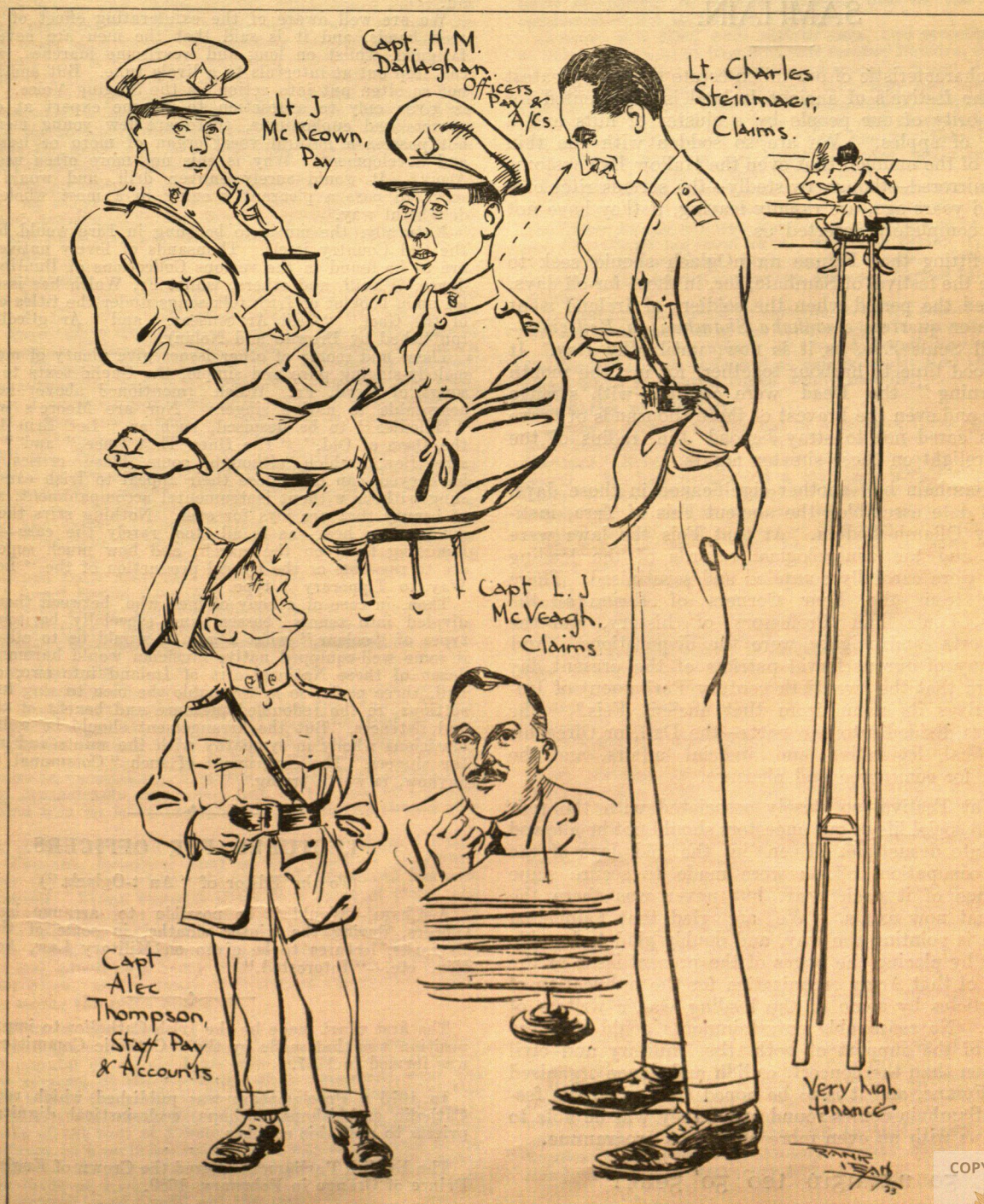


An t-Ógláic

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Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

An t-Óglách

NOVEMBER 3, 1923.

SAMHAIN.

It is characteristic of our fallen estate that the greatest of all the festivals of ancient Ireland is represented for the majority of our people by a cluster of nuts and a handful of apples. We are so sodden with the thin wisdom of the moment that even the Hallow Eve customs which mirrored—though twistedly—the serious rites of a thousand years ago, are rapidly leaving, if they have not already completely deserted us.

It is fitting that Fainne na nOglach should seek to preserve the festival of Samhain, for, in those far-off days, it marked the period when the soldiers of Ireland went into winter quarters *o oidhche Shamhna go Beilteine*—from All Souls Eve, as it is now, until May Day. It was a good time to harbour together, for in "the month of mourning" the Dead were credited with strange powers, and even the bravest of those thousands of brave warriors cared not to stray beyond the radius of the camp firelight on these sinister nights.

But Samhain had another significance in those days. On that date assembled the ancient Feis of Tara, instituted by Ollamh Fodhla. At that Feis the laws were revised, and the genealogical records of the leading families were carefully compiled and scrutinised. There gathered from the Four Corners of Eirinn all the Ollamhs, Poets and Professors of history, and the various arts, and mighty were the disputations. And how many of our perfervid patriots of the present day are aware that the twentieth century Parliament of Ireland derives its name from that ancient Feis? The latter was divided into two parts—the Dail, or Oireacht, for political, legislative and judicial affairs, and the Aonach, for commerce and pleasure.

A great Festival so closely associated with the religious and social life of our ancestors should not be allowed to fall into desuetude. Even in the old days of the British occupation, efforts were made to secure some observance of it each year, but never was there the scope that now exists. We are glad that Fainne na nOglach is pointing the way, and doubly glad to be able to assist by placing the pages of the present issue at the disposal of that Army organisation for the publication of short articles by some of the leading Gaelic writers of the day. No seasonable entertainments could be more worthy of the support of both the military and civil population than the concert, ceilidh and dance organised by the Fainne, and it is to be hoped that when the festival of Samhain comes round again they will be able to provide us with an even more ambitious programme.

SO n-eirighio leo SO sear!

MUSIC IN THE ARMY.

By EITHNE NI PHEADAIR, Ollamh Ceoil.
(DR. ANNIE PATTERSON).

Now that the authorities are taking an active interest in the furtherance and perfection of military bands throughout the Saorstat, it may be asked if there are any other avenues for the introduction of musical practice into the life of the soldier which, in a sense, will be most widely acceptable to all.

We are well aware of the exhilarating effect of brass and reed bands, and it is said that the men are never half so fatigued, whilst on long and wearisome marches, when they can step out at intervals to a lively tune. But another effect, not so often put into action, is the Singing Voice. Whilst it is given only to a fraction to become expert at clarionets, cornets and euphoniums, there are few young men who do not possess a natural vocal organ of more or less strength and development. Why is this not more often used by the Army? It would surely enliven drill, and would certainly serve to pass a pleasant evening in a most wholesome and delightful way.

Naturally, the music to be sung in Eire would be that of the Old Country itself. Thousands of lovely native melodies are to be found in the various Collections of Bunting, Petrie, Joyce, O'Neill, and others, whilst Fr. Walsh has issued booklet upon booklet of Irish folk-songs under the titles of "Songs of the Gael," "Ceól Ar Sínear," and "Ar gCeól Féinig" (published by Browne and Nolan).

These and scores of other issues give plenty of material for melody-singing pure and simple, the Gaelic texts to the Irish songs of Revd. Fr. Walsh (mentioned above) being most acceptable to native singers. Nor are Moore's well-known "Melodies" to be despised, such as "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," "The Harp That Once," and "The Minstrel Boy," which, although some blasé critics call them hackneyed, can never lose their appeal to Irish ears. These, sung with or without instrumental accompaniment, are things of beauty that are joys for ever. Nothing stirs the heart so much as to hear—as is all too rarely the case—regiments humming them on the march, and how much superior they are to rag-time or the hybrid production of the "Long, Long Way to Tipperary" type.

Then, in case of a body of men who, between them, can be divided into tenors, basses, and especially baritones of all types of "colour," what a gain it would be to all concerned if some well-equipped native musician would harmonise a few dozen of these National airs of Ireland into two, or, better still, three parts, so as to enable the men to sing *harmonised* settings, to the redoubled pleasure and benefit of themselves and listeners. But the arrangement should be well done by musicians wholly in sympathy with the wants and abilities of the singers. The experiment of such "Communal" singing, anyhow, is worth trying.

LECTURES FOR OFFICERS.

(To the Editor of "An t-Oglach.")

A Chara,—Would it be possible to arrange lectures for Officers, during the winter months, in some of the Dublin Barracks, lectures to be given on Military Law, Administration, etc.—"Interested."

The first effort made by the Irish Catholics to improve their position was that made by the "Catholic Committee," which was formed in 1737.

In 1673 a Proclamation was published which required all Catholic archbishops, bishops, ecclesiastical dignitaries and priests to quit this country.

The English Parliament offered the Crown of England to the Prince of Orange in February 1689.



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

LED TO BATTLE OF CLONTARF

Fateful Consequences of Chess-board Quarrel—Game Favoured by the Warriors of Ancient Ireland—Famed in Song and Story.

Many readers of "An t-Oglach" are, we understand, beginning to interest themselves in this very ancient military game, and may be pleased to learn that Chess, at a very early period of our history, was one of the most popular indoor games practised by our ancestors.

In our ancient annals we find that at all the Royal residences of the Irish Kings and Chieftains the Chess-board enjoyed a widespread popularity. The Chess-board was, in fact, so valued by them that it not infrequently formed part of the stipend given by a King to his territorial chiefs. For instance, in O'Donovan's translation of the famous "Book of Rights" we read:—"The stipends of the King of Cashel to the chiefs of his territories—a seat by his side, in the first place, and ten steeds and ten dresses, two rings and two Chess-boards to the King of the Dal gCais: . . . and two rings and two Chess-boards to the King of Gabhrann."

In the very ancient tale of "Tochmarc Etaine," taken from "Leabhar na hUidre," an MS. of the twelfth century, a Chess-board introduced in the story is described as "a board of silver and pure gold and every angle was illuminated with precious stones."

Cormac's Glossary.

Cormac Mac Cuilleannain, King Bishop of Munster, who flourished in the 9th century, compiled this oft quoted Glossary described by Dr. Hyde as "by far the oldest attempt at a vernacular dictionary made in any language in modern Europe." Therein the word *fithcheall* (Chess) is derived, fancifully authorities say, from *fath*, skill wisdom; and *ciall*, sense; and a mystical signification is assigned to the spots of the board. The board itself he describes as quadrangular, having straight spots of black and white.

In "Alfred's Itinerary," a poem of 60 lines attributed to Alfred, King of the Northumbrian Saxons, we find a further reference to Chess. Alfred, during his exile in Ireland, was a student at one of the famous schools of the period, and was known to the Irish as Flann Fionn. In gratitude for the hospitable treatment he received, he wrote, when leaving, the poem attributed to him. We cull one of the verses bearing on the subject from Mangan's translation of the poem:

"I found beside from Ara to Glea

In the broad, rich country of Ossory,

Sweet fruits, good laws for all and each,

Great Chess players, men of truthful speech."

Fionn Mac Cumhaill.

In the "Youthful Exploits of Finn," it is narrated how the boy hero, forced to conceal his identity lest the Clanna Morna, the hereditary foes of his name, should trace him, took military service with the King of Ciarruidhe. The King engaged in a game of Chess with the youth with the result that Fionn won seven games in succession. This was so marvellous a feat that the King immediately recognised him as the son of Cumhall and obliged him to leave lest the Clanna Morna should slay him.

Again, in the "Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne," Fionn and the Fenians, following close on the track of Diarmuid, rest under the very quicken tree in which Diarmuid has concealed himself. Fionn engages Oisín in a game of Chess and plays with such skill that but a single move is left Oisín. Should he fail to move a particular piece the game is Fionn's. Diarmuid, watching the game from the tree, sees Oisín's predicament and, plucking a berry from the tree, aims and strikes the proper piece. Oisín, aware of Diarmuid's proximity, takes the hint, moves the piece and wins.

The Children of Uisneach.

The fate of the children of Uisneach is one of the best known and most popular of our old Irish tales, and is known as one of the three sorrows of story-telling. It is connected with the celebrated tale of the cattle spoil of Cooley, and deals with the fortunes of Deirdre, the Helen of Ireland, and her hero lover, Naoise, one of the sons of Uisneach. Deirdre had been reared in her infancy in a secluded retreat and was not allowed to see any member of the opposite sex. She was specially intended to be the bride of King Connor himself. Fate led Naoise to Deirdre's retreat, and Cupid did the rest.

Naoise and Deirdre fled to Scotland, carrying with them the King's favourite Chess-board, known as "an Ceann Caomh."

When Connor, owing to pressure from the Red Branch Knights, withdrew the sentence of banishment pronounced on the sons of Uisneach and invited them to return to Ireland, Naoise and Deirdre brought the Ceann Caomh with them. They were conducted to Craobh Ruadh, one of the favourite residences of the Red Branch Knights.

Connor, still filled with jealous rage, and secretly plotting to destroy the sons of Uisneach and recover Deirdre, despatched Treanduirn, one of his most trusted spies, to report if Deirdre's beauty still remained. The fact that they had been sent to Craobh Ruadh had roused the suspicions of Deirdre, so that all parts of the building were closed and shuttered when the spy arrived. One small window had, however, been overlooked and through this the spy beheld Deirdre, beautiful as ever, engaged in a game of Chess with Naoise.

Deirdre at the same moment became aware that the eye of the spy was fixed on her and passed the information to Naoise. The latter at the moment was about to move one of the pieces and had placed his hand on it. Suddenly lifting it, he hurled it towards the window. Such was the accuracy of his aim that he struck Treanduirn in the eye, the only part of him that was visible.

Treanduirn succeeded in carrying back his report to Connor, but did so at the cost of the complete loss of his eye.

In the subsequent attack on Craobh Ruadh by the forces of Connor, Naoise is described as calmly continuing the game of Chess while the battle raged wildly outside.

The Battle of Clontarf.

It was a dispute arising out of a game of Chess, played over nine hundred years ago at Kincora, that led to the battle of Clontarf. Brian at that period was at the very height of his power. He had contracted a marriage with Gormflaith, the sister of Maolmhorda, King of Leinster, who had been an active ally of the Danes, and by this marriage completely secured himself from all danger of foreign invasion.

Maolmhorda, on the occasion referred to, came to Kincora with a present of yew trees that were specially asked for by Brian. It appears that carriers got into difficulties in some marshy ground on the way to Kincora and Maolmhorda himself went to their assistance. In his effort to extricate the cars he burst the buttons on his tunic. On reaching Kincora he requested his sister, Gormghlaith, to replace the buttons. She, however, on learning from him how the buttons came to be lost, cast the tunic in the fire and bitterly upbraided her brother for thus stooping to perform menial services for Munster's King.

Maolmhorda was much affected by this castigation and felt as his sister had suggested, that Brian and his friends were really striving to humiliate him. In this frame of mind Maolmhorda, next morning, stood watching a game of Chess played between Murchadh, Brian's eldest son and Conaing, his nephew.

As frequently happens in the case of the onlooker, Maolmhorda could not refrain from entering into the spirit of the game and suggesting various moves to the players.

Murchadh lost the game, and being somewhat irritated by Maolmhorda's interference sarcastically remarked that it was owing to the fact that they had Maolmhorda as an adviser that the Danes lost the battle of Glenmanna.

Maolmhorda retorted that perhaps he would advise them with different results.

Hot words followed and Maolmhorda, smarting under the taunts of Murchadh, left Kincora.

And thus, by a few moves on a Chess-board, all the efforts of Brian to unite and consolidate the forces of the country against the common enemy were frustrated.

Maolmhorda, on his return to Leinster, mobilised his entire forces and placed them at the disposal of the Danish Chiefs, who were at the time organising for a last great effort. Thus encouraged, the Danes staked all on that effort, which was hopelessly crushed at Clontarf during Easter week nine hundred and nine years ago now.



THE OFFICERS' BUREAU.

This page will in future be devoted to topics of special interest to Officers. Correspondence is invited on all problems affecting the professional, educational, and special status of Officers.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only; and state their full name, appointment, and address—not necessarily for publication. All such communications to be addressed to the Editor, "Officers' Bureau," AN T-OGLACH, G.H.Q., Parkgate Street.

Writing Reports.

A very great deal of the "duty time" of an Officer is taken up by the writing of Reports of one kind or another. Practically all such reports are of an important nature; and as it frequently happens they pass from one senior Officer to another, or are incorporated in the General Reports of Senior Officers to G.H.Q.

The status and ability of an Officer, and particularly of a junior Officer, is very often judged by the format and tenure of his reports. Just as an employer will form a certain first-hand impression of an applicant by his written request, so also will senior Officers' views be influenced as reports are either well or ill-written.

Yet the writing of a lucid, concise and definite report is a comparatively simple matter. It is, in fact, almost a mechanical exercise. And since this work has such an influence for good or evil on the career of the Officer, it is well that we should have some hints on the writing of reports set out for guidance.

First, then, always make a draft of your report. This will only mean a few minutes' extra work, and the good results gained will more than repay the earnest Officer for the extra labour involved. Having completed the draft, examine it along the following lines, always assuming that the Officer you are reporting to has no previous knowledge of the subject matter. These are the questions you will want to ask yourself on your draft:—

- (1) Is it quite clear?
- (2) Does it say precisely what you want to say?
- (3) Is any portion of it capable of conveying any meaning other than the exact meaning you wish to express?
- (4) Is it "lop-sided," that is to say, have you devoted too much attention to a subject of comparatively minor importance, thereby minimising the value of other portions of your report, which are, perhaps, of greater importance?
- (5) Is it compact and orderly in arrangement?
- (6) Is it possible to strike out much of the subject matter, and, without injuring the value of the report, make it shorter and clearer?
- (7) Have you given the authority for your statements in all cases where it would be advisable to do so?
- (8) Have you by any chance reported what you know to be an unconfirmed rumour as an authentic fact?
- (9) Have you completely covered the whole subject?

Any Officer who troubles to make a draft of his report, and then carefully re-read it with these questions in his mind will find, first, that he can make immense improvements in the draft, and second, that his final report will be a production to be proud of.

In most reports, and in all cases of correspondence—and the latter is very often merely a report in letter form—there

are certain routine points that it is well to be quite clear on. When an Officer is replying to a communication, he should examine his reply on the following lines:—

- (1) Does it give his own reference number and date; and the reference number and date of his correspondence.
- (2) Does it set out the subject heading clearly?
- (3) Does it answer fully, accurately, and definitely all the points raised in the letter of inquiry?
- (4) Has all the irrelevant matter been excluded?
- (5) Is it business-like; correct in form, spelling, punctuation, and as brief as is consistent with an adequate handling of the subject?

Bibliography.

In the future, professional efficiency will be the only "Royal Road" to success in the Irish Army. Officers generally will have to realize that the profession of arms is a real profession. It is just as much a profession as medicine, surgery, law, etc. It will have to be taken as seriously and as earnestly as any other of the professions is taken by those who enter it.

Generally speaking, the Officers of the World's Armies have, in the first instance, graduated into their profession through a staff college. Owing to the extraordinary way in which the Irish Army came into being, such a graduation on the part of its Officers was not possible. Nevertheless, this fact cannot be taken as an excuse for Officers shirking their obvious obligations. They will have to realize that a good deal of their spare time will have to be devoted to the reading of books, apart from purely official text books of military interest. To help really earnest Officers in this respect we will give, from time to time, a list of books of special military interest as follows:—

"Some Pitfalls of Army Accounts," by Capt. G. L. Parker, R.G.A.

"A Science of Infantry Tactics Simplified," by Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart.

"Strategic Geography of the Great Powers," by Dr. Vaughan Cornish.

"Military Organization and Administration," by Major G. R. N. Collins.

"A General's Letters to his Son."

"How to Organize and Administer a Battalion," by Brig.-Gen. A. W. Taylor.

"Finance and War," by Capt. R. S. Hamilton Grace.

"Physical Geography in its Relation to Military Operations," by Major-General E. F. Chapman.

"Army Transport," by Brevet Lt.-Col. S. S. Long, A.S.C.

Of course, it must be borne in mind that, whilst on the broad principles of organisation and in some other ways these volumes may prove helpful, the organisation of the Irish Army will not be analogous to that set forth in these works. It is imperative that this distinction should be clearly realised when studying any of the books named above.

An Officer's Kit.

Hitherto the Army Authorities gave free issues of uniforms and kits to the Officers as to all other ranks. With the establishment of a Regular Standing Army, this practice has naturally ceased. An initial allowance of £50 on being gazetted, and an annual allowance of £20 for upkeep and replenishment is now made to each Officer in lieu of the issue of a uniform and kit. The onus of providing and keeping a complete kit is thrown on the individual Officer. The Officer should, therefore, make himself acquainted with what is expected of him in this respect by the Army Authorities. For the guidance of all concerned, we give the Official List issued under authority of the Quartermaster-General:—Tunic, breeches, slacks, great coat, socks (3 pairs), boots (1 pair), leggings, cap, shirts (2), vests (2), drawers (2), Sam Brown (2 cross straps), ammunition pouches (2), lanyard for revolver, lanyard for whistle, torch and battery, plate, mug, knife, fork, spoon, brushes—(a) cloth, (b) button, (c) boot, (d) hair, (e) shaving, (f) tooth, ground sheet, cleaning outfit for revolver, revolver, 15 rds, .45 amm., hair brush, military knife (6), towels, cardigan, razor, valise, braces (2), gloves, blankets (3).

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

SON OF IRISH PARENTS WHO BECAME HEAD OF U.S.A. ARMY.

General Phil. Sheridan, the hero of Thomas Buchanan Read's stirring poem, was the son of Irish parents who settled in Albany, New York, about 1829. Young Sheridan entered West Point Military Academy in the year 1848, and graduated in 1853. In 1861 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in an infantry regiment, and in the following year was given command of a cavalry regiment.

Three years later we find him in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. Here he played a notable part in the battle of the Wilderness; made a daring raid on the

The roar of that red sea, uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold,
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
With Sheridan twenty miles away.

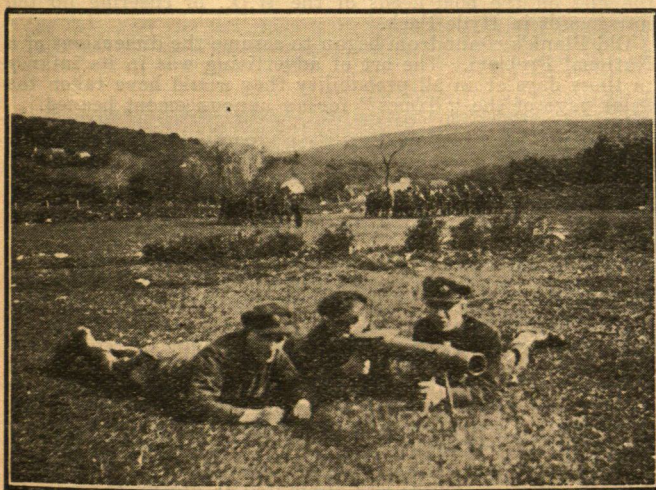
But there is a road from Winchester town,
A good broad highway leading down;
And there through the flash of the morning light
A steed as black as the steeds of night
Was seen to pass as with eagle flight;
As if he knew the terrible need,
He stretched away with utmost speed;
Hills rose and fell—but his heart was gay
With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thundering south
The dust like smoke from the cannon's mouth,
Or the trail of a comet sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster.
The heart of the steed, and the heart of the master,
Were beating like prisoners assailing their walls,
Impatient to be where the battlefield calls,
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play
With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurring feet, the road
Like an arrowy alpine river flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind,
Like an ocean flying before the wind;
And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace fire,
Swept on, his wild eyes full of ire,
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire—
He is sniffing the smoke of the roaring fray
With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, then the retreating troops;
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both,
And striking his spurs, with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the line with a storm of huzzar,
And the wave of retreat checked its course then, because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray,
By the flash of his eye and his nostril's play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester town to save the day."

Hurrah, hurrah, for Sheridan,
Hurrah, hurrah, for horse and man,
And when their statues are placed on high,
Under the dome of the Union sky—
The American soldier's Temple of Fame—
There with the glorious Sheridan's name
Be it said in letters both gold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester—twenty miles away."



MACHINE GUN PRACTICE IN COUNTY KERRY.

Confederate communications with the beleaguered city of Richmond, and led the advance to Cold Harbour.

In August General Ulysses S. Grant placed him in command of the Army of the Shenandoah. In September he attacked the Confederates, under Early, drove them beyond Winchester, dislodged him from Fisher's Hill, and pursued him through Harrisonburgh and Staunton. These successful engagements led to his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.

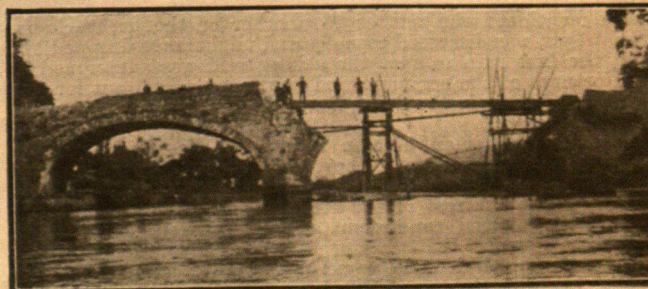
Early in October General Robert E. Lee came to the assistance of the routed Confederate forces, and surprised the Northern Army, driving it back. Sheridan was twenty miles away at Winchester when the noise of battle reached him. Without delay he galloped to the scene of action, and soon what looked like defeat was changed into victory.

Subsequently, Sheridan took a prominent part in the drive which led to Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court-house on April 9th, 1865. In 1870 he was with the victorious German Army at Gravelotte. In 1883 he became General-in-Chief of the United States Army. He died on August 5th, 1888, at Nonquitt, Mass.

Sheridan's proudest boast was that he was the son of Irish parents.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Up from the South at the break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with shudder bore,
Like a herald haste, to the chieftain's door.
The terrible grumble and rumble once more,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.
And wider still those billows of war,
Thundered along the horizon's bar;
And louder yet into Winchester rolled,



Kilsheelan Bridge, near Clonmel, being repaired by the Army Corps of Engineering, Clonmel. Since its destruction by enemies of the Government in July, 1922, people have had to cross the river in boats, and four persons were so crossing.



Oglagh
na hEireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

THE REGIMENT THAT WAS MISLAID.

The old man nodded a qualified approval at the green-clad soldiers as they swung past in the street outside.

"They're coming on," he admitted. "Splendid material there, if properly developed. We Irish always made the finest soldiers on God's earth no matter whom we were fighting for." He sighed reminiscently. One gathered that he was slimping again those old and happy "far off days and battles long ago."

"Going to the Curragh, are they," he went on. "I mind the time I was stationed at the Curragh, long before you were thought of. Those were the days! Little the soldiers of to-day know about roughing it. 'Tis gentlemen's lives they lead in armies nowadays. But it was a great life for a young, healthy man. If I had me youth over again I'd join up to-morrow. There's no life like it. And maybe I could teach the new Irish Army a few things from the experiences of a man who went through the mill over forty years ago."

"In the 4th Dragoon Guards I was then. I wasn't very long in it, and I remember that the practical jokes they played on each other in those days were the kind that found out whether you were a weakling or not. One night in the canteen an old soldier pointed out to me one of the 5th Lancers and told me to go over and ask him what was the world's record gallop. Like a fool I did, and the next thing I knew the trooper had stretched me with a blow between the eyes."

"Why did he do that?"

"Well, you see," said the old man with a smile, "they were the descendants of the regiment that figured in the 'Races of Castlebar.'"

"Wonderful how traditions linger about regiments," he continued, after a pause. "There was one about the 4th Dragoon Guards which by a chance I was able to confirm for myself. I had often heard about it, and it was a thing we were as sensitive about as the Lancers were about the 'Races of Castlebar.' When the regiment got orders to move from the Curragh to Shorncliffe I was left behind with the "clean-up" party, and part of me job was packing up the regimental records for transport. It was then that I came across the true story of the affair which had come down to us in tradition. I went out of me way to look it up to see if there was any corroboration."

IN THE DAYS OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

The old gentleman needed very little pressing to tell the story. It may seem at first sight an incredible tale, but when one recollects some of the amazing blunders made by all armies during the recent European War, this yarn of the Regiment that was mislaid comes well within the bounds of possibility.

Freed of the redundancy with which it was unfolded to the present writer, it was as follows:—

The Peninsular War had been going on for some time when it suddenly occurred to one of the brainy folk who were keeping the home fires burning in the British War Office that it was a long time since the 4th Dragoon Guards had figured in despatches from the front, either in the casualties or otherwise.

He mentioned the matter to another of the great chiefs. The subject was discussed casually and might have dropped but that the first man to spot the aching void grew intrigued in the fortunes of the regiment and kept a keen look out for any mention of them in the firing line.

Never a word!

The old gentleman became irritated. He also became a nuisance to his friends. They used to go hurriedly round corners when they saw him approaching. "Look out!" they would call to the rest of the brotherhood, "here's old Blank with that infernal conundrum of his, 'Where are the 4th Dragoon Guards?'"

At last, in self-defence, some of the other lads at the War Office thought they would look up the whereabouts of the regiment, then when old Blank came along with the usual gag they would be able to reply: "At Badajos," or something like that.

But they couldn't find it.

The 4th Dragoon Guards had disappeared from the ken of the British War Office!

THE SEARCH PARTY.

Naturally, this annoyed the British War Office. It savoured of some demmed vulgah Continental irregularity altogether foreign to British instincts.

They sent out special despatches to the Front telling the chaps who were kicking up the dust out there (see "Charles O'Malley") if they happened to knock across those Dragoons to ask them why they weren't writing home to Mother Britannia.

And, in the course of time, snappy despatches came back from the Front containing harsh remarks about the regiment in question. The consensus of opinion at the seat of War seemed to be that the Dragoons were having a soft time chasing the flies off the bold heads of the W.O., or cheering up the nursemaids in Hyde Park.

Old Blank's conundrum began to assume the dimensions of a National Problem. The art of advertising was in its infancy in those days or in all probability they would have taken the front page of the "Times" for an announcement headed.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED.

ONE CRACK CAVALRY REGIMENT

TO WIT—

THE 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

As it was they had to resort to other methods.

Somebody had the bright idea of looking up the pay books. It was then discovered that the Dragoons *had not drawn any pay for five or six years!*

The Economical Party in the War Office immediately started an agitation to let the matter drop. They said: "If we do find those fellows they will probably expect us to pay up all these arrears, and you know, with a war on, and the price of things what they are—well, dammit all, we mean to say, why worry about the jolly old regiment."

The Stern-Sense-of-Duty Party, however, won the day and a special staff of sleuths was appointed to dig up the missing Dragoons.

FOUND AT LAST.

After months of fruitless searching some particularly bright forerunner of Sherlock Holmes suddenly remembered the adjacent island of Ireland. Any of them who possessed consciences and remembered recent incidents in that country had been trying to forget it.

This particular sleuth succeeded in getting permission to try his luck in Ireland, and having carefully collected a valise-full of expenses in advance, set sail for the Green Isle.

The Garrison in Dublin said yes, they believed the 4th was lying around somewhere. Saw Tommy Dash at Lady Tomnoddy's dance a week or two ago; isn't he one of that little lot? But, my dear boy, don't ask us where they are located. Positively we haven't the slightest idea."

But the sleuth set his teeth and pulled in his belt and persevered.

And eventually found his way to the Curragh.

* * * * *

"Yes, they were the Officers of the 4th all right."

"What were they doing?"

"Oh, just putting in the time, don't you know. Bit of shooting, bit of hunting, bit of fishing, an occasional ball, and so on. Not too bad considering that it was not England."

"But your men," persisted the Search Party, "where are your men?"

"Men! Oh, the men! Why, yes, he would find them tilling the soil in the neighbouring farmsteads. You see, old chap, the money ceased to come and their credit was played out, so the poor chaps had to hire themselves out as agricultural labourers in order to keep body and soul together! ! !"

And it was even so.

* * * * *

"What happened to them after that?" I asked the old man.
"I couldn't tell you that," he replied. "But I know it was a sore point with the regiment even in my time." Oglagh

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Standing Committee and Executive Council—New Grouping of Corps— Financial Matters: Warning to Commands—The Post of Boxing Instructor.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held at Portobello Barracks on Tuesday, October the 23rd, the delegates present being:—Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan and Pigott, Colonels Cronin and Byrne, Captains Chisholm, Kiely, Hoey, Cannon, and Cryan, Lieut. Morgan and Comdt. Colgan.

Communications expressing inability to attend were received from Major-General Hogan, Colonel McGrath, Comdt. Duffy, Captains Keogh and Shore, and Lieut. Tully.

The minutes of the Executive Council meeting of October the 8th, and the Standing Committee minutes of October the 18th having been read, were adopted.

New Grouping.

In connection with the Hurling and Football Inter-Command Contests for the Cups presented by the Chaplains and Medical Services, a lengthy discussion took place as to the allotting of the several Corps, which formerly comprised the Works Corps, Independent Services, Aerial Force and Special Infantry Corps. On the motion of Colonel Byrne, seconded by Colonel Cronin, the following grouping was agreed upon:—

G.H.Q. Command to be comprised of the following:—



32nd INFANTRY BATTALION HURLING TEAM, MACROOM.

A communication in reference to a report from the Secretary of the Waterford Command was received from Major-General Prout. Major-General Prout's communication was considered satisfactory.

Railway Vouchers.

A complaint was made by several delegates that at certain stations railway officials refused to honour the vouchers agreed upon by the Army Athletic Association and the Railway Companies. The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Railway Managers.

- (1) All Officers, N.C.O.'s and men serving at General Headquarters, Parkgate.
- (2) Pay Corps, Transport, Orderlies and Barrack Staff, and Police, Portobello Barracks.
- (3) Transport, Gormanstown Camp.
- (4) Military Police, Mountjoy, Arbour Hill and Kilmainham.
- (5) Ordnance and Supplies, Island Bridge.
- (6) Remounts, Arbour Hill.
- (7) Army Medical Corps, The Hutments, Marlboro' Hall.

Special Corps Athletic Command to be comprised of the following:—

- (1) Salvage, Portobello and Tallaght.
- (2) Engineers, Griffith Barracks, Tallaght and Arbour Hill.
- (3) Air Force, Baldonnell.
- (4) Special Infantry Corps, Beggar's Bush.
- (5) Signals, Portobello.
- (6) Artillery, McKee Barracks.
- (7) Armoured Cars, Portobello.
- (8) Coastal Defence Corps, Dublin City Districts.

It was unanimously decided to allow members of the Special Corps serving in the different Commands to play for the Command where serving. The members of the Special Infantry Corps serving at Beggar's Bush on the 24th of October to be eligible to compete with the Special Corps Command. Other members of the Special Infantry Corps are eligible to compete with the Command where serving.

It was decided to include the Border Unit with Donegal.

After discussion it was decided that members of the C.I.D. are ineligible to take part in this or any other contests organised by the A.A.A.

Result of Draw.

Result of the Draw in Hurling and Football:—

First Round.—Cork v. Curragh, G.H.Q. v. Donegal, Athlone v. Dublin.

Second Round.—Athlone or Dublin v. Cork or Curragh, Limerick v. Waterford, Claremorris v. G.H.Q. or Donegal, Special Corps v. Kerry.

Fixtures Arranged.

The following Fixtures were made:—

Cork v. Curragh—Hurling and Football—at Limerick, November the 4th. Referee—Col. T. McGrath, Limerick.

G.H.Q. v. Donegal—Hurling and Football—at Sligo, November the 4th. Referee—Comdt. Lohan.

Athlone v. Dublin—Hurling and Football—at Newbridge, November the 4th. Referee—Football, Sergt. Major Joyce Conlon; Hurling, Colonel Cronin, G.H.Q. First match in all cases commences at 2.30 o'clock sharp.

Allotting Proceeds.

It was decided that the proceeds of gate in all matches be divided between the competing Commands, after payment had been made for the posters, grounds, etc., in connection with the holding of the matches. It was also decided that the Command where the matches are being played is responsible for the issuing of posters, procuring of grounds, and supplying of Stewards for the grounds on the day of the contests.

On the motion of Captain Chisholm, seconded by Captain Kiely, it was decided that the Rules governing the Gaelic Athletic Association, in as far as they are adaptable to the Army Athletic Association, shall govern the present Competitions.

Boxing Instructor.

Communications were received from Messrs. Jim Driscoll and Tancy Lee in reference to the position of Boxing Instructor to the Army. The Secretary was directed to communicate with Mr. Lee, requesting him to attend at Portobello for the purpose of an interview.

The following Sub-Committee was appointed to deal with the promotion and advancement of Boxing within the Army



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, Capt. T. O'Doherty (O.C. Bands), Comdt. Welch (O.C. 15th Infantry Bttn.), Capt. Grey, Capt. Barry, J. O'Flaherty, E. Dobson, P. Kelly.



Athletic Association, and to draft Scheme for the training of Army Boxers in connection with the coming Tailtean Games:—

Major General Morrin, Medical Services.
Colonel Byrne, Curragh.
Captain Kiely, Athlone.
Captain Keogh, Cork.
Captain Chisholm, G.H.Q.
Comdt. Colgan, Secretary.

It was also pointed out that the Boxing Contests were set down for decision at the Olympic Games, Paris. The Sub-Committee were instructed to assist in every way the sending forward of a strong Irish team.

Golfing Section.

The Rules of the newly-formed Golfing Section were submitted by the Hon. Secretary of the Golfing Sub-Committee. Consideration of same was deferred until the General Rules are being considered.

The Secretary reported that he had almost completed the proposed Constitution of the Organisation, with the Rules, and that he proposed forwarding copy to each Command Secretary within 10 days' time.

Financial Matters.

The Secretary reported that he had received no replies from the Command Secretaries in connection with his communication of the 11th of October, in which it was requested that the Command Secretaries would supply immediately a detailed statement, showing the exact financial position of the Army Athletic Association within the respective Commands.

Several outstanding accounts due to Messrs. Elvery and Co., Dublin, from Command Secretaries and others were placed before the meeting, and the Secretary was directed in all cases to communicate with the G.O.C. of the Commands concerned, requesting that he take action to ensure that those outstanding accounts incurred by his Command should be immediately honoured.

NOTICE.

It has come to the knowledge of the Executive Council of the Army Athletic Association that a number of Commands have incurred liabilities in connection with the supply of athletic equipment.

The Executive Council desire it to be known that they are in no way liable for such accounts, and order those responsible to meet their liabilities immediately.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held at Portobello Barracks on Thursday, the 18th of October, delegates present being:—Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan and Pigott, and Dr. McIntyre.

The following accounts in connection with the All-Army Sports were passed for payment:—

The Gaelic Press, Ltd.	...	£29 18 6
Proprietor, Rotunda	...	175 0 0
Messrs. Mills, Caterers	...	109 11 6
Messrs. Thom and Co.	...	25 10 0
Mrs. O'Toole, Croke Park	...	110 7 6
Messrs. Edward Lee and Co.	...	0 2 6

Travelling Expenses.

A resolution from the Kerry Command, requesting the Army Athletic Association to pay travelling expenses in Company and Inter-Battalion Contests was rejected. The Secretary was directed to inform the Kerry Command Committee that Command Committees are to be responsible for such payments.

In connection with Committee's request for Military inquiry into the disposal of the goods and prizes of the old Sports' Committee, the Secretary was directed to communicate again with the Chief of General Staff.

Boxing and Cross-County Running.

Communications were read from Jim Driscoll and Tancy Lee in connection with the position as Boxing Instructor to the Army. The Secretary was directed to communicate with

Driscoll, asking him to state terms for a 3, 6, and 12 months' period; and also to communicate with Training Department with a view to having Cross-County running included in training programme, and to apply to the Army Finance Officer for a further grant in order that outstanding debts may be paid.

Chaplains' Challenge Cup.

The Rev. Father Pigott, on behalf of the Army Chaplains, offered for Hurling Inter-Command Competition a Silver Challenge Cup, the contest to be decided on the lines of the recent Army Championships. Colonel Higgins, Adjutant, Medical Corps, on behalf of the Medical Services, offered a Silver Challenge Cup for Football Contest similar to Army Contests.

The Standing Committee availed of the offers, and it was decided to call a meeting of the Executive Council for Tuesday, the 23rd inst., for the purpose of making the draws for the Challenge Cups, and to decide the allocating of certain independent services whose strength did not warrant them being classed as a Command.

ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY.

An esteemed correspondent, who occupies a prominent position in the Army Athletic Association, writes to "An t-Oglach," as follows:—

"The recent Army Championships did not come and go without teaching us many useful lessons. Energy, altogether out of proportion to the results, was expended during the months that intervened between the foundation of the A.A.A. and the final Championship events. That waste of energy was due primarily to the almost impossible task of catering for the widely-scattered units of the Army on active service, but in no small measure also to the fact that in our dealings with the various branches of sport our organisation was not specialised enough. We are now about to enter our second season equipped with the knowledge which our experiences of the last have forced upon us.

"It is a time when everyone who has the true soldier-spirit must lend a hand and bend himself to the work. The *mens sana in corpore sano* (healthy mind in healthy body) is surely a far more essential assets in an army than in any other organisation. How that healthy spirit of genuine sport rouses up the soldier from that brooding and stagnation which routine barrack life sometimes begets into that buoyancy of spirit and cheerful outlook which so sweetens the running of the great Army machine! The A.A.A. will have proved itself the mainstay of the Army the day it succeeds in enthusing every soldier with the genuine sporting spirit.

"Keenly interested in co-operating to this end, the competitors in the recent Army Golf Championship made various suggestions. The Army Golfing Society is the result of these suggestions. It has come forward and offered aid to the A.A.A. in fostering the game of golf within the Army. The A.A.A. has welcomed it.

"Working through an energetic Committee, the Golfing Society proposes, by means of frequent competitions held throughout the country and open to all its members, to bring the various units more closely in touch and to foster a spirit of good-fellowship and sociability. Nobody can deny the desirability of that laudable object. The recent Championships revealed the presence in our ranks of not a few golfers capable of holding their own in any golfing company in the world. Let us hope that next year, through the efforts of the Army Golfing Society, these members will bring the Army into the front rank of the golfing fraternity in the country.

"The Constitution of the Society is appended. The Society will endeavour to obtain from the various golf clubs special facilities for Army members, and will help in every way to smoothen the path of the aspiring golfer. The annual subscription works out at less than 6d. per week for officer members, and less than 3d. per week for non-commissioned members. The entry fee of 5/- and 2/6 for each competition will provide for the inner comforts of the competitors at the various rendezvous."

(See FOOTNOTES on page 10)

THOUGHTS ON DEMOBILISATION

The first batch of Demobilised Officers has just passed through, and the rush and bustle coincident with the departure has now subsided, while I am left a-wondering.

The Barracks seems strange without some of those very familiar faces—faces which brought back memories of "stunting days" out in the country; days when it was good to think that **Men** were with you. It hurt to shake hands with them as they went off in their civilian clothes, and to think that we were saying "Slán Leat" when we really knew it was a final parting.

So they went from our midst, with a cheer and a smile, and one hoped that they were going back to pleasant and convivial surroundings, if only to make up for those long days now happily passed. One hoped that in the life to which they were returning there would be no thought of enmity for the part they had taken in the re-settlement of the country. And yet

It is a strangely true physiological fact that once one has lived in the Army life, with its strange bringing together of all classes, creeds, and temperaments, one's mind can never accept civil life as being the full meed of existence. In some way it is lacking that "camaraderie," that "hail-fellow-well-met" spirit which is ever present in Army circles.

Possibly this latter sentiment accounts for the tendency of old comrades in arms to foregather in civil life. Such men like to meet together now and again and yarn over old times, old stunts, and old friends of fighting days. Realising this desire to "keep in touch," and looking far ahead, I almost believe that "An t-Oglach" will be asked to devote a couple of pages per week to the "Ex-er."

If granted, these pages will keep us in touch, the old and the new, the past and the present, and I am sure that the "presents" will always and ever have a welcome ready for any "past."

To those good old comrades now dropping off the strength I just say with all my heart "Slán Leat, old man," and, almost as an epitaph, I quote the immortal words for their reflection:—

"I have fought a good fight,
I have run a straight race,
I have finished my course."

THE WANDERER.

THE LATE MR. PHILIP COSGRAVE, T.D.

The funeral of Mr. Philip Cosgrave, T.D., brother of President Cosgrave, on Wednesday, October 25th, to Goldenbridge Cemetery, was very large and representative, the procession of mourners being fully a mile in length. Mr. Cosgrave had always been identified with the National movement, and fought in 1916. He was sentenced to death, which sentence was commuted to five years' penal servitude, but he was released at

the general amnesty in 1917. From that time onwards his activities in the cause were untiring. He was elected to the Second Dail in 1921, and re-elected in May, 1922. Appointed Military Governor of Mountjoy Prison, he was a familiar figure in uniform in the Nation's Parliament. His death is deeply mourned by all true friends of Ireland.

The coffin was borne from St. James's Church by soldier comrades of Mr. Cosgrave—the Adjutant-General, Colonel O'Reilly, Colonel McCrea, Colonel Morken, Commandant C. Byrne and Captain Murphy—and placed on a gun carriage whilst the military guard presented arms. The coffin was covered with the Tricolour, on which rested the military cap and belt. Heading the procession was the firing party from the 8th Infantry Battalion. Then came the Band of the Special Infantry Corps, followed by a party of Clergy and Christian Brothers. Immediately behind the gun-carriage were the President and the other chief mourners. A large number of military officers preceded the Governor-General and the members of the Dail and Senate, and the rear was brought up by the general public. At the graveside the "Last Post" was sounded and three rounds were discharged.

BARRACK ROOM GROWLS—No. 1.

The leading article in our last issue of "An t-Oglach" has driven at least one of our readers to extreme measures. Lieut. Tom Scully forwards us the subjoined—er—poem.

Lieut. Scully says nothing about the musical rights, so it should be clearly understood that anyone who essays to sing the following pathetic ballad in barracks does so at his own risk. "An t-Oglach" is running no insurance scheme:—

The news has spread. We're going to be toffs;
In fact, we're going to be swanks.
But they're trying to put a spoke in our wheel,
Those wordy newspaper cranks.
We're not to have braid around our caps
Because its not to their taste,
And we're not to have spurs on the heels of our boots,
Because it's an awful waste.

We're not to have gear for our horsey work—
Economy says we're not—
We're not to have saddles but ride bareback,
Did you ever hear of such rot?
We're not to have bridles to steer our nags—
A rope must do instead.
We're not to have tea for our breakfast boys,
And shortly we're not to have bread.

We're not to have blankets or mattresses;
On our billets there won't be a door.
And we're not to have trestles or bed boards,
For each soldier must sleep on the floor.
Uniforms are to be cut right out,
They're expensive, too, they say;
And any man walking hard on his boots
Will have their cost stopped from his pay.

So cut out your dreams of gorgeous clothes,
For you'll see it in "Orders" soon—
They only rags you can wear are those
A tramp wouldn't take as a boon.

OFFICERS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY.

President.—The Chief of General Staff.

Vice-President.—The Adjutant-General.

Captain.—Major-General O'Daly, G.O.C., Kerry.

Vice-Captain.—Major-General Davitt, Judge Advocate General.

Committee.—Comdt. Sheehy, Collins Barracks; Comdt. Feely, G.H.Q., Parkgate; Capt. Stapleton, Tallaght Camp; Capt. Dartnell, Curragh Camp.

Hon. Sec.—Revdt. T. J. O'Callaghan, C.F., Tallaght Camp.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Society shall be called the Army Golfing Society.
2. Its object shall be to assist the A.A.A. in promoting the game of Golf within the Army, and to foster by means of competitions, and otherwise, a spirit of good fellowship throughout all ranks.
3. Membership of the Society shall be confined to such as are subject to military discipline.
4. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Committee of four, together with a President, Vice-President, Captain, Vice-Captain and Hon. Sec.—three of whom shall form a quorum.
5. The officers shall be elected for one year only, and shall be eligible for re-election.
6. A vacancy on the Committee occurring during the year shall be filled by co-option.
7. Meetings shall be held at such times and in such places as may from time to time be necessary.

8. An annual meeting, consisting of two delegates from each Command or Independent Service, shall be held each year at the conclusion of the Army Championships, when the Hon. Sec. shall render a report and statement of accounts, and the officers shall be elected.

A special meeting shall be summoned at any time on a requisition signed by any ten members. No business, save that for which the meeting is summoned, and of which seven days' notice has been given to each delegate, shall be transacted at a Special Meeting.

9. Each officer member shall pay an annual subscription of one guinea, and each non-commissioned member an annual subscription of 10/6.

10. No alterations in the Rules shall be made save by a resolution passed at the annual general meeting, and no such resolution shall be brought forward unless the Hon. Secretary shall have received notice thereof at least 14 days previous to the date of the annual general meeting.

11. Competitions shall be held at such times and such places, and under such conditions as the Committee shall decide. Failure to comply with these conditions shall incur disqualification.

12. In all handicap competitions competitors shall play on their lowest club handicap on the day of play—no member to play on a higher handicap than 22.

No handicap shall be recognised except from a club affiliated to the G.U.I. Competitions shall be governed by St. Andrew's Rules and the local bye-laws of the course on which the competition is being held.

13. The decisions of the Committee on all matters shall be final.

14. The holders for the time being of any Cup or Trophy belonging to the Society shall be responsible for same, and shall have custody thereof.

15. Any member resigning, or ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Society, shall forfeit all claims against the funds or property of the Society.



S A M A I N



fásad an leacnac so agus na trí cinn a leanas é fé coisde páinne na nÓglac an tSeachtan seo cun aisti na Samna do cur i sclod.

Tá coisde páinne na Óglac ana buideac dos na Scriobnóirí Saedilge do táinig i dtaca leo san iarracht so. Is toruas leo nar tanaig curo des na h'aisti in am cun iad do cur fé cloo 'san uimir seo. Cuirfear i sclod inídiar a céile iad le congnam Dé.

DUALZAS SAEDÉAL:

Tá mórán as loctú na h-Éireann fé látair agus as loctú Saedéal agus níl éinne is géire tusan fé ná an Saedéal mío-ásta féin. Níl éire mar ba maí leis ná mar a cheap sé a beaó sí tar éis roinnt mhór dá saoirse féin do baint amac oi. Nuair a bhíonn an uime mío ásta so as cainnt cuirean sé an loct ar dáoinib áirigte agus ní baaál gur uime óio san é féin. Deir sé go raib súil aige i gcomharde ná beaó an iomaó cruao-oibre le déanaí as Clanna Saedéal dá scuirtois leis na Gallai; go mbeaó saogal breas bog acu agus slig-beaó breas as sac uime i n-Éirinn.

Gur greammar an machnaí do éin sé ní raib ann ac comaréta ar conus a bí aigne curo maí Saedéal ná é.

Bíod an iomaó taíge acu ar beir as cur milleam i dtacó sac saas ruda a bíod bun os cionn i n-Éirinn ar na Sasanaig. Bí a loctai féin oréa agus do bí a lán bun os cionn de bárr gur iad a bí áar rialú ac go veimín féin ní rabamar féin saor ó loctai. Tuigtear é sin tar bárr anois.

Ní bíod an gná-Saedéal as machnaí in don cor ar conus a bhíonn ar muintir sac tíre saotrú go cruaoí cun slig-beaó do baint amac, pé acu go mbíonn saoirse acu i gcúrsaí rialaithe nó ná bhíonn. Ac is trí dian-tsaotár a cuirean muintear don tíre feabhas oréa féin. Déine agus outraet agus poróne a bhíonn mar comraide acu so a téroean cun cinn sa t-saogal.

Tá sé cóim maí agaimn an taob san ven scéal do tuisgint i n-am agus saotrú dá réir. Beró oraimn oibriú níos déine feasta ná mar do éimeamar rialú, níos déine ná mar do éin ár n-aiteadaí roiminn. Ac beró ruda dá bárr as ár slíoct agus beró a rian ar ár dtír.

An rialtas atá agaimn anois tá 'na gcomas airgead na tíre do cáiteam mar maíte leis an dtír. Is mór an truas go raib an costas mór oréa le bliam mar cuir sin cosg leo chroma ar an ngnó ba gáaraige do déanaí. Na daoine seo atá as loctú an rialtais mar geall ar an guma 'na bpuil an scéal agaimn agaimn bpeoir go bpuil curo éigin ven ceart acu mar ní bhíonn don rialtas gan loct. Ac ba ceart dóib cuimneam ar a tsaob eile ven éist níos minicí.

Ní ghuairéan ná cáine ná loctú atá uaimn i n-Éirinn ná cainnt ac cóim beas, ac obair do déanaí. Agus tá sé cóim maí agaimn socru nár naigse go mbeimí boet go leor ar fearó tamail maí ann. Beró oraimn scarúint leis an tseasbaó do cuir airgead bréasac an coisde mhóir oraimn. Beró oraimn déanaí gan a lán des na rudaí deasa costasúla do bíod agaimn le tamall anuas. Beró oraimn ciall do beir agaimn agus an saogal fé mar atá sé do tuisgint i gceart, agus ár g-curo féin do déanaí go tótraetac. De úruim alluis agus cruao-oibre is ead scarpaímí leis na rudaí seo atá as baint dár misneac moiu. Breas-saogal is ead an saogal oimhoim so a cheapann daoine áirigte dóib féin. An iomaó ar fear i n-Éirinn beir a

cheapa mar saogal dóib féin fé látair is cionntac le roinnt maí ven mío-ástaet atá ann.

Tiocparó ciall úuinn pós agus nuair a tiocparó crompaímí ar obair a déanaí. An tuisge a tiocparó an ciall san úuinn is ead is fearr. p. ó h-a.

SUAITEANTAS SEIRBISE DOCTÚINEACHTA AN AIRM

Lám airgto agus cearcal uima na timceall atá sa comaréta suaiteantais a luaitéar suas.

Cuireann an lám airgto i gcuimne úuinn an seana sgéal úo a baineann le "cat maža cuireadé teas. 'Sa cat san do bhis tuata de Danann ar na fir bolg ac do cáil nuadac, taoiseac na ttuata, a lám deas. Mar geall ar an seana tligse na réadpá éinne a raib don smál na mácal air beir 'na Rí ar Éirinn, béigin don nuadac an áro Rígeas do tabairt suas. Sé ruda ar ar cinnéad annsan ná créione, an táro ceartuioe a bí aca do cur as obair ar lám airgto do déanaí don Rí. Do éin Creione an lám agus ammsin do cuir an táro lias, Dian ceact an lám airgto in ionaio na láime do cáilleat an Rí. Tá toisc sin tusaó nuadac airgead-lám mar ainn air. Baineann an sgéal so le hár saídeact ár sean. Níl don traet níos arsa le pašail i litirdeact na heorra ar aóbar taí leigis tugann bóna an ionaif uaiéne mar cine do gile na láime.

Ar sac taioib de'n cearciul uimáde tá slat, i naéair nime as lúbarnaigil móir-timceall uiréi. Ceann fáil tear na slata suas le ribín ar a bpuil na sacla 'Óglais na h-Éireann'—síos le ribín eile ar a bpuil an leact 'Comraio legis.'

Comaréta leigis isí an naéair nime ar puo an uimáin agus cuireann sí i gcuimne sean-scéal eile atá le pašail i leabar Sabála'—gur gearraó Saedéal (ó n-ar tuisiníg ár gcméal).

Le naéair nime i dtír na h-Éigipte i go nveárna Maoise a leigseas le n-a slat i leis an naéair uimáde. O'fan an vad glas ar colm an greama-giucal agus mar geall air sin.

Tusaó Saedéal Glas air as sin amac.

Togaó an leact 'Comraio legis' (i. Comroinn leigis) ó cóip de'n 'Táim bó Cuailgne' atá le pašail i 'leabar laigean'—lám scribinn do tiomsuigeaó 1150 A.D. súl a tóainig na Sasanaig anall éugaimn. Baineann an scéal le tréunse cogaró bráctaró a n-Éireann tamailín roim breit ériost. Do bíod an dá príoih-laoé sa scéal—Cuclainn agus feruio—as troio i gcomrac doin-fir i rit an lae ar bruaic atá ar imeall-bóro ciúgró ulao—act istoróde raisirugeaó siat a gcuio luibeanna ice ar 'a céile. Agus é as cur ar an deas-iomcar cróda so baineann fear tiom-rugé na lám-scribinné úsáio as na foclair 'Comraio legis.' Is ionann é sin agus a ráó 'Aire a tabairt go coibéiseac dos na goisia roir cara agus namá—Comairle do-saraigé in-leanta go deó.



ceol i n-eirinn.

Easbairé faill a chois éire ar í péim do cur i n-íú, le sgaéamí paoa, i saogal an céoil. Tá ceoltóirí agaimn agus bí ariamh aé nuair a cuirtear an tír i gcomórtas le tíoréa eile, siú náe gcretoeann an sluas é, is móir atá éire cun veireas. Ní loct oraimn sin, ápac. Mar a dubras, easbairé faill agus géar-smaect an choiscriú ba bun leis an sgeál ó éús.

Nuair a veirim "ceol" agus "ceoltóirí" ba maic liom go dtuigí sí gur as tagairt do gac aon uime a éirígeas le ceól atáim. An té a cumas é, an té a múineas é, an té a canpas nó a uéanpas é gabáil le gué nó ar gléas seanmna. Tá daoine de'n uile éimeál sin i n-eirinn pá láear, cur aca ar feabhas aé istead le n-a céile, níro ion-cúrtá i gcompráio le tíoréa eile go póill.

Doimne a éirígeas as cuirmeaca ceoil sa sgaéair seo baile áta cliaé, tuigí se an méro sin. Gac seaéam, sa nseimriat. aé go h-áiríte, tagann ó tíoréa an uoimain sreata ceoltóirí roir lué a brán, lué seimnte ar éláisí, berólin, célló agus gac aon gléas dá bfuil ann. Coiscriú iao go léir go bfuil a gclíú i bpat is i ngearr ar fuo na seaéa ríogáctáí. Ár noó, tá sean mac Cormaic agaimn aé níl an, dá méro é ér meas air, aé braon i móir-éile an t-saogail ceoil.

Aé feictear uom go mberó aéru ar an sgeál feasta. An tasbántas a rinne an éáo buiréan de sgoil ceoil airm na h-éirean le veireannas, dair liom gur comaréta é go bfuil aéru i noán do cúrsaí ceoil sa tír é. Bí annsin agaimn, sgaéa saédeál, agus iao oile ar céolta móir-éilimála na bpríom-úgoar do seimnt coim sláctmair áluinn sin is go mba deacair aon oream ceoltóirí o'págar le cur ina gcomnib. Comaréta é gur péirí leis an airm an-éabair a éabairt cun tuigínt i gceól do éabairt do muinntir na tíre, agus cun a n-aigneao do tíríú ar comórtas i gceól le tíoréa an uoimain.

Tá obair móir roim an sgoil seo ceoil an airm agus obair deacraé mar tá eagla orm go bfuil áiteaca ar fuo na h-éireann go bfuil an tuigínt i gceól iméigíte ar pat ar pat. Níl aon "éluas" as na daoine, a veirim, i n-áiteaca, mar naé bpuaraoar leis na céarta bliatán faill ar céol do éloisteail nó ar céol do éleactao. Beró veire leis an sgeál sin uair seo suas. Sgaiprí an sgoil seo ceoltóirí cliste ins gac áirí de éeire ároa na h-éireann cun soisgéil ar leir do leactnú—soisgéil áluinn aobhinn—soisgéil naoméa áro-aigeanac. Ní pios cé'n móir-maiteas a uéanpas a leiréio seo o'obair.

Caitéao tráct ar dá nro eile go bpeapáí aicéi paoa do sgríobao ar gac ceann aca. (1) Ceist an "tóné" agus (2) Sean-fuinn na nsaédeál. Nuair a éáo-cuireao i gceill do'n t-saogail go raib sgoil mar seo dá bunú as an airm, bí an éiríge i n-áiríe ar uoime áiríte mar gaeall ar gur gearmáineac a págao i mbun na h-oibre agus paol gur glacaó le "pitch" náe raib, dá mbíor oóib péim, peileamíac o' acmospéir na tíre. Ní véarpao aé seo : má bí doimne de na daoine cliste sin i láear as an amaeclain oíóe na cuirme-céoil, ba éeart go dtuigírois gur breall a bí oíóe agus gur seapóiréac iao a scuairimí. Rine an buiréan ceoil píosai paoa cruaoa i gcaiteam dá uair a' éluig agus níro éuit an "pitch" de buiré nó de bán. Mairear leis an "tone," bí sé go seóig ar pat.

Tasbáin an Coirnéal Prits Brassé go soiléar gur péirí ar oireao céanna do uéanam ar san sean-céoil na nsaédeál is a rime na príomí ugoair Ruisíanaé ar son sean-céoil na réigiún síú. Is ion-molta an iarraéct, gan amíreas, a rinne sé, ar roint de na píosai is ársa do sláomao i n-a céile agus pantaíse do uéan in oíó. Go veimín, bíroar go h-áluinn. Agus ruo a b'fearr ná a céile, cur aca—sean-bailléirí go mba oóig

liom nárbí píú móirán iao—rinne sé sár-píosai ceoil asta. Is ar rígin ar éigin a o'áitín mé iao.

Beró síúil agam le veig-obair ó sgoil ceoil airm na h-éireann. león ó brom.

AITEAS DAOINE.

Is mó áit ar fuo an uoimain a éarlúig uom áipríonn o'éisteacé ó am go h-am : i mboéan aómaro in iartar áimeirice, imeasg na uigéirí i Samáica, in áro-séipéil móir spiaéac i Lisbon, i lonnoain puar agus in áiteanna náe iao. Is cunim liom aon uoimíac amám, tá píce bliatán ó soim aóis is uóca, agus mé i gcanóí i gCeilon. Bíos ós agus ní raib aon taitíge agam ar an áit agus bí saéas sgaé orm uol go h-áipríonn imeasg na uoime, bíroar coim áit, coim neamícoitáanta san, coim ciúm agus coim uo-éuigse mar a bíonn muintear an oiréir i gcomniré. aé o'éirígeas go moc, pe sgeul é : timpeall a sé a clog is uóig liom. Bíonn an t-áipríonn á ráó gac aon uair a éluig ona cúig go oí a h-oé a clog mar go mbeao broctá an lae as luig ar an bpobal an iomaréta dá otabairpíre le céile iao níos uéiréanaié sa ló. Istead liom trío an uoras móir, puairéas áit i lár an t-séipéil agus o'péncas móir-éimpeall orm. Ní raib oireao a's aon uime gae-éroicimíneac amám ann aé mé péim agus an saéart. Bí buiréan mic léigín gairíro uom agus maigístir na mbun agus an fáro a's a bí an t-áipríonn ar síubal is amáro a bíroar as tabairt amac pároreaca agus á b'paeagairt os áro a gcomn a's a ngueta uóib péim. Bíos boúar acu. ar an otaob eile uóim bí sean bean (maran sean fear a bí ann) agus i sínte siar ar an úrlár agus gac aon éróán agus caomeao ar síubal aicé. Ní cunim liom ro-maie cionnus a bí na mná cóirígíte aé amám na sluaigíte uóib a bí as glacaó comaoime : paoa a bí ar gac aon uime acu san, ceannaiú bána, ceannaiú vearga, forma a's gac aon oae aé na pearaib—ní raib raúarac riam go oí iao, a uime. Is beas ar pat acu a raib an cóiríú uóitáis oíóe a ná cóiríú na h-euróipe aé an oireao—as iarraíro a beir eatorra, tá a píos asat, agus ba uóig leat gur éuaoar as a síge cun iao péim do uemam go greammíar áistead. fear breáé áro, cuir i gac, saéas sgiorta air, casós euaig agus páirceann a móra san euaé san, bóna áro lín agus, cun bárr ceart do cur ar anobair, polt paoa uob casta ar a éeann ar nós mná agus é lán de éforaca maíseamla ! O'panas ann le linn áiprínn eile agus uime de lué na h-áite a bí ann mar saéart an uair sin. B'ait liom gurb as beurla a éus sé an seanmóm uafó, gan doimne as éisteacé leis a raib an beurla aige mar éeanga uóitáis, maran áireoéatíre mise—agus ní beurlóir mise aé an oireao aé amám nuair ná bíonn aon léigéas agam áir.

Bíos cun cur síos ar áit eile 'na raéas as éisteacé áiprínn go minic, .i. tír na mbascaig, aé dá nveunpáim san is uóca go mbeao fear eagair an "Sguab" anuas orm, mar go bfuil cúpla áit aige uaim le póillíú, as tráct ar nósanna an náisiúim sin agus roimne tagairt ann uona séipéil gál.

Bél má bíonn suibaltac sgeultac níl aon teiméan mar ar otem-teán péim i uoime na sgríbe. i Sprouel i go. na gailimé a éistígeas áipríonn an uoimíac so caite agus veirim-se leat, a léigítoir, gur éogao mo éroiré le neart átais ann. Tá an séipeul ar feabhas (sé an truaé ná puil móirán dá leiréio in éirinn agus uob' fu o'aoimne a éuireann aon t-sum in as' éor i ruoái veag-cumta, veag-gléusta, uol á feucaint.) aé ní hé sin é aé é seo : ní raib pocal beurla le cloisint ann : soisgeul a's pároreaca á otabairt amac as an saéart i nsaéóilg blasta, agus saéóralg á steallao as na uoime, píú as na gároái síotéána péim.

aé, mo éreac—bí saigóirí na héireann ann, gan pocal saéóilge acu agus gan aon náire oíóe mar gaeall air, is eagat liom—sáara cailíní saédealaéa bailígíte timpeall oíóe as gaeall na b'paeas, agus iao as teact istead ar éleactao an beurla binn go breáé, bog, taparó !

COMHACHT AN DRAMA.

Is mór an truagh nach dtugaimid aire agus urraim níos fearr do cheann de na rudaí is glórmhaire dar bhronn Dia orainn—tá mé ag tagairt do theanga na nGaedheal, mar is í an rud is naomhtha, is ársa, agus is Gaedhealaí dá bhfuil againn í. An Gheadilg! Goidé chuireann sí i gcuimhne dhuinn? Na céadta bliain de Phágántacht inar mhair laochra lúthmhara agus óg-mhná grádhmhara; na céadta bliain de ghradam agus d'onóir, de léigheann agus d'fhoghluim; agus na céadta eile bliain d'anás agus d'anróir an bháis agus na h-uaigne; agus annsin arís ré na h-óige agus na h-aiseirghe. Sin iad na rudaí a chuireann an Gheadilg i gcuimhne dhuinn. Oighreacht uasal is eadh í, agus ba cheart dúinn go léir ó dhuine liath go leanbh ár sean-dicheall do dhéanamh chun an oighreacht sin d'iompar go h-urramach agus go grádhmhar thar an linn seo. Tá sé de dhualgas orainn an Gheadhilg do thabhairt anonn don ghlúin a thioctaidh inar ndiaidh, agus ár geion féin do dhéanamh chun borradh agus fás do chur into. Is fiú í ár saothar, ár n-aire agus ár ngrádh.

Tá a thuairim féin ag gach duine goidé mar dhéanfaidh sé an soathar san; goidé mar thabharfaidh sé an aire sin; agus goidé mar chuirfidh sé an gradh sin in úil. Gach duine agus a cheirín fein aige. Ach is truagh liom é bheith agam le rá gur mó an díobháil na an mhaith atá á dhéanamh ag a leath. Tá cuid aca ag cur an cheirín leis an ladhair mhóir nuair ba cheart é do chur leis an chroidhe. Deirtear gur tír gan anam tír gan teanga, ach is fíor fosta gur teanga gan anam teanga, nach is fíor fosta gur teanga gan anam teanga nach labharta. Cuirimis an teanga á labhairt. Cuirimis í os comhair na ndaoine i bhfuirm thaitheamhach Cuirimis í á labhairt ar an sráid, san oifig, ins an amharclainn. An bhuidhean drámaí-ochta atá ag cur an chuspóra dheireanaigh sin rompa, is fiú cabhair do thabhairt dóibh. Ní caint atá ag cur as dóibh, bail ó Dhia ortha, ach obair—obair mhor thabhachtach nach bhfuil a brí le feiceál go soléir go fóil mar tá sí ro-chomhgarach dúinn. Tá cuibhreann úr-nua le treachadh aca—cuibhreann nár bhac ár sinnsear leis in aindeoin a n-inntleachta, a bhfoghlumtha agus a gcáil. Níor bhac na Sean-Gheadhil leis an dráma; níl fhios agam cé'n fáth. Na sean-náisiúin eile a thug solas agus oideas don domhan, bhí an dráma i bhfíor-thús a gcuid litríochta. Gluaiseacht thábhachtach iseadh gluaiseacht an dráma. I ngach tír, sé an bolscaire é roimh fhás agus leathnú na teangan—an bolscaire roimh réim na litríochta. Féach ar Shakespeare Shasana agus an borradh litríochta a d'fhás ina dhiaidh.

Is mó cineál dráma ann, agus sé an dainséar is mó go leanfaidh an scoil nua so de dhramaí na dtuathánach (peasant plays). Mholfainn dóibh gan an iomarca measa a bheith aca ar smuainte Dhonnchaidh Fheilimidh no Pheadí Ghráinne na tuatha. Ní ar chaint amháin a mhaireann teanga. Caithfidh sí smuainte uaisle, no pictiúirí uaisle a bheith inti, agus culaidh dheas d'fhocla fóirstineacha a bheith ar na smuainte sin. An féidir leis na Gaedhil é sin do dhéanamh? An bhfuil mí-mhisneach ortha? Ná biodh. Tá mianach ar fáil sa tír ach seans a thabhairt dó chó maith agus bhí, nó atá in aon tír eile.

Agus mo dhearmad, focal amháin don Arm. Sé an t-arm sciathán agus claidheamh cosanta an Náisiúin. Tá na h-oifigigh agus na saighdiúirí toghtha ó cheithre cúinní na h-Eireann, no ba cheart go mbéadh. Tá meas agus urram aca do Eire gan roinn, gan deighilt. Cineál do Eire bheag ionta féin is eadh iad. Narbh'fhéidir leo cabhrú le gluaiseacht na Gaedhilge le cumainn a chur ar siúu ina measc féin. Cuireann siad cumainn ar siúl chun amharc indiaidh cleasa lúth. Ach tá súil agam nach bhfuil siad ag déanamh dearmaid gur luachmhaire go mór lúthmhaireachta aigne agus anma ná lúthmhaireacht cuirp. Cuiridís ar siúl ina measc buidhin drámaí-ochta díreach mar chuireann siad ar siúl buidhin bhoxála agus buidhin phéile agus buidhean an fháinne. Tá an chaoi aca má tá an sprid agus an t-anam taobh thiar de, agus tá mé cinnte go bhfuil.

Mar dubhairt mé cheana, teanga gan anam teanga nach labhartar. Níl uirlís eile ar fáil, chun fuaimeanna binne agus caint anamúil na Gaedhilge do thabhairt dúinn, atá leath chó h-éifeachtúil leis an dráma agus leis an stáiste. Má's rud é go bhfuil Arm na h-Eireann chun bheith Gaedhealach le n-ár linn-ne, caithfear iarracht do dhéanamh an teanga do mhúineadh do na saighdiúirí i gcoitcheinn, agus níl aon rud is mó a chabhróidh chiuge sin ná feidhm do bhaint as an

dráma agus as an stáiste. Ba lag an mhaise d'aoinne a rá nach mbéadh dlúth-bhaint ag Arm na h-Eireann le gach gluaiseacht a theéigheann chun leasa na tíre. Is mar lucht treortha ar na gluaiseachtaí seo is cóir agus is dual dóibh a bheith, agus níl aon amhras agam nach mar sin a bheidh an scéal aca sa ghluaiseacht is uaisle dóibh go léir—gluaiseacht na Gaedhilge.

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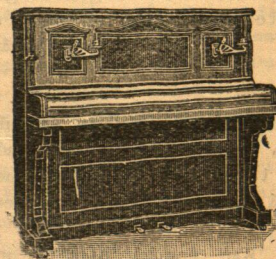
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THE MOVES.

PAWNS may be likened to Infantry Units.

They move forward in a straight line towards the enemy. At the first move they may move either one or two squares. Afterwards they can move only one square at a time. They can only move forward if the square in front of them is vacant. They can, however, kill or take a piece on either their left or right, provided they do not endanger the King.

Example 1: White P.K4. If Black now moves P-Q4 or P.K.B4, the White Pawn can take it. The take is different to Draughts, inasmuch as the space occupied by the taken piece is occupied by the piece which takes it. Thus, if Black moves P-Q4, White could take it. The move would be recorded P x P, and this would mean that White's pawn would now be on Q5.

Example 2: White.
P.K4
Kt.—KB3

Black.
P-Q4
Q-K2

Now, White could not take Pawn, as by doing so he would expose his King to the attack of the Black Queen, which would be called exposing check.

ROOKS may be likened to Artillery.

They move any number of squares in a straight line, provided no piece intervenes, and provided that by doing so they do not expose check.

It will be seen at the beginning of the game the Rook cannot move at all. The field has to be cleared for them. Now study the Board, and you will see that at the most rapid (and incidentally unsound) development it will take three moves to get Rook into position for attacking the enemy, i.e., (1) P.R4, (2) R.R3, (3) R.K3, etc.

BISHOPS have a powerful influence. They have the same range of movement as the Rook, but can only move or take in a diagonal line. Thus, it will be seen that a Bishop placed on a Black Square will never occupy a White Square throughout the game.

KNIGHTS may be likened to cavalry. They are the only piece on the Board that can jump over other pieces. They move three Squares at a time, one in a straight line and one in a diagonal. It follows that a Knight in a White square can never, in a single move, get to another White square. On an empty Board place a Knight at K4. You will see that he has the choice of eight squares—K.Kt.3, K.Kt.5—K.B2—K.B6, Q2—Q6, Q.B3—Q.B5.

THE QUEEN is really a combination of all pieces except the Knight—the wisdom of the Bishop, the ponderous and effective action of the Rook, and the hard fighting qualities of an Infantry Unit. Can move and take either straight or diagonally any number of squares.

THE KING represents the head of the Nation. He can only move one square at a time (except when Castling). When he is attacked he is said to be in Check. When he cannot move out of check without exposing himself to another check, and cannot interpose another piece between himself and the attacking piece, he capitulates. He is never taken. Defeat and disaster may be acknowledged, but he holds himself ever free to try conclusions with the enemy on future occasions. The unquenchable quality of his spirit is recognised by the fact that, if all his available pieces are tied up, and he cannot move without moving into check, the position is called stalemate, and is considered equivalent to a draw.

CASTLING.—If the King has not moved and either Rook has not moved, and all intermediate pieces, i.e., Bishop, Kts. and Queen, are out of the way, either Castle may be brought up to the square beside the King, and the King then moved to the square on the other side of the Rook. Provided the King does not move into check or does not cross a square which is in check.

Example:—On a clear Board place White King and Rooks on their squares; place Black Rook at K.B.Sq. and Black Bishop at K.R. Now White can Castle to Queen's side, although the Castle is threatened by the Bishop. He cannot Castle to King's side because the K.B. Square over which he passes is in check to the Rook.

J.P.M.C.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Appointments, Resignations and Discharges.

In continuation of the Appointments in G.R.O. 45, publication in G.R.O. being discontinued owing to provisions of Defence Forces (Temporary) Act, 1923, the following General Staff and Staff Duties, Appointments and Discharges Memo. (No. 4) was issued under date 15th October:—

APPOINTMENTS—Nil.

DISCHARGES.

(Demobilised as from 26th October, 1923. Asterisk denotes resignation tendered.)

- *Capt. Thomas Boylan, Department of Adjutant-General.
- 2nd Lieut. James Burke, M.G. Company, 51st Battalion, Athlone Command.
- Comdt. Thomas Callaghan, Command Staff, Claremorris Command.
- Capt. Joseph Caprani, Department of Chief of General Staff.
- *Lieut. James Carney, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
- Capt. Walter Christie, O.C. "A" Company, 40th Battalion, Cork Command.
- 2nd Lieut. Michael Clare, "C" Company, 1st Battalion, Dublin Command.
- Capt. R. P. Cleary, Department of Adjutant General.
- Comdt. James Coen, Athlone Command.
- Lieut. Arthur Cork, Assistant Adjutant, Special Infantry Corps.
- Lieut. Victor G. Cottell, Army Corps of Engineers.
- Capt. Terence Cousins, Army Corps of Engineers.
- Capt. Christopher J. Creedon, 4th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
- Capt. Patrick J. Crowley, Assistant Command Q.M., Cork.
- Capt. Joseph Doran, 50th Battalion, Dublin Command.
- 2nd Lieut. Michael Joseph Doogan, Assistant Adjutant, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
- Lieut. William Duffy, Army Corps of Engineers.
- A/Capt. Louis P. Ferguson, Army Corps of Engineers.
- 2nd Lieut. Thomas Ferrick, "B" Company, 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
- *Lieut. Michael Fogarty, "B" Company, Salvage Corps.
- Capt. Robert Foley, Q.M. 11th Battalion, Limerick Command.
- 2nd Lieut. Vincent Hay, Assistant Adjutant, 40th Battalion, Cork Command.
- 2nd Lieut. Patrick Higgins, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
- 2nd Lieut. William Higgins, M.G. Company, 6th Battalion, Kerry Command.
- A/Lieut. John Hinton, Assistant Corps Q.M., Army Corps of Engineers.
- 1st Lieut. Taylor Innes, Command Laundry, Dublin Command.
- 1st Lieut. Roland Keane, 50th Battalion, Dublin Command.
- Capt. James B. Keegan, Adjutant, 5th Battalion, Athlone Command.
- 1st Lieut. James William Keegan, Legal Staff, Athlone Command.
- Lieut. Matthew Kelleher, Special Infantry Customs.
- Lieut. John C. Kilkenny, Army Corps of Engineers.
- Capt. Arthur George Liddane, "D" Company, 4th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
- *Capt. Sean Lynch, "A" Company, 31st Battalion, Limerick Command.
- *Lieut. William Lynch, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
- Lieut. Robert Lynn, Department of Adjutant General.
- Lieut. Joseph Lynskey, Special Infantry Customs.
- 2nd Lieut. Patrick B. McCarthy, "B" Company, 9th Battalion, Kerry Command.
- Lieut. James McGivern, Department of Adjutant General.
- Lieut. Stephen McHale, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
- 2nd Lieut. John McKeown, 55th Battalion, Dublin Command.
- Lieut. Patrick McLoughlin, "C" Company, 26th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
- Lieut. Newman H. Maloney, Army Corps of Engineers.
- Lieut. Anthony Merrick, Special Infantry Customs.
- Lieut. Patrick Mulvenny, Army Corps of Engineers.
- Lieut. William L. Mulvey, Army Corps of Engineers.
- 2nd Lieut. Christopher Murphy, Army Corps of Engineers.
- Capt. Michael Murtagh, Special Infantry Customs.
- Lieut. Michael O'Brien, Athlone Prison Staff, Athlone Command.
- 2nd Lieut. Patrick O'Brien, Assistant Adjutant, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
- Capt. John O'Donohue, Q.M., 15th Battalion, Cork Command.
- Lieut. Michael O'Keefe, "A" Company, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
- 2nd Lieut. Timothy J. O'Mahony, Army Corps of Engineers.
- Lieut. John Joseph O'Neill, Army Pay Corps.
- Lieut. Peter O'Neill, Special Infantry Customs.
- 2nd Lieut. Eugene O'Riordan, Asst. Adjutant, 38th Battalion, Cork Command.
- Lieut. Edward O'Shea, 24th Battalion, Dublin Command.
- Capt. W. A. Pritt, Legal Staff, Claremorris Command.
- *Lieut. Liam Quinlan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
- 2nd Lieut. John Joseph Roche, Asst. Adjutant, 29th Battalion, Curragh Command.
- 1st Lieut. Michael Ryan, Accounts Officer, Claremorris Command.
- Lieut. James Ryan, Special Infantry Customs.
- 1st Lieut. Edward Mark Scully, Army Signal Corps, Portobello.
- Comdt. Matthew Sheridan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
- Capt. Thomas F. Slattery, Command Ordnance Officer, Claremorris Command.
- 1st Lieut. Joseph Smyth, 23rd Battalion, Athlone Command.
- Capt. Sean Smyth, Q.M., 17th Battalion, Kerry Command.
- 2nd Lieut. Cornelius H. Sullivan, Asst. O.M., 54th Battalion, Curragh Command.
- Capt. James Switzer, 16th Battalion, Dublin Command.
- Lieut. Andrew Symington, Special Infantry Customs.
- Lieut. Fitzgerald A. Wall, Command Staff, Kerry Command.
- Capt. James Walsh, Athlone Prison, Athlone Command.
- Lieut. Jeremiah Walsh, Army Corps of Engineers.
- Capt. Patrick Walsh, Army Corps of Engineers, Claremorris.
- 2nd Lieut. John J. Watters, Asst. Adjutant, 61st Battalion, Claremorris Command.
- 1st Lieut. William Wharton, "B" Company, 9th Battalion, Kerry Command.

DELETIONS—APPOINTMENT AND DISCHARGES MEMO. NO. 3.

Notice of Demobilisation of the following Officers is withdrawn:—

- Lieut. Timothy Barry, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
- Captain Frank Curran, "A" Company, 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
- Lieut. John Donnellan, D.A.P.M., Claremorris Command.
- Captain Richard Barry Duke, 15th Battalion, Cork Command.
- Lieut. John McDonnell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
- Lieut. George McLoughlin, 1st Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
- Lieut. Michael O'Rourke, "A" Company, 24th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
- Lieut. Arthur Russell, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.

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SUSPENSION OF DEMOBILISATION—APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES
MEMO. NO. 3.

Capt. Patrick Joseph Corcoran, 3rd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.

The demobilisation of this Officer is suspended pending investigation by Court-martial of charges brought under the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923, for an offence or offences alleged committed subsequent to date of issue of notice of demobilisation.

DISMISSAL.

Capt. Michael Stokes, Barrack Staff, Parkgate, is dismissed the Services as from 11th October, 1923, consequent upon conviction by the Civil Authorities.

CLONMEL OFFICER'S WEDDING.

The marriage ceremony took place on 26th September at SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, of Capt. Sean Cooney, second in Command, 25th Infantry Battalion, and Miss E. Cleary, second daughter of Mr. Michael Cleary, Old Bridge, Clonmel.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Walsh, P.P., officiated, Miss D. Cleary acted as Bridesmaid, with Capt. Sean Power, Adjutant, 25th Infantry Battalion, Clonmel, as best man. The ceremony was attended by a number of Officers, including Major General Prout, G.O.C., and as the happy pair left the Church an arch of steel was formed from the Church to the gate by a detachment of N.C.O.'s of the Clonmel Garrison under Capt. J. O'Farrell.

Miss Cleary took an active part in the National movements, and has been connected with the Army in the capacity of clerk since its inception. She was the recipient of a handsome present from the lady typists attached to the Command Staff and Battalions at Clonmel.

NOTICE.

Vacancies in the Police Forces.

General Routine Order No. 53 contains the following Notice:—

The following vacancies in the Police Forces are announced, and are—where suitable applicants are available—restricted to men who have served in the National Forces:—

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Fifty recruits are required forthwith. Candidates must be between the ages of 19 and 27 years, must be at least 5 feet 10 inches in height (without boots), with a mean chest measurement of at least 36 inches, and not less than 11 stone weight.

Slight allowances in respect of these requirements may be made in the case of candidates otherwise desirable.

Candidates must be strong and active, unmarried, and of good appearance and physique. They should be able to read and write well, have a good knowledge of English grammar and arithmetic, and be generally intelligent. Preference shall be given to candidates possessing a good knowledge of Irish.

Forms of application should be applied for at once to the Adjutant-General, General Headquarters, Dublin.

GARDA SIOCHANA.—Applications are invited at once for 400 vacancies which it is proposed to fill within the next two or three months from men who have given service in the National Forces.

Candidates must be at least 5 feet 9 inches in height (without boots) with a mean chest measurement of 36 inches. Candidates of a height of 5 feet 11 inches or over must have a mean chest measurement of 37 inches.

Slight allowances in respect of these requirements may be made in the case of candidates otherwise desirable.

Candidates must be strong and active, unmarried, and of good appearance and physique, and will be required to pass an examination in reading, writing and dictation, spelling and arithmetic (first four rules—simple and compound).

Preference will be given to candidates possessing a good knowledge of Irish.

Forms of application should be applied for forthwith to the G.O.C. of any Command or the Adjutant-General, General Headquarters, Dublin.

At a time when the strength of the Army is undergoing a reduction, the attention of all concerned is drawn to the fact that these positions are comparatively attractive, and offer good prospects to men of good character who are prepared to devote themselves attentively to their duties. Both of these Forces under an Irish Government are new Forces, with all the attractions and prospects of such.

GEAROID O SUILLEAVAIN, Lieut.-General,
Adjutant-General.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

The Commissioners of Public Works have vacancies in their Furniture Department for a limited number of temporary assistants.

Applicants must be of good character and educated and have a thorough knowledge of the furniture business in all its branches. Salary, £5 to £7 per week.

Applications, containing full particulars as to qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be made through Resettlement Branch, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lord Edward Street, to the Secretary, Office of Public Works, 51 Stephen's Green East.

FORESTRY WORK.

A vacancy exists for a trained forestry foreman under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (Forestry Branch), 9 Upper Mount Street, Dublin. The applicant must comply with the following conditions:—

1. Age limit—25 to 40 years.
2. Applicant must be of strong physique, capable of carrying out the heaviest forms of work required in woods.
3. Applicant must have had practical training and experience in fencing, draining, planting, felling, nursery nursery work and account keeping.
4. Wages 50/- per week, plus free quarters, or an allowance not exceeding 2/6 per week in lieu thereof.
5. Hours: The full working day at the forest centre at which the applicant is stationed.
6. Engagement terminable at any time by the giving of one month's notice in writing on either side.

Applications to be sent through the Resettlement Branch, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

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BUT

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Write on one side of the paper only.

Do not expect a reply by Post.

Send your full name and address.

Remember that anonymous letters are ignored.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Mrs. Mary Dunne (Bray).—Glad to learn that you received the allowance all right, and that you are so warmly appreciative of our efforts on your behalf. Your letter amply repays us.

Corporal B. Maguire.—It is for the Investigation Officer, who has made inquiries into the special circumstances of your case, to decide the amount of the allowance. If you think it should be more than you are getting (having carefully studied the statement of the Minister for Defence), you could take the matter up with the Chief Pay Office.

"Anxious" (Kinsale).—Owing to a printer's error, the word "mother's" was substituted for "brother's" in No. 15. It is essential in all letters regarding Dependants' Allowance that the full name of the dependant and the full name and battalion of the soldier should be given. Otherwise inquiries cannot be made.

Vol. Jeremiah O'Connor.—We regret that we cannot help you in this matter. Unless you were contributing at least 12/- per week, clear of your board, to your mother's support, you are not entitled to Dependants' Allowance.

Sergt. J. O'Regan.—See foregoing answer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SERVICE BEFORE ENLISTMENT.—Corporal Patk. Waters.—Thanks for your appreciative remarks regarding "An t-Oglach." With regard to the payment you mention, we are having the matter inquired into.

RECRUITING.—"29th A" (Dublin).—(1) See announcement in panel these pages. (2) A decision will be announced in due course.

COMPANY SERGEANT.—"The Inquisitive Trio."—We hope you won't think us too inquisitive, but there is a little rule in connection with this journal about anonymous letters.

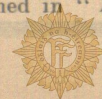
RATES OF PAY.—"A Loot in Distress."—Why write anonymously to us on the matter?

LONGER SERVICE.—"Sport" (Haulbowline).—We cannot advise you on this question. We would recommend you to write to the O/C. of your Corps through the proper channels for the information.

TRANSFER TO M.I.D.—"Regular" (Co. Cork).—"An t-Oglach" has been regularly on sale to the troops in Bandon. It is at present published fortnightly, but we hope to make it a weekly in the near future. With regard to your query, you should make application through your present O/C. to the O/C. of the Corps you wish to join.

RATION ALLOWANCE.—"Scarlet Pimpernel" (Curragh).—2/- per diem is the present regulation rate.

EMPLOYMENT.—Peter Mulvaney (Co. Cavan).—You should have received and filled up Civil Employment Form A.F. 173 before discharge. Apply to the nearest Employment Exchange.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—C. D. M. Dempsey (Baldonnell).—If some person communicated with the Humane Society on your behalf you might be awarded a copyright.  **Óglaigh na hÉireann**
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VACANCIES IN D.M.P.—"Old Policeman" (Islandbridge).—You will see by an announcement appearing elsewhere in this issue with reference to vacancies in the D.M.P. and Civic Guard, that the grievance of which you write has absolutely no foundation.

JOINING BAND.—"Band" (Galway).—You appear to be a near relative of the man who said he had never played the fiddle, but he was quite sure he could if they would hand him one. The only persons without previous musical knowledge who are accepted for the Army Bands are youths aged between 15 and 18.

BACK PAY.—T Powell (Cork) and others.—See notice on this subject in last issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.—Vol. J. Moran.—Your letter is rather chaotic. With regard to Unemployment Benefit, see issue No. 15, page 9, column 2. How did you come to receive £2 2s. 6d. per week Dependants' Allowance? See notice in this issue re payments on Discharge.

PAY.—Pte. J. Doyle (Clones).—Cannot quite understand your letter. Perhaps the rates of pay and allowances published in No. 16 of "An t-Oglach" will give you the information you require.

DEMOBILISATION.—"A Stitch in Time".—(1) All circumstances are being taken into consideration. (2) See Scale of Allowances, No. 16, page 18, col. 2. There is an allowance in addition to the 3/6 per week for the fourth child.

PENSION.—"Pridley" (Longford).—We regret that we cannot help you in this case. You should hear from the Ministry of Finance in the near future. Send stamped envelope to this office if you wish enclosure returned.

VANISHED LETTER.—No. 5117.—Your first letter did not reach us. Set forth the facts again, and we will let you have a reply at the earliest possible moment. We are taking steps to have "An t-Oglach" properly distributed in your camp.

DISCHARGE.—"Provost Staff," "Clasper" (Curragh).—Send your claim, together with a copy of the Discharge Certificate, to the Chief Pay Office, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

Corporal O.S.—(1) With reference to your second question, see panel announcement in these pages. (2) Your first query contains its answer. If the order you mention has appeared you can claim discharge. (3) Yes.

Patrick Brew.—The Order applies to Discharges on and after 22nd June, 1923.

"Bordente" (Pettigo).—Your case is receiving immediate attention.

GRADE PAY.—Patrick Cheevers (Cork).—No authority exists for the grading of "Fitter's Helper."

RATION ALLOWANCE.—"Garryowen" (Limerick).—No. You should have drawn rations if you were entitled to them. J. H. (Waterford Command).—You are not entitled to rations or outdoor allowance unless it is certified that you cannot be accommodated or rationed in barracks. The Officer i/c Dependants could possibly supply the certificate required.

PROFICIENCY PAY.—J. Murphy (Dublin).—No. "Danny Boy" (Kerry).—(1) No. (2) The Pay Officer has definite instructions that Proficiency Pay is not to be issued in this case. You must take the matter up with your O.C.

POSITION OF Q.M.S.—"Burning Question" (Clonmel).—(1) No. (2) No.

PAYMENT ON DISCHARGE.

Payment of twenty-eight days' Pay and Allowances has been authorised for soldiers discharged on and after 22nd June, 1923, subject to the usual conditions in Defence Order No. 20. All claims in this respect should be forwarded, together with a COPY of the Discharge Certificate, to the Chief Pay Office, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

All letters received at AN T-OGlach Office relating to this question have been forwarded to the Chief Pay Office.

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Gaelic.

SA BIAÓLANN (AR LEANT).

An Breicfeast.

Beir cuşam braon uisce beiríte.

Ní maíe liom an leite seo.

Sín cuşam an Salann, más é do éoil é,

surra maíe aşat.

Tá an slisne seo ana míeít.

Ní maíe liom feoil míeít.

In don cor, uş, uşbe.

Tađair tóom cupán eile.

Seacain anois, tóanparó sin.

Ópuil don ruo sa páipéar moiu ?

Níl, aó an seana şşéal.

An íospá blúine beaş de'n cíşoe so ?

Tá sé ró mílis ar fao.

Beró bríosóro nó tóo aşam.

Ná beró cupán eile aşat sa ?

Ní beró. Ní ólaim aó ceann amám.

Cá rađais aréir ? Óíos aş an amár-clann.

An raib don maíe ann ? Cuirm éoil.

Óí sé maíe go leor.

Ópuil tú críochnuşıe ?

Fan nóimro anois aşus beao leat.

An ólpaik toirín ? Seo ceann.

Ópuil cipíní aşat ? Bosca.

Tá na toiríní seo ana lođta.

Ópuil sé ar lasaó aşat ?

PHONETIC PRONOUNCIATION.

SUV VEE-LUNN (ERR LAN NOOTH).

Abb bruk fossth.

Berr koom brain ishga berraha.

Nee mwah lyumma letta su.

Sheen Kooma Sollun, mawish shay duh

hull lay, gurra mwaha guth.

Thawn shlishna shu anna vay.

Nee mwah lyum fyoel vay.

In nay kur, uv, ee.

Thurrun kup pawn nella.

Shackinna nish, daina shin.

Will lair rudh suf faw paira nuv ?

Neel, ock, a shanna shkail.

Nees faw bloora byug din keeshda shu ?

Thaw shay roe villish arr foddh.

Beg bruss code no ghoe a gum.

Naw beg kup pawn nella guthsa ?

Nee veg. Nee oalim ack kyouna waun.

Kaw rouisha rare ? Veess igga nour-khun.

Ruv vain wah houn ? Kirrim kyole.

Vee shay mwah gul lore.

Will thoo kreeknaha ?

Fon noemida nish ogguss bedh lath.

Noalhir thut teen ? Shu kyoun.

Will kip peena guth ? Busska.

Thaw nuth tuteen shu anna luffa.

Will shay err lossa guth.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

IN THE MESS (continued)

The Breakfast.

Bring me a drop of boiling water.

I don't care for this porridge.

Pass me the Salt, Please, thank you.

This rasher is very fat.

I don't like fat meat.

At all, an egg, eggs.

Give me another cup.

Mind now, that will do.

Anything in the paper to-day ?

No, the same old story.

Would you care for a piece of this cake ?

'Tis too sweet altogether.

I'll have a biscuit or two.

Won't you have another cup ?

No. I drink only one.

Where weré you last night ? At the theatre.

Any good ? A concert.

'Twas all right.

Have you finished ?

Wait a minute now, I'll be with you.

Smoke a cigarette ? Here's one.

Have you matches ? A box.

These cigarettes are rotten.

Are you lighting.

Have You Tried the 'NUGGET' Test?

HAVE you ever really *proved* the polish you use on your Boots? Do you know which polish is best for producing brilliance and for preserving the pliability of the leather?

Footwear constantly polished with "Nugget" will look better and wear better and you can easily prove the truth of this. Polish one boot or shoe with "Nugget" and the other with ordinary polish. Continue for a week and note the gradual improvement in the appearance of the boot shone with "Nugget."

If you could keep this up for a considerable time you would find that the boot on which you used ordinary polish would crack and break sooner than the other. But, of course, the difference in the appearance of the two boots will probably incline you to use "Nugget" on both and so bring them level in looks. Use "Nugget" and prove it.

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