

# An t-Óglách

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Price TWOPENCE.



THE G.O.C. CURRAGH COMMAND.

*Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.*

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Óglaigh  
na hÉireann  
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND



# An t-Oglach

SEPTEMBER 1, 1923.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Fáinne na nOglach," in undertaking the task of spreading a knowledge of the Irish language in the Army, proposes to confine itself to such teaching and texts as will be suitable for the everyday requirements of the soldier. This is a wise decision. If the Irish language is to become a living force it must be taken out of its glass case, and utilised to serve the purpose of the everyday life of the nation.

In the past students of the language representing different sections of the community assembled together two or three times a week to study the language. They mastered its rudiments, learnt to read a text book, perhaps committed numerous dialogues and rhymes to memory. But, for the greater part of the week they were individually swallowed up, so to speak, in the language of their environment, unable to apply a single rhyme or single phrase to express the most ordinary ideas of their daily avocations. So far as the ordinary routine of their daily lives was concerned, they were as much restricted to the use of English as if they had never heard of "is" and "tá," except, perhaps now and again, and an odd "lá breagh," or "cionnas tá tú?" So we have to-day many, many tradesmen, say, who, twenty years ago, could discourse on land and crops, fairs and markets in idiomatic Irish, yet who are to-day still discussing the affairs of their workshops in Béarla, and it is the same with many professional men and others.

Yes, Fáinne na nOglach is wise in its decision. It has a decided advantage over other organisations in this respect. It consists of a highly organised body of men whose lives are more or less uniform. Words and phrases suitable to one are more or less suitable to all. Fáinne na nOglach is giving a lead in the proper direction. If the other organised bodies in the State—teachers, clerks, professional bodies, etc., would follow suit in this respect and, in addition to the common factors of the language, have special attention paid to their own peculiar requirements, the language would, in a short time become a real living force.

The ceremony in connection with the unveiling of the Cenotaph to the memory of Arthur Griffith and General Michael Collins was as simple as it was impressive. One felt throughout that he was participating in a great national act of Faith and Hope. It is only fitting that tributes of this kind on the part of the nation to its mighty dead should be of a military character, and should be entrusted to and carried out by the Army of the nation. The Army to-day typifies the living reality of the ideals for which our bravest sacrificed themselves. It is the first Irish Army the nation has had since the disaster of Kinsale. It is in every sense the Army of the people, composed of and led by the sons of the people. It is maintained by the nation for the avowed purposes of defending its right to shape its own destiny according to its own ideals. It is accepted as such the world over. The existence of the Army to-day is the nation's surest guarantee of the recognition of that right. The participation of the Army in these memorial ceremonies is the pledge of the living to the dead that this right shall be maintained by the full strength of and all the resources of the nation.

It is pleasing to note that the memory of our humbler heroes is not neglected by their old comrades. Scarcely a day passes without some tribute being paid by members of the Army to some dead comrade. In this connection could not some particular

day be set aside on which the entire Army could take part in a universal memorial service to all those who sacrificed themselves in the nation's struggle. The Feast of All Souls, for instance, a feast that was ever dear to the Irish people, would be a very appropriate day for such a ceremony.

The long nights are already heralding their approach, and in a very short time winter will be on us. Steps should at once be taken to ensure that the barrack room life of the soldier be made as inviting and cheering as possible. Between the various organisations—Army Athletics, Fáinne na nOglach, Cumann Sugraídh an Airm, and Cumann na Saoirse there should be no lack of healthy amusements for our soldiers. Representatives of these different bodies could easily arrange to prevent clashing and overlapping. While not necessarily excluding any form of healthy enjoyment our entertainments should, as far as possible, be organised on Irish lines and should be conducted in a manner that would redound to the credit of the Army. The library should certainly be a feature of every barrack. Our troops should at least have the same facilities for improving themselves in this respect as afforded to even prisoners.

The popularising of Irish music is one of the objects of Fáinne na nOglach. Would it be contrary to the rules to have the English words of well-known Irish airs taught and sung in our barracks?

## OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT

Major-General Peadar MacMahon, G.O.C.  
Curragh Command.

Major-General Peadar MacMahon, G.O.C. Curragh Command, is a native of County Monaghan and was born in 1893. He was early attracted to the Language movement and for years was a member of the Ard Craobh.

His connection with the Volunteers dates from the night of their inception at the meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, in 1913, and for some time he was a member of "C" Company, 2nd Battalion, Dublin Brigade.

Easter Week, 1916, found him, as Section Commander, in the thick of the fighting. In the early part of the week he was in Stephen's Green, subsequently with the little force in the College of Surgeons, and, finally, in Jacob's Factory.

After Easter Week the subject of this brief biographical sketch was imprisoned, first in Knutsford and, later, in Frongoch. He was released towards the end of that year and went to Limerick, where he organised several Battalions—one in the city itself and two or three in the outlying districts.

In 1919 the man who had proved himself of such value as an organiser was transferred to the Organising Staff of G.H.Q., with the rank of Commandant. Thereafter he devoted his energies to the organising of Leitrim, Mayo, Kilkenny, part of Kildare and Cavan with conspicuous success.

A few days after Christmas, 1920, he was arrested in Dublin and was confined in Exchange Court for about a week, being transferred thence to Arbour Hill, and later on to the Rath Camp, Curragh. From the time of his arrival at the latter place until his release towards the end of December, 1921, he occupied the position of Internee Commandant, and did whatever was humanly possible to alleviate the lot of the prisoners.

After release he resumed his duties on the organising staff, and when the Army was formed retained the same position. Later he was promoted Colonel Commandant, and in July, 1922, Commandant General, when he took over Command of the Curragh. Upon the reorganisation of the Army in January last he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Major-General Peadar MacMahon was one of the officers who accompanied his namesake, the Chief of Staff, on the recent visit to France at the special invitation of the French Ministry of War.

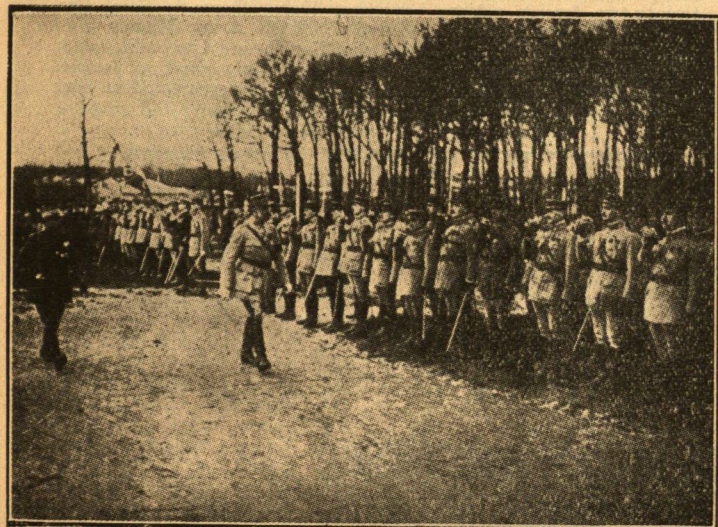


Óglach  
na hÉireann  
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND



# A VISIT TO SAINT CYR

## Description of the Famous French Military School



General Tanant reviewing the Officer Cadets.

The famous School of Saint Cyr, situated near Versailles, rightly claims no small share in the victory of 1918, for within its walls many of France's most brilliant Generals and Officers received their first instructions in the Art of the Conduct of War.

The building now occupied by the Ecole Spéciale Militaire was formerly a school founded by Madame de Maintenon for the education of the daughters of the French Nobility. Time in its course wrought changes, and by a decree dated 24th March, 1808, Napoleon ordered the transfer to there of the "Imperial School of Fontainebleau," commanded by General Bellavène, which later developed in a Special Military School. This was suppressed by a Royal decree after Waterloo. Between that time and 1817, succeeding changes took place, but on 31st December, 1817, a decree was published authorising the establishment of the "Ecole Spéciale Militaire de Saint Cyr." Since 1818, 107 "promotions" have passed through the School, and the main characteristics of the original of 1818 are preserved almost unchanged in the school of to-day.

### Objects of St. Cyr.

The purpose of the school is to prepare for entry into the ranks of the French Army as Officers young men desirous of following a military career.

The school is under the military authorities, and is commanded by a Général de Brigade, assisted by a Lieutenant-Colonel as Second in Command. Entrance into the School is by competitive examination, and candidates must be between 18 and 21 years of age at the time of entry.

The Staff is composed of a cadre of Officer Instructors assisted by a certain number of N.C.O's.

The pupils receive a course of general and moral culture, as well as a "military education" in the strict sense, the curriculum comprising the following subjects:—

Military History, Tactics, Geography, Topography, Administration, Political Science, Common Law, Political Economy, Ethics, Education, Aeronautics, Applied Sciences, Fortification, Artillery, Physiology, Hygiene, English, German, Arabic, Panoramic Drawing.

Arabic is now a compulsory language, and either English or German must also be taken.

The pupils are divided according to the year of study into "promotions"—1st year and 2nd year—and 1st and 2nd year students receive an entirely separate course of instruction.

### Serve as Ordinary Soldiers.

During the first year the pupils, irrespective of which arm they intend to serve in subsequently, are trained as Infantry and serve as ordinary soldiers, rising to Sergeant at the end of the year.

At the end of the first year, those desirous of going in for the Cavalry must pass a special test. During the 2nd year pupils receive Infantry or Cavalry training, as the case may be, the Infantry instruction being supervised by a "Chef de bataillon," and that of the Cavalry by a "Chef d'escadron." There is also an Artillery section for instructional purposes.

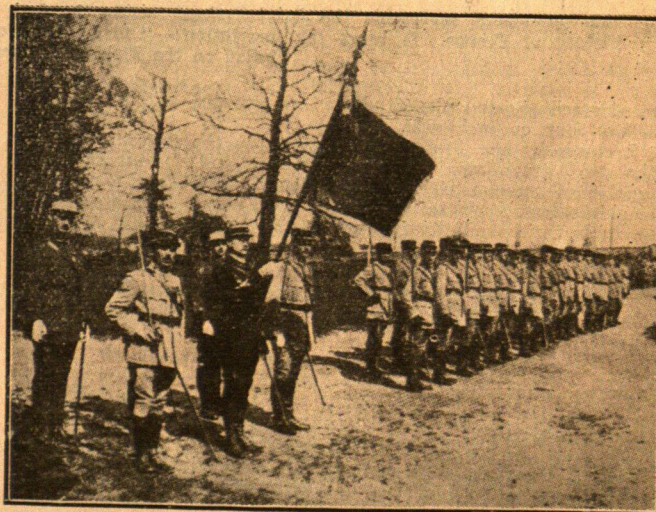
In May each year the whole School goes into Camp for a month; and at the end of each year the pupils are conducted over some section of the Frontier, the sector chosen being different each year.

### The Reason for It.

The justification of making the boys go "through the mill" as "poilius" in the first year is that Officers must understand and be in sympathy with their men if they are to get the maximum out of them at all times; and this sympathetic understanding can best be acquired from the experience gained from living for a period the life that the men live, with its joys and sorrows, its cares and duties.

Every Officer in the French Army must serve a period in the ranks, and it is interesting to recall, en passant, that in the first O.T.C. established in the Irish Army, however great its deficiencies, this principle was recognised, and it was insisted that the Officers in all cases should, during their training period, follow the daily routine of the ordinary Volunteer.

The pupils have their hair cropped, and wear, except on special occasions, the field dress of the ordinary soldier. Descendants of the old nobility, sons of France's Ministers and Marshals, peasant lads from Normandy or the sunny South, all are subject to the same discipline, and merit alone serves to raise one above the other.



The Colours of the School.



### The Daily Routine.

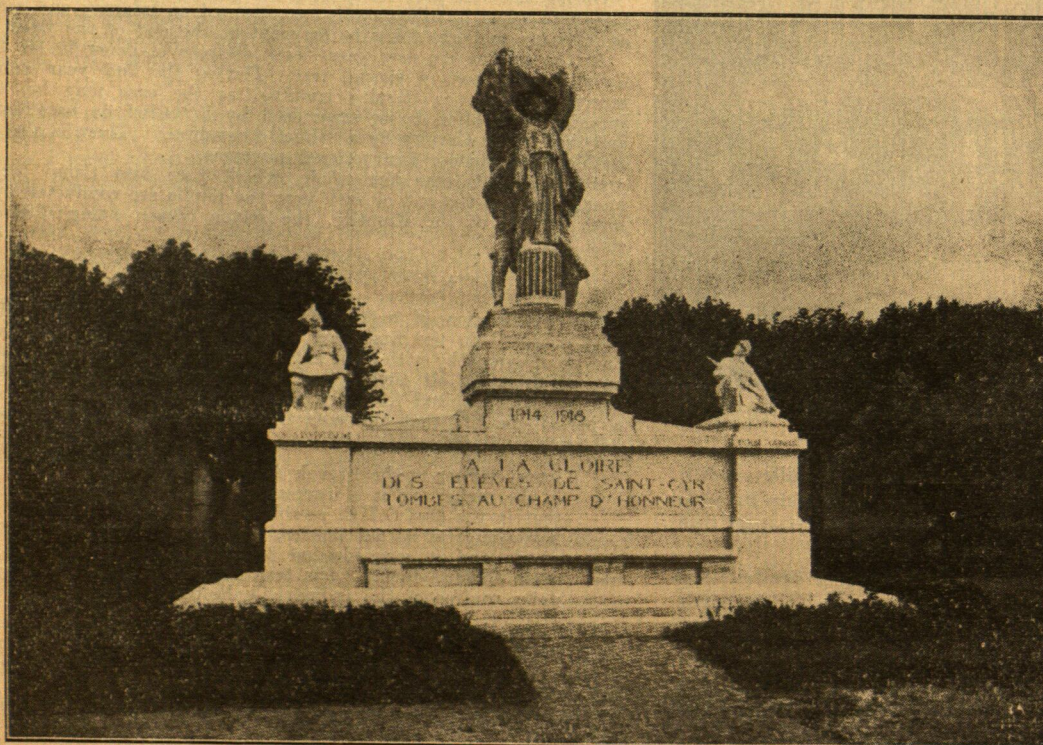
The daily routine is as follows:—

- 5 a.m.—Reveille. Then to study or some sort of drill or exercise.
- 8.15 a.m.—Cleaning up. Beds are made, and clothes, boots, arms, etc., are cleaned.
- 9.15 a.m.—Instruction.
- 11.30 a.m.—Déjeuner in the two refectories, "Canrobert" and "MacMahon."
- 1.30-4.30 p.m.—Various exercises according to weekly programme.
- 4.30.—Gouter.
- 5.15-7.30 p.m.—Study.
- 7.30 p.m.—Diner and Recreation.

The studios are six in number, lit by arc lamps, reflecting on

regard their education, general as well as military, as only begun when they leave, not completed. They are exhorted to increase their knowledge by constant study, and towards this end are taught methods of self-instruction. On leaving the school, on the completion of the course, each Student is presented with a small library to start him on the right path.

One more point must needs be mentioned before concluding, as being of special interest to members of this Army, namely, the foreign Students at Saint Cyr. At various times no less than twenty-two foreign nations have sent their Officers to Saint Cyr. During their visit there in July, the Irish Army Mission were introduced to Officer Students of the Finnish and Czecho-Slovakian Armies. With the singular exception of Italy (and, of course, Germany), all the European nations have been represented at some time at Saint Cyr.



This monument represents the Saint-Cyriens raising the dark veil which for 45 years had covered the Victory of France. It bears the inscription:—"1914-1918: To the Glory of the Cadets of Saint-Cyr killed on the Field of Honour."

to the ceiling, and the Students are grouped eight to a desk, sitting four on each side.

Lectures by the Professors are given to the "promotions" in the two great amphitheatres, Vauban and "Guibert," each capable of accommodating 500 Students. There are four smaller amphitheatres, each seating about 200, where Company Officers assemble their pupils for instruction.

### The Menu.

Cooking is done by a Chef, assisted by a sous-Chef and five Assistants, and meals are served by waiters belonging to the civil establishment of the School.

There are four regular daily meals as follows:—

- Morning, after Reveille—Bread, black coffee.
- Déjeuner, 11.30 a.m.—Soup, meat, vegetables, dessert.
- Gouter, 4.30—Bread, water and wine, replaced in winter by hot tea, with an addition of rum.
- Diner, 7.30—Meat, vegetables, salad or dessert. The ration of wine allowed is a litre per four men.

### Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction imparted at Saint Cyr aims only at laying the foundations of learning. The pupils are taught to

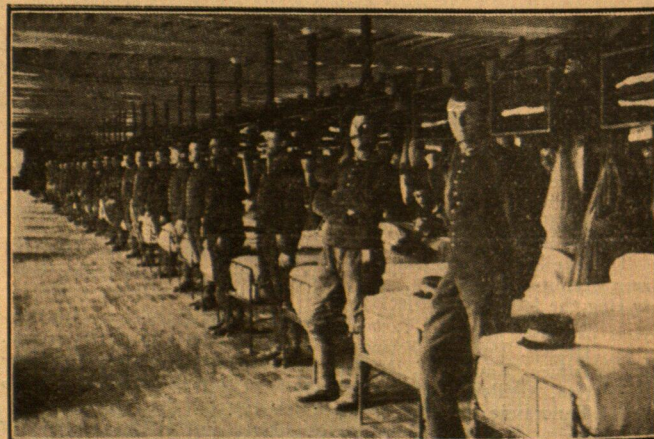
### Foreign Students.

Foreign pupils at Saint Cyr are of two kinds:—

(1) Young men destined to be Officers in foreign Armies. The only test which these are required to pass before admission is to have sufficient French to enable them to follow the lectures, etc. These Students follow exactly the same course as the French pupils, wear the same uniform, and follow the same routine.

(2) The second category is composed of Officer Students, i.e., Officers of varying rank belonging to foreign Armies. These are not treated like the other Students, as soldiers, but always as Officers. Though they attend the same lectures and exercises, they live outside the School and are quite free to do what they please outside, though they may, if they desire, mess in the Ecole.

Nara fáda uainn an lá go mbeidh Ogláigh na h-Eireann ann n'a dteannta.



The Inspection by the Officer of the Week.

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## THE MARSEILLAISE.

### James Clarence Mangan's Translation of Famous Anthem.

Among the world's great patriotic songs the famous French anthem *La Marseillaise* stands in the foremost place, and, on account of its writer, must always be a first favourite with those who follow the profession of arms.

In the mid-winter of 1792, there was a young artillery officer in the garrison at Strasburg. His name was Rouget de Lisle. Famine reigned in Strasburg during that terrible winter, and townspeople and soldiers shared privation alike. De Lisle, who frequently livened the life of the dull little town by music and song, was an honoured guest in the house of one Alsatian patriot named Dietrich. Being pressed by the daughters of the household to compose a song for the forthcoming fete in the town the young artillery officer returned one night to his lodgings, and seating himself at the harpsichord began the composition of what was destined to be the greatest patriotic song of the century. Overcome at length by fatigue, the young soldier-poet fell into a deep sleep, and did not wake until the next morning. He then remembered the words and music of the song he had worked at the night before, and setting these down he took them to his host of the previous evening. The patriotic Dietrich was delighted with the words of the song, and when the eldest daughter played the music on the harpsichord everyone present was delighted beyond bounds. Soon the new song became the rage of Strasburg, and so rapidly did its fame spread that within a week it was sung in almost every village and town in France.

The following is James Clarence Mangan's translation. It is one of the best, but does not appear in his published works. It was first printed in No. 6 of John Mitchell's "United Irishman."

Sons of France, awake, arise,  
Your day of triumph dawns at length,  
Though Tyranny rampant in brute strength  
Rears its red standard to the skies,  
Upstairs its bloody standard in the skies.  
Hark to those thousand thunderous guns!  
Mark those ferocious hireling bands,  
They come to slay your friends, your sons—  
To slay your sons, to devastate your lands.  
To arms, then, citizens; all woes,  
All curses on the coward that yields;  
The impure blood of our tyrant foes  
Shall flow like rain upon our fields.

Those dastard hordes of butchering slaves  
We loathe, we scorn them all. In vain  
They menace us with axe or chain;  
In vain they forge their gyves and glaives.  
'Tis us, Oh Frenchmen; yes, 'tis us  
Whom they have dared to threaten thus.  
To Arms, etc.

Quake, tyrants and base wretches, you  
Who have pawned and sold your souls from greed  
Of damning lucre. Oh, Parricidal crew,  
You have richly earned your coming meed.  
We tread the land our fathers trod—  
We dare to emulate their old renown;  
And, by the living, reigning God,  
We yet will strike you down.  
To Arms, etc.

Oh holy zeal for Fatherland,  
Nerve our arms, if ever, now;  
And mighty Goddess, Freedom, thou  
Maintain, sustain thine own, thy chosen band;  
Let thine expiring foes behold  
Our triumph and their black disgrace;  
Let victory's flag, our own of old,  
Still wave above the Gallic race.  
To Arms, etc.

Fraternity and Fatherland!  
Be those your torchlike watchwords twain,  
To enkindle Freedom's living brand,  
And burn out slavery's damning stain.  
Unite: All things are possible through union;  
Unite, and our fierce foes shall fall,  
And Frenchmen banded in one union  
Shall cease to chant, shall cease to call  
To Arms, etc.

## EMPLOYMENT UPON DISCHARGE.

### Advice to Men in Search of Work in Civil Life.

Some letters have reached this office recently from men who have been or are about to be discharged from the Army, seeking information as to employment in civil life. In reply, we would like to state that every assistance possible in the circumstances will be given to such men.

We understand that a Civil Employment Form (A.F. 173) has been issued in duplicate to every officer and man in the Army with a view to facilitating them in obtaining work upon discharge. Any soldiers who left the Army before this form was issued can obtain the necessary copies on application to the nearest Employment Exchange, on production of the Army Discharge, and at the same time can register for employment. Immediate steps should be taken to register after leaving the Army.

A special section of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has been set aside to look after the interests of officers and men who may be for the moment disemployed. This is called the Re-settlement Section, and, to ensure that the ex-soldiers' affairs shall be looked after with the utmost knowledge and sympathy, this section has been placed in charge of Major-General Price. This section will deal not only with the applications of ex-soldiers of the Irish Army, but also with the cases of all Volunteers and ex-members of the C.I.D.

Applicants for employment should bear in mind that, in the circumstances which obtain at present, it may not be possible to secure exactly the sort of work that they might prefer or for which they are best fitted. We would advise them, in such cases, to accept the best position offering at the moment. Every effort, however, will be made to suit the applicants as far as possible.

The NEAREST Employment Exchange is the one to which application should be made. The hours to apply are between 10 and 12 a.m. or 2 and 4 p.m.

## MAJOR-GENERAL SEAMUS HOGAN.

### Well-known Army Figure Retires into Civil Life.

Considerable regret will be felt in Army circles at the announcement that Major-General Seumas Hogan, Director of Intelligence, is retiring into civil life. He wished to retire in June last year, but when the crisis arose he put his own wishes in the background, as usual, and remained with the Army, in which he has now completed over four years' active service.

After the Four Courts surrender he proceeded on active service to the Southern area, and did duty in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, and Kerry. This territory was by no means strange ground to him, as he served with the East Clare Column during the Anglo-Irish war, operating over a wide area.

A native of the Clare-Galway border, he was one of the earliest members of the Volunteer movement, and prior to joining the Army was Professor of History in University College, Cork, being an M.A. (Honours) of the National University.

The early part of 1921 found him, after his work with the Army in Clare, organising in Galway and taking part in the operations there. He was one of the Staff of the First Western Division, and after the Four Courts fight was on the Staff of the South-Western Command with General O'Duffy.

When the Army took over Beggars' Bush Barracks, Dublin, last year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and did great work in building up the new Army administration. On the reorganisation of the Army in January last he came to General Headquarters, where he has rendered splendid service ever since.

Major-General Hogan is a brother of the Minister for Agriculture, and another brother is G.O.C., Claremorris Command.

### LOST.

During Military Parade in Dublin, on 22nd ult., Silver Wrist-Watch. Finder please return to Lieut. A. Murphy, Adjutant-General's Department, G.H.Q.





## FROM FAR AND NEAR

"THERE is one thing in the country securing life and property and that is our National Army (loud cheers), and only for them there would be no property left in the country to secure" (renewed cheering).—Professor M. Hayes, at an election meeting in Dolphin's Barn, Dublin.

CAPTAIN SEAN QUINLAN, O.C. "A" Company, 64th Infantry Battalion, Kickham Barracks, Clonmel, has been presented with a gold watch by the men of his Company and a cheque by the officers of the Battalion on his departure to take up a cadetship in the Civic Guards.

THE military post in the Fever Hospital at Cashel was sniped at on the night of the 24th August, but no person was injured. The troops replied to the fire, and turning out searched the town, but made no arrests.

TWO escaped prisoners from the Curragh were re-arrested by troops in the Rathkeale area on the 23rd August.

THE funeral of Sergeant-Major C. Butler (27), who died in Cork, took place with military honours at Rathcooney. The band of the 10th Infantry Battalion, with a firing party and 100 men attended under Commandant Scott and Captain F. McCarthy.

THE band of the 10th Infantry Battalion played an excellent selection of music at Youghal Regatta on the 23rd August.

ON September 10th a "Mounted Military Gymkhana" and Sports will be held in Athlone.

THE "Westmeath Independent" records the rescue from drowning in the Shannon of a boy, named John Caulfield, by a soldier. The name of the latter, however, is not given.

ON the night of Saturday, 25th August, a very successful dance, organised by the Sergeants of the troops stationed on Haulbowline, was held in the gunnery building, which was specially decorated for the occasion.

THE "Meath Chronicle" says:—"Articles on historical personages published in recent issues of this paper were taken from 'An t-Oglach.' Most of these were duly credited to that paper, but by an oversight which we regret, such acknowledgment was omitted on the last few occasions." Go raibh mile maith agat, "Chronicle."

DURING the McCormack concert at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, for the Nuns of Kylemore, the flag carried by the Irish Brigade at the Battle of Fontenoy was exhibited on the stage. It was given to the Irish nuns at Ypres by one of the Officers of the Brigade.

AT Mass in St. Joseph's Church, Limerick, in the presence of the garrison troops, Rev. Father Dwane, Adm., congratulated the Army on the steadiness and good behaviour of the men—in sharp contrast to other armies—and said if they developed on the present lines there was no reason why they should not be the admiration of the whole world.

IN the election for Dublin City, North, General Mulcahy, Minister for Defence, was returned at the top of the poll by the enormous total of 22,243 First Preference votes—a record for the election.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[Note.—The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily those of the Editor.]

#### LIBRARIES AND DEBATING SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—After casually glancing through some back numbers of "An t-Oglach," and making myself generally acquainted with the literary works of your journal, I take the liberty of writing in reference to a comment published in the issue dated 24th February, 1923. It is as follows:—

"In this connection might 'An t-Oglach' suggest that the officers in each barrack should form Irish Classes for the men. . . . More initiative might be shown in this and similar directions. Why not Debating Societies, Reading Rooms, and Reading Circles?"

Undoubtedly I do not object to such a beneficial suggestion, but one cannot overlook the fact that much remains to be done before suggestions of such a nature are set at foot. The rank and file are always willing to co-operate, and that being so, why should not some efficient officer or officers take the organising of such in hands? We have got our reading rooms, such as they are, but from a general observation one cannot help but remark that "Libraries are few."

Comment is not necessary, but I submit my humble suggestion for what it is worth, and leave the rest to work. Let us begin

small and rise to fame. What is to hinder a cheap library from being installed in every barrack? If there be an obstacle, get rid of it, and other things will follow, viz.:—Debating Classes, Irish Classes, etc.

Ahead lies the cold, wet winter nights; how appreciative would it be to have a nice library to rest and read in, or a debating class to attend, and even to attend an Irish class to study the native language? Much more could be said, but I leave the rest to the reader, and trust that someone more skilled in the use of the pen will wield it in the furtherance of these ideas.—Mise,

PADRUIG MacBROINN.

#### TRAVELLING PRIVILEGES.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—When the British were in occupation, they had several privileges which are, so far, denied to our soldiers. A British soldier was entitled to one free travelling warrant in six months, but if he had occasion to proceed to his home a second or third time during that period, his Commanding Officer issued to him a Voucher, which when presented at a railway booking office entitled him to a return ticket for the single fare.

Members of Oglagh na h-Eireann are granted one free warrant in six months, but for every other journey performed inside that period they are mulcted for the full fare. Surely we are entitled to the same privileges as the old enemy?

Who is to blame? It would be time the Chief Railway Transport Officer moved in this matter.—Is mise,

Chief Railway Transport Officer



# ALL-ARMY ATHLETIC WEEK.

Huge and Varied Programme Attracts Widespread Attention—  
Many Entries and First-rate Sport.

August the 25th heralded the Army Athletic Association Championship contests. They extend from that date to September 2nd, and never in the history of athletics in Ireland has such a programme been offered to the public.

When the A.A.A. was formed four months ago the small band of workers who set themselves to the task of organising athletics within the Army realised that the possibilities were great, but the most sanguine never hoped to see their work so swiftly become such a driving force in the Athletic world.

Looking back over the work of the past four months, one wonders how, with all the difficulties encountered, such progress was made. The A.A.A. has over 20,000 men to draw upon, and by now each battalion and command has carried out its championships, with the result that the pick of the commands are competing in these Championships at Croke Park. On the concluding day, 2nd September, the pick of the Army's hurlers and footballers meet to decide which command shall have the honour of styling themselves Champions of the Army.

The entries for the athletic events were numerous. 1,100 of the Army's best athletes are striving with might and main to have the distinction of being greeted as Army Champions.

Lest anybody should imagine that Army athletes are mediocre, the names of some of the entrants taken at random from the programme will prove of interest:

In the cycling events, the Irish champion, Donnelly represented the Dublin Command; Kelly and Beare, the well-known Kildare men; Baker, O'Doherty and Benson also representing their different commands.

In the sprints, Hennessy, Prior, Kelly, Carson, McNeill and O'Farrell were to be seen, and in the jumps Glynn, Hempenstall, Horgan, Cotter and Enright. The weights afforded displays by Heneghan, McGrath, Lohan, and Galvin.

Amongst the Handball champions are Bowles, Whelan, Aldridge, Hunt (the Connaught champion), McInerney, the Brothers Robinson, Rev. Fr. Cotter Cork; and F. X. Coughlan, the famous Dublin Champion, whilst the Tennis brings forth Davitt, Feely, Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan. Golf—Carroll, O'Daly, Stapleton, Balfe, O'Brien and Tuohig.

In Boxing contests the participants include:—Lynch, Donnelly, Loreny, Delaney, Keogh, Barton, McCann, Timoney, Darragh, Brogan, Fogarty. Cork—the best organised boxing centre—is sending forward a most formidable team, amongst whom one notices the names of Boy Murphy, Coote, Doyle and Kirkpatrick.

The Field events took place on 25th and 26th August, at Croke Park, admission, 2s. and 1s.; boys' gate, 6d.; the Golf Championships on the 27th at Hermitage Golf Links, Lucan; the Boxing Championships on the 28th and 30th August and 2nd September (for all weights and classes), at the Round Room, Rotunda, admission 5s. 3s., 2s., and 1s. 6d.; the Handball Championships on the 29th and 30th; singles and doubles (hard and soft ball) at "The Boot" Ball Court, Ballymun, admission 1s.; the Swimming and Diving Championships on the 1st September, at the Zoological Gardens, admission 1s. 6d.; and the Tennis Championships on the 29th and 30th August, at the University College Grounds, Terenure; admission 2s.

OFFICIALS. The following are the officials:—President, Major General D. Hogan; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Father O'Callaghan and Major General T. Ennis; Treasurer, Colonel F. Cronin; Organiser, Captain F. O'Doherty; Secretary, Commandant. P. O'Colgain; Musical Director, Dr. Larchet.

JUDGES. Judges of Athletics and Cycling:—Major-General Brennan, Comdt. Mason, Comdt. Lalor, Colonel Liam Hayes.

Jumps:—Colonel McGrath, Major General MacSweeney, Colonel McNeill.

Weights:—Major General Prout, Colonel A. Brennan, Colonel Byrne.

Boxing:—Referee, Major General Morrin; M.C., Capt. Kiely; Timekeepers, Colonel Hunt and Comdt. Corrigan; Judges, Col. S. Cusack, Comdt. Ryan, Comdts. Marie, Lawlor, Captain Philips, Sergt. P. J. Barrington.

Tug-of-War:—Comdt. T. McKinney, Sergt. Major Kelly, Colonel Higgins.

Golf:—Major General Russell, Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Comdt. Carey.

Tennis:—Lieut. Tuke, Captain Gray, Colonel Higgins.

Handball:—Colonel Woods, Captain McIntyre and Rev. Fr. Pigott.

Swimming:—Captain O'Brien, Major General Sean Quinn, Lieut. Kennedy, Lieut. McInerney, Lieut. Cork.

Field Officials:—Starter, Captain Harkins.

Timekeepers:—Colonel Smith, Comdt. Travers.

Stewards:—Colonel McDonnell, Comdt. Newport, Comdt. Kennedy.

Call Stewards:—Comdt. King, Captains Thompson, Chisholm, Sullivan (Collins).

Track Umpires:—Captain Kiely, Captain Keogh, Captain Whelan, Captain Wilson.

BANDS.—Special Infantry Corps, Dublin Command and Cork Command Brass and Reed Bands.

Dublin Command and Engineers Fife and Drum Bands. Donegal, Athlone and Dublin Pipers' Bands.

## ATHLETIC RESULTS.

The All-Army Athletic Meeting was held at Croke Park on Saturday and Monday, and, though not favoured by the weather, it proved very successful. The attendance on the Saturday was very poor, but there was quite a good crowd at Monday's gathering. A splendid aerial display by seven planes took place about 3 o'clock, and was enjoyed by the large crowd. The best performances of the two days was the jumping of Captain Horgan and Inspector Glynn. A splendid musical programme was provided, and at the finish General McMahon presented the cups and medals.

Details:—  
Hop, Step, and Jump.—Capt. Horgan (S.I.C.), 43 ft. 10 ins., 1; Lt. Cotter (Limerick), 38 ft. 5 ins., 2. Twelve competed.

Throwing the Discus.—Capt. F. O'Doherty (G.H.Q.), 96 ft., 1; Comdt. Lohan (Claremorris), 82 ft., 2. Four competed.

Half-Mile.—The following qualified for final:—Lt. Rea (Limerick), Lt. O'Connor (Dublin), Lt. Griffin (Cork), Capt. Powell (Athlone), Pte. Roche (S.I.C.), Sergt. Ayres (Limerick). Final:—O'Connor, 1; Powell, 2; Rea, 3. Won by six yards; eight yards; between second and third. Time—2 mins. 8 secs.

Throwing 56lb. Weight (with follow).—Lt. G. O'Riordan (Kerry), 24 ft. 11½ ins., 1; Lt. Enright (Limerick), 24 ft. 9½ ins., 2; Comdt. O'Driscoll (Curragh), 24 ft. 3½ ins., 3. Nine competed.

One Mile Relay (220, 220, 440, and 880).—The following teams qualified for final:—Dublin, Curragh, Cork, G.H.Q., and Waterford. Ten teams competed in two heats. Final—Dublin (Cold), McNeill, L. Keegan, Sgt.-Maj. Hennessy, and Lt. O'Connor, 1; Curragh, 2. Won easily.

Long Jump.—Inspector Glynn (Dublin), 21 ft. 11 ins., 1; Capt. J. Horgan (S.I.C.), 20 ft. 11 ins., 2. Eleven competed.

Putting 16lb. Shot.—Pte. Martin (Donegal), 34 ft. 9½ ins., 1; Pte. Corkerry (Works), 34 ft. 5 ins., 2; Comdt. O'Driscoll (Curragh), 33 ft. 3½ ins., 3. Seventeen competed.

(Continued on page 16.)

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## DUBLIN COMMAND FIFE AND DRUM BAND, COLLINS BARRACKS.



Left to Right—Back Row—D. Byrne, R. Byrne, C. Fitzpatrick, R. Salmon, J. Foran, Cpl. J. Hogan, P. Banks, T. Johnston, J. O'Connor, P. Ryan, J. Kelly. Third Row—E. Price, J. Lyons, M. Slevin, A. Myles, J. Regan, J. Whitehead, N. Walsh, E. Mahady, M. Hayes, E. O'Connor, P. Keirnan, T. McDonald, T. Treacy. Second Row—Cpl. T. Kearns, J. Carrack, J. Derham, P. Ennis, T. Breslin, Sgt. S. Murphy, J. Maguire, Sgt. J. Murphy, M. Nugent, T. Fallon, H. Slocket, E. Draper, G. Richardson, P. Roche. Front Row—P. McInerney, W. Allen, J. Dempsey, Captain T. O'Doherty (O.C. Bands), Comdt. Wedick (O.C. 13th Infantry Battn.), Capt. Grey, Capt. Barry, J. O'Flaherty, E. Dobson, P. Kelly.

The first bugle call sounded by the Army after the taking over of Beggars Bush Barracks was sounded on the square of that barracks by Sergeant-Major Tom O'Doherty, Tom Kearns and "Ginger" Healy about the second week in February last year. Later Sergeant-Major O'Doherty was able to form a bugle band at Marlborough Hall—the first in the Army. The band marched with the troops to the taking over of Wellington (now Griffith) Barracks, and after about three months in these quarters a fife and drum band was formed under the aegis of Sergeant, now Lieutenant, O'Doherty.

Then came the Four Courts episode and all the turmoil that followed, necessitating the laying aside for the time being of all attempts at musical development. The "drums" became fighting men scattered all over the country, and one of the most prominent in the fighting zone was the young officer who had gathered the band together.

When the fighting died down and the opportunity came, Captain Tom O'Doherty reverted to his efforts in the musical line, and did not rest content until he had secured for the Army a brass and reed band, which included some of the best musicians from the North of Ireland. Since its establishment in Collins Barracks this musical combination has earned high praise on every occasion on which it has made its appearance in public.

## Army and Civic Guard on the Hurling Field.

By "OSCAR."

The announcement of the meeting of a representative Army hurling team with the Civic Guards attracted many enthusiasts to Croke Park. The teams took the field at the scheduled time, and a most entertaining hour's hurling resulted. The game was clean, though spirited, friendly, though strenuous. Mr. Willie Walsh—Ireland's best hurling referee—held the whistle, but had the smoothest time he ever had. His whistle-calls were infrequent—indeed, his breath was only requisitioned to notify minor accidents. When he did whistle-up for a venial infringement his ruling was promptly obeyed.

The Army team were first into their stride. They hurled great "stuff" for the first ten minutes, and rather surprised the Guards by their aggressiveness. Lieut. Ryan was very busy in attack and in the initial stages the Army pierced the Guards' seasoned defence on two occasions, registering a goal and a point from smart movements.

Guards were better in the second quarter of an hour. Their captain, P. Barry, was weaving in and out, worrying the Army backs, and Conroy (a stylish overhead hurler) was lobbing long-range balls into the area.

From two successive frees Conroy scored two unerring goals with accurate shots giving Guards the lead.

We were treated to some delightful hurling by the Army team after the half-hour. They had not played together previously, but showed greater pace and individual skill than their opponents. For fifteen minutes they were beating the Guards all over the field, and only the powerful defence of Martin Hayes and McCormack kept the Army men out. Ryan again was the prolific attacker, and at this period the Army looked like winning the game.

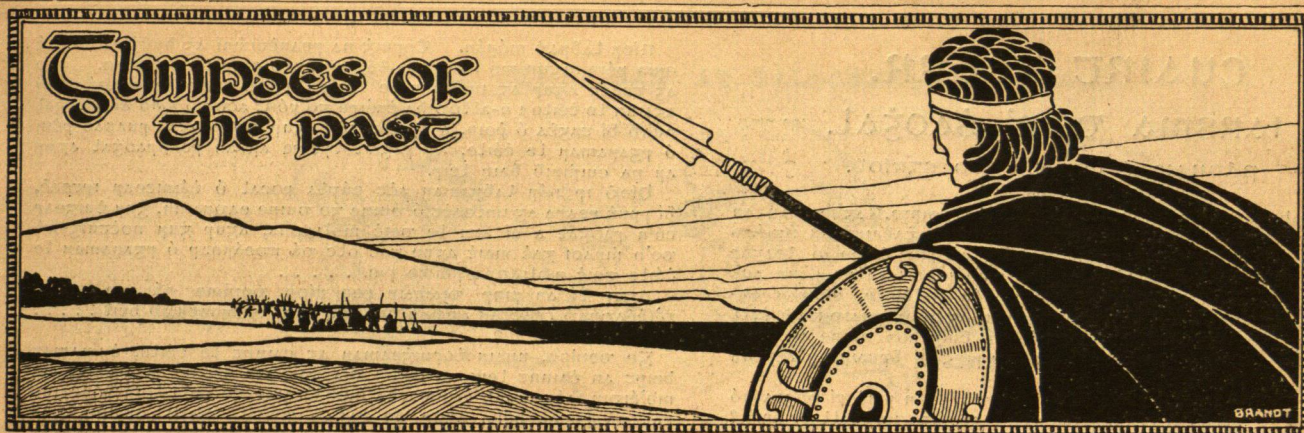
Barry's brilliancy in the Guards' attack turned the tide when his team were hurling loosely and without cohesion. His first goal after the interval was the result of clever play between the Limerick Inter-county wingers, Garrett Howard and Conroy. Then Barry slipped through, and repeated the performance a minute later, leaving the Guards well ahead.

Nearing the end, the Army team recovered. Some grand individual hurling resulted, and with more practice together this newly organised Army group will be capable of great things. They launched attack after attack on Guards' lines in vain, but never lost heart to the final whistle.

Without being thrilling, the game was very enjoyable, and occasional passages of brilliant hurling roused the spectators. I learn that a more representative Army team will be got together after this week, and then we shall see a real test of strength between these friendly and enthusiastic rivals who are doing so much for the nation's athletic, economic and social life.

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John and Henry Sheares were executed outside Newgate Gaol on July 14th, 1798.

Charles Stewart Parnell died on October 10th, 1891.

Kerry House, now the Shelbourne Hotel, was used as a military barrack in 1798.

A mint was set up in Capel Street in the year 1688. It was here that the famous brass and pewter money was coined.

During the Insurrection of 1798 sixty-five Catholic chapels were burned in Leinster.

Seven thousand soldiers defended Derry in the interest of William III., and after the raising of the siege only 4,300 survived.

At the battle of Benburb, June 5th, 1646, 5,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, under Eoghan Ruadh O'Neill, defeated a force nearly double their number, commanded by one Munro, a Scotch adventurer, who had joined the Parliamentarians.

Dathi, the nephew of Niall, was the last pagan king of Ireland. He was struck dead by a flash of lightning at the foot of the Alps.

According to the Annals of Ulster, about 7,000 soldiers fell on the Danish side and 4,000 on the Irish at the Battle of Clontarf.

By a law passed in a Parliament held at Kilkenny in 1367, intermarriage, fosterage, or close relations of any kind between the native Irish and the English settlers was forbidden as high treason, and the punishment was death.

The same law, known as the Statute of Kilkenny, ordained that the Irish living among the English should speak only the English language.

Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, King of Leinster, swept down on the walled town of New Ross in 1394, and having destroyed the property of the English settlers therein, he marched off with a considerable amount of booty.

Hugh O'Neill left Ireland for the last time on the night of September 14th, 1607.

Sir Cahir O'Doherty's insurrection lasted from May until July, 1608, when its leader was shot dead in a skirmish near Kilmacrennan.

Conn of the Hundred Battles was King of Leinster in A.D. 177. His chief rival was Owen More, King of Munster.

Cormac Mac Art was the most illustrious of all the Pagan Kings of Ireland. He founded three colleges at Tara, one for the teaching of law, one for literature, and one for military science.

According to a contemporary account, the Irish Gallowglasses were a formidable body of soldiers. They were, in the words of the annalist, "men of great strength and mighty courage. They neither asked quarter or gave it to their enemies. When it comes to handy blows, they either win the field or are quickly slain."

During the Elizabethan wars the Irish soldier was famous for his valour, was active and strong, swift of foot, and a "very great scorner of death."

Aodh O'Neill was born in 1545, and was made Earl of Tyrone in 1585. About eight years later he began his preparations for the great Ulster insurrection which shook the power of Elizabeth in Ireland.

Before the Battle of the Yellow Ford Aodh O'Neill ordered deep holes and trenches to be dug, these he covered with felled trees and brushwood. When the Elizabethan cavalry attempted to cross the country in the wake of O'Neill's army, they found themselves hopelessly engulfed in the trap which had been set for them.

The Plantation of Ulster, which began in 1608, consisted in the division of more than three-quarters of a million of English acres. The old Irish proprietors received only one-ninth of the escheated lands.

It is recorded that the violation of the Treaty of Limerick greatly displeased William III., who declared that he had come "to deliver the Protestants, but not to persecute the Catholics."

By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1704, it was ordained that if the eldest son of a Catholic with landed property became a Protestant he became at once the owner of his father's land.

At the same time the Presbyterians were expelled from Belfast and Derry. Their marriages were declared void, and the grant given to their clergy by William III. was withdrawn.

Owing to the iniquitous Acts passed by the servile Irish Parliament during the concluding years of the seventeenth century the whole country was reduced to an appalling state of misery.

During the eighteenth century the peasantry of Ireland were the most miserable in Europe, and in the frequent famines the people suffered greatly.

It was apropos of the famine of 1847 that the London "Times" newspaper said that the Celt was "going with a vengeance."

By an Act passed in 1771 an Irish Catholic was permitted to reclaim fifty acres of bog, and if it were too deep or marshy he was given half an acre of solid land on which to build a house.

It was, however, stipulated that the bog should be at least four feet deep, and that a house should not be erected by a Catholic within one mile of a market town.

The "Tithe War," in 1830, was the result of calling upon the Catholic peasantry to contribute to the support of the Protestant Church.

Father Mathew began his temperance crusades in the year 1838.

O'Connell's first "monster" meeting was held in 1843.



## CUIRTE ZEARR. IARSMÁ D'EM' SAOĞAL.

pádraic ó conaire do sgríobh.

Ó tárla dom beir i gcill dothan le goim, agus san an iomarca le déanamh agam, ceapar cuairt a tabairt ar sinéas ní—. D'imtigh deic mbliatona anróiteáca éirim ó leaspar rúil uiriu éana, agus bíodh ip nac maib innti an uair rin aet zihiread ré bliatona téas, biomari móir le céile, biomari an-móir le céile. Aet ó biot réin ar pán agus ar puairheamh éall ip i bpuir agus san fonn oim rgríobad euis don uinne ar fead cuio maie de'n adair a társ ná a tuairis ní bpuair agus aet an éas bliatona amain.

Ní maib fiot agus cé 'n bail a bí uiriu. An maib pí pórtá nó nac maib? An maib pí com' uatamail gleóite ip zeall pí beir? Ar bail raozal agus raozai an mórcúir agus an eirge-in-áiríe airtí maib bainean ar a lán? Nac é bíod ceannuána boib uairhead nuair a bí aetne agaim ar a céile i otopac: nac maie ip cuimnead liom an lairí o' eirgead n-a rúilip agus n-a ghuat ód gcuirí n-a h-aíad: a toil réin i gcomhairle bíod uairí—fead, agus an rmaet, an bog-rmaet airtéad bí airtí oim réin, bíod ip go maib mé; ní abrócaó cé méir bliatona níot rine ná i, an bog-rmaet rin do coirpúis mo éiríde i otopac pílim. Ba sa ghréne ar maoin i le choirdeamlaet.

Ag uil paot déin a tige comhairle déin bíot ag iarruad déanamh amac cé 'n éoraimleat beaó uiriu: ré bliatona pícaó—an aoir ip banamla bean . . . . rúile glara meirídeaca, ní beaó don aetip ar na rúile rin ar éaoi ar bit, maib ní mórpaó airtí ná ríorídeat an meiríde bí rna beo-rúilip rin. Folt pionnpuad uiriu, beasán beas mó-puad píleap, aet ní maib ré de mórnead agam é rin a mó léití aet don uair amain. Ceannaca paot leigte a bí mó-bán—aet an cneap caoim cumairta rin. Ip cuimnead liom maoin gur fáitear m' éas an irtead i mbláití uball i ngráiríon, níot cuimairta na bláta rin ná a cneap!

Éamie aetméala oim agus mé ag uil an bótar náir rgríobad cuirí leir na bliatonaib paot. Rinneap gáiríó fúm réin nuair puairéar amac go maib easla ag teact oim go mbéad pí pórtá . . . . An reangreim bí airtí oim, bí ré fá aetbeócaint de réir maib bíot ag oirídeat le n-a tead.

A mátaip a bí pa mbáile ríomam agus i ag féacaint go caitee imirídeat. Cuiréar tuairis sinéir san móran adair. "Tá pí beasán níot feairí inoir," ar an mátaip, "o'ól pí cupán bainne ar maoin, agus tá pí éar éir uí úr a éaitéam anoir oiréad."

Céapto a bí uiriu? Bíot rgrannuigíte an éirte a cup. Aet an imiríde bí oim! Ní éirídeat aet com' rgrannuigíte ip bíot, com' coirpúigíte ip bíot go maib an bean ós rin nac bpuar le deic mbliatona bheóite. Ip uacair a mó cé'n pát bí leir—níot ceapar ariam, nó ní leirínn oim réin ariam go maib don gheim maib rin airtí oim. Aet bí.

Seólaó irtead pa reómpa mé, airt a maib pí n-a luige ar an leabaró. Bainead gert aram réin nuair do uacair anuap uiriu annipin agus coramlaet an éasbáir uiriu. Bí a dá rúil uunta airtí agus na paduá paot cap anuap ar a dá ghuat. Ní maib don uat le peiceál n-a ceannacaib aet uat rneáca don oiríde. Bí lám léití taob amuis de'n éult, lám éaol paot bán agus cuirleaca móra gorma le peiceál ag uinne éirí an gneap bán éirídeat.

Leigear oirna . . . .  
Arb i reo an bean a maib an éiríde éascom agus an ceann-uánaet innti deic mbliatona ó foim? Arb i reo an bean a éoinnig gheim ar mo éiríde ar fead an adair rin pé ar bit airt n-a maib?

O'orgail pí na rúile. Zeir pí ar mpe peiceál ói. An féacaint éamie n-a rúilip agus an féacaint éamie 'mo rúilip réin—eirgeamair an dá féacaint rin . . . .

An oiréad ip bí le mó agaim le céile! Agus san fiot agaim cá otopnócaire! Éólar ag an mbeir agaim cé'n rnaóim bí eadomair pa rreannuipin agus eólar uainn an maib an rnaóim rin ann go póil i n-aimídeóin an rraozail . . . . Aet san móran adair, do euis an beir agaim náir eirí leir an airtí ná leir an oiríde píante, ná a nreámar réin o' oic an rnaóim rin a rraozailéad. . . . .

Níot labrad móran. Tóruis na reancuimní ag bhuáó irtead oim réin, agus mé i ngréim láime innti coir na leapán. Iao ag teact agus ag imteact le luap lairíac. An reanraozal bí agaim le céile i n-alló ba éiríde go póil, aet go maib an raozal nuat bí taéta ó foim, a bheóiteat agus mo raozal puarac réin ó rraamair le céile, ag pázáil éiríde ar an reanraozal agus ar na cuimníb bain leir.

Bíod ip náir labramair aet cúpla pocál ó éainiceap irtead, bí rruet reapa ag imteact ó uinne go uinne eadomair, gur eirgeap cé'n raozal a bí airtí le deic mbliatona, agus gur noctuiréat de'n mnaoi gac maie agus gac oic dá nreámar ó rraamair le céile deic mbliatona moime rin. . . . .

Agur bí an fiot uatamair reo níot uoinne ná don eólar o' féatpaó ceactar agaim éabairt uair le bpuairíb béil . . . . .

Go uoinn, nuair éoruirgeamair ag caint le céile, cumamair beirte an éaint leir an bpuir uatamair reo éilt ar a céile dá mb'éirí, aet níotí éirí: ba éumácaige go móir linn réacaint rúil ná pocál béil, agus do éasó cineál náire oiminn gur eirgeamair a céile níot cuimne agus níot uoinne san pocál a mó ná ar don uiríe eile. . . . .

Cuirí rpe gur mnic agus gur mó-mnic bínn ag maetnam uiriu agus mé i bpaot uairí, aet nac leirínn oim réin go mbíot: eirgeap réin gurab é an puo ip mó bíot ag cup imiríde uiriu easla go bpuiréat pí réin báir san mpe peiceál, aet ní leirféat pí uiriu réin é rin liompa ná léití réin. . . . .

Bí pí ag féacaint amac ríompi ar fead i bpaot, agus a rean-raozal n-a rúilip.

Labair pí ór íreál, agus gheim láime airtí oim réin: "Bí tú lá," ar rpe, "agus bí tú ar tí reacaó náiread a déanamh. An lá rin. . . . ."

Níot éirídeat pí an mó aet éumirgeap réin ar an lá rin go maib ar tí m' anam a uíol, agus ar éaoi nac nreámar é nuair a éumirgeap ar sinéad. . . . .

Aet ní innreócaó don éaint eile bí eadomair an lá rin. Tá puat ar an raozal nac coir labairí oirna. Ní abrócaó aet go bpuil a coir paot 'n gceapóis le dá lá, agus a hanam rna bpuilí. Má o'uirí léití mpe pábáil ó reacaó náiread agus i beo ar an raozal reo, nac reáir ip réirí léití ó déanamh anoir agus i ar neam?

Ní capar a leiríre eile liom airtí i ngleann na nreóir.

[A éiríde].

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

### American Judge's Tribute to the Army.

After an absence of 53 years in America, Mr. Constantine J. Smyth, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., has revisited the home in Ireland which he left when a boy of ten. He is a native of the parish of Lavey, about ten miles from the town of Cavan.

Some interesting impressions of Ireland as revisited after 53 years were given by Chief Justice Smyth to a reporter in Dublin on Saturday. He said that he had been pleasantly surprised by the evidence of orderliness and progress which he had met with, and by the efficiency of the Government institutions and the newly-created forces in the country. He was especially impressed by the appearance of the Civic Guard.

"The military parade in Dublin the other day was an eye-opener to me. We do not equip our American soldiers nearly so well as yours are equipped. The men looked very business-like. A couple of days ago I watched a company go through some manoeuvres, and I stopped in astonishment and remarked to my wife, 'These men equal our West Point cadets, whom we think the finest in the world.' I was a little surprised at the low stature of most of the soldiers I have seen. We in America think of Irishmen as big fellows of the type to be seen in the ranks of the Civic Guard."

ON Sunday, 19th August, President Cosgrave flew from Ennis to Carlow in an aeroplane piloted by Major-General MacSweeney. Captain Cranley piloted another machine in which Judge Cohan, U.S.A., travelled, and a third machine was piloted by Colonel O'Reilly. A fourth machine made the journey as escort. The distance—over a hundred miles—was covered in an hour and five minutes.



WHAT OUR ARTIST SAW AT BALDONNEL AERODROME.





## A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT PARADE



### *Monday, August 13th.*

Leinster Lawn ablaze with sunshine and a glory of flowers; a great crowd standing silent before a cenotaph just unveiled; high in the blue sky four aeroplanes circling sombrely; buglers sounding the "Last Post."

"In the name of the Irish Nation and by the Irish Nation commissioned and empowered, we offer here a symbol of Ireland's reverence and sorrow, of Ireland's pride and gratitude to the memory of two heroic men," the President had said a few moments earlier.

"Scornful alike of glorification and of obloquy, Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, following the path of duty, led forth their people from the land of bondage. With a judgment that was clear, because it was free from selfishness and vain glory, they recognised and grasped an opportunity so rare in time and circumstance that it stands out among the designs of Providence, and by an act of courageous decision they endowed this nation at once with liberty and with power to sustain it."

In quiet even tones, without any straining for oratorical effect, that great gathering of representative Irish men and Irish women was told the story of those two lives devoted to the cause of Ireland and so tragically ended a brief twelvemonth

ago. It was a brief and simple recital such as Collins and Griffith would have wished, yet touched with eloquence.

Then came the unveiling, the General Salute for the gallant dead, and, finally, that bugle call so sadly familiar in Ireland during the past year—the "Last Post."

As the long-drawn-out notes died away one heard their echo, as it seemed, from the far distance. It was the buglers in the different city barracks also paying tribute, and one realised with a thrill that, through the length and breadth of the country, wherever the soldiers of Ireland held a post, the same sad, yet proud ceremony was taking place.

In the Phoenix Park the guns of the Artillery added their voice.

### *Ten Days' Commemoration.*

And for ten days the country sorrowed for the two great Irishmen who were taken from us with barely that interval between the tragedies.

In city and country, in town and village, Masses were offered up for their eternal repose. Their fellow-Irishmen who differed from them in religion also remembered—services were held in many non-Catholic churches—even in the Synagogue.



## IN THE PHOENIX PARK ON 22nd AUGUST.



At General Headquarters officers and men paraded every day at mid-day for the General Salute in memory of the dead.

In the quiet harbour of the dead at Glasnevin the wreaths freshly laid upon the two graves daily added their silent testimony of remembrance.

### *Wednesday, August 22nd.*

Irish troops on the "Fifteen Acres"—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Special Services—serried masses of men in green uniform drawn up in Review formation—bayonets flashing and accoutrements glinting in the brilliant sunshine between showers reminiscent of an April day.

The time of mourning is past and the Army has mustered from the four corners of the country for the first Bothar Buadha parade—in proud memory of those twain who first set their feet upon the Road to Victory.

The blare of the bands, the tumult of the pipes, the shouted orders, die into silence. Follows then the roar of aeroplane engines as a squadron arrives from Baldonnell and alights on the parade ground.

The bugles announce the arrival of the President and a little

later signal the commencement of the ceremony of blessing the Flag of the Irish Army.

As Major-General MacMahon, Chief of Staff, takes the unfurled flag from the hands of the Chaplain, Rev. Dominick Ryan, after the Blessing, the freshening breeze takes the green, white and gold and flutters the colours in the sunlight.

A salvo of artillery and a flourish of bugles greet the spectacle, the Colour Party takes its place at the head of the troops and, in a little while, the great gathering of soldiers swings off on its long march through the Irish Capital, to be greeted everywhere along the route by enthusiastic crowds.

\* \* \* \* \*

In Cork and elsewhere there are also great military displays to mark the day.

And, at the side of a lonely road in West Cork, officers and men from the city lay many wreaths beside the plain wooden cross which marks where Michael Collins, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Ireland, was killed in ambush a year ago.

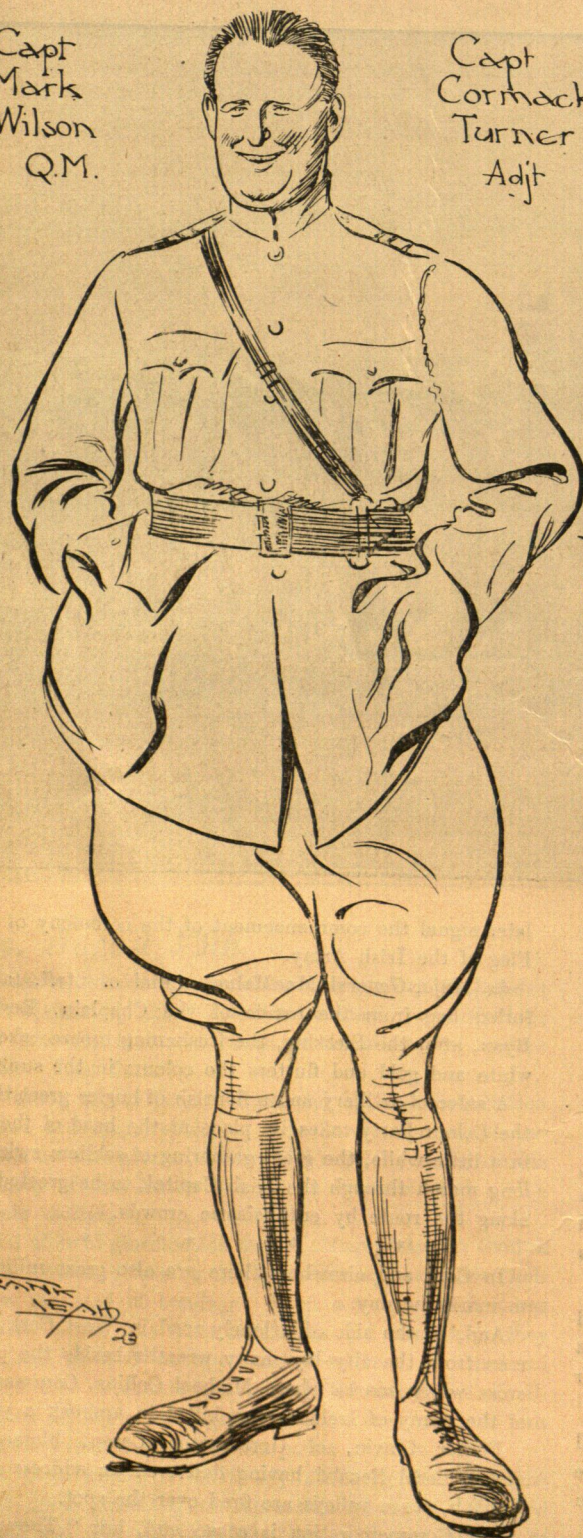
Father Clavin, of Gormanston Camp, blesses the spot, and General Beaslai having delivered an address in Irish and English, three volleys are fired over the spot.

The Commemoration is at an end, but "They shall be remembered for ever!"



## MORE LINES ABOUT THE SALVAGE CORPS.

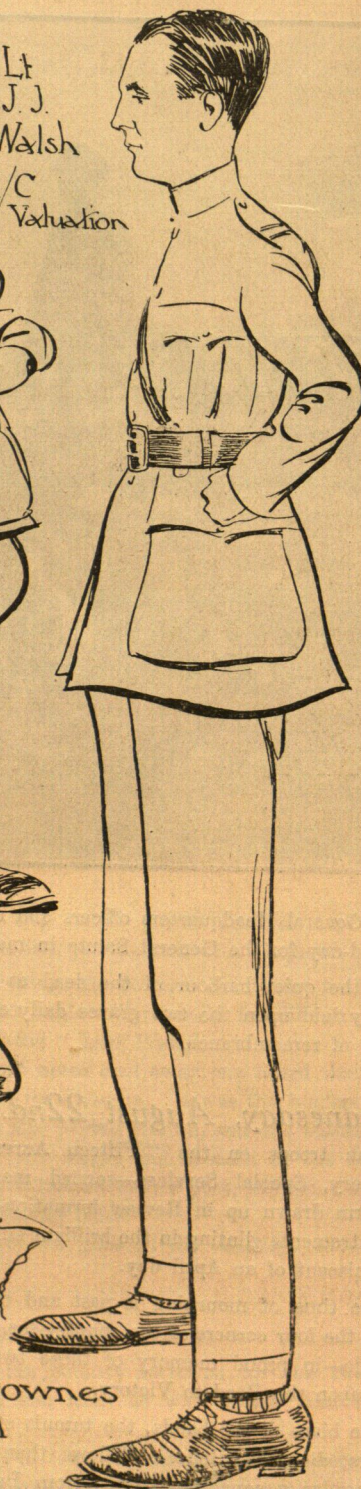
Capt  
Mark  
Wilson  
Q.M.



Capt  
Cormack  
Turner  
Adj't



Lt  
J.J.  
Walsh  
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Lt Patrick Downes  
Asst Q.M.



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## ALL-ARMY ATHLETIC WEEK

(Continued from page 7.)

100 Yards (Boys).—Heat Winners—Pte. P. Doyle, Cpl. P. Lawler, Pte. M'Kenna, Cpl. P. Lennon, Pte. E. Byrne, Pte. P. Dunne. Final—M'Kenna, 1; Lawler, 2. Won by a foot. Time—13 2-5 secs.

Football Place Kick.—Comdt. Lohan (Claremorris), 146 ft. 6 ins., 1; Sergt. Friary (Athlone), 2; Capt. T. Collins (Athlone), 3.

100 Yards.—Heat Winners—Capt. L. Prior (G.H.Q.), Vol. Cassin (Ind. Services), Lt. J. Hogan (Cork), Sergt. Delany (Curragh), Capt. J. O'Farrell (Waterford), Cpl. M'Phillips (Cork), Vol. W. M'Veagh (Donegal). Final—Prior, 1; Hogan, 2; Cassin, 3. Won by a yard; same. Time—11 1-5 secs.

High Jump.—Pte. Hempenstall (Dublin), 5 ft. 6 ins., 1; Lt. Cotter (Limerick), 5 ft. 5 ins., 2; Lt. Enright (Limerick), 5 ft. 4 ins., 3. Fifteen competed.

Slingshot 56lb. (without follow).—Lt. Enright (Limerick), 22 ft. 9 ins., 1; Capt. Collins (Cork), 22 ft. 7 1/4 ins., 2; Comdt. O'Driscoll (Curragh), 22 ft. 4 ins., 3. Twenty-one competed.

Tug of War.—First Round—Athlone beat Curragh 2 pulls to nil; Dublin w.o., Claremorris scratched; Independent Services beat G.H.Q. 2 pulls to nil; Cork w.o., Donegal scratched; Works Corps beat Special Infantry Corps 2 pulls to nil; Kerry & bye. Second Round—Cork beat Dublin 2 pulls to nil; Kerry beat Athlone 2 pulls to nil; Works Corps and Independent Services byes. Semi-finals—Kerry beat Works Corps 2 pulls to nil; Cork beat Independent Services 2 pulls to 1. Final—Cork beat Kerry 2 pulls to nil.

440 Yards.—The following qualified for final:—Vol. R. Cassin (Ind. Services), B.S.M. Kelly (G.H.Q.), Capt. O'Farrell (Waterford), Lt. O'Connor (Dublin), Lt. Rea (Limerick). Final—Farrell, 1; Kelly, 2. Won by two yards. Time—59 secs.

Raise and Strike Hurley Ball.—Capt. S. Nelligan (Ind. Services), 80 yds. 1 1/2 ft., 1; Lt. O'Neill (Dublin), 80 yds. 1 ft., 2. Fourteen competed.

220 Yards (Boys).—Qualified for final:—Pte. J. McKenna, Cpl. T. Cawley, Pte. E. Byrne, Pte. John O'Leary, Pte. P. Power, Pte. P. Dunne, Pte. P. Doyle, Cpl. Lawlor. Final—Lawlor, 1; Byrne, 2; McKenna, 3. Time—30 secs.

220 Yards.—The following qualified for final:—Sgt. Hennessy (Dublin), Vol. R. Cassin (Ind. Services), Cpl. Quinn (Curragh), Cpl. Culleton (Waterford), Capt. L. Prior (G.H.Q.). Final—Hennessy, 1; Prior, 2. Won by two yards. Time—24 3-5 secs.

One Mile Flat.—Lt. Rea (Limerick), 1; Lt. Griffin (Cork), 2; Capt. F. Ahearne (Athlone), 3. Won by a yard; six yards between second and third. Eighteen ran. Time—4 mins. 49 secs.

One Mile Bicycle.—Capt. B. J. Donnelly (Dublin), 1; Lt. Kelly (Dublin), 2; Sgt. Beare (Ind. Services), 3. Won by a length; same. Eight rode. Time—2 mins. 36 4-5 secs.

Three Miles Bicycle.—Capt. B. J. Donnelly (Dublin), 1; Lt. Kelly (Dublin), 2; Sgt. Beare (Ind. Services), 3. Six rode. Won by eight lengths; five lengths between second and third. Time—8 mins. 5 3-5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles Final.—Capt. J. Horgan (S.I.C.), 1; Inspector T. Glynn (Dublin), 2; Sgt.-Maj. Drewett (Curragh), 3. Won by a yard; two yards between second and third. Time—20 secs.

Five Miles Bicycle.—Capt. B. J. Donnelly (Dublin), 1; Lt. Kelly (Dublin), 2; Sgt. Beare (Ind. Services), 3. Won by a length and a half; half a length between second and third. Seven rode. Time—14 mins. 35 3-5 secs.

Sack Race.—Pte. Wylie (Ind. Services), 1; Pte. Duffy, 2. Fourteen competed.

Obstacle Race.—Sgt. Collis, 1; Pte. Delany, 2. Fourteen competed.

Three Miles Flat.—Sgt. Houlihan (Claremorris), 1; Sgt. Power (Waterford), 2; Pte. Malone, 3. Won by 25 yards; 50 yards between second and third. Time—17 mins. 1-5 sec.

Throwing 56lb. Over Bar.—Lt. Enright (Limerick), 12 ft. 3 ins., 1; Sgt.-Maj. McGrath (Limerick), 12 ft., 2. Ten competed.

Three Miles Steeplechase.—Pte. Moore (Kerry), 1; Cpl. Hegarty (Kerry), 2; Pte. Power (Waterford), 3; Sgt. McGuire (Claremorris), 4. Won easily. Nine competed.

## BOXING.

The boxing championships were inaugurated on Tuesday night at the Rotunda, where a large crowd witnessed the preliminary bouts of the various weights. The competitions were productive of some good boxing. Referee—Major-General Morrin. Colonel Cusack, Commandant Marie and Colonel Hunt acted as judges.

The time-keeper was Commandant Corrigan, and M.C., Captain Kiely. Details:—

Bantamweights (three rounds)—Pte. D. Kavanagh (Athlone) beat Pte. McCann (G.H.Q.) on points, after a smart set-to. Corporal Traynor (Kerry) knocked out Pte. Stephenson (Air Force) in the first round. Pte. Shelley (Waterford) beat Pte. Flood (Athlone) in first round.

Flyweights (three rounds)—Pte. Joynt (Cork) beat Sgt. Brogan (Curragh) on points, after a hard fight.

Lightweights (three rounds)—Bugler Keogh (Special Infantry) beat Pte. McCarthy (Curragh) on points. Pte. Doherty (Donegal) beat Pte. William Donnelly (Limerick) on points.

Featherweight (three rounds)—Pte. Doyle (Cork) beat Pte. McCann (Gormanstown) on points. Pte. J. Burke (G.H.Q.) knocked out Pte. Carleton (Curragh) in the second round.

Welterweights (three rounds)—Sgt. Dwyer (Independent Services) beat Pte. Darragh (Curragh) on points, after an extra round. Pte. Chase (Athlone) beat Pte. Clements (Special Infantry) on points.

Middleweights (three rounds)—Sgt. Stack (Curragh) beat Pte. McCartney (Special Infantry) on points. Pte. Duggan (Waterford) beat Pte. Wilson (Kerry) on points.

Heavyweights (three rounds)—Cpl. Fogarty (Athlone) beat Sgt. Cole (Donegal) on points.

## HURLING AND FOOTBALL.

The first semi-finals in hurling and football were played on Tuesday afternoon at Croke Park, and close finishes resulted in both games. Dublin Command met Independent Services in hurling. The Dublin Command team included Major-General Hogan, Rev. Father Pigott, and Frank O'Dea (of University College). Independents had a strong representation, including Murphy (of Tipperary) and Finlay (Leix) both All-Ireland medal holders.

Dublin won the hurling game after a stout struggle, the final score being:—

Dublin Command—4 goals 3 points.

Independent Services—2 goals 2 points.

The football game was played in a high wind. G.H.Q. were matched against Curragh Command. Considering their recent form against Dublin, the Kildare combination were expected to win, but G.H.Q. were in front all the way, and won a good game comfortably on the score:—

G.H.Q.—2 goals 2 points.

Curragh Command—2 points.

A large attendance is expected next Sunday, when the finals in both codes will be played off as a wind-up to the All-Army Athletic Week.

## ARMY GOLF CHAMPION.

On Tuesday Colonel Carroll, of the Medical Services, maintained his position at the top of the aggregates at The Hermitage, Lucan, and became the first golf champion of the Irish Army.

Such a result was foreshadowed overnight, for at the close of Monday's play Colonel Carroll was leading Sergeant-Major Dearn by seven strokes, while Commandant Byrne and Captain Dartnell were each thirteen strokes behind. But when the third round had concluded on Tuesday there were only three strokes between the leader and Dearn, Colonel Carroll having taken 85 to the Sergeant-Major's 81. Then, for the first time during the tournament, Colonel Carroll got on to his game, and, with an excellent 75 for the last round, he played himself into an impregnable position. In the forenoon Captain Dartnell, who, by the way, stated that he was never connected with the staff of the Royal Liverpool Club, but was always an amateur golfer, returned the best card (79), and, playing a fine all-round game, he had a concluding round of 75, which tied with Colonel Carroll's score for the best gross, and brought him into second place, S.-M. Dearn requiring 83.

The command team championship was won by General Headquarters with an aggregate of 1,412, Curragh Command being second with 1,473, and Dublin Command third with 1,488. The handicap sweepstakes was won by Lieutenant Carroll, of the Air Force.

The morning play on Tuesday was uneventful except for a noticeable falling away by Colonel Carroll, who took 44 to the turn and 41 home. On the way out he had 6's at the 2nd and 3rd, and a 7 at the 6th, and, coming home, the River hole cost him 6, while he required two more at the 17th, being in trouble all the way. Dearn went all right on to the outward half, and reached the turn in 37



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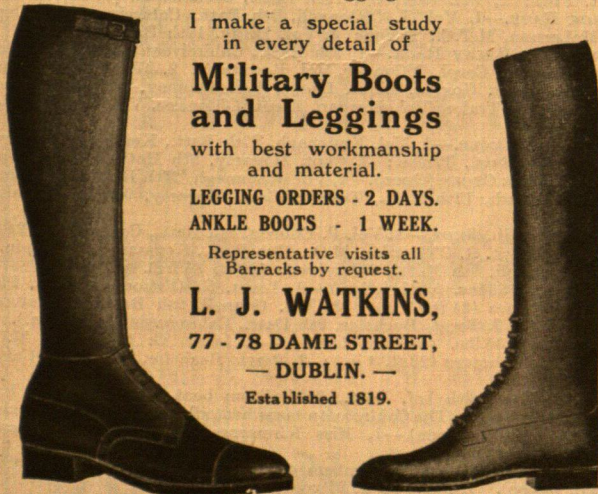
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(4 4 5 3 4 5 4 4 4); but he had lapses at the 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th, and could do no better than 44 home. Captain Dartnell, on the other hand, played steadily for a round of 79. The best golf of the two days was played by Colonel Carroll and Captain Dartnell in the evening, and incidentally it may be remarked that Captain Stapleton, with 78, knocked twelve strokes off his morning round. Colonel Carroll was out in 37, and he finished in 75, his figures reading—Out—3 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 4. In—3 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5. Captain Dartnell's card was as follows:—Out—3 3 6 3 3 6 4 4 4 = 36. In—5 7 3 4 5 3 4 4 4 = 39.

The meeting was in every respect an unqualified success. The institution of the championship is certain to have far-reaching effects on Irish golf, and when the Army Golfing Society has been established an additional stimulus will be given to the game in the Army. The aggregates were:—

	1st & 2nd Rds.	3rd Rd.	4th Rd.	Aggt.
Col. Carroll (G.H.Q.)	159	85	75	319
Capt. Dartnell (Curragh)	172	79	75	326
S.-M. Dearl (Kerry)	166	81	83	330
Comdt. Byrne (Curragh)	172	82	83	337
Capt. Stapleton (G.H.Q.)	177	90	78	345
Lt. Whelan (Limerick)	177	86	87	350
Capt. Martin (Dublin)	175	89	93	357
Cpl. Byrne (Cork)	180	88	96	364
Comdt. Feeley (G.H.Q.)	188	95	83	366
Col. McCarthy (Curragh)	191	85	94	370
Lt. Hyland (Dublin)	181	95	97	373
Capt. Kelly (Dublin)	191	93	91	375
Maj.-Gen. Davitt (G.H.Q.)	191	100	91	382
Comdt. Kenny (Dublin)	188	102	93	383
Capt. Balfe (G.H.Q.)	196	96	95	387
Lt. Walters (G.H.Q.)	202	91	100	393
Capt. McCarthy (Dublin)	198	104	92	394
Capt. O'Sullivan (Curragh)	206	105	94	405
Capt. McCarthy (Curragh)	208	96	101	405
Capt. Boland (Curragh)	200	103	103	406
Capt. Delamere (Air Force)	193	95	—	—
Vol. Verling (Cork)	227	111	—	—
Lt. Hardy (Air Force)	206	—	—	—
Col. Sheehy (Dublin)	203	—	—	—

INTER-COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIP.—General Headquarters, 1,412; Curragh Command, 1,473; Dublin Command, 1,488.

36 HOLES SWEEPSTAKES (Tuesday).—Lt. Carroll (Air Force), 188, 36, 152; Comdt. Byrne (Curragh), 165, 10, 155; Sergt.-Major Dearl (Kerry), 164, 8, 156.

### IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Two pages of humorous sketches at the All-Army Athletic Tournament.

Special critical review of the week's performances by "Oscar."

## G.H.Q. COMMAND LEAGUE.

### RESULTS.

Gormanstown (A)	... 2	10	Army Ordnance Corps	... 1	1
Portobello Staff ...	... 3	1	Portobello Transport	... 1	1
Chief of Staff's (A)	... w.o.		Gormanstown (B)	... SCR.	
Army Pay Corps	... 3	1	Chief of Staff's (B)	... 0	4
Mountjoy (P.A.)	... 2	2	Portobello Transport	... 2	1
Chief of Staff's (A)	... 1	4	Adjutant-General's Dpt.	... 0	2
Gormanstown (A)	... 4	2	Portobello Staff	... 1	0

### LEAGUE TABLE.

TEAM.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Gormanstown (A)	...	2	2	0	4
Chief of Staff's (A)	...	2	2	0	4
Portobello Staff ...	...	2	1	1	2
Army Pay Corps	...	1	1	0	2
Mountjoy Police	...	1	1	0	2
Transport (Portobello)	...	2	0	2	0
Adjutant-General's Dept.	...	1	0	1	0
Army Ordnance Corps	...	1	0	1	0
Chief of Staff's (B)	...	1	0	1	0
Gormanstown (B)	...	1	0	1	0
Army Supply Corps	...	0	0	0	0
Army Medical Corps	...	0	0	0	0

## KERRY COMMAND SPORTS.

### Cahiriveen's Great Display.

The Kerry Command Sports were held in the Sports Field, Tralee, on the 8th Aug., but were not favoured with pleasant weather. Heavy downpours of rain spoiled what promised to be a most successful tournament, and militated against a really good attendance. However, all things considered, the sports proved most interesting and enjoyable, and great credit redounds to the Sports' Committee who worked indefatigably under trying conditions, and never allowed the unsportsmanlike attitude of the elements to damp their ardour.

Rarely did interest flag during the entire proceedings, and several exciting finishes made up for the soaking the spectators received.

The 9th Infantry Battalion, Cahiriveen, carried all before them, and their representatives proved themselves most versatile and accomplished athletes. No fewer than ten events out of nineteen were annexed by the Cahiriveen lads, who should give a fine account of themselves at the Army Championships.

The antics of Volunteer Winters, 27th Battalion, Kenmare, who won the prize for the best clown, were a distinct asset to the day's sport. He is a born comedian, and in several respects was the life and soul of the proceedings.

The Christian Brothers kindly gave the services of the Saint Joseph's Industrial School Band, Tralee, and the young musicians rendered a fine selection of Irish airs. The Kerry Command Pipers' Band was also in attendance.

Major-General O'Daly, G.O.C.; Colonel McGuinness, Second in Command; Colonel Bishop, Command Adjutant, and Colonel Brophy, Command Quartermaster, were amongst the many officers present.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. McGuinness, wife of Colonel McGuinness, who congratulated the different winners on their success.

### DETAILS.

100 YARDS (Flat).—1, Lieut. Keating, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen; 2, Vol. Murphy, 6th Batt., Killarney; 3, Vol. Bowman, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen.

220 YARDS (Flat).—1, Lieut. O'Connor, 17th Batt., Tralee; 2, Lieut. J. Lyons, 27th Batt., Kenmare; 3, Vol. J. Bowman, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen.

440 YARDS (Flat).—1, Lieut. J. Lyons, 27th Batt., Kenmare; 2, Vol. Bowman, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen; 3, Lieut. Keating, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen.

HALF MILE (Flat).—1, Capt. W. Foley, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen; 2, Corpl. O'Connor, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen; 3, Vol. Moore, 6th Batt., Killarney.

ONE MILE (Flat).—1, Capt. W. Foley, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen; 2, Vol. J. Moore, 6th Batt., Killarney; 3, Vol. A. Byrne, Pipers' Band.

MARATHON, 6 MILES. (Silver Cup presented by Major-Gen. O'Daly) 1, Corpl. W. Hegarty, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen; 2, Vol. Savage, 6th Batt., Killarney; 3, Vol. Healy, Armoured Car Corps. (Race run from Fenit to Tralee).

120 YARDS HURDLES.—1, Vol. J. Dore, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen; 2, Vol. J. Moore, 6th Batt., Killarney.

HIGH JUMP (Open).—1, Capt. E. Goggins, 27th Batt., Kenmare (5 feet); 2, Sergt. McCarthy, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen (4 ft., 11 in.)

LONG JUMP.—Won by Vol. Kennedy, 19th Batt., Castleisland (16 feet 9½ inches).

HOP, STEP AND JUMP.—1, Sergt. Bachelor, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen (37 ft. 2 in.); 2, Vol. Kennedy, 19th Batt., Castleisland (35 ft., 6 in.)

SACK RACE.—1, Vol. J. O'Donnell, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen; 2, Capt. W. McLernon, M.T.C., Tralee; 3, Vol. Duffy, 17th Batt., Tralee.

ONE MILE RELAY RACE.—1, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen (Capt. W. Foley, Lieut. Keating, Corpl. O'Connor, Vol. Bowman); 2, 27th Infantry Batt. Kenmare (Capt. Goggin, Lieut. Lyons, Vol. Tuomey, Vol. McCarthy); 3, 17th Batt., Tralee (Vol. Duggan, Lieut. O'Connor, Vol. Murphy, Vol. Logue).

ONE MILE CYCLE.—1, Vol. Kavanagh, 27th Batt., Kenmare; 2, Sergt. Flood, 17th Batt., Tralee; 3, Capt. Hegarty, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen.

THREE MILE CYCLE (Open).—1, Vol. Kavanagh, 27th Batt., Kenmare; 2, Lieut. Louth, 17th Batt., Tralee; Capt. Hegarty, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen.

PUTTING 16lb. SHOT.—1, Vol. P. Conroy, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen (24 ft. 7½ in.); 2, Lieut. G. O'Riordan, M.O., 27th Batt., Kenmare (33 ft. 9½ in.); 3, Vol. Connell, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen (30 ft. 5½ in.)

THROWING 56 lbs. (with follow).—1, Lieut. G. O'Riordan, M.O., 27th Batt., Kenmare (24 ft. 7 in.); 2, Vol. Connell, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen (21 ft. 9 in.); 3, Sergt. Bachelor, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen (20 ft. 4 in.)

THROWING 56 lbs. (without follow).—1, Lieut. G. O'Riordan M.O., 27th Batt., Kenmare (22 ft. 8 in.); 2, Sergt. Bachelor, 9th Batt., Cahiriveen (19 ft.)

TUG-OF-WAR.—9th Inf. Batt., Cahiriveen beat 6th Inf. Batt., Killarney, in the final. (The Cahiriveen team beat all opponents to a frazzle).

LADIES' RACE (Open).—1, Miss Kinnear; 2, Miss McGuinness; 3, Miss McLernon.

BOYS' RACE.—(Open to Members of Band of St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tralee). 1, Flavey; 2, Fitzpatrick; 3, Drury.

Several beautiful Prizes were presented to the Sports Committee by the traders and others in Tralee.



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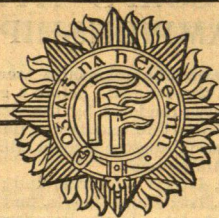
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## WORKS CORPS ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Works Corps Athletic Championships were held in the Sports Field, Kildare Barracks on the 8th inst., before a good attendance and in splendid weather. Music was rendered by the Brass and Reed Band of the Dublin Command, and the Fife and Drum Band of the Army Corps of Engineers. Such items as Tilting the Bucket, Blind Boxing, and Pillow Fighting, afforded much amusement.

100 YARDS.—Vol. Ryan, 1st; Vol. Byrne, 2nd; Sergt. Doyle, 3rd.  
220 YARDS.—Vol. Byrne, 1st; Sergt. Doyle, 2nd; Lieut. Scott, 3rd.  
440 YARDS.—Lieut. Scott, 1st; Lieut. Prendergast, 2nd.  
880 YARDS.—Lieut. Smithers, 1st; Vol. Lakes, 2nd.  
ONE MILE FLAT.—Lieut. Smithers, 1st; Vol. Dunne, 2nd; Vol. Lakes, 3rd.  
16 lbs. SHOT.—Vol. Corkery, 1st; Capt. Kelly, 2nd.  
120 YARDS HURDLES.—Corpl. Browne, 1st; Vol. Byrne, 2nd.  
THROWING 56 lbs. (without follow).—C.S.M. McGrath, 1st; Vol. Perry, 2nd.  
THROWING 56 lbs. (with follow).—C.S.M. McGrath, 1st; Vol. Perry, 2nd.  
THROWING 56 lbs. OVER THE BAR.—Capt. Kelly, 1st; C.S.M. McGrath, 2nd.  
LONG JUMP.—Cpl. Browne, 1st; Sergt. Ryan, 2nd.  
HIGH JUMP.—Cpl. Browne, 1st.  
HOP, STEP AND JUMP.—Cpl. Browne, 1st; Sergt. Ryan, 2nd.  
TUG-OF-WAR.—Won by Waterford Battalion.  
SACK RACE.—Vol. O'Brien, 1st; Lieut. Scott, 2nd; Vol. Roche, 3rd.  
OBSTACLE RACE.—Vol. Hand, 1st; Vol. Roche, 2nd; Vol. Clifford, 3rd.  
ONE MILE CYCLING.—Vol. Malone, 1st; Lieut. Murphy, 2nd.  
THREE MILES CYCLING.—Vol. Stowe, 1st; Vol. Malone, 2nd.  
RELAY RACE.—Won by Dublin Battalion.

## "A DAY WITH THE COAST PATROL."

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SEE OUR NEXT ISSUE.

## DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

The Ministry of Defence has sent the following letter to Mr. Sean Lyons:—

A Chara,—With reference to the reply given by the Minister for Defence to the question asked by you in the Dáil on the 26th ultimo, regarding the claim of Mr. Patrick Harte, Joanstown, Rathowen, Westmeath, for Dependants' Allowances in respect of the son of Corporal Patrick Harte, I am directed to inform you that the claim for allowances has been disallowed, after due investigation, on the ground that the extent of dependance ascertained, namely, about 9s. per week, was less than the minimum required by the regulations (12s. per week) before an allowance may be issued.

I am to explain that the extent of dependance, in the case of an unmarried soldier is taken to be the amount nominally contributed by the soldier to his home over and above the cost of his own maintenance therein for a reasonable period prior to enlistment, the allowance admissible in the case of an unmarried N.C.O. or men being as follows:—

Extent of Dependance.	Allowance Admissible.
Under 12s. per week ...	Nil.
12s. to 18s. per week ...	7s. per week.
19s. to 25s. per week ...	14s. per week.
26s. and over ...	21s. per week.

The regulations governing the matter are based on the recognition of an obligation on the part of an unmarried soldier to contribute to the support of his dependants a reasonable portion of his army pay, this portion being calculated as 8s. per week in the case of an N.C.O. or private receiving ordinary rates of pay.

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



Photo by]

## G.H.Q. COMMAND HURLING TEAM.

[W. D. Hogan.

The members of the G.H.Q. Command Hurling Team, which defeated the Kerry Command Hurling Team at Limerick on the 18th of July by three goals to one. Left to right (back row)—Pte. Shea, Pte. Snee, Captain M. Lennon (Captain), Capt. Chisholm, Pte. Keogh, Pte. Morrison. Centre—Comdt. M. Kennedy, Pte. T. Barry, Sgt. F. Gill, Capt. J. Brennan, Sgt. M. Gaughran, Capt. M. Doyle. Front—Capt. J. Kearns and Lieut. Holland.



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## 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.

### ACCOUNT OUTSTANDING.

T. L. (Red City, Fethard).—Your account has been forwarded, certified correct, to the Chief Accounts Officer, and will be paid in due course.

### B. S. M.'s PAY.

"Anxious" (Clonmel).—(1) By applying to the Command Q.M. through the Batt. Q.M. (2) No.

### BACK PAY, ETC.

"Paddy, the Next Best Thing" (Galway).—(1) We are not aware that such an arrangement ever existed. (2) No. (3) None.

### SEEKS SADDLERY POST.

"Saddler" (Dublin).—There are no vacancies in this line at present. You will have an opportunity of securing a position in this capacity in the near future.

### AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.

"Anxious One" (Templemore).—Furnish us with a detailed statement, showing how and by whom this debt was incurred, and we hope to be able to deal with the matter.

### RE-ATTESTATION.

Driver M. W. (Limerick).—You may have your discharge if you wish. Write and inform us if this is what you desire.

### PROMOTION AND PAY.

"Garryowen" (Dublin).—We do not understand why you are not receiving pay according to your rank if, as you state, you have appeared in camp orders. Bring the matter to the notice of the Camp Commandant, who should authorise payment.

### DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

"I. R. B." (Islandbridge).—You should have forwarded your home address. Have the forms completed and returned. **No month need be stated.**

Martin Keane (Ballymote).—This claim is being investigated.

Mrs. J. Lonergan (Killusty).—This claim has been rejected, as your son's earnings were only ten shillings per week with board prior to enlistment.

### DIFFICULTY IN PROCURING "AN T-OGLACH."

Serious complaints have been reaching this office of difficulties experienced in obtaining copies of the Army Journal, "An t-Oglach." Readers will greatly oblige by immediately reporting same to the Circulating Manager at G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin.

Vol. C. K. (Cork City).—No application has been made in this case. A form has now been sent.

Sergeant J. Sullivan (Clonmel).—A cheque for the amount of the arrears in this case was despatched on the 21st August.

Volunteer J. Magee (Tralee).—This was paid on a duplicate claim, payments on which have now been transferred. £5 8s. was despatched on August 4th, and a paying order, value £2 16s., was sent on the 18th August.

Mrs. T. M. (Kilkee).—Payments were made in this case as follows:—31/3/23, £7; 14/4/23, £7; and 11/5/23, £3 14s. This last was the concluding payment. There will, we are informed, be no further payments, your son being now an officer on G.R.O.

Private Wm. McGroarty (Drogheda).—Your dependants could not be traced owing to an incorrect address having been given on the Application Form. Thanks to your letter to this office the correct address has now been noted, and the claim is in the hands of the Inspector i/c Investigation Department.

Vol. W. W. (Co. Galway).—This claim has been rejected. The amount per week contributed at home prior to enlistment (8s.) does not justify an allowance being made.

"Constant Reader" (Carrickmacross).—This claim is at present in the hands of the Inspector i/c Claims Investigation Department.

"Disappointed" (Cahiriveen).—Special enquiries are being made in your case, and when the necessary information is received, payments will be resumed.

Vol. M. O'Brien (Castlebar), Private F. Farrell (Gormanston), Corporal G. Brown (Kehoe Barracks), and Volunteer H. McNulty (Curragh).—No applications have been received in any of these cases. Forms have now been despatched for completion.

### BATTALION STOREMAN.

R. G. W.—A Quartermaster Sergeant is the only one entitled to grade pay.

### DEMOBILISATION.

"Thomas Sharpe" (Curragh).—Medically unfit discharged men receive the 28 days' pay, etc., unless their unfitness is brought about by their own wilful acts.

### INSURANCE.

"J. C." (Curragh).—The insurance company must be at fault. If not you must have been out of benefit before joining the Army. We know of a case in which a man who joined the Army in August of last year received maternity benefit for a child born in June of this year.

### RATION ALLOWANCE.

"One Much Interested" Ennis.—It must be certified that you cannot be accommodated in barracks before ration allowance of 2s. per day can be given.

### PROFICIENCY PAY.

"J. F. C." (Tallaght).—This is a matter for your O.C. The Pay Officer is dependant upon the O.C.'s recommendation that the claimant is a proficient worker and is engaged whole time at his trade.

Corporal G. B.—We are informed that as you are not on the organisation of the Machine Gun Company, Proficiency Pay cannot be sanctioned. With regard to your second question, you should apply to the Claims Branch, Q.M.G.'s Department, Portobello Barracks, Dublin, giving full particulars.

A patrol of military, passing the Mall at the time, was called by residents to a fire which broke out in the Sinn Féin Club, Colbeck Street, Waterford, at 2 a.m. on Tuesday, and rendered good service before the arrival of the Fire Brigade. Portion of a staircase and the floor of a back room suffered destruction, but the damage would have been far more serious but for the prompt efforts of the soldiers.

### HELD OVER.

The Article on "A Day With the Coast Patrol" is unavoidably held over until our next issue.



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# ḡaoluinn do'n arm.

## Gaelic.

ainmeada áiteanna.  
1. Útaoiseacht corcaige.  
BARRAIC mícíl.  
Beanntraige, Gleann Tairb.  
Oruim dá lias, Dún Mórnuige.  
Baile Cairleáin Déanna, an Rát mór.  
Maš éromta, Spáir an Muilinn.  
Deál áta dá cad, áe an éoirre.  
Baile thúinne, Inre Seimleac.  
Mainistir feara Muige, cill áir.  
Líor mór, an Tulac, Conaite.  
Ceapac éinn, Mainistir na Coran

- Comrá beirte (ar leanúint).  
(1) Séamar agus (2) Tomás.  
(2) Cosair, bfuil don tuairis asat  
ar Liamín tarós an Gleanna?  
(1) So veimín tá. ná fuil pé 'ra  
barric  
céanna liom? (2) Bfuil anoir?  
Bíor as caint  
le na áirir tar éir an áirinn  
Óé Doimnais reo éirinn.  
Dubairt  
ré liom so fuil Liamín as tuit  
ar áirir so hionganac. Tá pé  
i'na oiriseac anoir, áirir pé.  
an fíor pan? (1) I'fíor ríse.  
Tá pé 'na éirinn, agus  
ní fíor  
So mberó céim eile áirir pé  
Deabairt. I'fíor an ríseoir é  
(2) Bait, i'fíor an ríseoir é. Lás  
a ceapac cúpla bliain ó 'nín so  
bfeicirinn mac do áirir an Gleanna  
'na oiriseac. Bfuil pé níor  
áirir ná  
Comáirín na habann? (1) Áe, níl.  
Tá pé 'nín na éirinn.

## PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

ANNUMUCKA AUTUNNA.  
ID DHEESHUCKTH KUR KEE.  
BORRICK VEE HEEL.

Bounthree, Gloun Gorruv.  
Dreem ghaw leeg, Doon moanwee.  
Bwalla kishlawn veeorra, a raw moor.  
Maw kroumha, Srauda willin.  
Bail awha ghaw kobb, awha koashta.  
Bwalla woorna, eensha geeluck.  
Monishtur far mwee, Keel oord.  
Liss moor, a Tull lock, Kunaha.  
Kap pock keen, Mwonishtur nuck  
kurrin.

Koar Raw Berta (err lan noont).  
Shaymuss ogguss Thum mauss.  
Kuggur. Will lain thoorishga guth  
err Leem meen thoig a ylanna.  
Good dine thaw. Naw fwil shay suv  
vorrick

Keeonna lyum. Willa nish  
Veessa koint  
Lin nahir trayisha naffrun  
Day downig shu hurrin  
Doort

Shay lyum gur rev Lee meen a dull  
Err eyeg guh hoonthuck. Thaw shay  
Nuffiguck a nish, a derr shay  
Un feer sun Iss feera shlee.  
Thaw shay nuh kurpurawl ogguss  
nee foddha

gum meg kaim ella ge drayer  
douruv. Iss mwah a sigh dure ray  
Wull, iss satta sail lay. Logga  
happuss koopla bleen oh hin gu  
vick hin mock du Hoyg a glanna  
naffiguck. Will shay neess seerda  
naw

Thum mawisheen nuh houn? ock neel.  
Thaw shay shin na kopptain.

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

PLACE NAMES.  
CORK COMMAND.  
MICEAL BARRACKS.

Bantry, Glengariff.  
Drimoleague, Dunmanway.  
Castletownbere, Rathmore.  
Macroom, Millstreet.  
Ballydehob, Coachford.  
Ballyvourney, Inchegeela.  
Fermoy, Kilworth.  
Lismore, Tullow, Conna.  
Cappoquin, Middleton.

Conversation (Dialogue)—continued.

- (1) James and (2) Thomas.  
(2) Whisper, have you any news  
of Tim of the Glen's Billy  
(1) Indeed, I have. Isn't he in the same  
barrack with me. (2) Is he now? I  
was speaking to his father after  
Mass last Sunday. He told me  
Billy was getting on extraordinary  
well. He is an officer now, says he.  
Is that true? (1) Tis in a way.

He is a corporal; and it won't be long  
until he is promoted another step  
according to appearances, he is a  
good soldier.

Well, tis a queer world, little I thought  
a couple of years ago that I  
would see Tim of the Glen's son  
an officer. Is he higher up than  
Tommy at the River? Oh! no,  
he is a captain.

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