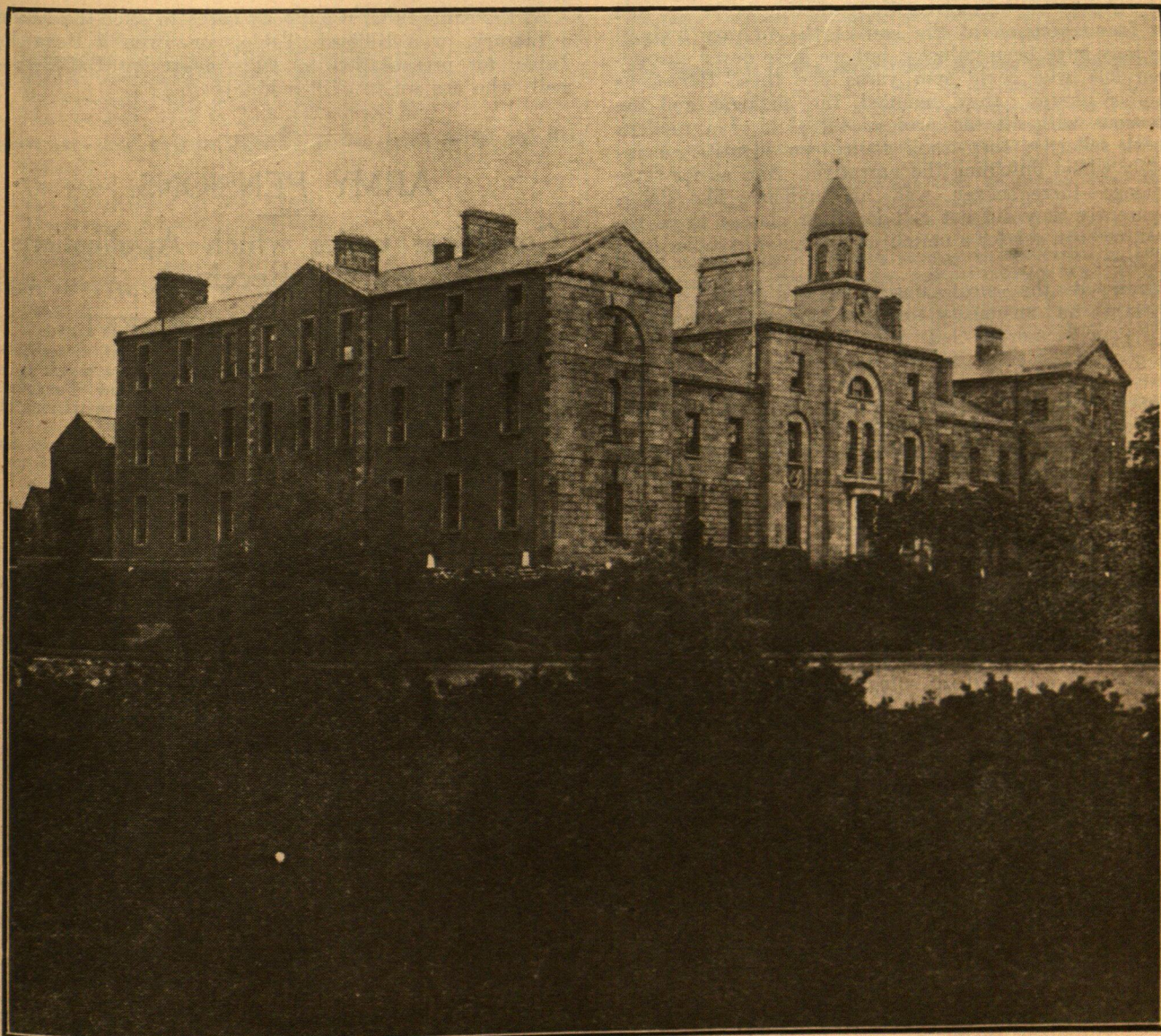


An t-Oglach

Vol. I. No. 18. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper).

NOVEMBER 17, 1923.

Price TWOPENCE.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, PARKGATE, DUBLIN.

A view from the Phoenix Park

“An t-Oglach.”]

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Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

An tÓgláic

NOVEMBER 17, 1923.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

A generation ago a very popular form of Christmas Number represented a number of people sitting around a fire telling stories. When eight or nine seanchuidhes had unbosomed themselves, the gathering broke up, and you found yourself at the end of the literary budget. We may have been unlucky, but we have never encountered folk who could spin yarns like those Christmas Number groups: they handled the dialogue and the situations with all the professional skill of a modern "best seller": they sank their own identities completely whilst unfolding the narrative. And as for their audience—there never was an audience like them. Apparently they did not call for their glasses to be refilled, or even ask for a match whilst the story-teller held the floor.

Even at the most unsophisticated period of our career we had an uneasy suspicion that both the tellers of the tales and the lads who listened to them were too good to be true. There may have been people like them when Chaucer's pilgrims ambled leisurely to Canterbury, but they certainly do not exist amongst the Caucasian races of the present day. And most decidedly they do not exist in the Army. He would, indeed, be a magnetic spell-binder who could hold the attention of a group in barrack room or mess for half-an-hour on the most fire-hugging night of the season. If we want stories we buy them ready-made in periodicals: some profess to find all the fiction they require in the daily press, but they are cynics.

Games hold pride of place in the estimation of the Army when it comes to whiling away the winter evenings—from the simple and childlike game of Chess to the intellectual and highly intricate pastime of Shove Ha-penny. We have seen a Sergeants' Mess spend a really hilarious evening at Quoits, and the other day a soldier came into this office and asked us to issue a challenge on his behalf for the darts championship of the Army. As he is the first soldier we have encountered who wields this light, fantastic javelin, we have an uneasy suspicion that he was trying—in the words of the Greek poet—to pull the Editorial leg. We have a Billiards challenge in this issue, and there are Boxing and other challenges, but Darts—!

We are not as well off for games as we might be. True, Cumann na Saoirse and Cumann Sugraidlí an Airm have done a good deal, and here and there—as in the Limerick Command, at Tallaght Camp and elsewhere—strenuous efforts are being made to supply all the wants of the men in this respect, but a good deal remains to be done. A great deal can be done by co-operation inside the Army. By cordial co-operation, financial and otherwise, between all ranks, excellent

cinemas have been established at some camps, and they have more than paid for themselves in a very brief period, leaving all future profits free to be devoted to the Sports Fund or any other object that the Committee may decide. There is no reason why the present shortage of billiard tables in some quarters should not be overcome in the same way, and many another long-felt want could also be supplied by the application of this principle.

Sitting around does not get anything done, and leaning on outside benefactors is an enervating business. You can generally find the man to start something, and if he starts it in the right direction the rest is easy. You can do the thing businesslike, and brisk—by yourselves.

At the same time, if anybody cares to offer the Editor a Library, or a Billiard Table, or even a Bagatelle Table, for presentation to some deserving Battalion—well, who are we to chill a kindly soul?

ARMY PENSIONS.

Conditions under which Applications will be Received.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Ministry of Defence has issued the official statements published below setting forth the conditions under which it is prepared to entertain applications for Wound Pensions, Gratuities, or allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Army Pensions Act, 1923.

The necessary forms of application may be obtained on written application to the Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Army Pensions Department, 34 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

The following are the conditions set forth in the official notice:—

WOUNDS.

1. Applications for Wound Pensions or Gratuities from

(a) Any member of the Forces who has been discharged as medically unfit for further service on account of a wound or injury received on or after the 1st April, 1922, in the course of duty while on active service without his own serious negligence or misconduct.

(b) Any member of the Irish Volunteers or Irish Citizen Army, 1916, who received, before 1st April, 1922, a wound or injury without his own serious negligence or misconduct, whilst performing his duty as such member.

DEPENDANTS.

2. Applications for allowances from the widow, dependants, or partial dependants—

(a) Of any member of the Forces who was killed on or after the 1st April, 1922, whilst on active service, without his own serious negligence or misconduct.

(b) Of any member of the Forces who received a wound or injury on or after the 1st April, 1922, whilst on active service, without his own serious negligence or misconduct, and whose death since that date is solely due to such wound or injury.

(c) Of any member of the Irish Volunteers or Irish Citizen Army, 1916, who was killed before the 1st April, 1922, without his own serious negligence or misconduct whilst performing his duty as such member, or died as an immediate result of refusing to take nourishment while detained in prison, or died by violence while a prisoner.

(d) Of any member of the Irish Volunteers or Irish Citizen Army who received a wound or injury before the 1st April, 1922, without his own serious negligence or misconduct, whilst performing his duty as such member, and whose death since that date is solely due to such wound or injury.

THE ARMY CODE.

Some Notes on the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923.

Our Army is now maintained and disciplined under the provisions of the Act, which became law on the 3rd August, 1923. These notes are published in the hope that they will be of use to all ranks in helping them to master the code to which they are now subject.

The Notes deal with the following matters:—

Part I.—The Necessity for the Act and its General Effect.

The position of the Army prior to the passing of the Act.
The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Army.
The effect of the Act.

Part II.—A General Outline of the Matters Dealt With by the Act.

Matters dealt with in Part I. of the Act.
Matters dealt with in Part II. of the Act.
Matters dealt with in Part III. of the Act.
Matters dealt with in Part IV. of the Act.

Part III.—The Present Position of the Army Under the Act.

General.
The Army legalised.
The Government of the Army.
The present position of Officers.
The present position of non-commissioned ranks.
Discipline.

Part IV.—The Army as it will be.

General.
General Organisation of the Army.
The Government of the Army.
Composition of the Army.
Officers:

Grades of Rank.
Appointment to Commissions.
Terms of Appointment.
Military College.

Men:

Grades of Rank.
Enlistment.
Period of Service.
Procedure on Enlistment.
Attestation.

Part V.—Discipline.

General.
Military Offences.
Courts Martial.
Summary Disposition of Charges:
Charges against Officers.
Charges against Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Part VI.—Redress of Wrongs.

Mode of complaint by an Officer.
Mode of complaint by a soldier.

Part VII.—Pay.

Rates of Pay.
Authorised deductions from pay only to be made.
Automatic forfeiture of pay of officers.
Automatic forfeiture of pay of soldiers.
Definition of the expression "Day" for the purpose of automatic forfeiture of pay. With illustrations.
Deductions which may be made from pay of officers.
Deductions which may be made from pay of men.

PART I.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE ACT AND ITS GENERAL EFFECT.

The Position of the Army Prior to the Passing of the Act.

The position of the Army prior to the passing of the Act was explained by the Minister for Defence on the First Reading of the Bill in the Dail on the 24th July last. In the course of

his speech introducing the Bill, General Mulcahy said:—"We have an Army at the present moment, that only the necessity of the situation justifies or legalises us in having, and we are disciplining it under a Code of Regulations that only the necessities of the present situation warrant us in putting in force. Actual justification for the maintenance of the Army as it existed up to the present and as it exists now has been necessity. The main legal sanction for its maintenance has been the state of war which is now coming to a close. With the approach of normal conditions, the accomplishment of the entire subjection of the Army to the civil power has to be regulated in a proper manner, and all powers to establish, maintain, organise discipline and control the Defence Forces must be sought from the Oireachtas in the ordinary way."

The Provisions of the Constitution Dealing with the Army.

There are five articles in the Constitution which deal expressly with the Army. Article 46 provides that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces mentioned in that Article, and also that every such force shall be subject to the control of the Oireachtas. Article 6 provides that no person shall be deprived of his liberty save in accordance with law. Article 70 provides that no person shall be tried save in due course of law, and that extraordinary courts shall not be established save only such military tribunals as may be authorised by law for dealing with military offenders against military law. Article 71 provides that a member of the Armed Forces of the State not on active service shall not be tried by any court-martial for an offence cognisable by the Civil Courts, unless such offence shall have been brought expressly within the jurisdiction of courts-martial by any Code of Laws or Regulations for the enforcement of discipline which might be thereafter approved by the Oireachtas. Article 72 provides that no person shall be tried on any criminal charge without a jury save, *inter alia*, in the case of charges against military law triable by court-martial.

The Minister for Defence explained the effect of these provisions in his speech on the First Reading of the Bill, as follows:—"The consequence of these Articles of the Constitution mean that if we have not an Army Act on the lines outlined in the Bill now put before the Dail, and if the state of war passes, officers would have no authority over their men; men need not obey their orders unless they choose to; soldiers could desert at will without fear of consequences, and mutiny—the gravest of all military offences—would be something like a mere trade dispute or insubordination. Desertion would be merely a breach of contract. So the necessity of putting ourselves in a legal position from the point of view, particularly of disciplining the Army, will be apparent."

The Effect of the Act.

The Bill became an Act on the 3rd August, 1923, and from that date all Acts in reference to the Army have had to be done under the authority of the Act. The Army, as it previously existed, became, by the effect of Section 235 of the Act, the Army mentioned in Article 46 of the Constitution. Thenceforth the Army was to be disciplined under the provisions of the Act, and not under the General Regulations as to Discipline as theretofore. Accordingly it was provided by Defence Order No. 23 as follows:—"The General Regulations as to Discipline and Defence Orders Nos. 5, 7, 15 and 17 are hereby cancelled as from the 3rd August, 1923."

PART II.

A GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE MATTERS DEALT WITH BY THE ACT.

Matters Dealt With in Part I. of the Act.

Part I. deals with establishment, organisation, appointments and conditions of service, military education, service in time of war, the power of making

statutory rules and regulations, and special powers in relation to the defence of the State in relation to the maintenance of barracks, forts, etc.

Matters Dealt With in Part II. of the Act.

Part II. deals with Discipline. It sets out various offences against military law, the nature and degree of punishment which can be awarded, arrest of offenders, the investigation of charges, the summary disposition of charges in the case of minor offences, the constitution and jurisdiction of Courts-Martial and the general principles governing their procedure, confirmation of their findings and sentences, and the execution of sentences. It deals with the pay of officers and soldiers, and with the power to make deductions from, and forfeit the same by way of punishment, or to make good damage. It deals with prisons and detention barracks for military offenders, the enlistment of recruits, appointment to corps and transfer to the Reserve, billeting and impressment of carriages, and offences and legal penalties in respect of the same with regard to officers and soldiers and to police and civilians.

Matters Dealt With in Part III. of the Act.

Part III. deals with the establishment, control, training and discipline of the Reserve, the calling out of the Reserve on permanent service in the case of National emergency, or in aid locally of the Civil power.

Matters Dealt With in Part IV. of the Act.

Part IV. deals with the transitory provisions necessary to cover the period between the passing of the Bill and the actual establishment of the Forces thereunder. It legalised the National Forces as existing on the 3rd August, 1923, provided for the exercise of the command-in-chief and the administrative and executive powers by the Executive Council acting through the Minister of Defence. It continued the liability of officers and soldiers to serve in accordance with existing appointments and agreements. It provides for the application of Part II. of the Bill (Discipline, Courts-Martial, etc.), to the National Forces as existing on the 3rd August, 1923, and brings them into line with the provisions of the Constitution. It, finally, gives power to the Minister of Defence to make orders, rules and Regulations necessary to implement this part of the Act.

PART III.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE ARMY UNDER THE ACT.

General.

Part I. of the Act does not fully provide in detail as regards the organisation of the Army. It, however, authorises the Minister for Defence to set up, by means of Orders and Regulations, so much of the organisation of the Army as is not expressly provided for in the Act. It was realised the working out of the organisation of the Army was a very big task, and one which would take a very considerable period to complete. As, however, General Mulcahy pointed out in his speech on the First Reading of the Bill, it was absolutely essential that the position of the Army as it then existed should be legalised. Accordingly, it was necessary to make provision for the period between the passing of the Act and the time at which the organisation would be completed. Part IV. of the Act makes provision for this period, and the provisions of this Part of the Act under which the Army is now maintained and disciplined will next be shortly explained.

Duration of Part IV. of the Act.

The provisions of this part of the Act are transitory, and only remain in force until the Army is established in accordance with Section 22 of the Act. The Army will be established under the last-mentioned section by means of a Proclamation by the Executive Council which will be published in the "Iris Oifigiúil."

(To be Continued).

BOXING INSTRUCTOR APPOINTED

Followers of Boxing in Ireland and Army enthusiasts will be interested to learn that Tancy Lee, the well-known Scottish-Irishman, has been appointed to the position as Boxing Instructor to the Army.

Lee won the Lonsdale Belt outright, and for this distinction he is entitled to a pension valued £50 per year on reaching the age of 50 years.

Lee is not unknown to followers of the sport in Dublin. He, it will be remembered, boxed at La Scala Theatre in the tournament organised by the I.R..P.D.F. in 1921.



TANCY LEE,

(Wearing the Lonsdale Belt).

In order to take up his present position, he has given up a very promising business in Edinburgh. He, as well as managing his two nephews, the McKenzie boys, was also trainer to Alex Ireland, and Instructor to several of the leading Scottish Amateur Clubs.

Amongst the men whom he trained are Johnny Brown (welter champion), Jim Higgins (bantam champion), Mike McAdam (feather-weight champion), George McKenzie (bantam), and Jas. McKenzie (fly-weight).

We will watch with interest the process which will make, feeling confident that, with Lee's instruction, they will worthily uphold the honour of the Army and Ireland.

BAINNRIÓGAÍN AN ÉADA.

ANTOINE BÁN AGUS AN ÉRIAN.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRIÓB.

Tá fios again anois cé'n pác go bfuil an focal "Érian" banta n-ár dtéangain féin, agus maraó gur cuireas aithe an Antoine Bán le goiriú, is dóca go mbéinn dall ar an sgeál go deó. Bainnriógaín an Éada an t-ainm atá aige-sean ar an liastróir maoirda beireas solus agus teas tóinn, agus do pláinéirí eile na cruinne, agus ní cáll do dhúine a fíapruige de'n fear ós fíleata atá n-a coinnaithe i n-aon tigh liom cé'n pác gur tús sé an t-ainm fíleata sin ar an ngréin. Fear camnteac é ó dúiteas agus ní fearr leis aon rú pá'n mbit bán ná beir ag cur síos ar rudaibí de'n tsórt sin.

Ní raib aon dhúine eile sa teac linn le faoi, agus is éigin do dhúine againn teime faoi ar maroin agus béile a gléasaí do'n beirt.

An lá éana dosuig mo dhúine go moó.

"Ortsa atá an teime faoi moíu," ar seisean.

"Ní orm ar cor ar bit," doveirim féin roir corlaí agus dúiseaí dom.

"Agus doveirimse leat gur ort," ar seisean, "nac cuimeaí leat féin —"

Bí sé n-a súirí suas sa leabair agus ponn arsgóinteacá air, rú nár éadúig liom féin com moó sin ar maroin, "Cuirimis ar crannaibí é" arsa mise cantalaí go leór.

Rinneaí amlaí agus is ormsa euit an crann. B'éigin dom eirge dá moirí dá raib sé. Anonn liom go tóí an fuinneós leis na dallóga érocaí suas agus solus de leigint isteaí sa seómra.

* * *

Dáin áilne na marone an éamnt dhóm leis an doibneas éamnt ar mo éroirí nuair o'féacás amaí gur síl Antoine Bán a bí sinse sa leabair go sám úó féin gur doiceall a bí orm. Aí niorb ead ar cor ar bit aít an páire beas atá ar aghaí an tigh amaí a beir báiríte faoi solus seail, faoi ceóbrán oraoidéacá; agus fios again nac faoi go breicpinn an t-átrú bí áar éis teacá ar éranm agus ar bláí i nshan fios dom le mí. Mar bí an Saímráí seail as mteacá agus an foighar burde buailte linn agus an t-átrú móir as teacá ar an saogal ós comair mo dá súil.

Ní fios dom cé'n t-ácar a áiteas as féacáint ar an raóarc áluinn, ar an saímráí seail as breic an foighair burde, ar an nshan miorbuitéacá sin peictear saí bliaóam, agus do conmaéctas ó cruúigeaí an doimain. I otosac bí an ceóbrán oraoidéacá áar ar saí rú amuig ar eagla go noallparde an tsúil beaí as dearcaí ar an miorbuit uatbásac seo, aít i leabair a éile éamnt a érot agus a cuma féin ar saí rú. O'eirig an Érian ós cionn talman. Sgar sí an ceóbrán. Sáruig uatamalaí an foighair óis saí a bpacas ariam. . . .

* * *

Aí bí Antoine Bán as eirge mí-foigheac agus ní moirí gur ceart é tógáil air. Faoi seo, bí sé n-a súirí cois teallais a bí gan teime gan gríos as panaí le n-a éadó proinn.

"Déan doveir leis an teime," ar seisean sáac cantalaí, "mar táim préacá annseo."

Dosuígeas féin ar an teime faoi.

Dá ceart go mbéinn i n-ann é sin a déanam comair le aon fear i n'éirinn agus an cleacá atá again ar an obair, aít pásaim le h-uacé é, gur teip glan orm é déanam an maroin beannuighe le sin. Agus ní orm a bí an loet mar do rinneas saí rú mar ba

coir. Stróiceas seanpáiréar nuairéacá, agus rinneas liastróirí beasá so-lasta de i n-íóctar an gráta. Ós cionn na liastróirí seo, leasas slisní deasa ádmuio go healaóanta. An gualí n-a píosa beasá ós a gcionn síú arís, spailí níos mó orra síú, agus mealóga troma ar bárr an éaisil ar faoi. Ní féadpaí Antoine Bán féin aon loet o'féacáil ar saotar mo lám.

Cuireas lasair leis na liastróirí páiréir, agus ní faoi go noeacá cuio de na slisnibí ba luí sa ngráta pré teime go noeárrnaíar ceól breáí croideamail, aít i n-áimíreom mo tóicill o'fan an gual féin com túb is bí sé an lá baimeaí aníos as broinn na talman é. Teas ar bit a bí sa ngrátaí san nshan céana leis an lasair ó'n páiréar, ní faoi o'fan de ann. Cuair na lasraí ceólmara féin a bí as eirge as an ádmuio i n-éas. Bí an t-ádmuio féin as túb i n-áimíre agus i n-áimíre i n-áimíre mo tóicill. Séiréacá an ead? Narb fóbair dom na sgaíthóga a réadaí leis an séiréacá sin a rinneas! Nár síleas an teime sin a meallá le dánta daimra agus le ortáir ó'n tseansaoíal agus céara a bí agus i n-áimíre an tsaotar ar faoi aít ádmuio túb agus gual com túb leis!

Múcaí an teime ar fuio agus ar faoi orm sa veire.

* * *

Bí Antoine Bán n-a súirí ar an úrlár i n-aice liom agus smúta de gáirí ar a béal. As masáí fúm a bí an dábail ós!

"Cé nac bfuil an teime faoiuighe fós aít a dhúine?" ar seisean as eirge n-a seasam agus as baite searraí as féin go leisgeamail.

"Níl."

"Agus ní iongaí liom é," ar seisean.

"Agus tuige a doveir tú sin?" arsa mise agus mé cantalaí, "nac noeárrnas mo tóiceall?"

Dosuíg mo dhúine as cur de. Bainnriógaín éammar a bí sa ngréin ba tóig leis, bainnriógaín nár mian léirí aon tsolus ná gile eile beir n-a gar aít an solus a tús uairí féin. Ba gráim léirí aon áilneacá eile beir ar an saogal aít an áilneacá bronnann sí féin ar dáime. Agus déanam sí a tóiceall saí solus agus saí teas agus saí áilne éile a marbú aít na cinn seirtear ar iasacá uairí féin!

"Agus do míú an bainnriógaín éammar seo an teime ortsa, a pádraic," arsa mo feallsammar de.

"Agus tuige nac noeárrna sí an cleas grátoa céana orm amuig faoi'n spéir saí maroin i ríe an tsammaró?" arsa mise.

"Cé'n goir beaí aici air?" ar seisean, "nac eol tuir go bfuil coíacá ar bun roir i féin agus an gáirí ó tús áimíre, agus go gcuirígeann an gáirí leis an toiteán i n-ághaí éada na gréine?"

* * *

Anonn leis go tóí an fuinneós gur áarraim sé anuas na dallóga, gur tóirí sé an cuio is mó de solus víreacá na gréine as an seómra.

Ansin o'eirig liom an teime o'faoi kéirí go leór.

"An bean agus an bainnriógaín is éammar pá'n mbit bán," doveireacá Antoine Bán agus mé féin as séiréacá na teime go tóiceallacá, "agus sin é t-áim gan aon bréis, a liastróir maoirda, a mátair saí soluis agus saí teasa agus saí áilneacá; agus má rúg tú bárr áilne leat ó pláinéirí agus ó grántaibí na cruinne móire, rúg tú bárr éada leat preism, a mátair na soáar. Tuig ár sinnsir tú, a mátair saí maí, agus siar i bpaí siar i otosac áimíre, nuair a bí a dtéanga ar n-a mímlaí aca, ní raib an oireacá de'n mearball orra is bí ar na cinneacáibí eile tús áimí fearaí ort, a bainnriógaín an éada. . . ."

Arb aon maí beir le n-a léirí?

(A éroí.)



STAGE SENTINELS.

The Military Guard at the Old Smock Alley Theatre.

(By W. J. LAWRENCE).

(At the recent Samhain Concert in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, under the auspices of Fainne na nOglach, Irish-speaking officers, non-commissioned officers and men acted as stewards. This is an innovation on which the members of the Army Gaelic Society are to be congratulated. It is curious to reflect, however, that in the 18th century the soldiers of another Army were prominent figures at Dublin theatrical performances. The circumstances are recalled in the following article from the pen of Mr. W. J. Lawrence, an Irishman who is not only the foremost authority on the history of the Irish stage but who occupies a similar position in regard to the history of the stage in England—a fact which is universally recognised across the water. Mr. Lawrence, who is now resident in Oxford, has written the following article specially for "An t-Oglach," and we hope to publish further contributions from him.)

A curious custom was in vogue at old Smock Alley and most of the other Dublin theatres throughout a goodly portion of the eighteenth century. The stage of that period jutted out considerably beyond the proscenium arch and the curtain line, into the auditorium, forming what, in theatrical argot, was known as the apron, and it was flanked on either side by a door, through which, no matter what the scene of action (even if it were a forest) the actors made all their entrances and exits. Beside each door throughout the performance stood a soldier on guard. In those days there was a bad habit of allowing the bucks and the bloods of the town to roam behind the scenes, and as most of these worthies came to the playhouse "flown with insolence and wine," and reeling ripe for "sport," a guard was necessary to preserve order.

The first record we have of the old stage sentinels occurs in 1729 on an evening in November, when all the "rank and fashion" of the City, from Lady Cartaret, the Lord Lieutenant's wife, downwards, had assembled in Smock Alley. Shortly after the curtain rose a roysterer committed the offence of sauntering on to the stage wearing his hat, and was duly rebuked by the audience for his impoliteness. His only response to this was to gaze around defiantly at the audience and to indulge in a very vulgar gesture of contempt. Upon this, one of the stage sentinels strode solemnly over to him, grasped him resolutely by the back of the neck, and rushed him out of the theatre.

Famous Actress's Experience.

In the autobiography of Miss Bellamy, the famous blue-eyed beauty so long popular on the Dublin stage, one finds details of a much graver incident which happened later in the same theatre. This was in 1746, shortly after Tom Sheridan, the manager, had given strict orders that no one unconnected with the traffic of the playhouse should be permitted entry behind the scenes. After speaking of her severe illness, Miss Bellamy continues:—

"It happened one night, just as I was so far recovered as to venture to the house, but not to perform, that an officer, who had more wine in his head than humanity in his heart, insisted on passing the sentry placed at the stage door. The poor fellow, persisting in his refusal of admittance, the officer drew his sword and stabbed him in the thigh with such violence that the weapon broke and left a piece in the most dangerous part. Hearing a riot on the stage, I ran from the box in which I sat, and flew in my fright to the nearest sentinel for protection. This happening to be the man who had been wounded, I found myself in a moment encompassed by numbers, and I was obliged to be a witness to the broken steel being taken out."

Peril of "Mohawks."

Though with Sheridan's strict enforcement of his order that the bucks and bloods should not be permitted entrance to the players' part of the house, there was less necessity for the stage sentinels, the guard continued to stand beside the proscenium

arch for some years after. There was always the risk in time of riot of the Mohawks of the pit climbing over the orchestra spikes and rushing on the stage to damage the scenery with their swords.

It is interesting to note that on a few special occasions officers figured on the stage as the military guard. When the boys of Sam Whyte's Grammar School gave a performance of the tragedy of "Cato" at the Crow Street Theatre on January 2, 1772, for the relief of the unfortunate debtors confined in the various marshalseas, Captain French and Captain Tisdall signalled the occasion by doing sentry-go at the proscenium doors. Sam Whyte, it will be recalled, was Tom Moore's first master.

Not long after this, the practice of posting a stage guard throughout the performance fell into desuetude. In November, 1776, we find a correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal" jogging the memory of that versatile genius, Tom Ryder, who was then potentate of Smock Alley:—

An Attempted Revival.

"The Theatre Spy begs leave to remind the manager of the Theatre Royal of his intention to station guards upon the stage. However ludicrous the appearance of these unanimated statues may appear, if this regulation be neglected, Mr. Ryder and his company will ever be liable to be annoyed and insulted by the academic spirits and city bloods of this exclusive metropolis."

This was doubtless well meant, but it proved ineffective. The days of the stage guards had passed for ever.

W. J. LAWRENCE.

ARMY QUESTIONS IN THE DAIL.

HAULBOWLINE DOCKYARD CANTEEN.

TADHG O MURCHADHA asked the Minister for Defence what is the reason for the refusal of the Officer Commanding at Haulbowline to transfer the licence for the wet canteen at the Dockyard to the manager of the canteens, in accordance with previous practice, and whether it is proposed to close the wet canteen or make other arrangements.

General MULCAHY: The renewal of license or other arrangements in connection with the Dockyard canteen at Haulbowline is not a matter for the Army, whose requirements are already met by a canteen run for the purpose by an Army canteen contractor on the island.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

AODH O CUALACHAIN asked the Ministry for Industry and Commerce whether he is aware that Corporal Christopher Mullaly, Army No. 218, and Unemployment Book No. 97634, who joined the National Army on the 12th July, 1922, and was discharged 29th September, 1923, after signing (for fourteen days) the Unemployment Register at Droichead Nua, was informed that he was not entitled to benefit, although he was drawing benefit prior to enlistment, and had one week's benefit to his credit; whether, as this man is unable to find employment, enquiries will be made with a view to payment, and also instructions given to have such cases thoroughly investigated and payment expedited.

MINISTER for INDUSTRY and COMMERCE (Mr. J. McGrath): With reference to your starred question for Friday, the 2nd instant, on the subject of Corporal Christopher Mullaly's claim to unemployment benefit, I have had made inquiry and find that as no contribution under the Unemployment Insurance Acts was ever paid by him before he joined the Army, he is not eligible at all for unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923. He has previously received Uncovenanted Benefit, i.e., benefit not supported by contributions in the years 1921 and 1922, but all schemes of Uncovenanted Benefit have been definitely terminated, and, as you are aware, benefit is now only payable strictly in proportion to unexhausted contributions. No contributions are payable by the Army in respect of Mr. Mullaly's army service, because he was not normally engaged in an insurable occupation before he enlisted.

In the above circumstances it will be appreciated that there is no ground whatever for the suggestion that your question that any such cases are not thoroughly investigated and promptly paid where payment is due.

HALLOW E'EN AT GRIFFITH BARRACKS.

A very successful Military Boxing Tournament, followed by a highly enjoyable Concert, was held in Griffith Barracks on the night of Hallow E'en. Early in the day, many hands were engaged, under the capable supervision of Comdt. Farrelly, in decorating the spacious Recreation Hall, and the scheme of decoration was very tasteful and artistic, the regimental colours occupying a place of honour at the centre of the stage.

The evening opened with boxing contests, the judging of which was in the capable hands of Commandants Merry and Downes, assisted by Sergt.-Major Bishop. Lieut. Maher acted as Referee. Sergt. Patrick Moore, so well known as a heavy-weight exponent of the noble art, attended to all the details of the ringside. The various contests evoked the keenest interest among the men, and the decisions of the judges invariably met with the cordial approval of an interested and critical assembly.

The following is a brief summary of the various bouts:—

PTE. RYAN v. PTE. KEOGH.

After a spirited display by both men, Keogh secured the verdict.

PTE. COOGAN v. PTE. PREDDIE.

In this contest Coogan secured the victory on points, and displayed better skill in attack and defence than his opponent.

PTE. SMITHSON v. PTE. BRIGHT.

These contestants appeared to be very evenly matched, and the verdict was eventually announced as a draw.

SERGT. DARBY v. PTE. CAREY.

This was the "piece de resistance" of the evening. Both men gave ample evidence of a high degree of boxing talent, enhanced by skilful training. Carey adopted the defensive throughout, hoping, no doubt, to wear out his opponent. However, though his blows, when landed, did not lack punch, many of them failed to reach their objective. The Sergeant, with good judgment, scored time after time, and eventually secured the judges' decision by a narrow margin of points.

In the course of other minor contests, Pte. McAreavy beat Pte. Corrigan after one lively round. Both men acquitted themselves very creditably, and the contest was of an even nature until the last moment, when McAreavy, with a well-directed, right-handed blow, settled accounts by knocking his opponent prostrate in the centre of the ring.

The concert which followed was a rare musical treat. Special praise is due to the outside artists, who contributed so largely to make the entertainment successful. A violin solo by Miss McCullough, "A Nation once Again," was an appropriate opening and received many rounds of applause. Miss Medlar's highly-trained troupe gave a very graceful exhibition of Irish Step Dancing. Mr. McCullough sang in fine style the "Colleen Bawn." "Majori Coe-Kee" (Sergt. Cooke) completely mystified the audience by making objects disappear and turn up in all sorts of unexpected places. Capt. Smyth sang "Kelly from Killan" in rousing style, and, in response to an imperative encore, sang "Mountain Dew." Sergt. Bradley sang "Absent," and received a well-merited encore. Sergt. Batton and Mr. Holland were great favourites in their humorous selections, introducing many items of local and topical interest. The songs of Sean O'Byrne at the piano evoked much merriment and applause. The part of Stage Manager was filled by Capt. Little with conspicuous success. A highly enjoyable and successful programme was brought to a close with the enthusiastic singing of "The Soldier's Song."

Major General Russell returned thanks to the artists, and hoped that the evening's enjoyable programme would be followed in the near future by many other similar entertainments, which, he said, would help materially to maintain the brightness and good-fellowship of their barrack life. He regretted very much that their esteemed Chaplain, Father D. Ryan, was soon to leave them. They all owed him a deep debt of gratitude for his great zeal and services in the organising of amusements and social amenities for the well-being and general comfort of the men. He thanked Father Ryan personally and on behalf of the men for his inestimable services, which were now about to be transferred to a larger sphere of usefulness, and to one in which his many splendid gifts and qualities could be utilised to a much wider degree, for the general benefit and welfare of our Irish Army (applause).

THOUGHTS ON POLICEMEN,

The P.A. and Their Counterparts the World Over.

For the past few days I have been thinking of Policemen with a cool, calm, passionless hatred; thinking of them as some awful pest made purposely to annoy me, and the sight of a green-peak is sufficient to make me walk backwards at the present moment. It came about in this manner. I was walking down the main street of Limerick when a P.A. (awful reminiscence) saw me put my hand in a pocket for a "Primrose," and promptly checked me for untidiness. I hate untidiness! always did! and now I hate Policemen. The "Policeman" hate was first born years ago, when I went to a Fancy Dress Ball as a tramp, and was arrested on suspicion coming home. I spent a full night then reflecting on the follies of youth.

Even in my dislike of "Bobbies," however, I recognise them as a necessary evil, and, thinking of the Army in particular, realise their wonderful power for good in such an organisation. Without doubt, the Army has been gradually "smartening up" ever since its creation, but how edifying it is to see the average soldier suddenly brisken up and pass his hands rapidly over his pockets when he sees a "P.A." in the offing. They know that this strange bird carries about a small pocket book in which he collects autographs, and desire to avoid his observance.

Speaking of Police in general, I gather, from a very hazy recollection of my reading, that the first actual "Police" to be known as such were the members of the force established in London by Sir Robert Peel to abolish the "Watch," who had previously patrolled the streets and been privately subsidised by the various Guilds and Companies then existent. Peel contended that the Policing of a locality was the affair of the Municipal Authorities, and took the necessary measures. Hence "Peelers." The method of Policing must be centuries old. One certainly finds references to the system in the Bible, although the references are more on the "C.I.D." side than actual Police.

When one considers the "Universality" of Police one has food for thought.

I can personally recollect seeing a native Policeman at a crossing in Cairo, chasing a little crowd of ragamuffins. He was almost as ragged as they, wearing just "a stick, a shirt, and a helmet," but he represented the Law, and as such was to be respected. I recall a glorious St. Patrick's Night early in the last decade, when Pat O'D. and I were soundly trounced by some score of Mexican Police who sought to arrest us, but failed. I think with wonderment of a Clareman I observed at about 12 mid-day in Broadway, N.Y., holding up the traffic of that thoroughfare with a mere gesture. I recall a midgid of 4 feet 9 inches, dressed in gorgeous blue, strolling through the Bazar Streets of Bangkok with hand on sword and dispersing a screaming crowd of argumentative natives, and I reflect that everywhere—North, East, West or South, Police Authority stands triumphant as being symbolical of Civilisation. Without it we fail.

Watch a crowd of rowdies standing at a street corner vanish mysteriously when a Guard or D.M.P. comes in sight. It is not the might of the man they fear, but the might of the Law behind him! He represents communal strength against the evil-doer, and communal help for the law-abider. So with our Army P.A. They are prompt to correct any breach of the communal laws, ever vigilant and jealous of the good appearance of the Army, and yet ever ready to help in any way possible to them. This is a point that ought to be noted. Every P.A. has impressed upon him the necessity of his being ready to help in the hundred and one ways he may be called upon, and I have never found any of them wanting.

Nevertheless, because one of them looked sideways at me, I do not love Policemen, and hope that none of them know the identity of

THE WANDERER.

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DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Statement by the Minister for Finance.

POLICY OF RETRENCHMENT.

In the course of his speech on the Government's Retrenchment Proposals in Dail Eireann on Friday, 2nd November, the MINISTER for FINANCE (Mr. Ernest Blythe) said: The Army expenditure of the half-year has been on a heavy scale, the Exchequer issues for that service having amounted to £6,149,500 in the period. The Government have had constantly in mind the serious problem which this expenditure constitutes for the Saorstát, and have been engaged for some time carrying out, through the Minister for Defence, administrative reforms designed not only to put a stop to the waste, which was largely inevitable under the active service conditions of a year ago, but to establish an orderly and systematic control of the whole spending machinery of the Army, with that efficiency which peace conditions should be expected to render practicable.

Financially, demobilisation is the problem of most interest, and, as regards this, the Dail is aware that it has already been found possible to effect a large reduction of strength, by allowing a proportion of soldiers to return to civil life, according as the period for which they attested has been completed. As a consequence, the strength of the Army, which was some time ago well over 50,000, has now fallen to nearly 35,000.

In the next place, reductions have been effected in the high rates of pay which had been settled hurriedly in the troubled days when quick recruitment of an adequate force had to be the primary consideration. For some time past every soldier who is re-attested for a further period is only accepted at a new scale of pay, the rate being for a private 2s. 6d. a day, as compared with the rate of 3s. 6d. heretofore paid.

Again, it has been necessary to take steps for doing away with the expensive system of dependants' allowances heretofore applicable. Under the arrangement recently introduced no dependants' allowance will be payable in respect of soldiers re-attested, beyond a marriage allowance, which has been fixed on a moderate scale. Previously, the allowances were for N.C.O.'s and men:—Wife, 4s. per day; first child, 1s. 6d.; second child, 1s.; third and each additional child, 9d. Then, there were allowances for other dependants.

The marriage allowance under the new arrangement is as follows:—All N.C.O.'s and men entitled to marriage allowance to allot at least 1s. a day towards the upkeep of their homes; the State will grant 1s. 6d. a day as marriage allowance, and additional allowances for children of 1s. a day for each of the first two children, and 6d. a day for each of the next two children. Four children is the largest number provided for, so that 3s. per day will be the maximum allowance on this basis.

The special units of the Army organised for protection work and marine duties have been almost entirely abolished or absorbed. As a result of these and other measures which have been or are being taken, it is proposed to bring the Army Estimate for next year down to about 4 millions, as against the total of nearly £10,700,000 for this year.

As is indicated by the fact that Army expenditure for the half year ended on 30th September last was over 6 millions, the steps taken during the last six months to discharge Army liabilities in the country have made satisfactory progress. Current liabilities are being met in an effective manner, and such difficulties as still exist relate in the main to accounts outstanding from the period of turmoil where there is inevitable delay in getting evidence as to facts. A great deal of delay is occasioned by fraudulent and inflated claims which have been sent in and which necessitate a great deal of special investigation.

As regards expenditure generally, an opportunity of analysing past transactions will be afforded when the Appropriation Accounts, now in preparation, are available for the Public Accounts Committee. It will, I think, be of greater advantage at the moment if I explain in some detail the general course of policy that the Government propose to take henceforward.

Careful consideration has been given for some time past to the relation that at present exists between the revenue avail-

able from taxation, even on the present scale, on the one hand, and on the other hand the expenditure that is being incurred on the normal operations of Government; that is excluding Compensation Charges and that part of the Army charge which can be regarded as abnormal. As conditions have not yet had time to become definitely settled, and important parts of the administration are still, to some extent, in a state of transition, exact conclusions are difficult to reach. But on the best scrutiny of the facts available, it appears certain that the normal operations of Government at present entail an expenditure which exceeds revenue by at least something more than a million a year.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING IN THE ARMY.

The Curragh and Limerick Give a Lead

For the information of those Commands which so far have done nothing to organise cross-country teams, the following extracts from communications received from the Curragh and Limerick are published:—

"At the Curragh we have now regular cross-country exercises. Instead of the monotonous weekly route march, a compulsory cross-country sprint takes place. Compulsory is merely a synonymous term. The men look forward with delight to the cross-country parade. I can assure you this form of exercise is doing more to keep the men fit than hours on the barrack square. Colonel Joe Byrne is our greatest enthusiast."

From Limerick:—

"That evergreen Gael, Colonel Tom McGrath, has organised Harrier Clubs here. We have several practices each week; young and old turn out voluntarily. We find this form of exercise most beneficial and enjoyable, and we look forward with pleasure to our practices."

The Irish Cross-Country Championships are being held in the month of February, 1924. The Army is entering two teams. Only fit men will be selected.

To the other Commands we say be up and doing, and to the G.O.C.'s we would point out the pleasure the men take in these exercises.

G.H.Q. FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

TABLE TO DATE—11/11/'23.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Gormanstown ...	9	8	1	0	16
Army Pay Corps ...	9	7	1	1	15
Army Salvage Corps ...	8	6	1	1	13
Portobello Staff ...	9	6	3	0	12
Mountjoy P.A. ...	8	5	3	0	10
C.G.S. Dept. (A) ...	7	4	2	1	9
Army Ordnance Corps ...	6	3	3	0	6
Army Supply Corps ...	9	2	7	0	4
A.G. Dept. ...	10	1	9	0	2
C.G.S. Dept. (B) ...	10	0	10	0	0

C.G.S. (A) v. GORMANSTOWN.

The above League tie was played on Saturday, the 11th inst., at Portobello. C.G.S. running out winners on the score—C.G.S., 3 goals.

Gormanstown, 1 goal, 3 points.

MARRIAGE OF COLONEL LIAM HAYES.

At St. Joseph's Church, Limerick, the marriage was solemnised of Colonel Liam Hayes, ex-T.D., and Miss Ellie Walsh, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Walsh, Knocklong.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Richard McCarthy, Army Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Father Ryan, P.P., Knocklong; Fr. Sampson, C.C., Kiltelly, and Fr. Hamilton, Army Chaplain. The best man was Mr. Gerard Hayes, brother of the groom, and Miss Maureen Harry, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid.

Amongst those present were Major General Hogan, Claremorris Command, Colonel Austin Brennan, Patrick Brennan, and Killeen, Commandant Joyce and Mrs. Joyce, Commandant Whelan and Mrs. Whelan, Dr. Daniel Kelly and Nicholas O'Dwyer, representing the Local Government Board; Mr. J. F. Ryan, Co. Surveyor, and Mrs. Ryan, etc.

Afterwards a reception was held at Cruise's Hotel, at which 150 guests were present. The bride was given away by Mr. J. B. H. The happy couple left by motor for Dublin, en route for the Continent, where the honeymoon will be spent.



FROM FAR AND NEAR

UNDER the auspices of the officers of the 33rd Battalion, a dance was held in the Gymnasium, Military Barracks, Naas, on Saturday, 10th inst., and proved very successful. The music was supplied by Wither's orchestra from Dublin.

AT a Coursing dance, at the Atlantic Hotel, Miltown-Malbay, some overcoats, gloves, hats and a muffler, the property of military guests, were stolen.

UNDER the Chairmanship of Major General M. Brennan, G.O.C., Limerick Command, a Soldiers' Welfare League has been formed in that Command to provide indoor games and amusements for members of the Army during the winter months. Rev. Father Hamilton, Assistant Command Chaplain, has issued an appeal through the local press for funds, etc.

ON Monday, 5th inst., at 6 p.m., a Retreat for Soldiers was opened in SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Clonmel. A military Mass was celebrated every morning at 8 a.m., at which there was also a lecture for the soldiers, and every evening at six o'clock there was Rosary, Lecture and Benediction. Civilians were admitted to all services, but not to the evening Lecture. The Retreat was brought to a close last Sunday.

THE Annual dance under the auspices of the Mullingar district was held in the Gymnasium of Columb Barracks on Friday, 2nd inst. The music was supplied by the Harrison Band, Dublin, and many novel lighting and Carnival effects were introduced. The Chief of General Staff, General MacMahon, was present, as were also Major General D. Hogan, G.O.C., Dublin Command, and Major General McKeon, G.O.C., Athlone Command. A large number of Officers attended from Dublin, the Curragh, and elsewhere, and there was a big attendance of prominent members of the civil community from a wide area.

WELL YOU MAY ASK:—

IF a certain "Cook's Mate" thinks that cigarette ash improves the flavour?

IF the new curtains on the Sergeants' Mess at G.H.Q. aren't *tres chic*?

WHAT does the doctor at St. Bricin's think of the story of the "blue-eyed" junior Lieutenant?

ISN'T the emphasis on the first syllable of the "Hello-phone"?

AND isn't "Crown" Alley Exchange worth considerably less at the present rate of Exchange?

WHAT are they going to do about the Refrigerating rooms at Parkgate for the Winter?

WHO asked for cuspidors on the staircases?

ON Sunday, 4th November, Dublin defeated Athlone by 1 goal 1 point to 1 point in the Army Gaelic Championship on the Military Sports Grounds, Droichead Nua. On the same occasion Dublin Command Hurling team defeated Curragh team by one goal to one point.

CORPORAL MADDEN, Kells Barracks, was seriously injured by the accidental explosion of a bomb which, it is understood he picked up in an old Dump at the back of the building. Two fingers of his right hand were blown off, he sustained a wound over the heart and a cut on the right foot.

A Celtic Cross has been erected over the grave of Captain T. Walsh, Arderoney, Borrisokane graveyard, killed in November last year.

SPEAKING at the first of a series of social fixtures planned by the Ard Chumann of Cumann na nGaedhael, which was held in the Bonne Bouche, Dawson Street, General Mulcahy, President of the Cumann, urged the need of rebuilding the life of the Capital on broadly Irish lines after the stress and division of recent years.

ON Friday, 2nd inst., Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Church of Baldonnel Aerodrome for all deceased Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of Oglagh na hEireann. Rev. Father Fahey, C.F., was the celebrant. All available men paraded under Colonel Dalton and marched to the Church, where a Guard of six Captains—three Air Service and three Infantry—was posted around a catafalque during the service. A large number of visitors attended, including many relatives of the fallen soldiers. The Band of the Camp played the troops to and from the ceremony.

IS that missing Fire Bucket being used as a coal scuttle?

WHERE does the firewood come from?

WHICH of the 1 p.m. bugle calls is unnecessary?

WHEN will they stop knocking holes in the walls at G.H.Q.?

ISN'T our Orderly's floorpolishing device better than roller-skating?

ARE the "Bridge parties" confined to the Engineers?

OFFICER'S STICK FOUND.

The Army Officer who lost a regulation walking stick at the Civic Guard Dance should communicate with this Office.

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Oglagh
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Our Christmas Number—Prize Competitions

FOR OFFICERS.

Best Article, between 500 and 800 Words in Length, on "My Ideal Officer," describing the idea of what an Officer of the Irish Army should be in training, education, general ability and deportment.

1st PRIZE:—Best Quality Leather Suit Case with the Winner's Initials.

2nd PRIZE:—Best Quality Leather Attache Case with the Winner's Initials.

FOR N.C.O.'s AND MEN.

Best Article, between 500 and 800 Words in Length, on "My Ideal Soldier," being a description of the writer's idea of what a Soldier of the Irish Army should be in training, discipline, efficiency and general conduct.

1st PRIZE:—Best Quality Dressing Case with the Winner's Initials.

2nd PRIZE:—Best Quality Safety Razor in Case.

All articles submitted must be accompanied by the Coupon to be found in our Next Issue, and must reach this Office not later than 5th December.

The winning essays will be published in our Christmas Number, dated December 15th, and the Prizes will be despatched to the winners immediately afterwards.

Address Envelopes:—

"COMPETITIONS,"

"AN t-OGlach" OFFICE,

G.H.Q., PARKGATE, DUBLIN.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Interest in the game is increasing, and it should be possible in the near future to inaugurate inter-Command matches. Knowledge of the rules on the part of all contestants is essential, and as many are starting or resuming their acquaintance with the game, it is well to stress a few important matters.

If a player touch one of his own pieces he must move it, if he can do so legally. If he cannot move it legally, he must move his King. If a player touches more than one of his own pieces, he must move any of them his opponent may select; or if none of them can be legally moved, he must move his King. If a player touch one of his opponent's pieces, he must take it if it can be taken legally. If he touch more than one of his opponent's pieces, he must take any of them his opponents may select, or if none of them may be taken legally he must move his King.

If it is desired to adjust the position of any piece, the intention of so doing must be made clear before touching it, otherwise penalty will be incurred.

A move, if legal, is complete and irrevocable when the player making it has ceased touching his piece, but so long as his hand remains in contact with the piece, he may move it to any square which it commands, and which he has not touched with it during his deliberation. If a player, after taking hold of a piece, touch with it all the squares it commands, he must play it to any one of them his opponent may select.

If a player waive his right to inflict a penalty, or agree to a departure from the Rules, he cannot claim a like concession from his opponent.

When it is remembered that chess is a game of skill requiring concentration, and is entered into in friendly rivalry, it will

be appreciated that humming, whistling, drumming on the table with the fingers, vamping on the table with a captured piece, etc., as well as being bad manners, is annoying to an opponent, and is not conducive to a good game. Any experienced player will admit that there is more pleasure in being beaten in a good game than in winning a bad one.

Beginners will do well to avoid resting hand or arm on the Board during play. It is the beginning of a most objectionable fault—leaning over the Board.

Players should accustom themselves to decide on their move before raising the hand to touch a piece. Having decided make the move without hesitation. The habit of hovering—holding the hand over a piece and making feints at moving it, or, after touching the piece, holding it while you decide upon the square to which it shall be played—is intolerable. It is evidence of a mistrust in one's judgment, and a habit of indecision which is paralysing to the intellect.

To attempt to justify such action on the grounds of the psychological effect on an opponent is cheap, and indicates an entire lack of appreciation of the purpose of the game.

CHESS NEWS.

The Chess Club at G.H.Q. had an inaugural session on Wednesday night, 7/11/23, when

Lieut. O'Connor won from Captain Mervyn.

Lieut. Tuke won from Lieut. O'Connor.

Pte. Myers won from Capt. Doyle.

Capt. Chisholm won from Capt. S. J. O'Reilly.

Capt. Cotter won from Capt. Doyle.

Corporal O'Connor won from Capt. Daly.

Pte. Myers won from Capt. Chisholm.

Capt. Cotter won from Lieut. Tuke.

Col. O'Connor won from Capt. Nolan.

In a scratch match, 5 boards simultaneous play. Capt. Cotter won from Lieut. Tuke, Corporal O'Connor, Pte. Nolan, Pte. Myers, and the allies Captains Doyle, O'Reilly, and Chisholm.



Oglaigh
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ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boom in Boxing—Tancy Lee appointed Army Instructor—Forthcoming Tournament in Dublin—Monthly Bouts at the Curragh—Army Golfers' Competition at Waterford.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Army Athletic Association was held at Portobello Barracks on Thursday, November 1st, the delegates present being:—Dr. McIntyre, Rev. S. Pigott, Captain Chisholm, Lieut. Tully and Comdt. Colgan.

Claims were made for the services of Sergt. Muldowney, P. A. O'Neill, and Private T. Stapleton by General Headquarters and Dublin Commands. After a lengthy discussion it was ruled that Muldowney and O'Neill be considered as attached to General Headquarters. In the case of Private Stapleton, decision was held over, pending inquiries being made as to the date of Stapleton's transfer from Dublin Command to General Headquarters.

An account was received from the Proprietor of the Wilton Lawn Tennis Grounds. It was decided to refer the matter to the Tennis Sub-Committee.

FIXTURES.

No field being available at Limerick for the G.H.Q. v. Donegal Hurling and Football contests, the contests were re-fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 7th of November, at Croke Park. The first match is timed to commence at two o'clock sharp. The Rev. S. Pigott and Captain B. McAllister were appointed referees. Matches: Cork Command v. Curragh Command were fixed for Cork City on Sunday, November the 11th (Col. T. McGrath, Limerick Command, was appointed referee); Limerick v. Waterford at Cork City, November the 18th; and Kerry v. Special Corps at Croke Park on Wednesday the 14th.

APPEAL.

An appeal from a decision of the General Headquarters Command was received from the Salvage Corps Athletic Club. After hearing Captain Wilson on behalf of the Salvage, Captain Chisholm and Lieut. Tully, G.H.Q., the meeting decided to refer the matter to the next meeting of the Standing Committee, when a decision will be given.

A meeting of the Boxing Sub-Committee was held at Portobello Barracks on Friday, the 2nd of November, those present being:—Colonel Byrne, Curragh; Captain Kiely, and Comdt. Colgan.

On consideration of a letter from Tancy Lee in reference to the position as Boxing Instructor to the Army, it was decided to invite Lee to meet the Sub-Committee at Portobello on Thursday, the 8th inst.

BOXING.

On Friday evening, the 2nd inst., representatives of the Irish Amateur Boxing Association and the Army Boxing Sub-Committee met at 85 Pearse Street, those present being:—Messrs. D. Maher, W. McDonald, T. Sinclair, W. O'Carroll, Colonel Byrne, Captains Chisholm and Kiely, and Comdt. Colgan.

A communication, regretting inability to attend, was received from Captain Keogh, Cork Command.

The meeting discussed a proposal to hold boxing contests between the Irish Amateur Champions and the Army Champions. Wednesday, the 5th of December, was provisionally fixed as the date on which the contests will take place. The difficulty of securing a suitable hall for the holding of such contests was discussed, and Mr. Maher was requested to interview the Proprietor of the La Scala Opera House with a view to securing same for the contest.

It was decided that the Army Athletic Association be responsible for the promoting of the contests and the general management of the tournament. It was decided to request Mr. Ryan, late Secretary of the Irish Amateur Boxing Association, to officiate as referee at the contests, together with one Judge of the Associations.

UNIVERSITIES.

The Army Athletic Association are also in communication with the Secretaries of Boxing Clubs at National University and Trinity College, and it is hoped that contests between these bodies may be arranged in the near future.

The Curragh Command are holding Boxing Tournaments monthly. All Officers, N.C.O.'s and men wishing to take part in any of the contests promoted by the Curragh A.A.A. are requested to communicate with Colonels Byrne or Hunt, O.T.C., Curragh.

The Kerry Command Council was provisionally granted permission to hold a Boxing Tournament at Tralee on Wednesday, December the 5th.

ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY.

The Tussle for the Waterford Cup.

(Specially Contributed).

"Heavens! man, we're mad; we're all mad!"

I think most of the competitors thought so as they trudged up Mt. Misery to start off the first tee at Waterford amid thunder and lightning and a deluge of rain. But it was reserved for "Dick" to tell us so in his own inimitable way when we found him taking shelter under a rock—shelter very much of the Christian Scientist nature. Anyone who saw the G.O.C. of Kerry lose his club twice in an endeavour to drive off the second tee would nearly agree with him.

But, then, it was G. K. Chesterton who said that all men are slightly mad; therefore we are all sane—madness being an element of our normal disposition. The Army Golfers at Waterford proved they were very sane. Their grit conquered the elements; they saw the clouds and the rain pass, and they finished up their competition under very favourable conditions.

The course is certainly one of the nicest in Ireland. Picturesquely situated on a commanding hill, its fairways are dotted with gorse and wild heather, and its greens are second to none in the country. Army Golfers on holiday bent will not regret a day spent on the Waterford links.

Our entrants came from all quarters, and included every rank in the Army, and almost every service. The spirit of the competitors, who at the finish of the game anxiously inquired the venue of the next competition, and the jollity and sociability of the whole affairs, augurs well for the future of the A.G.S.

Kerry—the hot spot of Army Golf—brought home the winner in Colonel Bishop, who returned a net score of 76, two strokes better than the bogey of the course. That fine golfer, Capt. Martin, C.T.O., of the Dublin Command, and the hefty hitter, Dr. Crowley, of St. Brin's, tied for second place. We shall hear more of them in the near future.

The gratitude of the A.G.S. is due to the Waterford G.C., who left nothing undone to make the event successful. The following competed:—Major General O'Daly, Col. Bishop, Com-mandant O'Connor, Dr. Crowley, Capt. McCarty, Capt. Martin, Capt. Delamere, Capt. Fitzpatrick, Lieut. Whelan, Lieut. Hardy, Lieut. Carroll, Lieut. Walters, Lieut. Hyland, Lieut. McWeeney, Sergts. Dearle and O'Reilly and Pte. Scanlon.

WINNER OF DENTISTS' CUP.

Playing at Dollymount on Friday, 2nd inst., Lieut. Hugh Whelan, a prominent member of the A.G.S., and Dentist to the Limerick Command, won the Dentists' Cup on a six handicap from an All-Ireland entry. We hope he didn't "pull" too much.

(Continued on page 14).

SMALL AEROPLANES.

Interview with Major-Gen. MacSweeney

THE COMPETITIONS AT LYMPNE.

As stated in our last issue, Major General MacSweeney, O.C. Army Air Service, attended the recent flight competitions at Lympe (Kent), with a view of studying the latest developments in aeroplane construction. The O.C. at Baldonnell has had long and varied experience of aviation, and few are more competent to speak on the subject.

The General was good enough to give his impressions of the Lympe meeting for the benefit of the readers of the Army Journal. At the outset he corrected the popular description of the competing machines.

Dublin to Cork in Two Hours for Five Shillings.

"They are not gliders," he said, "but light-powered aeroplanes. The early aeroplanes had light power, but by degrees we arrived at the 300 horse-power single-seater, capable of 140 miles per hour. We are now back to a six horse-power machine capable of 80 miles per hour, but differing from the early machines in that it is a perfect aeroplane, constructed on approved modern lines, capable of taking the same stresses and strains as the high-powered machines and of performing the same evolutions in the air."

"What have these modern light-powered machines achieved so far?"

"Seventy-eight miles per hour and 80 miles per gallon. They can land at 25 miles per hour. One machine just completed holds petrol for 900 miles at 75 miles per hour and 70 miles per gallon. That means that it could travel from here to Cork in two hours at a fuel cost of approximately five shillings."

Small Machines by no means Fool Proof.

"That is an innovation," remarked the interviewer.

"Yes," said General MacSweeney. "When we consider that it takes a 300 horse-power engine to drive a single-seater Scout machine 150 miles per hour, and we now have a six horse-power engine doing 78 miles per hour, who knows what the future has in store?"

"The only difficulty at present," he continued, "lies in the fact that the production of these small machines does not mean easier flying. They are very delicate on controls and require a skilful pilot to handle them. Although in the hands of a Scout pilot they are simple to control, to the novice they would present a great number of difficulties."

"What impressed me was the lightness of the controls. The machines banked vertically with the ease of a Scout, and I noticed several pilots at the beginning showed a slight tendency to pump handle of switchback on landing—all of which illustrates the necessity for delicate handling."

"The wings fold up in some of these machines?" asked our representative.

The Coming of the Pocket Aeroplane.

"Yes; the wings are made to fold back in three minutes. My first hour at Lympe I found very amusing. It seemed so absurd to see a pilot with a distinguished flying record wheeling out a frail miniature machine with the tail on his shoulder. Then, calming setting it down and adjusting the throttle, he would walk to the front of the machine, turn the propeller once or twice, and—off she went!"

"I once saw a man compelled to land in a small field. When the trouble was adjusted, he found that the field was altogether too small to rise from, so he folded back the wings, picked up the tail and proceeded imperturbably to wheel the machine out of that pocket-handkerchief field and down the road to a larger field, from which he made his ascent, followed by the victorious crowing of a rooster which had resented the intrusion of the strange bird and wanted to fight it."

Marvel of Simplicity in the Cockpit.

"The wings had to fold back to comply with the transport regulations. If a machine were wheeled along the road it must comply with the law forbidding more than seven feet in width."

"Were there many other structural differences from the older type of machine, General?"

"Oh, yes. The inside of the cockpit of these machines is also very interesting to a pilot. There is nothing of the complicated array of instruments—pressure gauges, temperature controls and the rest—just the ordinary motor-cycle Bowden controls, together with airspread, revolution and height indicators."

"In the competition at Lympe," proceeded the General, "the engine capacity was limited to 750 ccs., and, accordingly, most of the engines used were standard motor cycle engines. The Douglas appeared to be the favourite. In some cases engines have a good deal of trouble, whilst others ran perfectly for the whole week. However, outside the competition there is nothing to prevent the designing of a light engine, not necessarily limited to 750 ccs., purely for aircraft use. One such engine of 18 horse-power has already been designed, and has successfully fulfilled all the requirements of civil aviation."

When Aeroplanes Cost Less than Motor Cars.

"There is a great field of research in the light aeroplane," said Major General MacSweeney, in conclusion, and one may expect startling developments in the next year or two. The prices of the machines entered at Lympe were in no case higher than £400 each, and before long it may be possible to market them at in or about £200."

"Then they will enter into severe competition with motor cars," suggested the interviewer.

"Perhaps," said the General, laughing.

MUSIC IN THE ARMY.

New Use for Beggar's Bush Barracks.

Dr. J. F. Larchet was the principal guest at the Dublin Rotary Club luncheon on Monday, 6th inst., and, in the course of a most interesting address on "Musical Opportunities," said that one of the great factors in their musical development would be the Army School of Music.

The credit for the whole idea of the school was due to General Mulcahy, who first thought of the idea. It was his (General Mulcahy's) idea that these bands would travel around the country and perform classical music at various public entertainments.

This would do a great deal to elevate the public taste. Beggar's Bush Barracks was being converted into an army school of music during the coming month.

Into that school boys would be taken who would sign on for 10 years, during which time they would learn a reed and a string instrument, and when they came out they would be skilled musicians. They should move in the matter of musical revival now, the present was the psychological moment. They were a musical people, and they now had a great chance to prove it. They should all unite and work together to bring music forth again from the dark corner into its proper place in the sun.

G.H.Q. MILITARY BALL.

It has been decided to hold annually a G.H.Q. Military Ball and a Committee has been formed to take charge of arrangements for this year's function, which will be held at the Metropole Ball Room, O'Connell Street, Dublin, on 14th December, 1923.

The Officers of G.H.Q. are desirous of making this function the first of its kind, the most enjoyable yet held by the Army, and no effort will be spared to successfully cater for all those present.

The programme will include the introduction of novelties hitherto unknown in Dublin, and a special feature of the entertainment will be the engagement of Mr. W. A. Manahan's Orchestra of ten performers.

Tickets—the issue of which is strictly limited—can be had on application to Commandant Sean Cúig, G.H.Q. Ball Committee, accompanied by a subscription of 25s. per ticket.

WHEN THE RED BRANCH SOUGHT TROUBLE.

How Dublin Came to be Known as the Ford of the Hurdles.

What an extraordinary amount of traditional and historical lore is enshrined in our Irish place names. For anyone even passingly acquainted with the language and literature of the Gael, every hill, glen, town and valley in the country has its own particular legend or tradition.

Dublin, the best-known of our Irish place names, derives its name, according to O'Curry, from a lady named Dubh who was drowned there, at a period so remote that even tradition fails to furnish us with further particulars as to the lady, or to the circumstances leading to her tragic end. To the Gaelic speaker, though, the Irish Capital has been known from very early times by its second form, Baile Atha Cliath, "The Town of the Ford of the Hurdles."

The circumstances that gave origin to this addition to the older form, Dubhlinn, are narrated in one of our very ancient Gaelic tales known as Forbais Eadar—The Siege of Howth. The story of this ancient siege of this historical hill may interest the Irish soldier of to-day, more especially such as happen to be acquainted with the districts in which the action of the story takes place.

Bored Warriors.

About the dawn of the Christian Era the Red Branch Knights, under the leadership of Conor McNessa, had reached the very zenith of their military power. They had emerged victorious from a long series of successive wars with the neighbouring provinces. Their victories were so complete that not a solitary lord or chief remained to dispute their sway.

In the period of enforced peace that ensued the hardy warriors of Emania were bored beyond endurance by the daily routine of the chase, followed by the social festivities of the night, and sighed for the days when the clash of steel and the battle song of heroes provided them with the music of their hearts' desire.

At last it was decided to requisition the services of the noted satirist, Aithirne, in a desperate effort to provoke some of the neighbouring Kings into affording them some fair pretext for renewing the war.

The "Importunate," as, owing to his arrogant exactions, Aithirne was styled, set forth on his mission, but we need not follow him through his circuit of the provinces. Suffice it to say that his most exorbitant demands were freely granted in the various centres, till, in a state bordering on desperation,

he reached Naas, the ancient seat of the Kings of Leinster. Here, also, he was received with all the hospitable ceremony that the laws of the period required.

Mesgedhra, the King, was obsequious in his attention and loaded his guest with choicest gifts. Aithirne received them all with open contempt, and finally demanded one hundred and fifty of the wives and daughters of Leinster's nobles, to be carried in bondage into Ulster.

Mesgedhra acquiesced so readily that Aithirne considered it safer to send word to the Red Branch Knights to have an escort despatched to meet him at the junction of the provinces.

Not a Guard of Honour.

Aithirne's suspicions were further strengthened when the Leinstermen insisted on accompanying him *en masse* to the border, and he began to entertain fears for his safety when once removed beyond the protection of the laws of hospitality. These would, of course, cease to operate once he had passed out of Leinster territory, and the Leinstermen would then be able to wreak vengeance on him for his insults.

On reaching the Liffey, the immense cavalcade were delayed by the meagre accommodation for fording the river. The Leinstermen, anxious to have their enemy transferred to other territory with as little delay as possible, immediately proceeded to procure the material for fording from a neighbouring wood, where they constructed hurdles.

Having reached the other side of the hastily constructed ford, the Leinstermen, no longer bound by the claims of hospitality, proceeded to strip Aithirne of his spoils, but while they were so engaged, the detachment despatched as escort came to his relief, and a battle ensued, in which the forces of Emania were forced to retire to the Hill of Howth. Here they entrenched themselves and sent north for further reinforcements.

Then followed the Siege of Howth, which was raised by Connall Cearnach and his forces. The subsequent events are more closely associated with the place names of Naas and Clane than with that of Ath Cliath.

From the ford built on this occasion by the Leinstermen for the passage of Aithirne's flocks and captives, the place came subsequently to be known as Ath Cliath (the Ford of the Hurdles), the name by which the Gaelic-speaking part of the nation have ever since preferred to call the Capital of Eire.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS LEAGUE TEAMS—No. 1—ARMY SALVAGE CORPS.



Left to right—Ptes. Corcoran, Keenan, Lieut. Downes, Ptes. Darcy, Judge, Doyle, McMahon. Standing—Capt. Turner, O.M.-S. Lewis, Col. McCormack, [Photo., Hogan, Dublin, Pte. Flynn, Lieut. O'Connor, Corpl. Judge, Ptes. McGarry, Doyle, Dunne, Byrne, Lieut. Walsh, Capt. Wilson.

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DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

BOXING AT THE CURRAGH.

Monthly Tournaments Growing in Popularity.

The Curragh Command Boxing Sub-Committee continued its monthly tournaments on 25th and 26th ult. This consisted of "Open Novices' Competition" for all weights, and nine contests between Army Champions and their challengers. The popularity of these tournaments can be gauged by the increasing numbers attending.

The Curragh Gymnasium was the venue of all interested in boxing on the nights of the 25th and 26th October, for large bills throughout the Command had announced tournaments in the Featherweights, Lightweight, Welterweight and Middleweight classes, besides 6 and 10-round contests between representatives of Kerry, Athlone and Curragh Commands.

Curragh Command Boxing Committee most certainly seem to have the "knack" of finding promising boxers and the fistic displays given on the two nights were in every degree satisfactory, a remarkable feature being the interest taken by Battalion Commandants and Battalions generally in turning out and supporting their representatives.

There were 46 entries for the Novices' events open to the Units in the Command, and, as usual, the Lightweights had most entries, followed by Welter and Feathers.

The first night's sport included all the first and second round bouts and semi-finals in all weights except Light, the semi-finals of which were reserved for the second night to give the men a chance of recovery. There were also four contests. The programme was as follows:

FIRST ROUND, FEATHERS—THREE 3-MIN. ROUNDS.
Private Lynch, 43rd Batta., beat Private Kennedy.

FIRST ROUND, LIGHT-WEIGHT.
Private Langley, 62nd Batta., beat Private Doherty, 29th Batta.

FIRST ROUND, WELTER.
Sergeant Lindsay, 29th Batta., beat Corporal Dunne, 43rd Batta.
Private Piggott, 29th Batta., beat C.Q.M.S. Sherin, 43rd Batta.

SEMI-FINAL, MIDDLE.
Sergeant Barry, 54th Batta., beat Private Ramsey, 62nd Batta.

TEN ROUNDS CONTEST.
Captain Billy Wilson v. Sergeant Rohan, 54th Batta.
This contest proved greatly interesting and was evenly contested, both men showing to advantage at times. Rohan put up a fine show against a more experienced boxer; he had, however, to retire in the 5th round owing to an injured thumb.

FIRST ROUND, FEATHER.
Private Brogan, 54th Batta., beat Private Brady, 43rd Batta.
Private Green, 29th Batta., beat Private Rush, 54th Batta.

FIRST ROUND, LIGHTS.
Private Muldowney, 29th Batta., beat Private Tyrrell, 62nd Batta.
Private McBirney, 43rd Batta., beat Private Hughes, 54th Batta.
Corporal Murphy, 43rd Batta., beat Corporal Johnson, 62nd Batta.
Bugler Clarke, 29th Batta., beat Private Langston, 62nd Batta.

TEN 2-MIN. ROUNDS CONTEST.
Bandsman Cullen, 8st. 13lbs., Kerry Command, v. Private Lismore, 9st. 7½lbs., 43rd Batta., Curragh Command.
Lismore was slightly taller, but otherwise the extra poundage was not apparent. It proved a very evenly-contested bout, and any advantage in the first five rounds might be counted in Lismore's favour. Cullen came on, however, very strong, and, in the 7th round, felled his man, who was quickly on his feet again and fighting on gamely. Cullen continued to score to the end and was awarded a popular verdict on points.

SEMI-FINAL, WELTERS.
Sergt. Lindsay, 29th Batta., beat Corp. McStarry, 29th Bn.
Private Ryan, 43rd Batta., beat Private Piggott, 29th Batta.

SPECIAL SIX-ROUND CONTEST.
Sergt. Brogan, Flyweight and Bantamweight Champion, Curragh Command, v. Corporal Traynor, Kerry Command, Army Bantamweight Champion.

Great interest was attached to this bout, which, however, ended quickly in the first round. Exchanges at first were even until Brogan scored with a hard right to the jaw, followed by a left hook to the head which staggered young Traynor. Brogan, following up his advantage, had Traynor on the board for a count of 5. The latter, on rising, fought on gamely, but was quickly put down for the full count.

In this bout Brogan fought a much better fight, and showed far better form than he has previously shown; this, plus his wide experience, gained him the verdict. Traynor, with more experience, will undoubtedly improve and will be a great source of danger to any of the younger school claiming his honours in the future.

SEMI-FINAL, MIDDLES.
Corporal McNulty, 29th Batta., beat Private Campbell, 62nd Batta.

SECOND ROUND, LIGHTS.
Private Langley, 62nd Batta., beat Private Muldoon, 43rd Batta.

SPECIAL SIX-ROUND CONTEST.
Lieut. Jerry Ryan, O.T.C., v. Lieut. O'Hanlon, O.T.C.

It was interesting to watch men of two such different styles of boxing. O'Hanlon, an old amateur, adopts a very crouched defence against which it must be very difficult for an opponent to score, the head and body being completely covered. Ryan had no great difficulty, however, in drawing O'Hanlon's guard, which, although having the virtues of defence above mentioned, nevertheless has the disadvantage of not being able to attack so readily as the forward guard adopted by Ryan enabled the latter to do. Lieut. Ryan, having scored fairly freely in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th rounds, knocked O'Hanlon out in the 5th.

It will be interesting to see those two matched again, when O'Hanlon has got into better form; he only started training a week before and had not intended to fight in this tournament, but pluckily came forward to fill an unavoidable breach caused by Cork Command being unable to field their men, as they were moving quarters on that date. Lieut. Ryan was in a similar position.

SECOND NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

The second night attracted, as expected, a crowded "house," in view of the fact that the finals in all weights, as well as the semi-finals in the Feather and Lightweights were being staged for decision. Details:—

LIGHT-WEIGHT SEMI-FINALS.
(Three 3-Minute Rounds.)

Private Langley, 62nd Batta., beat Private McBirney, 43rd Batta., on points.
Bugler Clarke, 29th Batta., beat Corporal Murphy, 43rd Batta., on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHT SEMI-FINAL.
Private Lynch, 43rd Batta., received a "walk-over" from Private Brogan, 54th Batta., who scratched.
Private Fitzgerald, 43rd Batta., beat Private Greer, 29th Batta.

MIDDLE WEIGHT FINAL.
Sergt. Barry, 54th Batta., beat Corporal McNulty, 29th Batta. McNulty was knocked out in the first round.

WELTER WEIGHT FINAL.
Private Ryan, 43rd Batta., beat Sergt. Lindsay, 29th Batta. Lindsay retired in 3rd round.

LIGHT WEIGHT FINAL.
Bugler Clare, 29th Batta., beat Private Langley, 62nd Batta., on points.

FEATHER WEIGHT FINAL.
Private Fitzgerald, 43rd Batta., beat Private Lynch, 43rd Batta. Towel was thrown in at end of second round.

AN INTERVAL.

CHALLENGES FROM THE CORK AND KERRY COMMANDS.

Colonel Hunt here announced that he had two communications from Cork and Kerry Commands, which would be of interest to the audience.

That from Cork was a letter from Captain J. Keogh regretting his inability to field a team as intended, owing to the fact that Units were moving from station to station.

The Colonel, commenting on this letter, said they could but accept the will for the deed in view of the courtesy of the Cork Command on two previous occasions in sending men, which did much to create a healthy rivalry between the Commands, which all hoped would last for a long time to come.

In the same letter, Captain Keogh asked the Curragh Command to be good enough to meet the following challenges, to be decided at Cork on November 17th:—Fly, Feather, Bantam, Light, Welter and Middle Weights.

These challenges, said Colonel Hunt, the Curragh would be most delighted to accept, and a letter to that effect was being forwarded.

Lieutenant Lawlor, Kerry Command Pipers' Band, who was present, stated he was asked by Commandant T. Duffy, Secretary, A.A.A., Kerry Command, to have it announced that they would like the Curragh to send a team to Kerry on the 29th, representing the following weights:—Bantam, Feather, Light and Middle.

Colonel Hunt said that the Curragh would most certainly oblige them, as they were indebted to the Kerry Command for sending two very good young boys to help in the success of the Tournament—one had won and one had lost—so the honours were even. He congratulated both for the display they gave, and he believed that if the two Kerry lads persisted in their training a good future was in front of them for "Fistic Laurels."

The Colonel also expressed, on behalf of the Boxing Committee of the Curragh Command, their gratitude to the Athlone Command for sending a representative to help with the Tournament, and stated that the Curragh should be only too pleased to reciprocate when Athlone required them to do so.

OTHER CONTESTS.

The contests were then resumed, with following results:—
Ten 2-minutes round Special Contest.—Sergt. McCarthy, O.T.C., beat Corporal Burns, 43rd Batta., on a foul in the 9th round.

Ten 2-Minutes Round Contest.—Private Murray, 43rd Batta., Curragh, knocked out Private Kavanagh, Athlone Command, in the second round.

Six 2-Minutes Round Contest.—Young Darling, Curragh, beat Boy McDonald, Curragh, on points.

SIX TWO-MINUTES ROUNDS SPECIAL CHALLENGE CONTEST.
Lieutenant Doogan, O.T.C., v. Lieutenant Woodcock, Command H.Q. (Bakery).
Lieutenant Woodcock was the challenger in this contest, but failed to enter the ring. This was a great disappointment, as many views had been expressed for weeks previously as to the probable winner. The disappointment was greater for Lieut. Doogan, inasmuch as he had waited over for the event, although he had been demobilised that day, and urgent family affairs were calling for his attention.

SPECIAL TEN TWO-MINUTE ROUNDS CONTEST.
Private Bradley, Curragh Command Middleweight Champion, v. Sergeant Stack, Curragh Command, Runner-up in Army Championship.
Sergeant Stack had challenged Private Bradley, the latter having a verdict over him in the Curragh Command Championship. In that encounter Bradley had a mishap to his hand.

Great interest was centred in the bout inasmuch as Stack had enhanced his reputation a great deal since their previous encounter. After going the full distance, however, Bradley was awarded the decision on points. The verdict was very popular, as the applause showed.

The following were the officials in connection with the Tournament:—
M.C.—B.S.M. O'Reilly, P.T. Staff, Curragh Command.
Timekeeper—Commandant McDonald, A.P.M., Curragh Command.
Judges—Commandant Louis Marie, Camp Comdt., Portobello Barracks.
Lieutenant Begley, Tallaght Camp.
Referee—Captain Mark Wilson, Salvage Corps.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

Senator's Optimism as to Army Boxing.

On the conclusion of the final bouts, Colonel J. P. Hunt, G.S.O. (2) Training, Curragh Command, called all prize-winners into the ring, and then, in a few well-chosen words, presented them with their prizes.

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chosen words, introduced Senator Greer to the audience. This latter gentleman presented the prizes.

Senator Captain Greer, in opening, referred to the wonderful opportunities on the athletic side—and the advantage taken of these opportunities—in the Curragh Command. He was delighted to have been chosen to present the prizes to the various winners, and felt that such nights as the two just passed should be perpetuated.

As an amateur boxer and one who had followed the sport nearly all his life, he was delighted with the material in the Curragh, and in the Commands which had sent representatives to do battle on these two evenings. He commented on the dearth of good Light-heavy and Heavy Weight boxers in the boxing world, and he looked upon the National Army as the source from which a world-beater would be produced, and that at no very distant date. He had been to see the Carpenter-Beckett fight, and the show put up by the "Heavy Weight Champion of Great Britain" had confirmed him in the idea that boxers quite capable of depriving Beckett of his fistic laurels were to be found in the ranks of the National Army (applause).

On the strength of that fight, he predicted a brilliant future for a good Heavy Weight, and believed that the Army was a fruitful source for fighters of this weight. He urged the men to keep up their training; the material was there and he saw no reason why the highest honours of the Boxing Ring should not come to Ireland via the National Army.

The Senator then presented the prizes to the various winners and runners-up, congratulating each in a few suitable words.

The proceedings terminated with cheers for the Senator.

Amongst those present were:—Colonel J. Byrne, Commanding O.T.C.; Colonel R. McCortley, A.S.C. Barracks, Curragh; Commandant McDonnell, A.P.M. Curragh; Col. Comdt. O'Neill, Commanding S.I.C., Curragh; Comdt. Lawler, Commanding 62nd Inf. Batt., Curragh; Commandants Hyde and Stephenson, Commanding respectively the 43rd and 29th Battalions, Curragh, Comdt. Liam O'Hegarty, Commanding 54th Battalion, Newbridge, etc.

THE WANDERER.

NOVICES' COMPETITION AT NEWBRIDGE.

On the 19th ult. a Novices' Boxing Competition was held in the Gymnasium Hall, Newbridge Barracks, confined to the 54th Battalion—the first of a series of monthly competitions. At the conclusion of the competition, Comdt. O'Hegarty, Officer Commanding 54th Battalion, presented the winner of each bout with a suitable prize, and "A" Company, having secured the highest number of points, was presented with a valuable Cup.

The Commanding Officer expressed his appreciation at the enthusiasm shown by the competitors, and assured them that every opportunity would be given for training in the noble art of self-defence.

Capt. McEnim, Curragh, acted as Judge; Capt. Harrington, Battalion Adjutant, was Timekeeper, and B.S.M. Lawlor acted as M.C.

The results of the various bouts were as follows:—
Pte. Burke, D Coy., beat Pte. Crummev of A Coy on points. Pte. Bowers, M. Coy., beat Pte. Pender, C Coy., on points. Corpl. Russell, D Coy., beat Pte. McCutcheon, C Coy., on points. Corpl. Walker, D Coy., beat Sergt. Keogh, C Coy., on points. Pte. McEvoy, C Coy., beat Corpl. Kinsella, A Coy., on points. Bugler Brogan, H.Q. Coy., k.o. Pte. McEntee, A Coy., in the first round. Pte. Smith, D Coy., beat Pte. Moriarty, A Coy., on points. Pte. Joyce, A Coy., beat Pte. Young, A Coy., on points. Pte. Gearty, D Coy., beat Bugler Fowler on points. Pte. McGeehan, A Coy., beat Corpl. Kelly, A Coy., on points. Pte. Duffy, H.Q. Coy., k.o. Pte. Dowdall, H.Q. Coy., in the first round. Bugler Brogan, H.Q. Coy., beat Pte. Bowers, A Coy., on points. Pte. Joyce, A Coy., k.o. Pte. Geraty, D Coy., in the second round.

Sergt. Moloney, runner-up in the Light Weight Championship of Ireland gave a ten rounds exhibition of two minutes each—one round with skipping rope; one round with punch-ball; one round shadow-boxing, three rounds with Capt. Wilson, Curragh, and four rounds with Sergt. Rohan, H.Q. Coy.

This concluded an exceptionally good night's sport.

MATCHES ARRANGED FOR NEAR FUTURE.

At a meeting of the Boxing Sub-Committee, held at Portobello Barracks on Thursday, the 8th inst., the following matches were arranged, and it is hoped to stage same in Dublin in the near future. The first name in each case is that of the Army Champion and the second that of the Challenger.

Volunteer Joynt, Cork (fly), v. Volunteer Brogan, Curragh.
Volunteer Traynor, Kerry (bantam), v. Sergeant Collins, Curragh.

Volunteer Doyle, Cork (feather), v. Sergt. Scanlon, S.I.C., Longford.

Rugler Keogh, S.I.C. (light), v. Volunteer Kelleher, Cork.

Sergt. Dwyer, Cork (welter), v. Volunteer Bradley, Curragh.
Sergt. Major Delaney, Works Corps (middle), v. Boy Murphy, Cork.

Volunteer Kidley, Curragh (light-heavy), v. Volunteer Forarty, Athlone.

In the event of an official champion failing to defend his title, the Committee shall arrange other contests for the title.

BILLIARDS CHALLENGE.

Chief Accounts Office, Portobello Barracks, suggest a Billiard Tournament for the different sections of the Army.

"Four members of our staff," they add, "challenge any other team to Billiards during the coming winter months."

"An tOglach" will be glad to publish any acceptance of this Challenge.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Appointments, Resignations and Discharges.

Staff Duties, Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 5, issued from the Department of the Chief of General Staff under date 31st October, 1923, contains the following:—

APPOINTMENTS.

Chief of General Staff's Department.

Comdt. F. Saurin to be Comdt. General Staff.
Lieut. Tumbleton to be Captain General Staff.
J. A. Power to be Captain C. G. S. Department.
Lieut. W. Keogh to be 1st Lieut. Officer i/c Aviation Transport.
Lieut. R. Dowling to be 1st Lieut. Officer i/c Special Infantry Transport.

Adjutant General's Department.

Thomas Reaves to be Captain 2nd i/c Castlebar Jail.
Sean Walsh to be 1st Lieut. Line Officer, Castlebar Jail.
Sean Callaghan to be Captain 2nd i/c Galway Jail.
Neill McLoughlin to be 2nd Lieut. A.G.'s Staff.
2nd Lieut. William Kerrigan to be 1st Lieut. Army Medical Services, as from 10th October, 1923.

Quartermaster General's Department.

Lieut. G. Heuston to be 1st Lieut., Assistant Q.M., Mechanical Transport Corps, Gormanstown.
Lieut. C. Lynch to be 1st Lieut. Officer i/c Receipts and Despatches, Gormanstown.

Special Infantry Customs.

Comdt. H. Conroy to be Comdt. S. I. Customs Officer.

Dublin Command.

Lieut. P. Coughlan to be 1st Lieut. Officer i/c Area Transport, Drogheda.

Curragh Command.

Captain Sean O'Flynn to be Captain, Q.M., 43rd Battalion.

Donegal Command.

Comdt. T. Deering, O.T.C., to be Captain, Q.M., 46th Battalion.

Claremorris Command.

Captain D. Coates, to be Captain, Command Transport Officer.
Lieut. J. McDermott, to be 1st Lieut., Area Transport Officer, Westport.

Kerry Command.

Captain R. Downes to be Captain, O/C. "C" Company, 17th Battalion.

Limerick Command.

J. Griffin to be 1st Lieut., Legal Staff.

Athlone Command.

Lieut. E. Gorey to be 1st Lieut., Transport Officer, Roscrea.
Lieut. M. Crossdell, to be 1st Lieut. Area Transport Officer, Maryboro'.

TRANSFERS.

2nd Lieut. W. Phelan, 14th Battalion, transferred to D.A.Q.M.G.'s Staff, Waterford Command.
Lieut. J. Magner, M.O., Curragh Command, to be M.O., Cork Command, 59th Battalion.
Lieut. J. Conway, M.O., Curragh Command, to be M.O., Cork Command, 42nd Battalion.
Lieut. T. V. Fitzpatrick, M.O., 42nd Battalion, to be M.O., Kilmainham Jail.
Lieut. E. J. O'Sullivan, M.O., 32nd Battalion, to be M.O., Kerry Command, 27th Battalion.
Lieut. G. O'Riordan, M.O., 27th Battalion to be M.O., Curragh Hospital.
Lieut. P. J. Scully, R.P.R. & M. Corps, to be M.O., 15th Battalion.
Lieut. P. J. Delshunty, M.O., 57th Battalion, to be M.O., 33rd Battalion.
Lieut. Charles Ellison, M.O., 33rd Battalion, to be M.O., 44th Battalion.

DISCHARGES.

(Asterick denotes successful at Customs and Excise Exam. Dagger denotes resigned. Save where otherwise stated Demobilisation dates from 9th November, 1923.)

Captain Frank Barrett, O.C., "C" Company, 1st Battalion, Border Area.
Lieut. Joseph Person, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
*1st Lieut. James Bowes, Chemicals Branch, Portobello Barracks.
2nd Lieut. John Roylan, M.G. Company, 8th Battalion, Dublin Command.
*Lieut. Thomas Brehony, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
*1st Lieut. N. Cantin, M.O., St. Brien's Hospital (30th September, 1923).
2nd Lieut. John Cantin, "C" Company, 11th Battalion, Limerick Command.
1st Lieut. Mi-hael Carev, "C" Company, 43rd Battalion, Curragh Command.
A/Captain Michael Carlin, Clerk of Works, Finner Camp, Donegal Command.
2nd Lieut. Charles Carolan, "B" Company, 16th Battalion, Dublin Command.
Captain James Carolan, 3rd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Captain Joseph Chambers, O/C. "C" Company, 9th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
Lieut. David Clifford, 27th Battalion, Kerry Command.
Captain John Collins, Special Infantry Customs.
*1st Lieut. Neil Collins, Claims Office, Claremorris Command.

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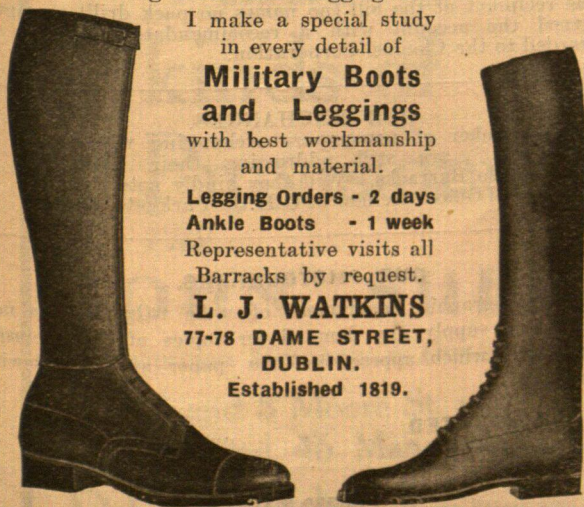
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Captain James F. Cooke, Command Staff, Kerry Command.
 *2nd Lieut. William Corcoran, Claims Officer, Cork Command.
 Lieut. John M. Costello, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 1st Lieut. Stephen Costello, Mechanical Transport Corps.
 Brigadier Patrick Cox, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 Lieut-Comdt. Joseph Cregan, Limerick Command.
 2nd Lieut. Thomas Cullinane, Assistant Adjutant, 31st Battalion, Limerick Command.
 †Captain H. Daly, Army Medical Corps, Marlboro' Hall, Hospital (15th October, 1923).
 Captain Thomas Dempsey, Special Infantry Customs.
 2nd Lieut. Daniel J. Dennehy, "A" Company, 39th Battalion, Limerick Command.
 Captain Thady Diviney, Adjutant, 52nd Battalion, Claremorris Command.
 2nd Lieut. Cornelius Donlon, "A" Company, 12th Battalion, Limerick Command.
 †Captain Cornelius Donoghue, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 †Lieut. P. J. Dorr, M.O., 47th Battalion, Waterford Command (31st October, 1923).
 2nd Lieut. James Douglas, "A" Company, 8th Battalion, Dublin Command.
 Captain Gerard Downes, Adjutant, 27th Battalion, Kerry Command.
 2nd Lieut. Peter Doyle, "C" Company, 19th Battalion, Kerry Command.
 Captain Patrick Dugan, Legal Staff, Cork Command.
 2nd Lieut. Patrick Dunne, "C" Company, 25th Battalion, Waterford Command.
 †Captain A. P. Fagan, M.O., O.T.C., Curragh Camp (15th October, 1923).
 †2nd Lieut. Edward Fitzgerald, Assistant M.O., Claremorris Command (30th September, 1923).
 1st Lieut. Thomas Fitzgerald, M.G. Company, 31st Battalion, Limerick Command.
 2nd Lieut. James Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 Captain Thomas Flynn, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 †Captain Alphonsus Fox, "A" Company, 55th Battalion, Dublin Command.
 Comdt. Frank Freyne, O/C. 4th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
 Captain Charles J. Gillen, O/C. "D" Company, 2nd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
 1st Lieut. Patrick Gilleran, M.G. Company, 45th Battalion, Dublin Command.
 2nd Lieut. John Green, Assistant Q.M., 6th Battalion, Kerry Command.
 2nd Lieut. Peter Halton, Army Corps of Engineers.
 Captain Albert Augustine Heal, Adjutant, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
 †Major General Seamus Hogan, Department of Chief of General Staff (1st November, 1923).
 2nd Lieut. Peter Hoey, "B" Company, 19th Battalion, Kerry Command.
 1st Lieut. James Joseph Kavanagh, "D" Company, 1st Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
 Comdt. M. A. Keane, 39th Battalion, Limerick Command (16th October, 1923).
 2nd Lieut. Michael Kearns, 31st Battalion, Limerick Command.
 Comdt. Michael Joseph Keating, Headquarters, Dublin Command.
 †2nd Lieut. J. Kelly, Assistant M.O., Athlone Command (30th September, 1923).
 †Captain Patrick Kelly, O.M., 8th Battalion, Dublin Command.
 †Captain T. A. Kelly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 Captain Jeremiah Francis Kiely, Assistant Command Adjutant, Athlone Command.
 2nd Lieut. Timothy Kiely, 59th Battalion, Cork Command.
 Lieut. W. H. Knight, Army Corps of Engineers.
 *1st Lieut. Donal P. Landers, Claims Officer, Dublin Command.
 Lieut. Peter Leavy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 †Lieut. P. Lennon, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 †Lieut. John Leonard, Army Corps of Engineers.
 †Captain J. Linehan, Special Infantry Corps.
 Captain Owen Lynch, Coastal and Marine Services.
 Captain James Maher, O.C. "C" Company, 3rd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
 †Lieut. James Mahoney, "A" Company, 55th Battalion, Dublin Command.
 †2nd Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, Assistant M.O., St. Bricin's (31st October, 1923).
 Lieut. Cornelius Moynihan, O.T.C., Curragh Command.
 Lieut. Thomas Moynihan, Special Infantry Corps.
 Captain William Mulcahy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 Lieut. Hugh Mulholland, "B" Company, 61st Battalion, Claremorris Command.
 Captain Patrick Mulleady, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 †1st Lieut. P. Murnane, M.O., 8th Battalion, Dublin Command (30th September, 1923).
 †Captain T. Murphy, "C" Company, 39th Battalion, Limerick Command.
 Lieut. Francis McGuillan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 †Capt. Liam Trant McCarthy, Legal Officer, Donegal Command (31st October, 1923).
 Captain Randal McCarthy 43rd Battalion, Curragh Command.
 Lieut. Francis McCourt, Mechanical Transport Corps.
 Lieut. J. McGough, Army Corps of Engineers.
 2nd Lieut. J. McGuinness, M.G. Company, 33rd Battalion, Dublin Command.
 Lieut. Michael McNamara, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 Captain James McTiernan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 †Colonel Dave Nelligan, Dept. of Chief of General Staff (31st October, 1923).
 Captain Matthew Nolan, Adjutant, 47th Battalion, Waterford Command.
 †Lieut. J. P. O'Brien, M.O., St. Bricin's Hospital (30th September, 1923).
 *1st Lieut. Michael Fergus O'Brien, Staff, 14th Battalion, Waterford Command.
 Lieut. James O'Byrne, Army Signals Corps, Waterford Command.
 Captain Patrick Joseph O'Byrne, Army Corps of Engineers.
 †Captain Sean O'Callaghan, Assistant Governor, Galway Prison, Claremorris Command.
 *Captain Daniel O'Carroll, O.M., 38th Battalion, Cork Command.
 Lieut. Matthew J. O'Connor, Army Corps of Engineers.
 2nd Lieut. James O'Donnell, "B" Company, 27th Battalion, Dublin Command.
 †Comdt. Timothy O'Donnell, O/C. 28th Battalion, Limerick Command.
 †Capt. Michael O'Hegarty, Second in Charge, 28th Battalion, Limerick Command.
 *Lieut. Sean O'Hehir, P.O., 34th Battalion, Claremorris Command.
 †Lieut. Comdt. B. O'Reilly, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 Lieut. Luke O'Riordan, "C" Company, 4th Battalion, Special Infantry Corps.
 2nd Lieut. George J. O'Sullivan, Army Corps of Engineers.
 Captain John O'Sullivan, Adjutant, 13th Battalion, Dublin Command.
 Lieut. Thomas Patterson, Staff, 33rd Battalion, Dublin Command.
 Lieut. Patrick J. Pearce, Assistant P.O., Waterford Command.
 2nd Lieut. M. J. Price, Assistant Adjutant, 56th Battalion, Dublin Command.
 2nd Lieut. James Rea, M.G. Company, 7th Battalion, Limerick Command.
 2nd Lieut. John Reardon, Assistant Q.M., 11th Battalion, Limerick Command.
 †2nd Lieut. Edmund J. Reddy, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 2nd Lieut. Harold Reid, Army Corps of Engineers (26th October, 1923).
 Captain William Thomas Russell, Reports Officer, Cork Command.
 †Lieut. Patrick Ryan, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 †Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Department of Chief of General Staff.
 Captain Henry Sheeran, Army Corps of Engineers.
 †2nd Lieut. J. Smithers, Army Corps of Engineers.
 A/2nd Lieut. Samuel Joseph Steward, Army Corps of Engineers.
 Captain George Swayne, 2nd i/c 9th Battalion, Kerry Command.
 2nd Lieut. John Thompson, "C" Company, 51st Battalion, Athlone Command.
 Captain Michael Wall, O.T.C., Curragh Camp.
 †2nd Lieut. Thomas Ward, "C" Company, 30th Battalion, Cork Command.

DISMISSALS.

Captain Patrick Joseph Corcoran, 3rd Battalion, Special Infantry Corps, demobilised as per Staff Duties Appointments and Discharges Memo. No. 3, para. 10, demobilisation suspended as per Memo. No. 4, para. 14, tried by Court-martial on 13th October, 1923, under Sec. 37, sub-section 2, of the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, was found guilty and dismissed the Services. Dismissal carries with it the forfeiture of Demobilisation pay.

Lieutenant John Swindles, 13th Battalion, Dublin Command, tried by General Court-martial at Collins Barracks, Dublin, on 19th October, 1923, on charges of Scandalous Behaviour, unbecoming an Officer, and Conduct to the Prejudice of Good Order and Discipline, was found guilty, and sentenced to dismissal with ignominy from the Services. The finding and sentence were duly confirmed on the 25th October, 1923.

ERRATA.—STAFF DUTIES APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES MEMO No. 4.

Comdt. Thomas Callaghan, Command Staff, Claremorris Command, should read Captain Thomas Callaghan. (Staff Duties Appointments Memo. No. 1.)
 Lieut. Fitzgerald A. Wall, Kerry Command, should read Captain Fitzgerald A. Wall.

ABOLITION OF REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH.

General Staff Special Memo. No. 17 states:—
 The Reports and Statistics Branch of the Department of Chief of General Staff is abolished as and from the 31st instant.

The Daily and Weekly Strength Returns of personnel, armament, transport, &c., hitherto furnished to Reports Branch will be continued: the Returns under those heads from Command and Corps Headquarters being furnished to the G.S.O. (1) i/c Operations. The G.O.C. in each Command, and the Officer Commanding each Corps and Service will be responsible for the accurate and regular rendition of these Returns.

The Report Service is merged with that of Intelligence, the duty of furnishing regular reports on the Military Situation now devolving upon the Officers responsible to the G.S.O. i/c Intelligence.

All Statistical and Strength Returns furnished to Reports Branch shall now be directed to the G.S.O. (1) i/c Operations. Daily, weekly and other periodic reports will be furnished as required by the G.S.O. (1) i/c Intelligence.

FERMOY MILITARY BARRACKS.

In Dail Eireann, on 31st ult., Mr. Thomas O'Mahony asked the Minister for Defence "whether it is intended to reconstruct the Military Barracks at Fermoy, and thus relieve unemployment in the town; and, if so, what is the extent of reconstruction presently contemplated, and when the work is likely to be advertised for public competition?"

General Mulcahy—"It is not yet possible to say whether it will be necessary to have a permanent Military Barracks in Fermoy."

An Officer of the Clonmel Garrison sent his suit to the Battalion Tailor to be cleaned and pressed, and some days later the following reached him from the Quartermaster: "Suir cleaned and pressed, 2/6."

The recipient of the bill (no names no pack drill) promptly returned the account with a recommendation that it be forwarded to the Clonmel Corporation.

OUR EXCHANGES.

A number of newspapers exchanging with "An t-Oglach" are still addressing their copies to Portobello Barracks. Will they kindly note that the Editorial Offices are now at G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin.

OUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Photographic Department of "An t-Oglach" is now equipped to supply any demand for copies of the exclusive photographs which appear in the paper at the following prices:—

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DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Only in exceptional cases are questions relating to Dependants' Allowance or Marriage Allowance replied to in these columns. All other letters relating to such matters are forwarded to the Departments which deal with these questions.

Before writing lengthy complaints of non-payment of Allowance, our correspondents should make sure that application has been made for payment.

In the cases of Dominick Prendergast, P. Mc., 30th Battn., "Tiepin" (Tallaght), Vol. J. Naughton, and Charles Timony, no application had been made for the Allowance. In each case the necessary Form has been sent to our correspondent.

Volunteer Charles Cronin—Records have no trace of your re-attestation. The O/C. of your Battalion has been written to for verification. If same is in order, Dependants' Allowance will be paid from the date of re-attestation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CONFUSION OF TONGUES.—Míceál Ó Maoláin.—Ní poláir ná sur maol an méinn atá agat-sa, a mhic ó. Cúsamair preagra ar an gcéad leitir uait sa fadlúinn agus do réir deamraímh níor tuisis aon focal dá n-ubramair sa bpreagra san. Má tá an teanga éomh maíe agat agus a deirean tú is deoicuir a ráó ná féarófa cannt símplí a tuisint. Ní, féaróir aon bríis a baint as aon éann de'n dá leitir a cuiris-cúaimh. Ní mór tuit ar sgeál go léir innsint go beaét cruinn sar a mberó sé ar ár gcumas aon ruro adéanam ar do son. Ruro eile, molaimís tuit eolas o'fásail ar conas leitir a sgrí san beirí o'roc-mánte.

[We answered you in Irish in No. 15. We are answering you again in that language. But we do not think you have good grounds for your belief that you understand Irish. Therefore, permit us to add in English, on this occasion, that your communications are equally unintelligible in both tongues. Cut out the raiméis and confine yourself to hard facts if possible.]

EMPLOYMENT.—Thomas Woods (Co. Clare)—Did you fill up Civil Employment Form A.F. 173 prior to discharge? If not, apply for a copy to the NEAREST Employment Exchange, producing your Army discharge.

BACK PAY.

All claims in this respect which have been verified on investigation are being held, pending the sitting of an Adjudication Committee to deal with them. The results will be duly notified to the Claimants.

J. H. (Sligo)—See foregoing.
SHOT GUNS.—"Neighbour" (Gormac)—If you can supply us with more definite information we will have this matter attended to.



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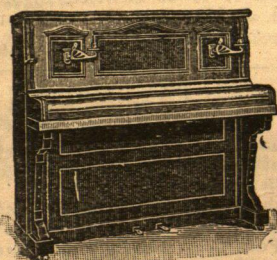
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FROM THE NORTH.—Vol. C. Colligan (Monaghan)—(1) Your letter has been forwarded to the Dependants' Allowance Branch.

A PIPER'S PLAINT.—Piper H. (Fermoy)—(1) You should make application to your O.C.. (2) If the matter is reported to the Officer i/c Dental Section, Medical H.Q., it will be investigated. We are informed that it is more likely you acquired the abscess through neglect of your teeth than through duty.

"Hopeful" (Newbridge)—A form has been sent to you to fill in.

John Dunne (Dublin)—Glad to learn that your previous letter to us had such good results. Yours of the 23rd ult. has been forwarded to the Chief Pay Office.

"Old I.R.A." (Tallaght)—If you can prove that you contributed at least twelve shillings a week to your mother's support *over and above the cost of your own maintenance in the home* your mother is entitled to allowance, varying according to the amount you gave her. See Issue No. 14, page 20, col. 2. Can you not supply more details as to the circumstances in which the payments were stopped? Your letter, as it is, is too vague to take action on.

Pte. Thos. Gallagher (Gormanstown)—Prior to enlistment a soldier must have contributed at least 12/- per week over and above the cost of his own maintenance to the support of his dependant to be entitled to any allowance.

Vol. J. Murphy—You must supply your home address before any action can be taken.

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.

M.I.D.—P. McG.—(Tirconail)—Your letter has been forwarded to the Coastal and Marine Services H.Q. for reply to your first query. We are informed that there is no vacancy at present in the other service you mention.

PROFICIENCY PAY.—"Royal" (Curragh)—We are making inquiries into this matter and hope to have a reply in a few days.

LIST OF DISCHARGES.—"Skilara" (Moate)—We published Staff Duties Memo. No. 3 as we received it. Your letter has been passed on to the Staff Duties Department.

C.I.D.—"Z.A.G." (Co. Cork)—Since you wrote this Force has been disbanded as an independent service.

WANTS TO LEARN A TRADE.—No. 17591 (Offaly)—You will have to remain in your present Unit for the time being, as transfers of N.C.O.'s cease from 3rd November (G.R.O. 54) until further notice.

FAINNE NA NÓGLACH.—Mairtin O Conghaile (Tipperary)—níor socruigead pórs rocaob bronnao an fainne seo. cuirpean pógra sa páipéar so com buaé is a déanfar an socruigead. b'fearra linn go scribeá cuáinn sa fáooluinn.

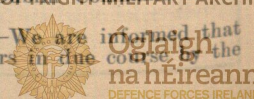
DEAD SOLDIER'S EFFECTS.—"Frenchy" (Dublin)—Make application to the Department of Adjutant General, G.H.Q., giving particulars.

RE-ENLISTMENT.—Vol. D. Maguire—With reference to your second query, we wish to inform you that you cannot do as you suggest. You can, however, re-attest on expiration of time under the new regulations. Letter forwarded to Dependants' Allowance Department for attention in other matter.

CORPORAL'S PAY.—John O'Donovan (Carrick-on-Suir)—We are informed that you were only acting Corporal and therefore not entitled to the additional pay.

ARMY WELTER WEIGHT.—"Hopeful" (Ardee)—Sergeant Dwyer, Cork, is the Welter-weight Champion of the Army. If you wish to qualify for an All-Army or Command Championship apply to the Secretary of the Army Athletic Association, Collins Barracks.

MEDALS DUE.—"Alpha" (Kildare)—We are informed that medals will be presented to the winners in the course of the Army Athletic Association.



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inconvenient to call personally.

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SAOLUINN DO'N ARM.

Gaelic.

'SA DIAOLANN (AR LEANT.)
LÓN, DINNÉAR.
DAR FIAD, TÁ OCRAS AS TEACHT ORM.
ÚPUIL SÉ IN AM DINNÉIR PÓS ?
NÍL SÉ I BPAS UARÓ ANOIS.
TÁ SÉ SEALL LEIS. CAO A CLOS É ?
CÚIG CÚN A HAON NÓ MAR SIN.
TÁ OCRAS BUILE ORMSA LEIS.
AR SÉROEAD STOC AN DINNÉIR PÓS ?
NÍOR SÉROEAD. NÍ OÓIG LIOM SUR SÉROEAD.
NÍOR AIRIGEASA É, AC SO HÁIRIGTE.
SIN É ANOIS É, TÁ SÉ SÁ SÉROEAD,
PORT NA BÉILE.
"TÁIMSE AS PÓSAIRT NUA SÁCA BÍO
IS SEAN SÁCA OIGE BÚR OTÓMAIS.
SEO, PREABAR IN AM, TÁ SOGLUISTÍ SANN.
NÍ BPUIGRÓ AN PEAR MALL LEAT ÓÓTAM."
ÚPUIL TÚ AS TEACHT ? TÉANAM ORT.
NÍOR MISTE OUIR DO COTA MÓR DO ÉABAIRT
LEAT. TÁ SÉ AS PEARTAIMN.
FAN SO SCRÍOCHNÓCÁD AN RUO SO.
NÁ VÉANPARÓ SÉ AN SNO NUAIR A ÉIOC-
PAMÍO TAR NAIS ? BROSTUIG.
BÍOÓ RUO LE NÍTE ASAT ANOIS.
DEIR I BPONN NÍ BPEARR ANNSIN.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

SUV VEE LUNN (err lan noonth)
LOAN, DIN NAIR.
Dhor fee, thaw uckrussa tockth rum.
Will shay in noum din nair foess ?
Neel shay iv woddh woogga nish.
Thaw shay gyowll lesh. Koddha
klugg gay ?
Koog kunna hain noe mor shin.
Thaw uckruss bwilla urrumsa lesh.
Err shaidug stucka din nair foess ?
Neer shaidug. Nee doe lyum gur shaidug.
Neer arr reesa ay, ock guh hauriha.
Shin nay a nish ay, thaw shay gaw haida,
Purtha vaila.
"Thawmsha foegurt noe gocka beeg
iss shan gocka dee woor doamish
Shu, probbig in noum, thaw soalish tee gown
Nee wiegga far moul lah goehin."
Will thoo a tockth ? tainnum urth.
Neer vishda ghut duck coata moor duh
hoort lath. Thaw shay a farrin.
Fon gug greek noadha rudh su.
Naw dainha shay a gnoe noora huckhim
meed hor nash ? Brussdig.
Beek rudh lin niha gutha nish.
Ber is voun neebar unn sun.

ENGLISH.

THE MESS (Continued).
LUNCH, DINNER.
Faith, I'm getting hungry.
Is it dinner-time yet ?
It isn't far from it now.
It is almost. What time is it ?
Five to one or so.
I am mad hungry too.
Did the dinner bugle sound yet ?
No. I don't think it did.
I didn't hear it at any rate.
There it is now, it is sounding
Ration call.
"I am announcing the new of every food
and the old of every drink, is ready for
you."
Come to it in time, the delicacies are
scarce.
The man who is late won't get half enough
Are you coming ? Come along.
It is no harm for you to bring your
overcoat, it is raining.
Wait until I finish this.
Won't it do when we come back ?
Hurry.
Have something to eat now.
You will be in better humour for it then.

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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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