francis Meagher, and some busybodies tried to sow seeds of discontent among the officers and men of the Brigade by pointing out that the latter was entitled to the position. Shields appeared in Washington early in January, 1862, and used all his influence with the Senate in Meagher's favour. In a manly speech he dispelled the clouds of suspicion and distrust that had gathered around his name, and in no uncertain words expressed his confidence in the ability of General Meagher. He then addressed a few words of advice to the troops, in which he warned them against the sin of intemperance. "Temperance," he said, "is a vital necessity in the Army. Let drink alone while the war lasts." How well the confidence shown by the veteran soldier in the young Irish exile was vindicated on many a hard-fought battlefield not many months later!

In 1863 Shields retired from the Army and returned to California, where he continued to serve in another sphere the great nation he loved so well. A masterful spirit in the life and history of America, his reputation will live as long as her Constitution stands.

General Shields, having faithfully served his country for close on fifty years, passed to his reward in June, 1879.

Shields left behind him a name which heads the roll of fame of those Irish heroes who did so much towards the making of that great nation across the Atlantic, and, whether we consider him as a statesman, jurist or soldier, we find that he always nobly upheld the finest qualities of his race.

"What matter that his sword is rust,
Or where? Now dark his eagle eye.
No foe need fear his arm again,
Nor love, nor praise can make him whole.
But o'er the farthest sons of men
Will brood the glory of his soul."

X.

CHEVALIER CHARLES WOGAN.

One of the most interesting books recently issued by the Talbot Press is Mr. J. M. Flood's "Life of Chevalier Charles Wogan" (3s. 6d. nett). The references to this most romantic and dashing figure of the Irish Brigade in the Service of France in O'Callaghan's History, are necessarily meagre—just sufficient to whet the appetite of the reader for more details of a very remarkable personality and the amazing adventure in which he kidnapped a bride for the son of James the Second. The story of that curious royal wedding by proxy is referred to in the Stuart Papers dating from July 1 to December 31, 1718, recently issued by the British Government Stationery Office, but the part that Wogan played in it is, even there, not sufficiently stressed. An English novelist, A. E. W. Mason, wrote a novel, "Clementina," in which he utilised the historical facts—almost without embellishment—to produce what, in many ways, is the best story of the Brigade yet written. Should any Irish novelist feel a belated desire to emulate this feat, he will find even more facts than Mr. Mason had at his disposal in this book of Mr. Flood's. It is largely, of course, founded on Wogan's own account of the Princess Clementina rescue, but Mr. Flood has also had the Stuart manuscripts to draw upon, not to mention Wogan's letters to Swift, which have been preserved in Sir Walter Scott's and Mr. Ball's editions of the Dean's correspondence. But it is not a question of making dry bones live; Wogan's career transcends that of the most romantic character in fiction, and, to read this plain recital of authentic incidents, is to realise how arid is the imagination of the modern writer when it comes to novels of action. It is high time that his fellow Irishmen of to-day knew more of this chivalrous and cultured Irishman of the 18th century.

"AN PAORACH."

Poetic Person—"Are you the Captain of your soul?"

Mr. Henpeck—"I don't think so. Seems to me I'm about 2nd Lieutenant."

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CRAYON IMPRESSIONS OF T



THE WATERFORD COMMAND.



mo péata bocht.

CAOINTEAR MO NAÉAIR!

pá'oraic ó conaire do sgríob.

Ó éoraic m' óise bíod péata de éineál éigin agam i gcoinnaithe, aic ní maib don éeann aca ariamh agam ip mó éairneis liom ná naéairinne bhonnao oim i bpaó ó íoin asur do marbuisgead go fealltae éar éir é beic n-a péata teallais agam ar fead trí bliadna.

Ip beas nae n-eirigeann na veóra móra suirte 'mo fúilib inoiu péin as cuimneamh dom ar an vhoé-foe fuair pé, an creátúr bocht! Asur ní gan pát an voiligeap, mar, ár n-óis, ní maib ariamh ar naéair ná ar péirte, ra mbaile ná i gcein, ceann coimhleóite le n-a éeann riúo, fúile coim veais nimneac le n-a fúilib, asur maroir le n-a éraiceann, rus pé bárrí fuaéta leir ó naéaireacais an doimam móir.

Ní pior dom cé tír i bpaó ó baile n-ari tógaó é; ní pior dom na coillte duha duabreaca n-a maib coinnaithe air i vótúr a óise, aic éusap gean cpoirte 'óo an éeao uair vár leasap fúil ar a éruim pleamian plioéa glar; asur nuair vóiméis an maipnélae larpacac a bhonn an naéair oim ar an teac ip ar éigin go gceirtoiré coim móir le céile ip v'eirig mé péin asur an naéair bocht veórae a bí i bpaó ó n-a gaoitais le céile!

Ní maib gansao ná v'icéio ann, an creátúr bocht! Vioó mé pápta le don éineál bíó caicéi cuise asur nuair a bíod a vó fáit iéte aise, vo ínámaó pé leir treapna an úrláir go v'etóeao pé ipceac na borpa fuain asur covalta coir teine; asur cor ní cuiréao pé ve ann go mbíod béile eile uair. Ní faca tú ariamh aic na lúbanna carpa aimpéio gnicéao pé vó éolainn fáta glar-uairne tar éir vuiréacae vó!

* * * *

Ar éeacé abaille vómra trétnóna bíod pé annpin n-a borpa noimam gan cor ar; aic nuair cuiréamair aicne níor peairi ar a céile, tógaó pé a éeanno beas gleóite, cuiréao pé na fúile nimneaca veaisa ériom, asur v' áruirigeao pé é péin amac ar a borpa coinnaithe le fáilte éur noimam!

Ip beas nae moéuirig caicéte as mo éoraib anoir péin é; a éeann ar mo glúin asur é as iarríao, éur i gceill dom cé'n luéigáir móir acá air gur ílleap. Asur nae é v'éanpao an cpoir bpeas beo paio mo éom tréat ar bíe a v'vubpáinn an ceao vó! Bí an fáto rin ann go maib pé i n-ann a éeann nó a muineál, asur a v'voball vo pnaómaó n-a céile éar ar mo láir, asur an gneim rin ní pgaolpéao pé go labairpí leir na poela púnta vaimáirpe vo labairpí le n-a éineál pan doimam coir ó éúr aimpíe!

* * * *

Éleacéuiriginn cpoir leatáir an tréat rin le mo bpipte coinnéal fuair. Caillap lá é. Bí oim cuairte éabair ar éapao an lá éeaoa aic cé'n éaoi a b'éapóaimn vól ann gan cpoir? Cuimnigeap ar beair: céapó bí le v'éanamh agam aic cpoir beó v'éanamh ve'n naéair? Aic an t-iongnao muineao vóim asur mé as iméacé liom éirí p'ráv'eanna na caépac éoméirigis rin asur an naéair n-a époir beó lúbac éar oim

* * * *

Corpuair ní bacpáinn le béile na horóe éabair vó as vól a éoúao vóm; oiréce vár págar ar éeallacan é, v'eirig pé amac ar a borpa péin asur riúo ipceac ra leabao éusam é. Vioó péin 'mo íáméoolao. I noiaó p'gacáim, moéuirgeap an

muo bog tírim le mo éaoó—bí a éraiceann éom fuair leir an leac-oirpe—aic nuair moéuirgeap é g'eirap, asur ip beas nar leirgeap p'gheao. Aic, ár n-óis, ní maib ó'n naéair bocht aic a g'acé-béile, muo a fuair pé gan moill.

Aic bí náimé aise—cá b'pail an té nae mbíonn? Níor éairneis mo péata bocht le bean a' tige ole maic ná vóna. Go v'eimín ba g'ráin léite an creátúr. Cor ní cuiréao pí ra peómra go gcuirpí an clár ar béal an borpa i v'vopaé. Annpin péin nae i bíod pan áirv'eall go n-éaloéao pé amac uirpí! An p'gannra cpoiré bíod uirpí! An méio cupán asur pláta bpi pí asur i v'eimneac go maib an naéair i b'paoó n-a coraib!

* * * *

Céapó é an muaille-buaille peo ra teac? Tuise an paic asur an pí-pá asur an toimán v'abalta peo ra teac i gcuimneap na h-oiréce? Vioó péin mo éoolao, aic vuirigeao ve g'eir mé. Vuirigeao a maib ra teac. Vuirigeao a maib ra tréao vó n-abp'irigí é. V' eirig péin. V' eirig cáe. Síor linn an p'raigpe ar mullaé a céile go b'p'irigí amac céapó ba p'ocair leir an gclampar.

I peómra bean a' tige bí an p'gheaoail. Ipceac linn go beó le n-a tárréail.

Bí pí caicéte pa leabao go pann. Sgeóin an uatbáir n-a vó bolg'fúil. Ágaó uirpí coim bán le p'neacae ar íliab. Gac béic uatbáir uairi.

"An naéair! An naéair malláigte rin!" v'eiréao pí.

B'p'acéuirgeap péin éar. Bí puil ar an mballa bán le hair na leap'ean. Céapó a éapla? Níor péao an bean don éeo innp'acé vóinn, aic as b'p'acénu éar vóm céapó v' p'eirpinn ar an úrlár aic mo naéair bocht asur é coim maib le ár!

Nárb é an vóimmarbáó é! Nae beas a éeappao vóime go mbeao an oiréce rin ve'n ealga ar an mnaoi eirp'eirig go marbóao pí an creátúr bocht nuair éus pé cuairte uirpí ve írúbal oiréce. Aic rin é muine pí. É caicéao i n-ágaó an balla le pópra muine pí asur uaiman uirpí

Bí mipe gan péata. Bí mo époiré beasnae bpipte. Éaimc na veóra móra suirte mo fúilib.

Seap'áirp'ear nuairéacae bí ar éatáoir ann, muap air asur baipigeap a maib págta ve'n naéair ann, ioir puil peóite asur peóil fuair gur éomam mé mo péata 'mo peómra péin.

* * * *

Cúpla oiréce n-a vóiaó an vóimmarbáó peo, bíor péin 'mo p'earam ar an v'p'icéao ór cionn na hairéne vóirpe asur corp na naépac n-a b'p'la paio m' argar.

Bí an éatáir móir paio fuain. Bí gealaé lán ar an p'p'ir. Avóicéao gur ílleap veóra nuair éairéap mo péata mí-avóimpac ipceac ra p'p'ot.

Aic ní túirge éairéap ipceac é ná leasao lám tróm an v'ligé ar gualainn oim. P'ap'uirigeao vóim go boip v'g'v'ap'ac céapó a bíor éar éir éairéam pan abáinn. Conp'ábla móir a bí i n'gheim ionnam.

"Ní maib pa mbeair rin éairéap pan uirge," av'eirp'p'pe, "aic naéair maib!"

V'eair pé oim go mí-éaoac. Geit bí aise, ba vóis leir, rin nó vóimmarb'éoir.

"Naéair maib!" ar p'eirpan go p'vóimmarb'ail, "p'ubal uair liomra a bíeaimnais asur ip g'áir go mbeó p'ior agáinn paio."

V'éigin vóm, asur mipe paio vóit nae gan vóao v'eirig liom a épué vo lué an v'ligé gur naéair maib éairéap ipceac pan abáinn an oiréce p'p'irigealais rin ip'is i láir na caépac coiméirigé.

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[Cp'icé.]

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the Executive Council—Gold Medals for Croke Park Tournament—Activities in the Commands,

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Army Athletic Association was held at Portobello Barracks on Monday, the 18th of June, the Rev. Father O'Callaghan, V.C., presiding, the delegates present being:—Comdt. Flood, Athlone; Captain O'Farrell, Donegal; Captain Keogh; Cork; Colonel Broy and Lieut. Robinson, Air Force; Comdt. Ryan, Waterford; Comdt. General Boylan and Colonel Byrne, Curragh; Captain McIntyre, Works Corps; Captain Ryan, Kerry; Captain McCarthy, Claremorris; Colonel Cronin, Treasurer; Comdt. Colgan, Secretary.

A communication was received from Major-General Hogan, Chairman of the Association, regretting his inability to attend owing to his absence from town for the week-end.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements in connection with the tournament to be held at Croke Park on Sunday, July the 15th. It was decided that gold medals be presented to the winners.

Arrangements are being made to run Excursion trains from Cork and Limerick on the date of the matches.

Reports received from all Commands state that competitors for each event specified in the scheme of organisation are being entered for the Army Championships.

It was decided to play Final of the Army Hurling and Football Championships at Croke Park on Sunday, September 2nd.

It was also decided that the Command Athletic teams should reach Dublin on Friday, the 24th of August. The Secretary was directed to make application to the Army Council for the use of the Hibernian Military School for the housing of the athletes during their stay in Dublin.

DUBLIN COMMAND.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.—REPORT OF PROGRESS.

The usual monthly meeting of the Command Sports Committee was held at Collins Barracks (Command Headquarters), on Tuesday, 5th June. Father Sean Pigott, C.F., presided, and the following officers from Command Headquarters were present:—Major-General D. Hogan, G.O.C.; Colonel Hugh MacNeill, Command Adjutant; Captain J. Whelan, Hon. Secretary; Captain B. Barry, Hon. Treasurer.

The following Battalions were represented:—1st, 8th, 13th, 37th, 55th, 57th, 21st, 53rd, 49th, 33rd, 45th, 58th, and Command H.Qs. Battalion.

It was decided to play the Command Hurling and Football Championships on the knock-out system.

On the motion of Major-General Hogan, seconded by Comdt. Noone, it was decided that the Battalion and Command Sports Committee form the Selection Committees for the Battalion and Command Teams respectively.

The final arrangements for the Command Athletic Championships were left until the next meeting.

The draw for the First Round of the Inter-Battalion Hurling and Football Championships resulted as follows:—

FOOTBALL.

21st Batt. v. 45th Batt. at CAVAN, on 14/6/23, at 4 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Keenan, 58th Batt.
53rd Batt. v. 49th Batt. at CLONES, on 19/6/23, at 4 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Cussins, 21st Batt.
58th Batt. v. 48th Batt., at NAVAN, on 17/6/23, at 4 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Whyte, 49th Batt.
33rd Batt. v. 20th Batt., at NAAS, on 13/6/23, at 3 p.m.
Referee—Capt. Donnelly, 1st Batt.
55th Batt. v. 13th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 21/6/23, at 7 p.m.
Referee—Lieut. Walsh, 1st Batt.
1st Batt. v. 8th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 14/6/23, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Vol. Woods, 57th Batt.
16th Batt. v. 37th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 23/6/23, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Capt. O'Connell, 57th Batt.
56th Batt. v. 57th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 25/6/23, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Lieut. M. O'Brian, A.P.C.
H.Q. Batt. v. 50th. (Venue and date will be published later).
24th Batt.—A Bye.

HURLING.

55th Batt. v. 57th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 23/6/23, at 7 p.m.
Referee—Rev. Father Pigott, C.F.
8th Batt. v. 13th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 25/6/23, at 7 p.m.
Referee—Rev. Father Pigott, C.F.
33rd Batt. v. 45th Batt., at NAVAN, on 17/6/23, at 3 p.m.
Referee—Comdt. Fox, H.Qrs., Dundalk District.
H.Q. Bn. v. 58th Bn., at DUNDALK, on 23/6/23, at 6 p.m.
Referee—Col. McGauran, O/C. Mullingar District.
37th Batt.—A Bye.
The Meeting adjourned until 21st June.

PROGRESS IN THE COMMAND.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

It is apparent that the A.A.A. has "come to stay" in the Dublin Command. Encouraging reports are coming in from all sides re the progress of the games. Football and hurling are, of course, first favourites, but in most Districts track events are coming into their own. This looks good for the Command Athletic Championships.

The more confined games, such as tennis and golf, have also their followers. We hear that they are going great guns over the nets at Tallaght, and some well-known Officers from Naas were noticed making a "raid" on a certain Dublin athletic stores last week, and sailing off laden with tennis-racquets, flannels, etc.

By the way, we hear a rumour that the enthusiasm so apparent elsewhere for football, hurling and other sports has not yet gripped the 24th and 56th Battalions. We do not quite believe it, and are prepared to receive indignant denials, followed up by some practical refutation of this story on the playing fields. Surely the lads of the 56th are not going to depend on their Barrack comrades, the 8th, and the Special Corps and Services, to keep up the honour of Portobello. And if we know the boys of the 24th, we don't think they are the stuff to let the fine fields round Tallaght go to waste.

The recent acquisition of Croke Park, thanks to the kindness of the G.A.A. Authorities, for the inter-Battalion hurling and football matches in Dublin should give our sports in Dublin District a good fillip.

The first of these fixtures will take place on the 21st June. There will be two matches each evening, and some rare tussles are expected. We hope the officers and men of the Dublin Garrison will roll up in their thousands. Even if your own Battalion is not playing, it will be a good chance to "study form." We expect good "gates" from the citizens too. The admission for officers and civilians will be sixpence; N.C.O.'s and men in uniform half-price; ladies free. Now boys, give us a good "kick off" on the 21st.

ORGANISING THE COMMANDS.

Captain O'Doherty, of the Army Athletic Association, spent the past week in the Claremorris Command, organising Athletic Clubs. He is at present engaged in the Kerry Command, and he is visiting Cork when his work is concluded in Kerry.

ACTIVITIES IN THE KERRY COMMAND.

(FROM OUR KERRY CORRESPONDENT.)

On Sunday, June 10th, two football matches were brought off at the Sportsfield, Tralee, under the auspices of the Kerry Command A. A. A. The contestants were—

TRALEE	v.	KILLARNEY
(Garrison, Ballymullen Barracks)		(6th Battalion)
AND		
CASTLEISLAND (19th Battalion)	v.	KENMARE (27th Battalion)

The weather was not conducive to high-class football; a high gale blowing throughout the two games. There was a fair Military attendance with a sprinkling of civilian spectators.

The Pipers' Band under the direction of Lieut. Lawlor gave an inspiring selection of Irish music and played the teams on to the field.

TRALEE v. KILLARNEY
Both teams took the field shortly after the scheduled time. Tralee won the toss and elected to play with the wind. From the start it was evident that the Tralee team had not the training or experience of their rivals who, playing against the wind, were two goals up after ten minutes' play. This reverse seemed to put more dash into the Killarney team, but erratic forward play spoiled several openings. At half time the score stood—TRALEE, 2 goals, 1 point, KILLARNEY, 2 goals, 1 point.

On the resumption Killarney took over command of the game and some rare opportunism was witnessed among the Killarney forwards, who played neat football which, combined with a fine understanding, kept the Tralee defence very busy. In the end Killarney ran out easy winners by the following score:—

KILLARNEY, 3 goals, 7 points.

TRALEE, 2 points

Despite the heavy scoring against them the Tralee team—under the circumstances gave a creditable display and should improve with a little training. The Killarney team are a well-balanced lot and excelled in catching and fielding. We are sure to hear a good deal more about them in the All-Ireland Championship. Mr. P. J. Dooley, late O'Toole's G.A. Club, refereed.

CASTLEISLAND

v.

KENMARE.

It is a pity that both of the above teams had not secured proper jerseys—as it was very hard to distinguish one from the other. There is much good material in both sides and play during the hour reached a high standard. Kenmare held a slight advantage in training and ran out good winners on the score

KENMARE, 2 goals, 2 points.

CASTLEISLAND, 2 points.

Sergt. O'Brien, late Wexford G.A. Team, refereed.

CLAREMORRIS COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIP SPORTS.

The Army Championship Sports (Claremorris Command), will be held in the Asylum Grounds, Castlebar, on Friday, 29th June, 1923, starting at 2 p.m. sharp. The Brass and Reed Band of the Special Infantry, Dublin, will attend.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. 100 Yards. | 11. 16 lbs. Shot (open). |
| 2. 220 Yards. | 12. 56 lbs. Weight (without follow). |
| 3. 440 Yards (open). | 13. Sack Race. |
| 4. 880 Yards. | 14. Three-Legged Race. |
| 5. 1 Mile (open). | 15. Tug-of-War. |
| 6. 1 Mile Cycle. | 16. Raising and Striking Hurling Ball. |
| 7. 3 Miles Cycle (open). | 17. Football Place Kick. |
| 8. 5 Miles Cycle (open). | 18. Relay Race. |
| 9. High Jump. | 19. Hop, Step and Jump. |
| 10. Long Jump. | 20. 120 Yards Hurdle Race. |

A Dance will be held in the Town Hall, Castlebar, on the night of the 29th-30th June. Harrisons' Band, Dublin, will attend. Lady's tickets, 15s., Gent's £1 1s.

FOOTBALL AT DROICHEAD NUA.

"B" AND "C" COMPANIES, 54TH INF. GN. BATTN.

Played at Droichead Nua on Sunday, 10th June, 1923. The ball was thrown in by Capt. Downes, who refereed. "B" Coy. won the toss and played with a strong wind in their favour. They were first to force matters, and scored a point after about ten minutes' play. They kept up the attack, and scored again after a few minutes. "C" Company were playing a good game but were unable to beat the defence of "B" Coy.'s backs. Both teams scored points before the half-time whistle sounded.

In the second half play was of an even nature, "C" Coy. coming away with a dash scored a lovely goal, which was followed by a point by the same side. "B" Coy. now took up the attack, and were rewarded by getting a nice goal, which was followed later by a point to the same side. "C" Coy. scored another point before the final whistle, leaving "B" Coy. winners by the small margin of 1 point. The final scores were:—

"B" Company .. 1 goal 4 points.
"C" Company .. 1 goal 3 points.

"D" AND "C" COMPANIES 54TH INF. GN. BATTN.

An interesting and well-contested football match was played by the teams of "D" and "C" Companies of the 54th Inf. Gn. Batt., Droichead Nua, at the Dominican College grounds, on 13th June, 1923. The match, which was refereed by Capt. O'Donohoe of the same garrison, was keenly contested from the start. "C" Company were the first to press, and scored a nice goal after about ten minutes' play. "D" Company tried hard to equalise, but the defence of "C" Company's backs was very sound and kept off all attempts of their opponents to score. "D" Company were soon on the defence again, but were unable to keep "C" from scoring another goal and a point before the half time whistle sounded.

On resuming, "C" Company pressed, and as the result scored a nice point. The same side scored yet another point, which left them easy winners by 2 goals 2 points to nil for "D" Company.

BOXING AT THE CURRAGH CAMP.

(From our Curragh Correspondent).

A very successful boxing tournament which was largely attended, took place at the Battalion Gymnasium, Ponsonby Barracks, Curragh, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., organised by Commandant P. F. Lawlor, Officer Commanding the 62nd Infantry Battalion, to whom great credit is due for his untiring efforts towards the success of this popular pastime.

The bouts which included feather-weights, light-weights and welter-weights were very well contested and revealed some boxers of promise. The Judges were Colonel J. Hunt, Commandant P. F. Lawlor and Captain J. O'Beirne; the Timekeeper—Captain Cathal O'Shannon and the M. C.—B. S. M. Ward, W.P.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.

Three-round contest—Vol. Crowley, v. Vol. Sheridan, both of "B" Company. Resulted in a win for Sheridan.

Vol. Green "A" Coy. v. Vol. Joyce, Machine Gun Coy. This fight was very well contested and Resulted in a win for Joyce.

Vol. Phelan v. McDonald. McDonald appeared the aggressor all through and won on points.

FINAL.

McDonald beat Joyce on points.



"An t-Oglach"

[Exclusive Photo.]

Well over! Exercising artillery horses at Islandbridge.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.

Four-round contest—Cpl. Moloney "B" Coy. v. Vol. Carleton, "C" Company. These two were looked upon as a very evenly matched pair. From the beginning Carleton forced the fight, and made use of some neat footwork. In the second round Carleton drew blood although Moloney appeared to have the advantage over his opponent both in reach and at in fighting. The Result was a win for Carleton by a small margin of points.

WELTER-WEIGHTS.

Three-round contest—Cpl. McDonnell, "A" Coy. v. Pte. Bradley, "Artillery." This proved a very interesting contest. At the conclusion of the three rounds there appeared nothing between either men and the judges decided on an extra round.

Fourth round—Bradley appeared the stronger man and played with his opponent. Bradley was awarded the fight.

OFFICERS HEAVY-WEIGHT CONTEST.

Instructional Officer McCormack v. Commandant Bruen. This Officers' heavyweight contest was eagerly awaited and hoped for by all.



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

ceedingly good contest. The opening round was brisk and though it provided excellent boxing, it was one-sided. It was anticipated that Commandant Bruen—who was by far the heavier man—would have an easy victory, but the result proved the contrary. Mr. McCormack—father of that well-known boxer “Box McCormack”—rained blow after blow on his heavier opponent in the opening round and outclassed him completely.

The second round was short-lived. Mr. McCormack's blows were telling, and Commandant Bruen had to retire.

After the contests Colonel Hunt warmly congratulated the winners of the different bouts, and in the course of his remarks expressed a hope that the Curragh Command would have a splendid team of boxers, that would hold their own against any Command. He also congratulated Commandant P. F. Lawlor on the success of the evening's sport.

It may be noted that the various competitors were trained by Sergeant Darragh, F., the well-known Irish feather-weight. The winners in the different competitions are now going into serious training under Sergeant Darragh with a view to perfecting themselves to a degree necessary to represent the 62nd Battalion successfully in the coming Command Championship and ultimately to qualify as representatives of the Command in inter-Command boxing.

FOOTBALL AT PORTOBELLO.

On Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., Special Infantry Corps and Chief of Staff's Department played a challenge football match on the Athletic grounds, Portobello Barracks.

The play was of a very high order, and created great enthusiasm and excitement amongst the large crowd of spectators present.

The score at half-time stood:—Special Infantry, 4 points; Chief of Staff's, 3 points. The final whistle left Special Infantry Corps winners by one point. Final score—S.I.C. 8 points; Chief of Staff's Department, 7 points.

RAILWAY CORPS WIN CLOSELY CONTESTED HURLING MATCH.

One of the finest hurling contests seen in Dublin for a number of years was played at Portobello Barracks on Saturday, the 16th of June, between teams representing Railway Protection Corps and Signals. The largest crowd yet seen at any of the Army games was present.

After a strenuous and exciting game the Railway Protection Corps were declared the winners on the score of 4 goals 2 points to 4 goals 1 point. Comdt. Corrigan, Portobello Barracks, refereed.

SPECIAL SERVICES SPORTS—DATE ALTERED.

The date of the Special Services Sports at Croke Park has been altered from Friday the 27th prox., to Wednesday, the 25th prox. Very valuable prizes are being offered for the different events.

Arrangements are being made for a special aeronautic display by the Air Force, and a spectacular display by the Artillery Corps.

The services of the Special Infantry Corps, Dublin Command, Railway Protection and Command Pipers Band have been promised.

FOOTBALL AT THE CURRAGH.

(From our Curragh Correspondent).

A successful series of inter-Company matches were carried out by the 62nd Battalion, Ponsonby Barracks. A set of silver medals was at stake. “B” Company were rather unfortunate in not being able to field a very strong combination, and in consequence went under to “A” Company in the first match. Nevertheless the match was full of exciting moments and revealed the fact that there were men in the Battalion who hitherto were not afforded opportunity to show their talent on the Gaelic Football Pitch. Inter-Company matches afford a splendid opportunity for unearthing any latent ability for this form of pastime.

The final match between “A” and “C” Companies was a production well worth witnessing. Both teams were well selected and gave an exhibition which showed that at least the majority of the players were old exponents of the game.

Throughout the match, the issue was very keenly knit and the excitement which the match produced amongst the many spectators was a testimony to its merit.

“A” Company emerged victors on the scores 2 goals and 1 point to 2 goals and 2 points for “C” Company. A selection Committee of three, viz: Commandant P. Lawlor, Captain J. O'Beirne and C. S. M. McIvor, J. after careful scrutiny selected the Battalion team from the three Companies, and there is every reason to expect that the selected team will represent the 62nd Battalion to advantage.

ENGINEERS (KILDARE BARRACKS) v. 62ND BATTALION (PONSONBY BARRACKS).

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 7 p.m., the 62nd Battalion's selected team engaged in a friendly encounter the team of the Engineers, Kildare Barracks. The match was not by any means a contest as from the outset the 62nd Battalion showed their superiority, and asserted themselves to great advantage. They scored rather freely in the opening half, but this must not be attributed in a great measure to the play of the forwards of the 62nd Battalion, but rather to the weakness of the Kildare backs, Captain Kelly as full back filled the position admirably but he was badly supported.

One very outstanding feature of the match was the want of combination on the part of the 62nd's forwards. There was a fatal tendency on the part of the second line of forwards to encroach too far on the ground in the precincts of the Kildare goal. If only they had been less selfish, and had played in harmony with the first line of forwards the result would have been an accumulation of scores, for the forwards were undoubtedly well fit for their positions.

The backs of the home team were never really tested. In the first half, however, they were completely overwhelmed on one occasion by a determined onslaught by Kildare which was rewarded by a splendid goal. The centre field play by C. S. M. McIvor, J., and Captain J. O'Beirne, was really a great display, and in those two players the home team have splendid tutors. Keyes playing on left wing was a marvel. For Kildare Faulkner played a great game. Captain Kelly in the back line was always well in evidence whilst Corporal Hegarty and Volunteers McDowell, Dunne and Howard rendered great service to their team.

Towards the end of the second half Lieutenant Morgan scored a magnificent goal which was the fruit of a nice pass. McDonnell further added to the score a very neat goal the result of fast play from centre field via the right wing. Captain O'Beirne took all the “Frees,” all of which were splendidly placed. More than once he scored from “50” yards line.

The final scores were 62nd Battalion 3 goals and eight points to 1 goal for Kildare (per McDowell).

In both teams there is ample room for improvement, not in the personnel, but in the play, and it is hoped the coming Inter-Battalion matches will provide keenly contested games.

KILDARE TEAM—Captain Kelly, Vol. Coombs, Sergt. Kelly, Vol. Howard, Sergt. Ryan, Cpl. Hegarty, Vol. Lane, Vol. Doyle, Vol. Reilly, Vol. Faulkner, Vol. McDowell, Vol. Coreoran, Lieut. McAuley, Vol. McEnery, Vol. Dunne.

62ND BATT. TEAM—Captain O'Beirne, J., Lieut. Dunphy, C. S. M. McIvor, J. (Capt.), C. S. M. Gogarty, Vol. Keyes, J., Vol. Fahy, F., Sergt. Farrell, Lieut. Morgan, J., Sergt. Hudson (goal), Vol. R. O'Donnell, Cpl. Touhy, Sergt. Murphy, A., Sergt. Mahady, Vol. Adams, Sergt. Brennan.

GOLF AND TENNIS.

“Ó'n Easagáirí, “An t-Óglach.”

A CHARA:—Tháinig an lán le déanaí ar “Tenir” agus “Zolp.” Tá tuine a páo gur éarar iad a beir ádhann mar gnáth-cluicé agus tuine eile a páo ná ceart. Tá tuairim ádhampa go bhfuil an ceart as leas-Captain Ó Scoláirí.

Ní h-íad na cluicéí seo a éiríonn an póg-phóg saoiúla i n-éinn le linn trócair a n-áiríú “Seán Duiré.” Cé'n pác náir éiríonn arís páirceannaib “Zolp” agus “Tenir” as lóirí Óglach éun trócair a déanaí i n-áiríú an fáil? I r púirt an éirí a méirí: ní rabáir in na h-áiríú pan. Ní maib ann a cónaíonn an fáil, agus tá pé nó-luáí pór, Óglach na h-éiríonn a méirí leota pan. Tá r as gac h-éinne go bhfuil na Sapanais i n-éinn pór, agus tá an fáil-Óglach na h-éiríonn iad a éirí airt. Má rabáir Óglach na h-éiríonn as iméirí cluicéí gailloa, agus má leanair as cannt ar teangain an fáil, i r fáil go méirí ríad péin éim gailloa i r na daoine go rabáir as trócair i n-áiríú cúpla bliain ó fáil.

Seán Ó Tuathail,

Oirpí an t-Soláirí.

Roinn móir Luimnise.

9th June, 1923.

To the Editor of “An t-Oglach.”

A CHARA,—Owing to having obtained my copy of “An t-Oglach” later than usual I found it impossible to reply to Capt. Barry in time for your last issue. It seems, Mr. Editor, that all your correspondents are inclined to get away from the fact that it is not consistent to prevent the playing of Rugby and Soccer on the pretext of their being foreign games and allow golf and tennis, both equally as foreign, to go ahead. If Capt. Barry wishes to indulge in this controversy I would refer him to my original letter on the subject of consistency which appeared in “An t-Oglach.” Further, I will ask Capt. Barry to refrain from using sarcasm to help his case because it is a powerful card when played skilfully but it is also the card of those who have no case,

Mise, le meas,

TOM SCULLY,

Lieut., B. Coy., 16th Bttn.

Mountjoy Military Prison,
Dublin.

18th June, 1923.

A CAR OF MANY ADVENTURES.

This car was formerly known as "Danny Boy," the name being changed to "Tom Keogh" in memory of the late Colonel-Commandant Tom Keogh, who was killed in a mine explosion in Macroom. During the hottest periods of the fighting in Limerick and Kerry "Danny Boy," as the car was then named, was ever in the vanguard, and assisted at the captures of the following places in Limerick:—Limerick City, Kilmallock, Bruree, Patrick's Well, Adare, Rathkeale, Newcastle West, Abbeyfeale.

Lieut. O'Brien has been one of the crew since the car came South,

and was present when the car broke through three columns of Irregulars at Kilworth Camp and inflicted several casualties to the enemy. The car was completely hemmed in, and barricades and broken bridges had to be negotiated before the gallant crew won through, after ignoring several calls to surrender.

The car was taken to Kerry last September, at the formation of the Kerry Command, and took part in some stirring fights, notably the encounters at Killorglin and Castlemaine, and several ambushes between Tralee and Killarney.



Left.—(1) Lieut. J. O'Brien, I/c. A.R.R. "Tom Keogh"; (2) Sergt. Gillard, driver; (3) Vol. Hynes, gunner; (4) Sergt. Cahill, gunner. Right.—(1) Commandant Conroy, (2) Captain McClean, (3) Captain Lyons, (4) Lieut. O'Brien, (5) Capt. Harpur, (6) Capt. Murphy, (7) Capt. Hannon, (8) Lieut. Forde, (9) Lieut. Crean, (10) Lieut. Burns, (11) Comdt. O'Sullivan, (12) Capt. Walsh, (13) Lieut. Mack (in civilian clothes), (14) Capt. McKenna.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions to "An t-Oglach" are invited—especially news items.

Contributors must write on one side of the paper only.

Every effort will be made to return unaccepted contributions where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

A ONE DAY TOURNAMENT

WILL BE HELD

AT CROKE PARK

ON SUNDAY, 15th JULY

FOOTBALL—Dublin Command v. Curragh Command

HURLING—Limerick Command v. Cork Command

Cumann na Saoirse are providing numerous Side Shows. It is hoped to have a special team from the Curragh Command to give displays of Tent Pegging and Swedish Drill.

Proceeds in aid of the Wounded Soldiers Fund.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (CORK COMMAND.)

HURLING.

FIRST ROUND COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	TEAMS.	PLAY AT	ON	REFEREE.	REMARKS.
A.	49th Batt. v. 38th Batt. ...	Mallow ...	11th July ...	Fr. Cotter.	All matches start at 3 p.m. sharp. Players should be on the field at 2.55 p.m.
B.	59th Batt. v. 10th Batt. ...	Cork ...	8th July ...	Commdt. Kingston.	
C.	H.Q. Batt. v. 15th Batt. ...	Cork ...	1st July ...	Commdt. Kingston.	
D.	42nd Batt. v. 30th Batt. ...	Macroom ...	8th July ...	Commdt. Conlon.	
E.	32nd Batt. ...	Bye	Bye	Bye	

SECOND ROUND.

	32nd Batt. v. Winner of "D." ...	---	---	---	
	Winner of "C" v. Winner of "B" ...	---	---	---	
	Winner of "A." ...	Bye	Bye	Bye.	

FOOTBALL

FIRST ROUND COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	TEAMS.	PLAY AT	ON	REFEREE.	REMARKS.
A.	40th Batt. v. 38th Batt. ...	Fermoy ...	4th July ...	Fr. Cotter.	All matches start at 3 p.m. sharp. Players should be on the field at 2.55 p.m.
B.	59th Batt. v. 10th Batt. ...	Kinsale ...	4th July ...	Lt. McCarthy.	
C.	H.Q. Troops v. 15th Batt. ...	Bandon ...	8th July ...	Capt. Fennessy.	
D.	42nd Batt. v. 30th Batt. ...	Macroom ...	8th July ...	Capt. Lynch ...	Play at 4.30 p.m.
E.	32nd Batt. ...	Bye	Bye	Bye.	

SECOND ROUND.

	32nd Batt. v. Winner of "D." ...	---	---	---	
	Winner of "C" v. Winner of "B" ...	---	---	---	
	Winner of "A." ...	Bye	Bye	Bye.	



Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men of the Military Police in the Athlone Command. Captain Begley, A.P.M., and Lieut. Cosgrave, D.A.P.M., are seated in centre.

Customs and Excise Examination.

1. Preliminary Notice is given of an Examination, which will be confined to Officers and Men of the Army, for about fifty posts in the Customs and Excise service. The posts in question will carry the scale of salary of £120 rising by annual increments of £10 to £250 per annum, plus the usual Civil Service Bonus, and will be pensionable under the Superannuation Acts.

2. Candidates for this Examination must be between 19 and 30 years of age on the 1st June, 1923, and must have served in the Army either for a period of nine months subsequent to 1st June, 1922, or continuously from a date prior to 1st January, 1923, to the date of Examination.

3. The Examination will be an Educational Examination in the following subjects:—

Irish	Handwriting and
English	General Knowledge
Arithmetic	

and in addition to the marks allotted to each of these subjects, service marks will be given in respect of meritorious Army service.

4. It is anticipated that the Examination will be held before the end of July. A further announcement will be made in due course giving particulars of the syllabus and regulations for the Examination, and officers and men of the Army should await this further announcement for any further information regarding the Examination which they may desire.

5. The Examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE).

(a) GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The subjects of Examination shall be Irish, English, Arithmetic, General Knowledge, Precise Writing (in Irish or English).
2. The marks allotted to each subject shall be 400, except in the case of Precise, for which the maximum shall be 200.
3. The minimum number of marks which a candidate must obtain on the examination (i.e., exclusive of Service Marks) to qualify for appointment shall be 50 per cent. of the total marks allotted.
4. The list of qualified candidates shall be sent to the C. in C., who shall assign to each candidate "Service Marks," such service marks not to exceed in the case of any candidate a total of 400.
5. All Examination Papers (except in English) will be set in Irish and English, and candidates may answer in either language.

(1) GAEDHILG.

Ceisteanna ar chuid de sna nithe seo leanas:—Beannachts aimsir, slainte, galair, airgead, uimhreacha, diol is ceannach an clog, etc., tart, ocras, fearg, etc.

Piosa Gaedhilge:—Curfar ceisteanna i dtaobh brigh na bhfocal, no iarrfar ortha an chaint d'atharu ar chuma eigin, aithghearr a dheanamh uirthi, etc.

Translation of a passage or passages of simple Irish into English.

(2) English (2).

The aim of the examination in this subject shall be chiefly to test a candidate's ability to write a brief report accurately; they shall be expected to write two or more short essays or reports, one of them of a descriptive nature. Handwriting and Spelling to be judged from the candidate's answers to the English paper.

(3) ARITHMETIC.

The simple and Compound Rules; Reduction; Averages and Approximations; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Practice; Percentages; Metric System; Currency System of the United States and of the Chief European Countries.

The questions set will be of such a nature as are to be found in ordinary business or commerce.

(4) GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

The examination paper will include easy questions on Geography and Irish History, of which candidates will be expected to answer at least one question on Geography. A choice of questions will be given.

(5) PRECISE WRITING.

Candidates will be expected to write a summary of one or more passages of Irish or English. (Papers will be set in Irish and English, and candidates may select either).

It will be noticed that the minimum salary is £120. This, with the usual Civil Service Bonus, amounts to £214. The salary rises by yearly increments to £250, which, with bonus, totals £392/17/6.



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*

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., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and must 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.

TRANSFER.

L. G. (Curragh).—We cannot deal with the matter raised in your letter unless you supply us with your full name, unit, etc.

Vol. F. L. (Clonmel).—Make an application to your O/C for transfer to the Artillery Corps.

C. E. L. (Daingean).—Make application for transfer to your O/C and let us know how far you succeed.

Pte. J. C. (Drogheda).—You are referred to reply to Pte. E. McM.

Pte. E. D. (Flautist).—We regret we cannot assist you in this matter. You must recollect you joined the Army as an Infantry soldier and not as a member of the Engineer Corps. When your time of service expires you can reasonably apply for the transfer you mention.

Pte. E. McM. (Portobello).—If you are attested as an Infantry soldier you must serve as such, except your O/C sanctions your transfer for special reasons.

IN THE RAILWAY CORPS.

"Beehive" (Kilsheelan).—Have you made application for discharge? Do this and let us know the result. Re-attesting does not entitle you to a bounty.

RESIGNED R.I.C.

"N. D. P., Old R.I.C."—We are having your case attended to.

CHANGE TO COASTAL DEFENCE.

"Ship's Cook."—Make application to Officer i/c Coastal Defence Corps, enclosing copies of your recommendations and giving particulars of your previous service.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

"Old Dublin Guard" (Kenmare).—The Department you wish to join is at present overcrowded, and we would not advise you to leave the Army with a view to being taken on. You would have very little chance of succeeding.

DISCHARGE.

"T. G." (Portobello).—You have not stated if you made application for discharge to your O/C.

"Discharge" (Curragh).—See reply to "T. G." above.

T. K. ("Anxious").—The answer to your first question is in the affirmative. (2) Yes, every assistance will be given soldiers to get back to work in civil life.

Pte. J. McA. (Curragh).—We admire your unselfish heroism. Your letter is receiving special attention.

"Time Expired."—Your letter is being dealt with.

BADLY WOUNDED.

"Old Stager."—See details of Army Pensions Bill in No. 9 of "An t-Oglach."

"FRENCH LEAVE."

P. D. (Carlow).—The answer appearing in our issue of June 2nd would not have led any soldier to believe that he should take "French leave." We are giving your case attention, but meanwhile we would like to point out the proper action you should have taken was to make a complaint to your O/C.

(Continued on page 22.)

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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.

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IRISH GEMS

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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU

(Continued from page 21.)

JUNIOR OFFICERS.

"Southern Subordinate."—Under certain circumstances officers of the rank of Captain are called upon to do the duty you mention. You do not state the reasons why you are out of uniform for over three months (J. F.).

MISTAKE IN NAME.

M. McD. (Curragh).—Your letter has been passed to Dependants' Allowance Branch, Portobello Barracks.

WISHES TO JOIN UP.

"Juvenile Soldier."—Recruiting will re-open in the near future.

COMMANDS IN IRISH.

Joseph Partridge (Newbridge).—Some of the Irish equivalents for the words of command were published in "An t-Oglach" a few months ago. We expect, however, to be able to give further information on the subject at an early date.

DETENTION OF C.S.M.

"Limerick" (New Barracks).—The reply to your questions are as follows:—(1) Certainly. (2) This depends on the exigencies of the situation. (3) Yes. (4) Yes, under certain conditions, as determined by the medical authorities.

"SAM BROWN" AGAIN.

Sergeant Draughtsman.—The answers to your two questions are in the negative.

IN THE SIX COUNTIES.

"Undergrad."—It is not permissible to wear uniform in the Six Counties. Your uniform and leather equipment are your own property.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

All letters dealing with the question of Dependants' Allowance are forwarded to the proper quarter to be dealt with. The following replies are given here because they deal with special aspects of the matter:—

Corporal T. Geehan (Kerry).—14/- per week is a temporary assessment. Inquiries are being made for further particulars from employer, etc.

Mrs. Jane Pender.—This was passed for payment at 7/- per week on the 4th January. It has been re-assessed at 14/- per week as from the date of attestation, to continue while the soldier is serving.

Corporal P. Murphy.—On November 25th a cheque was sent to your mother for £5 3s. This made the account clear to 25/9/22, the date of your marriage from the date of attestation, which was 13th June, '22, according to your attestation form; not 13th May, as stated in your letter.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE EXAM.

"Badoir."—Your letter has been referred to the department concerned for attention.

"Civil Service."—Particulars of the nature you require are furnished in our issue of 16th June. Your attention is drawn in particular to paragraph 4 in the preliminary notice. Watch for future announcements in coming issues.

BOOTMAKERS.

(1) Forward your claim to the Claims Dept., G.H.Q. (2) Bootmakers are attached to Battalions. (3) This is a matter for Dependants' Allowance Branch, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

WITH THE DRUMS.

"Spider."—This is a matter for the Sergt.-Major in charge of the Band.

UNDER CLOSE ARREST.

C. M. (Droichead Nua).—You have not given sufficient particulars to reply to your question. State charge and circumstances of arrest.

CHARGE OF DESERTION.

"Justice" (Mallow).—Your letter is being referred to the proper quarter for investigation.

A DROP TOO MUCH.

"Guide Spring."—Your letter is being referred to the proper quarter for attention.

COMMISSIONED RANK.

T. (Cork).—An attested soldier can only proceed to commissioned rank by promotion on merit.

A NOCTURNAL MILKING.

"Blayne Soldier."—If the O/C is satisfied that the offence has been committed, punishment may be awarded.

THE OLD VOLUNTEERS.

Vol. E. W. (Manorhamilton).—You will note from the Dáil proceedings reported in the daily Press that provision is being made for soldiers incapacitated during the Anglo-Irish War. When the Pensions Board is constituted you can put forward your claim.

PAYING OUTDOOR COMPLIMENTS.

(1) There is no regulation governing this practice. (2) "An t-Oglach" is published fortnightly, and we thank you for your good wishes.

TAX ON SOLDIERS' PARCELS.

Cpl. W. H.—As the Customs Regulations stand at present, you are liable for tax on tobacco sent across the Six-County border.

REFERRED TO P.O.

Vol. D. D. (Curragh).—Your letter is being referred to the Postal Authorities for their attention.

FOR MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

T. O'L. (Kerry).—Communicate direct with the Ministry of Defence. They will supply all the information you require.

RE-ATTESTATION LEAVE.

"Northern Light."—The order stopping re-attestation leave must have been issued for some special reason. Write us again on this matter.

RE-ATTESTATION.

"Anxious One."—You will be afforded every facility when the Recruiting Regulations come into force in the near future.

ATTENDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Vol. J. N. (Curragh).—We admire your artistic proclivities but fear they must be subordinated to Army needs.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

"Regular," O.T.C.—We do not deal with anonymous communications.

UNIFORM NEEDED.

"B" Coy., Galway.—This matter is being dealt with.

PUZZLED PAINTER.

Thos. F. (Oldcastle).—You joined as an Infantry soldier and must complete your term of service in the Infantry. When about to be discharged you can make application to be attached to the Engineering Corps.

AMBITIOUS MUSICIAN.

"Bandmaster."—Make application to the G.S.O. (1) Training, G.H.Q. The answer to your second question is in the negative.

C. B.

"A Victim" (Dublin).—We would certainly investigate your case, but you have not given either your name or address, consequently we cannot take action.

LOSS OF UNIFORM.

"Rolling Stone" (Cork).—Your grievance is one calls for investigation. The matter is being taken up with the Officer concerned.

LEAVE PROBLEMS.

P. D. (Carlow).—You do not appear to have been actually given leave at the time you left off duty. Accordingly your Orderly Sergt. had the right to warn you for guard duty.

"Camp Policeman" (Kehoe Barracks).—Your letter has been sent to the proper quarter, where it will be given due attention. You cannot communicate direct with officers of the Higher Command.

RECEIVING ATTENTION.

Vol. P. M. (S.I.C.).—Your letter is receiving attention.



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ḡaoluinn do'n ARM.

Gaelic.

ainmeada áite.
 Taoirleadh luimniḡ.
 Connrae luimniḡ, Connrae an éiláir.
 Connrae na ḡaillíne, Connrae tiob-
 raio áirann.
 Cúige muíhan, tuat múíhan, ur-
 muíhan.
 ḡráis na muíte iairinn, poir Omna.
 An ḡoir, áir Raéain, baile uí
 beaáain.
 Liop Dún beáirnais, liop díomáin.
 ḡráio na caéirac, cill mícil.
 donac urmuíhan, cora fine.
 Cuirín, an tulaé, liop.
 Cill díirir, cill ruir, cill áairíe.
 Cill óá lua, beal áea ḡobann.
 Cairleán o ḡconais, poir an donais.
 luimneac, ear ḡéiríne, ráé ḡaola.
 an tairbeair, cairleán nuao.
 Liop tuatáil, mainirir na féile.
 cnoc uí éoirleáin, bhuḡ na n'óiríe.
 Cíom, ac tair, seana fáilir.
 Dún bleirce, tulaé liar, ráé liur.
 cill m'óeallíós, cnoc luimge.
 Oirreac, tiobraio áirann, báirreac.
 ḡailbaile eaírairíge, cill fionáin.
 baile m'irreála, cill tairíre, dún
 ár áill.
 Cill na mullaé, baile ríós liam.
 don véas, ó véas, tí véas, fíce,
 don ir fíce,
 an éáo, an tair, anirreac, an ceáirí.

Phonetic Pronunciation.

ANNIMUCK AUTA.
 TEESHUCKTH LIMNIG.
 Koundhay Limnig, Koundhain Klaur,
 Koundhay nug gollee, Koundhain
 tubrudh aurrin.
 Kooga moon, thooa moon, urvoon.
 Graug num mwilta eerin, Purth Umnu.
 A Ghurth, Aurd Rahin, Bwoll lee voek
 kawn.
 Liss dhoon vaarna, inish dee mawin.
 Srawid nuk kohuruck, keel vee heel.
 Ainnuek urrvoon, kurra finna.
 Krish sheen, a tullock, inish.
 Keel deeshirt, keel rish, keel kee.
 Keel aw loo, bail lawha gown.
 Kish lawn oh gunning, purtha nainig.
 Lim nuck, ass gayftinna, raw gayla.
 A thoraburt, kish lawn noa.
 Liss thooill, mwonnistir nuff faila.
 Knuk kee kill lawn, broo nun nayisha.
 Kroun, odh dhorra, shanna fwal leesh.
 Doon bleshka, thulluck leeuus, raw lirk,
 Kael vuhull logue, knuk linga.
 Ussbid dale, tubrudh aurrin, bawn
 shuck.
 Goll wolla ahur lee, keel feen nawn.
 Bwolla vish taila, keel dhorura, doon
 err reel.
 Keel num mullock, bwolla ree leem.
 Ain dee ogg, dhoe deeogg, tree deeogg,
 fiha, ain iss fiha,
 a haid, a dhorra, a trass, a karroo.

English Translation.

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 County Limerick, County Clare.
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 Province of Munster, Thomond,
 Ormond.
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 Nenagh, Corofin.
 Crusheen, Tulla, Ennis.
 Kiladysart, Kilrush, Kilkee.
 Killaloe, Silvermines.
 Castleconnell, Newport.
 Limerick, Askeaton, Rathkeale.
 Tarbert, Newcastle West.
 Listowel, Abbeyfeale.
 Mount Collins, Bruff.
 Croom, Adare, Old Pallas.
 Doon, Tullylease, Charleville.
 Kilmallock, Knocklong.
 Hospital, Tipperary, Bansha.
 Galbally, Kilfinane.
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