



AN T-OGLÁC

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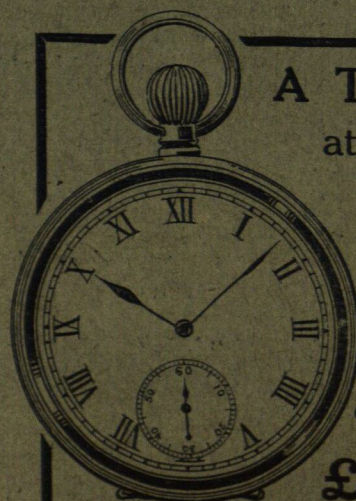
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An t-Ógláic

Vol. II. No. 2. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper).

JANUARY 26, 1924.

Price TWOPENCE.



FLU ATTACK ON CURRAGH CAMP—GALLANT DEFENCE.

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An t-Óglách

JANUARY 26, 1924.

CO-OPERATION.

The value of proper co-operation can hardly be over-estimated, whether in the conduct of a commercial enterprise or in the functioning of the Defence Forces of the State. Cordial co-operation lubricates the wheels of the machine and makes for greater efficiency all round.

It is scarcely necessary to labour this premise. Evidence of its truth is to be found on every hand. In commercial life, lack of proper co-operation between the heads of departments undoubtedly hinders progress, and no sound business enterprise has any use for the man, however capable otherwise, who is blind to this salient fact. No man who shuts himself into a water-tight compartment can expect to arrive anywhere.

The importance of co-operation in the Army should not need emphasis. The Army contains, of necessity, men of many mentalities and of widely varied gifts. When their energies and special abilities are confined for any length of time to a particular channel, it is quite likely that their perspective may suffer—that, for example, they may not attach to other branches of the Service, or other Departments, the importance which really belongs to those other branches or departments. One result of such limitation of the perspective is that the individual so affected loses a large percentage of his value to the Service, and becomes an advocate of the lesser idea as opposed to the greater.

It is to be feared that the urgent need for dealing with such self-centred efficiency is not properly realised yet—not only in our own Army, but in armies which have been established for many generations, and have the lessons of wide experience from which to profit. This is rather indicated in the case of the United States Army by the general tone of an article on the subject in the December number of the "Infantry Journal," published by the United States Infantry Association.

"A young company commander," says the writer, "almost invariably forgets that while the company is his particular command, it is also a part of a regiment which is, in turn, part of a brigade, and so on through the entire organisation of the Army; and that the proper functioning of his company is not to draw glory to itself or to accomplish a certain object unaided, but is to enable the whole organisation to proceed harmoniously and orderly as a well-oiled, properly-controlled machine would run."

Of course, it is a well-known fact that one of the great difficulties confronting army leaders at the commencement of the European War was the lack of co-operation between the different units, notably artillery and infantry. That demonstrated the necessity for co-operation on a huge scale, but the lack of co-operation in the little things which go to make up the fundamentals is of the same relative importance as those which seem of greater moment.

The exact manner, or the time or place in which the spirit of co-operation may be manifested is immaterial. The important point is that such a spirit should exist. And it should not be forgotten that the attitude of a man towards the work of others is a real test of his own mental calibre.

THE USE OF SMOKE IN MODERN WARFARE.

Smoke was extensively and very effectively used during the Great War, and its value in modern warfare is now fully recognised. Its principal use is to put down a screen to blind the enemy as to the movement of your own troops, while the latter can manoeuvre in full light.

It can be applied by being projected by artillery, trench mortars, rifle grenades, or from the exhausts of tanks. It can also be used in the form of bombs dropped by air-craft in front of the enemy's observation posts, artillery and points of resistance. It is more useful in attack than defence.

In Attack.

Under favourable circumstances smoke can be used to screen the movement of attacking troops, and will effectively blind the defenders as to the direction from which the attack is coming, or if it is coming at all. It also prevents the enemy from taking advantage of favourable opportunities for inflicting casualties on the attacking troops, while the latter are covering exposed ground. It enables the attackers to advance under its cover to suitable positions for assault without suffering the heavy losses that would be otherwise involved.

It is particularly useful in concealing the flanks of attacking formations, and for covering turning movements where there are not natural covered approaches. It is strongly recommended in the form of smoke rifle grenades. Small formations, e.g., Companies, Platoons, and Sections are able to blind machine guns and strong points holding up their advance (whose exact position is often difficult to locate), and then rush them under cover of smoke.

In Defence.

Smoke should be used with great discretion, as it is essential that the defenders should have a good view of their targets. It may, however, be used with advantage to blind observation points, to conceal troops engaged in constructing trenches, reinforcing troops, or a counter attack.

The application of smoke would have been of great value in the recent fighting with the forces opposed to the present Government, especially in ambushes.

The position selected for an ambush was always such as to leave the attacking force well provided with cover, while the ambushed party were in an absolutely exposed position.

If under such conditions a few smoke bombs were discharged by rifle grenadiers immediately the first shot was fired, the movement of the ambushed troops would be screened, the opposition Thompson gunners and rifle men would be successfully blinded, and the usual encircling movement would be carried out free from enemy observation. Again, many ambushes could have been made abortive from the beginning by the discharge of a few smoke bombs in front of likely enemy positions when troops were approaching places which lent themselves to successful ambushes, or where ambushes were expected to take place.

There are many other occasions when the use of smoke bombs would have saved many casualties in the recent fighting, such as screening approach over exposed ground when attacking farm-houses held by the opposing forces, etc.

Note 1.—Officers Commanding Battalions should consider the use of smoke principally from the point of view of its application by the means at their disposal, i.e., Trench Mortars and Rifle Grenades.

Note 2.—It should be remembered that the use of smoke makes it very essential that all Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers should be well instructed in the use of the compass.

T. RYAN, Commandant.

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Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

WITH THE BRITISH IN 1798.

What the Old Letter Books Reveal—An Uneasy Dean—Arms Converted into Horseshoes—The Risk of Demobbing Militiamen—A “Crock” Regiment—Guarding the Line from Cork to Limerick.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED. EXCLUSIVE TO “AN t-ÓGLACH.”

Amongst the good West Britishers whose souls were troubled in the Spring of 1798 was the Dean of St. Patrick's—apparently a very pale shadow of his famous predecessor.

Under date of 8th February we find him “requesting a few men from the 68th Regiment at Malahide may be stationed in the Barracks at Swords.” Being the Dean of St. Patrick's, it is hardly necessary to add that his request was promptly granted, whilst a good many similar petitions were ruthlessly turned down by the sturdy Abercromby, who attributes “nerves” to the bulk of the “loyal” civilians.

Swords into Ploughshares—Another Version.

The designation “Carbineers” still lingered in those days, and there is a rather curious admission by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Chapman, their O.C. as to the fate of certain of their arms.

On the 12th February Abercromby writes that Chapman “reported to me that previous to his receiving the New Arms he had made an inspection of the old, the whole of which were accounted for except 33—which he believes were either lost or made into horseshoes by the farriers.”

At the same time Chapman handsomely acknowledges that some of the missing weapons “may have been sold.”

It is quite evident that either the horses were soled with carbines, or the carbines were sold, or the authorities were “sold.”

Doubting Thomas.

There is another interesting reference to Sir Thomas further on. We are told that “of the two men under confinement for being sworn as United Irishmen, Sir Thomas is of opinion that one of them, Harford, is not guilty, but of the other, Eagan, he has not the same good opinion.”

Comrade Chapman does not appear to have been sure of anything—not even horseshoes—to judge by this correspondence.

In the same month Brigadier General Knox, who “seems to have the Publick service much at heart, and is very praiseworthy for the diligence and attention which he has shown in his Command” (vide Abercromby) comes along with ten lists of men who offered “to bear arms in defence of the Kingdom in the Event of Invasion by a Foreign enemy.” Knox was O/C at Enniskillen at the time.

The Problem of the “Milishy.”

The time-expired militiamen provided an anxious problem for the Powers that were in those early days of 1798. The Commander-in-Chief writes on March 25th to His Excellency's Private Secretary:—

“The importance of re-enlisting such Militia Men whose terms of service are near expiring does undoubtedly demand the foresight of Government.

“These men are formed soldiers, and if discharged are particularly exposed to seduction of the disaffected.

“They would be replaced by recruits at a greater Bounty, and who would require Months to make them of any use.”

Abercromby stressed the importance of a better distribution of the Bounty as a means of inducing the men to re-attest, and concluded:—

“But whatever be the means, the object is of too much consequence to be lost sight of.”

A “Crock” Regiment.

Here and there in these old records there is reference to the Corps of Royal Irish Invalids. It seems to have been a Crock (not Crack) Corps to judge by the sad case of Lieutenant Rawlings.

Rawlings had been permitted to retire on full pay—5s. 8d. per day. (“And 5s. 8d. was 5s. 8d. in those days, young fella, me lad,” said he to the eagerly-listening junior Officer). But the Pay Office people raised all sorts of technicalities about it. You will notice a certain family resemblance between the Pay Office of that day and the ———. (That's enough of that. The end of the month is drawing nigh.—Editor). So old Abercromby had to intervene, and, under date of April 25th, he writes to Castlereagh, “further stating that Lieutenant Rawlings is a very old Officer, totally unfit for duty, has a family of a wife and ten children,” and urging that the request is “not unreasonable.”

What happened to the request deponent saith not, but let us hope that poor old Rawlings tottered down his few remaining years supported by his 5s. 8d. per day (not to mention the contributions of his offspring).

Pigeon House Ordnance Depot.

Early in May, 1798, General Lake put forward a proposal to purchase horses for Hompesch's Regiment of Hussars, and it may interest some of our readers to know that they were bought at 22 guineas per horse, which included delivery to the regiment at Clonmel, “free of all other charges.”

In the same month it was proposed to establish a Depot for Ordnance Stores “at the Pidgeon House on the South Wall,” and General Lake gave the project his blessing, being of opinion that “under the present circumstances of the country . . . the situation is well adapted for a Depot of Ordnance Stores.”

Guarding the Cork-Limerick Line.

In the modern phrase the authorities were “getting the wind up” about this time. Writing on May 8th from the Royal Hospital, Dublin, to Castlereagh, Lake says:—

“In the General Arrangement of the Force allotted to the South it was intended to quarter a Corps of 2,000 men on the line between Cork and Limerick; but from the smallness of the intermediate towns, I apprehend it will be extremely difficult, besides being attended with great delay, to accommodate so large a body with proper quarters. I therefore request your Lordship will be pleased to acquaint the Lord Lieutenant that, impressed with the importance of the position, I beg leave to recommend to His Excellency the Encampment of two regiments of Infantry, amounting to about 1,200 men, on this line. Should this measure receive His Excellency's approbation, no time should be lost in making the necessary preparations for this purpose.”

On the same date instructions were issued to the Quartermaster General to prepare estimates for Camp Allowances for “Troops held in readiness to take the field.”

(To be Continued).

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Sláinteacás 'san Arm.

(AR LEANAÍMAINT)

Glaine an Chúrp:—Ní mór an corp go léir o'pótragaó uair 'sa t-seaáitmain ar a laigeaó. Má déantar faillige air so. Dailigítear allus tiorinuigíte agus luaitreaoó jml ar an gceas agus seintear míola agus galar tocais. San traect ar ghrádaóct an veallraim so—is iao na míola pá nvear pláig uatbásac, an galar oub. Bíonn uime seacair compórtadóí roir corp agus aigne ar n-a pótragaó agus pó-éadaó úr a cur uime. Tá an t-uisce agus an gsalaimaect i bpat níos fearr 'ná cozmtróe doctúra.

Seilugaó:—Oroó-béas contabartaó gnaóa 'seao é an t-seile a caiteam amac. Bíonn sí lán de bíteógaib i gcoimuróe. Nuair a éiomuigítear i séirtear na bíteóga 'sa luaitreaoó leis an bgaioé agus tarraingítear asteac i gcamógaib doime eile iao le linn análuigíte. Ní maíe an ruo do sláinte. Bíteóga an uime eile do tarraingte asteac sa éleib. Cur i gcas go fpuil eitinn ar oéar. Má bíonn sé as caiteam seile tógparó doime eile an galar mar a luaitreaoó suas. Galar uatbásac 'seao an eitinn; is gnaé san leigheas a beir uiréi aet leigheas an báis. (Is minic a bíos an eitinn ar buaib agus uaireanta tá na bíteóga le pasáil i mbáinne bó. Is peiróir, freisin, bíteóga buair, fiabrais buig agus buinnige deirge o'pasáil i mbáinne má leigheann uime crúróe na mbó buáltraó 'sa' t-soiteac. Má tá oroó-amras ort nac bpuil an báinne slán pollám, beirbíg é).

Deiriuagaó:—Ní poláir deas-aer a sólátar ar an óglac i mbeairric jml. Má éirigheann uime asteac ó'n aer amuig ba éoir san deisrigheacó a mochuagaó 'san aer i seomra (Lasmuic de'n teasamlaect). Cum an aer astig a coiméaoó glan agus úr ní mór a aetuaócaimé san leóirne gaoite a cur as séirteaoó. Is iomroa an sasas gaoitair acá ann aet is leór an seimne cum gaoitruigíte i seomra coimuróe agus an fuinneós ar foscaile i seomra covalta. Ba éart na fuinneós a beir ar foscaile ceitire órolaig as an mbárr i seomra leabaoó de lo agus o'oróe.

Tá an deas-aer i bpat níos fearr 'ná oréa doctúra.

Is fearr cosc a cur ar galar roim ré 'ná a beir as déanam iarracta ar a leigheas. Uaireanta baimear peiróir as bíteógaib cum an chúrp a neartugaó i n-asaró aicíoe. Cuirtear na millíuin bíteós marb (bíteós-laet a tugtar air so) asteac 'sa' corp le sciortóan cum cosca a cur roim ré ar fiabrais buig. A fearacó sin gearrtear an bolgaó ar bunóic i otreao nac mbearparó an galar so uiréi.

Má bí doimeac i gcuirteactam uime go rus galar toghbálac air (fiabrais, mar iompla) tá sé air panamaint i n-aic pé leir agus san uil i gceosao go ceann tamall—le h-eagla go n-aibeaoó an gallar ann. Is fíor-riac tanaó san na geasa so a braiseao.

Péac a cúramaiqe a deimeas an táit-liamg agus a luét consanta iao péim o'ullinuagaó i gcóir sgian-leigis. Niigtear a láma i n-uisce do beirbigeaoó roim ré; cuirtear láimne caoutchouc (beirbigeat raim ré) oréa. Beirbigeat na h-uirléise. Cuirtear an t-oéar pé érom-néal covalta; niigtear a cheas agus uatuiigtear le iao nó neam-galarán eile é. Déantar é so go léir i otreao nac n-ealócaó bíteóga i gcorp an oéair. Tugtar coimairle agus riaálaóa um glaine do'n óglac ar maíe leis péim—ní euiqe buairtear a agus trioblóirde a cur air. Déanann an glaine cosc a cur roim ré ar galar.

Scrióbtar i n-Aiteantaib Dé 'ná déan urús,' aet is minic aoeir an oroó-compánaó. 'Is ual do'n t-saigiróir an spórt do éleactaoó agus a beir as suirge le stríopaó.' Mo léan gear an buacail boet o'éisteas leis an oroó-coimairle agus a déanpas beart dá réir. Tá saot-urúise agus galar do-leigiste eile i noán doó agus dá slíoct agus do slíoct a éleacta. Ní glaine iomlán go uí glaine cróirde.

Tomás Mac Cionaochá,

Seirbís Doctúmeacta an Airm.

BIG DEMAND FOR "AN t-OGlach."

The demand for the first number of our new volume far exceeded our expectations. In the city it was speedily sold out and several newsagents ordered extra supplies. Five men wanted the last copy left in a shop on the North side, and spun a penny to decide who should become its possessor. That newsagent ordered more. Equally gratifying reports have reached us from the country. One of our distributors at the Curragh—a gentleman who has been a staunch supporter of the New Series since its inception—sent us the following report:—"The 144 arrived at exactly 2.30 p.m. Now (3.30 p.m.) they are sold right out! . . . I desire to increase the order for next issue to 16 dozen. In order that those who asked for copies this week should not be disappointed, I sent along at 3.30 to Eason's local shop, but they were also sold out."

The moral is obvious: To make sure of getting your copy of the Army Journal order it in advance.

DEFAULTERS.

Throughout the Army, we are happy to say, we possess a large and steadily increasing number of loyal friends who are doing their best to advance the sale of "An t-Oglach." Their reports on the increasing demand for the Army Journal make very comforting reading.

There are others, but it is pleasant to be able to record that they can be counted on one hand. These others have not sent in any remittances or statement of sales since the present management took over the distribution of the paper with Vol 1, No. 15.

No periodical that is being run on business lines can tolerate such treatment, and in future the sections that have behaved in the manner described will receive no supplies of "An t-Oglach."

Other action is also contemplated.

We will be obliged if readers will promptly notify us of any irregularity in receiving the paper.

AN APOLOGY.

We regret that owing to the non-arrival of replies from certain departments, our Information Bureau is not so extensive this week as we had hoped it would be.

NOTICE.

Raffle for Hudson Super Six Motor Car will take place at Mr. M. Collins's, 65 Parnell Street, Dublin, on 18th February, 1924, at 7 o'clock p.m. sharp.

Major General MacKeon has kindly consented to draw the ticket.

Any person holding ticket for same and wishing to be present at the Draw can do so.

J. O'REILLY, Colonel.

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Óglagh
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DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

NEW FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF.

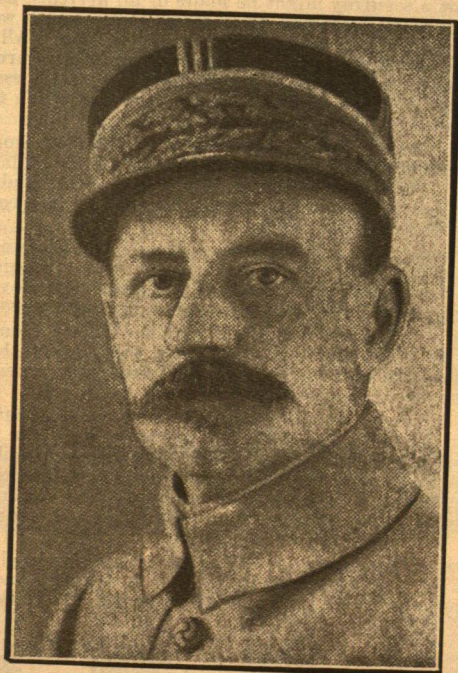
Brilliant Career of General Debeney—Achievements in European War.

General Debeney has been appointed Chef d'état Major Général of the French Army. The nomination, which was made by the Minister for War, was very popular, especially as a suitable successor to General Buat was difficult to find.

The studious, hardworking past which has characterised this Officer is regarded merely as an earnest of a brilliant career to come.

Born on the 15th May, 1864, at Bourg Ain, he entered St. Cyr on October 30th, 1884, and he has practically forty years' experience of military affairs.

As a subaltern he was marked out as an officer of intelligence with an extraordinary affinity for work. He later became Assistant to the Professor of Infantry Tactics (at that time Senior Colonel Pétain) at the Superior School of War. He was



General Debeney.

promoted Chef d'Battalion, and later to the Staff of the 1st Army Corps.

General Dubail, Commander of the Army in the East, applied for his services on May the 8th, 1915; he was promoted Commander of the 25th and 57th Divisions.

On the 5th April, 1916, he was promoted to the Command of the 38th and 32nd Army Corps, successively, and in December of the same year was promoted Commander of the 7th Army Corps.

He was specially reported on by General Pétain, and was promoted to the Ministry for War with the rank of Major General, and in 1918 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the North East.

He prepared and carried out a most successful offensive against the Germans in 1918, and led his army to victory. For the high technical standard of this work he received several "citations."

For great bravery, advanced military knowledge as displayed by the organisation and success of his attack on the enemy, he was awarded the Officership of the Legion of Honour on the 10th April, 1915, and on Christmas Day, 1916, he received the Commandership of the Legion of Honour.

For his extraordinary energy and the high morale which he inspired both in the English and French Armies operating around Amiens in 1918, he was promoted to Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. From March the 26th to April 6th, 1918, he withstood all the forces that the Germans could hurl at him, and on August the 8th, 1918, he commenced counter-attacking, and at Montdidier captured 12,000 prisoners and 200 guns, and this began the series of defeats which marked the retreat of the German Army until the Armistice.



Brigadier General Dufieux.

In January, 1919, he was appointed Commandant of the Superior School of War, has since then formulated new phases of tactics, and generally infused a new spirit to the students, many of them war-worn, in the Superior School of War.

As Chef d'état Major Général, General Debeney has attained a position which is eminently suitable to a man of such extended knowledge of War, dignity and activity.

He is to receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. **New Commandant of the Superior School of War.**

It is announced that Brigadier General Dufieux, second in command of the Superior School of War, has been appointed Commandant of the School in succession to General Debeney, who has recently been promoted Chef d'état Major General.

Senior Officers Placed on the Reserve.

From January 1st, 1924, sixty-one Generals, having reached the age limit, are automatically transferred to the reserve. They are divided as follows:—Twenty-one ^{senior} Generals, twenty-nine Brigadier Generals, three medical inspectors, one

veterinary inspector, two controller Generals, one Governor General, one Military Governor, three medical inspectors (Colonial Troops). Among the above is General Grozioni, of Superior War Council and Inspector General of Infantry.

General Toulorge Placed on the Retired List.

General Toulorge, Commander of the 5th Army Corps, has been placed on the Reserve. This General was conspicuous in August, 1918, when at the head of the 31st Army Corps he slayed the German onslaught at Montdidier and below Amiens.

By a series of brilliant operations he broke the German lines on August 8th, 1918, and advanced twenty-five kilometres and captured over 5,000 prisoners and 150 guns.

He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and has had forty-four years' service.

FIRST CATCH YOUR HARE.

A Christmas Experience of Two Officers in Kerry.

THE COURSING AT BALLYHEIGUE.

From the dim ages Ballyheigue, Co. Kerry, has held its annual coursing match every St. Stephen's Day, and no small anxiety was felt by the promoters as to whether the Military, in 1922, would "proclaim" the meeting, with a resultant break in the years. Our G.O.C., Major General O'Daly, was inclined to leave local administration in the hands of the Officers directly concerned with the villages, so that Lieut. Sean O'N—— and I, after earnest consideration of all the factors prevailing, decided that the "Meeting" would be permitted, but that Curfew should be imposed on this particular night. Our reasons for such an order were several, but the chief was that by such a "Curfew" all people other than the villagers would be away from the village by 7.30—dark. This was an order that could offend none but undesirables who would remain till the wee, sma' oors drinking of the products of Messrs. Power and Jameson. The decision was welcomed by all, particularly the three publicans of the village, who foresaw a peaceful night instead of the expected rush usual on the night of St. Stephen. So much by way of preamble.

Ballyheigue lies on the coast line of North Kerry, and has a remarkable range of sand dunes, which are a veritable network of rabbit warrens. Crossing the dunes one comes to a large lake, upon which various kinds of wild-fowl are inclined to live. So much for the natural history.

Sean and I discovered that the fowl from the lake were remarkably sweet-tasted, and, scorning the scale of rations laid down, ordained that for Christmas dinner nothing less than wild goose would do. Ammunition? say you. Well, I ask you! Surely we were entitled to a little practice?

Accordingly Christmas morning found us up very early and over at the lake accompanied by our guide. The three of us lay by a hedge and waited patiently until the "honk-konk" of a flock gave promise of a "bag," and then we blazed. Two fowl had dropped, and one lay on the water kicking. Sean rose from cover to retrieve the bird, and thus exposed himself to view. Then things happened! Away to the north a group of men rose from the ground and took to their heels.

While Sean debated in his mind whether they were "hostile" craft or no, the Machine Gun in No. 2 Post, about 3,000 yards distant, opened up in our direction. This was in no way suited to our taste, and we lay quietly considering our plan of campaign, and all the time wondering what the party to the north could possibly have been.

As the Machine Gun ceased fire we took stock of our situation, and saw, advancing over the ground towards us, the men

from No. 2 Post. We rose to meet them, and they immediately opened fire.

Discretion being the better part of valour we again lay down. Gradually the line came nearer, and one could imagine the proud feelings of the Sergeant who was leading the charge. One could imagine his subsequent report to his Officer telling of the complete surrounding of the Hostile Column.

At last the troops came within hailing distance, and we heard the cry "Stand up with your hands up." We three stood as instructed, and were duly surrounded to be recognised as the Officers of the Post.

Of course there were the usual recriminations on one side and the other, but too much noise had been made to encourage any more fowl near the lake that day.

I suggested that we might try to find out who the other gentlemen were, as our "attackers" had assumed that we were three of that party. After long and fruitless search we returned to the village, taking with us our two lone duck. So much for Christmas day.

What's that? Why do I call this the tale of how the hares were not caught? Patience, dear reader!

St. Stephen's day dawned bright and clear, and the village began to assume holiday aspect very early on. We had borrowed a couple of "locals" from the Abbeydorney garrison in order that a scrutiny might be made of all arrivals, and felt very benign as we reflected that these good people were to enjoy a good coursing meet under our protection. All made towards the Castle grounds after dinner, and there preliminaries were speedily run off. Once noticed that the "escape" was a very poor affair, and that great care was taken to prevent any hare getting to absolute freedom.

Eventually the semi-finals were reached, and then word was passed round that the final could not be run off as no hare was available. We all felt disappointed, and Sean and I returned to Billet for tea feeling that it was not at all a coursing meeting worth bragging about.

While dining, the Orderly announced one Dr. L——r to see us, and we welcomed the local practitioner, who apologised for the "meet" not being complete, but said that yesterday, while out hare catching, three men had opened fire on his crowd.

Sean and I burst out laughing, and the doctor seemed indignant. He pointed out that he knew the men of the Post had seen the others, because they had fired upon them with the machine gun, and also advanced upon them.

Still we laughed, and then the whole tale came out. Dr. L——r and his men had been out early as well, for I have mentioned that the sand-dunes were a honeycomb of rabbit and hare-runs. At the first burst of firing he had assumed that the "other gentlemen" had decided to proclaim the meeting because the Military had not done so, and had thus taken to his heels.

Therefore, dear reader, if ever you holiday around Ballyheigue, do not, of your charity, ask if a coursing meet was ever incomplete there, for people still remember "HOW THE HARES WERE NOT CAUGHT."

THE WANDERER.

CAPTAIN JACK SHANLEY SHOT DEAD.

The news of the tragic death of Captain Jack Shanley will cause widespread sorrow throughout the Army.

Details are lacking as we go to press, but it is stated that this gallant young Irishman was accidentally shot at 4.30 a.m. on Tuesday last in Bantry.

Keen sympathy is extended to his parents, who had buried another relative only the previous day. Captain Shanley was an only son.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PATRICK BRENNAN.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Patrick Brennan of the Limerick Command. The deceased Officer had been in ill health for several months, and the end was not unexpected. The body was conveyed from St. Bricin's Hospital to Kingsbridge on the afternoon, en route to Limerick.

CHESS AND DRAUGHTS.

As already explained in an earlier issue, the game is played in black squares, and Black pieces move first. Below is a diagram showing the notation. To conform with the etching further down the numbers represent the white squares (which are used in the sketch for the sake of clearness), whilst the black squares are marked "X."

WHITE.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| X | 32 | X | 31 | X | 30 | X | 29 |
| 28 | X | 27 | X | 26 | X | 25 | X |
| X | 24 | X | 23 | X | 22 | X | 21 |
| 20 | X | 19 | X | 18 | X | 17 | X |
| X | 16 | X | 15 | X | 14 | X | 13 |
| 12 | X | 11 | X | 10 | X | 9 | X |
| X | 8 | X | 7 | X | 6 | X | 5 |
| 4 | X | 3 | X | 2 | X | 1 | X |

BLACK.

We will assume that our readers have some knowledge of the game. They know that two pieces shoved win against one. Below is a position in which black has to move and secures a draw thus:—

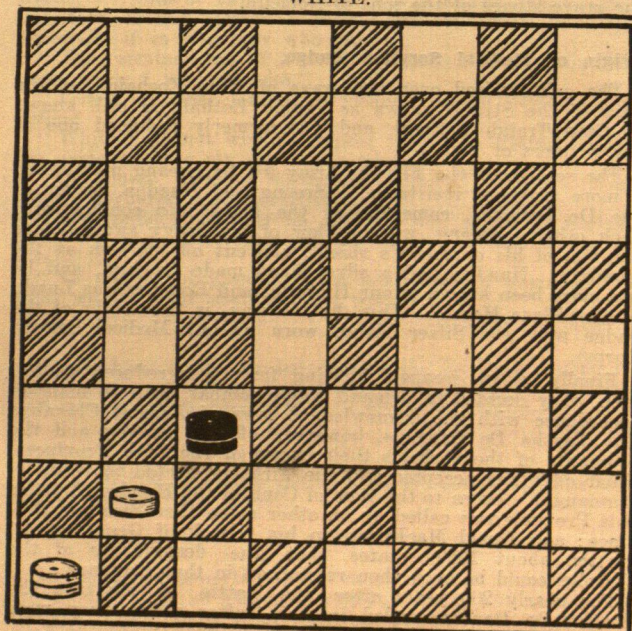
BLACK
11—7
7—11
11—7
7—11

WHITE
8—3
3—8
8—12

and white has to sell

a piece to get out. If he sells for a piece on 12, he loses the game.

WHITE.



BLACK.

Readers are invited to send in problems, notes, positions, and inquiries.

G.H.Q. CHESS CLUB.

G.H.Q. Chess Club held a pleasant function on Friday, 21st ult., in the form of a Christmas Prize Handicap Tournament.

The prize—a box of cigars—was secured by Capt. Nolan, Operations.

A consolation prize was awarded to Sergt. Morrison, who ran second on a strong handicap.

A Club Championship commences with the New Year.

Negotiations are afoot for the establishment of a perpetual Club Championship Shield. It is hoped that this will lead to an All-Army Championship Shield and Medals.

The Members of G.H.Q. Chess Club extend New Year's Wishes to all other Clubs, and hope that the coming year will see numerous inter-club contests, and the selection of a Chess Team, second to none, to meet all comers—not excepting Aonach Tailteann.

FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT FOR CLUB SHIELD.

List of competitors:—Aherne, P. L., Colonel; Armstrong, Capt.; Brennan-Whitmore, Comdt.; Carney, Sergt.; Coleman, Sergt.; Cotter, Capt.; Costello, Col.; Cullen, Comdt.; Davitt, Major General; Daly, Capt.; Egan, Comdt.; Guilfoyle, Comdt.; Henry, Col.; Kelly, Capt.; Loughran, Sergt.; McCracken, Sergt.; McMahon, General, Chief of Staff; McGee, Sergt.; Mervyn, Capt.; Morrison, Sergt.; Myres, Sergt.; Morcan, Col.; Nolan, Capt.; O'Brien, Col.; O'Brien, Comdt.; O'Connor, Col.; O'Connor, Lieut.; O'Connor, Cpl.; O'Doherty, Lieut.; O'Donoghue, Comdt.; O'Duffy, Lieut.; O'Reilly, Capt.; Tuke, Lieut.

POINTS TO NOTE.

1. Each competitor will play one game with each of the rest of the competitors. (That is, win, draw or lose, a total of 30 games per list).

2. A win will equal 2 points; a draw will equal 1 point; a loss will equal 0. Maximum score (per list), 60 points.

3. Players will mutually arrange their games, and report the result to the Hon. Sec., who will record it on the Tournament Chart.

4. Beginners are encouraged to play their games to the full number, so that the Committee will have sufficient material to fix a handicap for the next Tournament.

5. The regular nights are Tuesdays and Fridays, in the Visitors' Waiting Room, No. 1. Games may be played any night in the respective Messes. Applications for Boards and Men should be made to the Hon. Sec.

Special Note.—Private instruction in the rudiments of the game will be given per appointment.

CLUB NOTICE.

Lt. Tuke, Hon. Secretary, G.H.Q. Chess Club, has issued the following circular letter:—

I am directed by the Committee to inform the members that several challenges have been received from various Clubs—one in particular, from the Office of Public Works, contains a request that a near date be fixed.

With a view to the selection of a team to meet the challenges, the Committee are anxious that the present Club Tournament be brought to a close as quickly as possible. I am, therefore, to request the members to make a special effort to run off the games without delay, and those who intend abstaining from play to send notification to that effect.

It is hoped to hold the first inter-club match before the end of this month. This would be effected if the members co-operate in finishing the January Tournament.

It is known that a number of Officers, N.C.O.'s and men have expressed the desire to learn the game. It is again pointed out that Tuesday evenings have been allotted for this purpose, and private tuition will be given if application is made to the Hon. Secretary, G.H.Q. Chess Club.

IRELAND'S ANCIENT BATTLEFIELDS.

South Moytura, where the De Danaans and Firbolgs Fought for Possession of Eire

In O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," under date of the Year of the Lord 3,303, is recorded the particulars of this epoch-making battle, fought between the forces of the Firbolgs, who were in occupation of the country at the time, and those of the Tuatha De Danaans. The latter's victory yielded them the Sovereignty of Ireland, which they held to the coming of our Milesian ancestors.

O'Curry, in his manuscript materials, speaks as follows of the M.S. from which he gleaned the details of the historic fight:—

"The antiquity of the tract, in its present form, can scarcely be under fourteen hundred years. The story is told with singular truthfulness of description. There is no attempt at making a hero, or ascribing to any individual or party the performance of any incredible deeds of valour. There is, however, a good deal of Druidism introduced; but the position and conduct of the poets or bards during the battle, and in the midst of it—the origin of the name of Moytura, or the plain of pillars or columns—the origin, names, and use of so many of the pillar stones, of the mounds, and of the huge graves, vulgarly called Cromlechs, with which the plain is still covered—are all matters of such interest and importance in the reading of our ancient history and the investigation of our antiquarian monumental remains, that I am bold to assert that I believe there is not in all Europe a tract of equal historical value yet lying in MS., considering its undoubted antiquity and authenticity."

The Firbolg Dynasty.

The Firbolg dynasty was at the period only in its infancy. It was only 36 years since the five sons of Deala, Slainge, Rughruidhe, Gann, Geannann and Seanghann, with their followers, had first arrived. The Island was divided by them into five provinces, and a province assigned to each of the brothers. They had, however, established a centralised Government at Tara, or, as they themselves called it, Druim Caoin—or the Beautiful Eminence.

The Tuatha de Danaans effected a landing on the North East coast, and, having destroyed their boats and ships, proceeded inland as far as Magh Rem in the Co. Leitrim, where they established and fortified their camp. Eochaidh, the Firbolg King, as soon as he was apprised of the arrival of this foreign force, held, immediately, a council of his wise men; and it was decided to dispatch one of the most powerful and fiercest of their fighting men to reconnoitre the positions so far occupied by the strangers, and to ascertain, if possible, what their intentions were.

Sreang, the name of the warrior entrusted with this mission, set out unaccompanied for the camp of the Tuathas. His approach was noted by the sentries of the De Danaans and Breas, the greatest of the warriors was sent forth to hold parley with the Firbolg Champion, and to ascertain the purport of his visit. The warriors approached each other cautiously, and, having come within speaking distance of each other, planted their Shields in the ground in front of them; and thus began this strange parley.

A Strange Parley.

They were much surprised to find that they both spoke the same language; and, on further exchanges of their respective histories, discovered they were allied in race, being descended from a common stock. They next proceeded to examine each other's arms, and in these they discovered a very marked difference. The Firbolg spear was heavy, thick, and point-less, but was sharply rounded, while that of the De Danaan warrior was thin, long, sharp-pointed, and beautifully shaped.

Having exchanged spears for the mutual examination of their respective forces, they parted, Sreang bearing back to his council a proposal made by the Strangers to the effect that the Island be divided between the Tuathas and the Fir-

bolgs, and that both unite to defend it from all future invaders.

These proposals were scornfully rejected by Eochaidh and the Firbolg Council, and it was decided to give battle to the strangers for the purpose of expelling them from the Island. The Tuatha De Danaans, being apprised of the decision and of the warlike preparations of the Firbolgs, and considering the positions held by them insecure, withdrew South West, until they reached Moytura, near the village of Cong, on the shores of Lough Corrib.

Historic Battle Opens.

The Firbolgs lost no time in translating the decision of the Council into action. Mobilising their full fighting strength, they marched from Tara and took up position on the East of Moytura. One portion of the Army, led by King Eochaidh, operated, probably, from the North East; while the second portion, under the leadership of Sreang, attacked from the South side of the village.

Nuadha, the leader of the Tuatha de Danaans, still anxious to prevent hostilities, dispatched his bards to open new negotiations with King Eochaidh. Eochaidh, however, refused to entertain any proposal short of complete evacuation of the country. The bards withdrew and the battle began.

For four successive days the fight in all fury raged. The section of the Firbolg Army under the leadership of the King were subjected to the brunt of the Tuatha attack, and were finally routed with terrific slaughter. Eochaidh, with one hundred of his faithful adherents, succeeded in withdrawing from the field, and retreated in a Northerly direction. A special force of De Danaans, under the leadership of the three sons of Nemedh, were despatched in hot pursuit. The retreat and dogged pursuit continued for days, until at length, on the Strand near Ballysodare, Eochaidh was obliged to turn and fight. This must have been a particularly fierce encounter. The leaders on both sides were slain. The three sons of Nemedh were buried on the Strand where they fell. The particular spot has since been known as **Leaca Meic Nemedh**, or the grave stones of the sons of Nemedh.

Origin of Medical Services Badge.

The cairn raised over the grave of King Eochaidh at the part of the Strand known as Traigh Eothaill is still known as Carn Traigh Eothaill, and was formerly reckoned one of the wonders of Erin.

The section of the Firbolg Army led by Sreang maintained a more stubborn resistance. Sreang and Nuadha, leaders of the De Danaans, came during the flight into conflict with each other. Sreang, with a blow of his heavy sword, clove the rim of his opponent's shield, and cut off his arm at the shoulder. Nuadha had a silver hand made for him, and he has since been known in our Histories and Romances as Luadh of the Silver Hand. (This, by the way, is the origin of the badge with the Silver Hand, worn by our Medical Service Corps).

Finally, when Sreang's fighting force was reduced to 300 men, they decided to demand single combat, man to man, in accordance with the acknowledged laws of Ancient Chivalry. The Tuatha De Danaans, however, offered Sreang and the remnants of the Firbolgs their choice of the Irish Provinces. Their offer was accepted and the Firbolgs elected to settle in Connaught. Down to the time of Conn of the Hundred Battles this Province was called by no other name than Sreang's Province; and Duald MacFirbis, in his "Book of Genealogies," written about 1650, states that the descendants of the Firbolgs could be even then recognised in that Province.

For nearly 200 years after the battle of Moytura the Tuatha De Danaans ruled in Erin, after which they were brought under the subjection of our Milesian Forefathers.

SHRAPNEL

The new Mess Regulations insist that revolvers shall not be worn at meals.

We will have to find some other way of dealing with those boiled eggs that sit up and talk back to you.

* * * *

This Chess fever is all very well, but the Officer who, when asked in the Mess what he was having for tea, said "Mate—Stalemate" might unwittingly have hurt the waiter's feelings.

* * * *

RED TAPE FOR EVER.

A recently discharged soldier who had unpleasant memories of his military experience took the first opportunity, after resuming his civilian clothes, to write to his former Colonel:—"Sir—After what I have suffered for the last two years, it gives me much pleasure to tell you and the Army to go to hell."

In due course he got his reply:

"Sir—Any suggestions or inquiries concerning the movement of troops must be entered on Army Form 2132, a copy of which I enclose."

—Infantry Journal, Washington.

* * * *

We thought that "the thin red line" was a thing of the past, but it makes its appearance in the Time Book every morning. And the heroes whose names appear under it oftener than over it will receive the Order of G.H.Q. (Get Hence Quickly).

* * * *

The new Dramatic Society at G.H.Q. threatens to open its career with a concert. We knew there was a catch in it somewhere. D'you remember the story of the man who, when asked, "Can your wife sing?" replied, sadly, "No; but she does."

* * * *

SOME DEFINITIONS.

"Two or three" always means at least three and upwards. "One or two" seldom if ever means one. "In a minute" means anywhere from five to fifty minutes—especially if it is a lady who says it.

"That reminds me of a story" means, "Now, you keep quiet while I tell my joke."

"I hold no brief for —" means, "I am now going to defend —."

"While I do not wish to appear critical" means, "But I am going to have my say out, anyhow."

"Of course, it's no business of mine" means, "I am simply devoured with curiosity."

"My conduct calls for no apology, and needs no explanation" is the usual introduction for an apology or an explanation.

"No one could possibly have mistaken my meaning" is what we say when some one has mistaken it.

—Brisbane Mail.

* * * *

People have been awarded decorations in other armies for less than the men who danced until 6.30 at the G.H.Q. Ball, and turned up for breakfast at 9 the same morning.

* * * *

A number of the early birds, however, confessed that they felt more like the worm.

* * * *

An Officer on important duty vainly tried to obtain a car—any kind of a car, so long as it would go—from Collins Barracks recently. We understand that his favourite hymn now is, "Oh, could this transport last?"

Those new rustic arches on the way down to the G.H.Q. Mess will come in handy for hanging miscreants like the fellow who said, "You don't need to sharpen your pencil to draw your rations."

* * * *

THE GREAT AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

The Scribe has a portable typewriter. As a rule, it is the only lethal weapon he carries around with him, but he has demonstrated that it can be very deadly. The other day he discovered in an American military magazine an advertisement of the infernal machine. It was headed by a picture of an American soldier sitting on a bully beef tin and assaulting the typewriter with both hands. The accompanying letterpress shrieked as follows (name of typewriter deleted. No free "ads." in this journal.—Editor):—

"Hot pup tent! You sure can shout a mean command, if you write it on——. The old dictionary rolls off your tongue, and every letter in the alphabet snaps to attention—when your fingers start to play on those keys.

"Remember what a help —— was during the war. She was a good soldier then—but she's a top-kicker now—with our new improvements. "Read 'Em and Weep for Joy."

The Scribe says he doesn't understand the American language very well, but it looks to him as if "she" wasn't as respectable as he thought "she" was.

* * * *

The man who offered "The Lives of the Saints" to G.H.Q. Library denies that he meant any offence.

* * * *

For Christmas comes but once a year,
And the following weeks have little cheer.

* * * *

A TEAR FOR THE EDITOR, PLEASE.

Emulating Haroun al Raschid, who introduced the C.I.D. into Baghdad some centuries ago, the Scribe, thinly disguised as a soldier, picked up some interesting opinions about "An t-Oglach" in military circles recently. Amongst other things he learned:—

That the paper is too serious.

That it is too flippant.

That it should have more Technical articles.

That it should carefully avoid Technical articles.

That the Editor is a lady.

That she is no lady.

That the Editor is either A, or B, or C, or D, or somebody else.

That he ought to be hanged.

That he's a jolly, good fellow (with musical accompaniment).

That every day, in every way, the paper is getting better and better.

That it is well worth sixpence.

That people who try to get a "free read" are "no class."

That Battalion Q.M.'s who have not paid since No. 15 should be mentioned by name in its pages.

That they are not playing the game by the Army or the paper.

That it should become a weekly as soon as possible.

That it should issue some of its photographs as picture postcards.

And so on.

Good people all as you go to bed.

Please say a prayer for the hapless "Ed."

* * * *

Sad chorus of Junior Officers last week:—"It's a long, long way to the end of January."

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Executive Council—Coming Events—The Neglect of Handball— Aonach Tailteann Gymnastics—Boxing Challenges.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held at Portobello Barracks on Friday, 11th January, 1924. Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan, Vice-Chairman, presided, the other delegates present being:—Rev. Father Feehily, Athlone; Major General Quinn and Captain Cannon, General Headquarters; Colonels Austin Brennan, Claremorris, and Glennon, Donegal; Capt. McIntyre, Special Services; Comdt. Duffy, Kerry; Comdt. Lawlor and Capt. Cooney, Waterford; Lieut. Power, Curragh; Captain O'Brien, Cork; Col. Cronin, Hon. Treasurer; Capt. O'Brien and Comdt. Colgan, Athletic Department.

Housing of Waterford Team.

A complaint by the Waterford Command as to the arrangements for the housing of their team at Portobello Barracks was discussed. A report on the matter was received from Captain L. O'Brien. After a lengthy discussion the matter was referred to the Camp Commandant for investigation.

A claim from the Waterford Command for hotel expenses in connection with the Football Final was granted, owing to the fact that no accommodation was available for the team at Portobello Barracks.

Football Final Referee.

The nominating of a referee other than the referee appointed by the Executive Council for the football final was raised by the

Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan. The Secretary informed the meeting of the circumstances leading up to the change as follows:—

- (a) Objection on the part of G.H.Q. team and Council.
- (b) Failure on the part of the Standing Committee to meet.

A lengthy discussion on the matter resulted in the following ruling for future guidance:—"When the Executive Council appoint a referee, no official or body have the right to depart from the Council's instructions. The Council in future to satisfy themselves that their appointments meet with the approval of the competing teams, and that such officials are duly qualified to act." Arising out of the Football Final appointment, the Council decided to write Rev. Father Cotter, regretting any inconvenience caused him.

All-Army Challenge.

It was decided to recall from the Commands to Headquarters the All-Army Challenge Cups presented at the All-Army Sports, August, 1923.

Major General Quinn, on behalf of General Headquarters Command, offered the full gate receipts of the Football Final, less advertising and ground expenses, to the Waterford Command. Comdt. Lawlor, Waterford, thanked Major General Quinn on behalf of his Command for their generosity in the matter.

News From All Quarters—Pithy Comments on Recent Events.

When the Dublin Command and General Headquarters met in the Semi-Final of the All-Army Football Contest at Croke Park on the 21st of last month, the teams did not respond to the referee's whistle until twenty minutes after the appointed hour.

The match needs little description; suffice to say that it was apparent to everyone present that the Dublin Command team did not take the match seriously, and paid the penalty for their carelessness.

We are informed 'twas only on the afternoon of the match that the Dublin team was brought together. Such carelessness generally receives its reward. The General Headquarters team, on the contrary, took the match very seriously, and easily defeated their conquerors of August last.

In passing from this game, we would suggest to players to ensure that their boots are properly studded before taking the field. We noticed one player of All-Ireland repute quite helpless on the field owing to this disability.

Cork's Surprise Team.

The Hurling Semi-Final was played at Croke Park on January 1st between teams representing Cork and General Headquarters.

The Cork team sprang a surprise by easily defeating their opponents.

In comparison to the team that did duty for them in the All-Ireland Championships, Cork certainly hold a great chance of being the first winners of the Chaplains' Cup.

Their team is fast and strong, and include in their ranks some really brilliant hurlers, notably Ryan and "Boston."

O'Neill (of Leix renown), General Headquarters, was the best hurler of the 30, his striking being most accurate and powerful.

Barry, the Tipperary-Dublin hurler, gave a most finished display.

General Headquarters suffered the loss of Aylward for some reason we have not heard explained. The General Headquarters' Captain, Captain Lennon, was also an absentee.

Don't Miss It.

Cork meet Limerick in the Final in the near future. What a match this should be. We venture to predict that no better game will be played at Headquarters for some time. Each team is training seriously, and both sides are confident. Our advice is, don't miss this game.

The Football Final was played at Croke Park on January 6th between General Headquarters and Waterford.

Waterford came with a great reputation, and worthily upheld it.

General Headquarters team gave a very fine display, but must be considered lucky in winning.

We Differ.

We read the account of the match in the Dublin Press. The reports generally described the match as being good, but lacking in brilliance.

We cannot agree with our contemporaries' views.

Whilst recognising that the game was below the standard of, say, the Kildare and Kerry games of a score of years back, we maintain that the play was much above the standard of the games we have witnessed in the Leinster and All-Ireland contests of the past few seasons.

The pick of the players were:—Price, Cannon, O'Doherty, Heuston, Synnott, General Headquarters; Ryan and Higgins, Waterford.

The Final of the Hurling Contest, fixed for Sunday, the 13th January, was unavoidably postponed. The future date will be made known in the course of a few days.

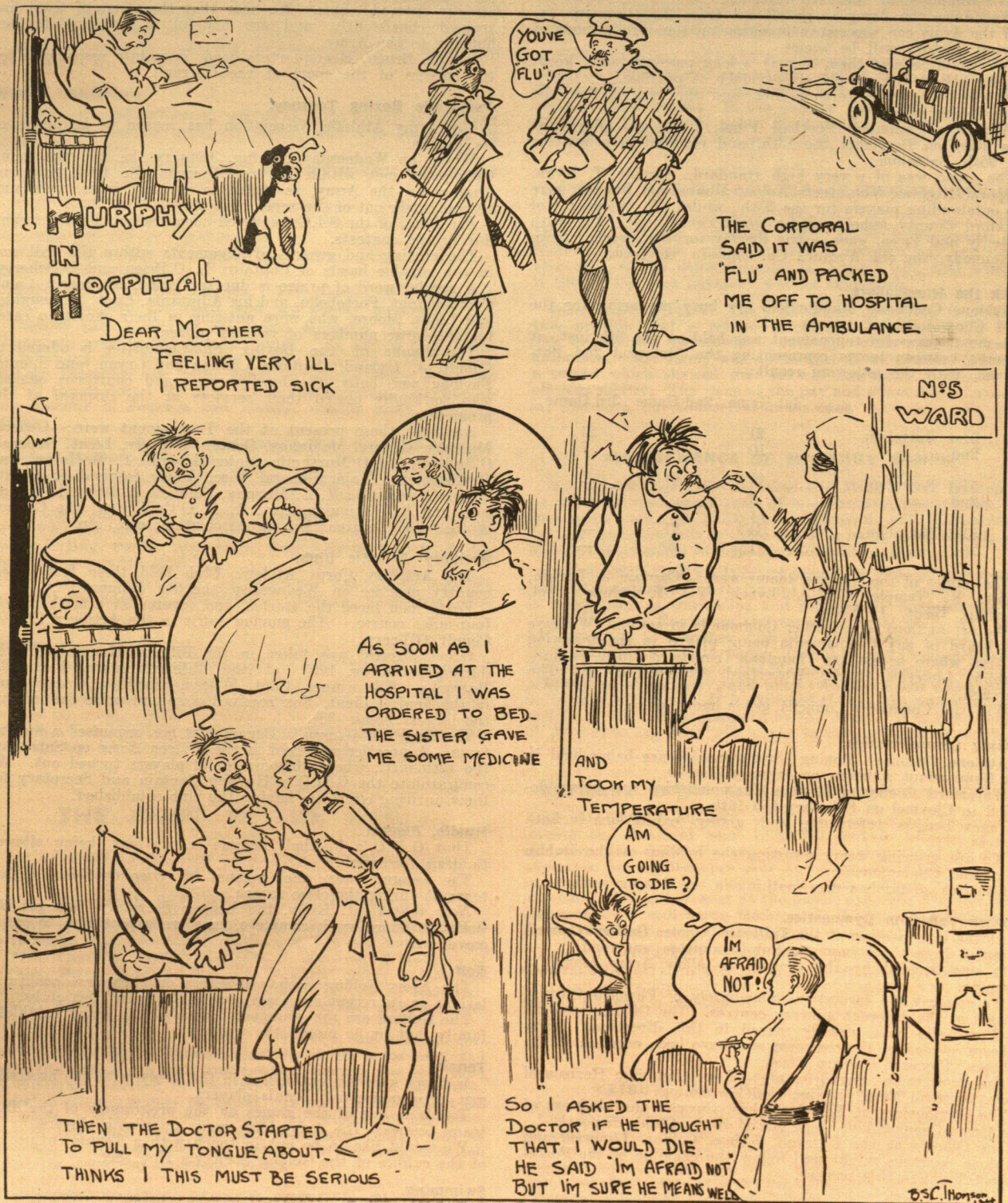
The Contest of the Year.

In preparation for the Football Contest—Dublin All-Ireland Champions v. The Army—at Croke Park, January 27th, the Army Selection Committee has selected 36 players for training.

Amongst 36 players are men of great experience.

This game should be the contest of the year.

The Army team, if fit, should about win.



The Dublin team is famous for its endurance and brilliancy, and is composed of hardened veterans.

We advise the Army to go all out from the throw-in.

If the Army can succeed in breaking up the Dublin mode of playing, victory will be theirs.

We would counsel them to play a long passing game, keeping the ball to the out-players as much as possible.

It will be a game worth seeing, and our wish is that the better team may win.

Waterford Command Football Final, 1923, was played at New Ross on December the 12th, and resulted in a win for the 25th Battalion.

The game was of a very high standard. Comdt. T. Ryan, Corporal Higgins, Volunteers Nolan, Monks and Barrett were the outstanding players for the 25th; whilst "F. Wheeler," of Wexford County fame, made a great come back. He, with O'Reilly and Price, gave a fine display for the losers. Sean O'Kennedy, the old Wexford Co. Captain, refereed.

With the Handballers.

Athlone Command Handballers are busy preparing for the 1924 Championships.

A most successful tournament was held on the 6th inst. at Roscrea between teams representing the 51st and 2nd Battalions, with the following result:—

| | 1st Game | 2nd Game | 3rd Game |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 51st Battalion | ... 21 | ... 18 | 21 |
| 2nd " " | ... 10 | 21 | 7 |
| 51st Battalion | ... 21 | 21 | — |
| 2nd " " | ... 3 | 5 | — |
| 51st Battalion | ... 21 | 21 | — |
| 2nd " " | ... 7 | 10 | — |

The names of the winning teams were:—Captain J. Larkin, Lieut. K. Temple, Q.M.S. Lynch, Vol. T. Delaney, Vol. Dowling, Lieut. J. Kelly.

We are anxious to see other Commands in action. We have not heard of any tournaments being played in the following centres where access to handball courts is quite easy:—Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Claremorris and The Curragh.

Will the Command Councils get a move on.

Boxing Championships.

Athlone Command Boxing Championships are being held in the Gymnasium, Athlone, on January 31st.

Waterford Command Boxing Championships are being decided in Clonmel on February the 15th.

Tancy Lee is refereeing and giving exhibitions in both centres.

We are growing weary awaiting the holding of the Dublin Command Championships.

Limerick so far has done nothing in the Boxing section.

Aonach Tailteann Gymnastics.

At the last meeting of the Tailteann Games General Council a report from the Gymnastic Sub-Committee was read.

It was decided by the Council to allow Army teams to compete.

We suggest the formation immediately of Physical Culture classes in the different military centres. The Officers resident at Portobello have already moved in this direction. Fifty Officers handed in their names, and have been enrolled in the Officers' Physical Culture Class.

The items to be catered for are:—Rope Climbing, Horizontal Bars, Swedish Drill, Boxing and Swimming.

The Gymnasium at Portobello has, through the kindness of the Camp Commandant, been placed at the Club's disposal.

The Officers at the Curragh, Kehoe, Collins, Limerick and Athlone Barracks might well follow the example of the Portobello Officers in this respect.

Cross-Country Running.

The decision of the N.A.C.A.I. Council in reference to Army teams taking part in the Cross-Country Championships is that Army teams must affiliate with the parent body.

The Executive Council has decided to grant permission to Cross County teams to affiliate. The Curragh Command have already entered teams. We hear that the Curragh team has trained consistently, and are hopeful of bringing further honours to the Army.

Comdt. Bruen, Headquarters Staff, is mainly responsible for the success of the sport at the Curragh.

Portobello Boxing Tourney.

The Army Athletic Association has reason to be proud of its boxers.

When, on Wednesday evening, January the 9th, the Army Champions met within the roped arena the Irish Amateur Champions, the Army, as stated in our last issue, were successful in six out of the seven contests.

The Band of the S.I.C. rendered choice selections before and during the contests.

The seating and general arrangements within the hall was in the capable hands of Captains L. O'Brien and O'Doherty.

A special word of praise is due to Comdt. McManus, Camp Commandant, Portobello, and his Adjutants, Capt. McLoughlin and Lieut. Moore, who were untiring in their efforts to cater for the large numbers of visitors present.

The thanks of the Boxing Sub-Committee is offered to Comdt. J. Hyland, Captains Cannon and Cryan, and Lieuts. Furlong and Tully, the hard-working and courteous officials who so kindly placed their services at the disposal of the promoters.

Amongst those present at the Tournament were:—General Mulcahy, General McMahon, General O'Duffy, Lieut. Generals O'Sullivan and O'Murthuile, Major Generals P. McMahon, and D. Reynolds, Major General Vize, Major General S. Quinn, Major General W. R. E. Murphy, Colonels E. Broy, T. O'Higgins and S. O'Higgins, Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan, the Council of the Irish Amateur Boxing Association, etc., etc.

Artillery Athletic Club.

The Artillery Corps Athletic Club held their first cross-country practice on Wednesday, the 9th January.

Forty men faced the starter, and covered at a brisk pace a four-miles course. The moving spirit in the Artillery Club is Comdt. O'Leary.

Great interest was taken in the Billiard Handicap played during December, 1923, at the Billiard Saloon, Portobello Barracks. The winner, Capt. Wilson, played a brainy game in the final. Lieut. Fox received a special prize for making the largest break (38).

The Adjutant General's Department has organised a hurling team. A practice was held in the Fifteen Acres on Saturday, the 12th inst., when a big muster of players turned out. We congratulate the G.H.Q.'s Hurling Captain and Secretary for their untiring efforts in having the club established.

Hustle, Please!

That G.H.Q.'s Football League is, we fear, being allowed to drag too much.

The League was the means of keeping the G.H.Q.'s team fit during the close season.

Now that Capt. Kelly, the League Secretary, has got the G.H.Q.'s dance work complete, may we expect him to get a move on?

Golf.

The Army Golfing Society deserves our heartiest congratulations on its recent successes over well-known Irish clubs.

The Golfers are the youngest branch of the Army's Athletic family, but by no means the weakest.

Tennis.

Is there a Tennis enthusiast in the Army with the necessary grit to organise our Tennis players?

Tennis is one of the games on the programme of the Tailteann Games. The Army have many promising players.

We would like to be put in touch with a Tennis enthusiast of the calibre of the Golfing Society's Hon. Sec.

Swimming.

Comdt. O'Connor, our Swimming Champion, promised to help us organise this branch of the sport.

We haven't received his proposed scheme of organisation yet.

Cycling.

Capt. B. J. Donnelly, the Army's Cycling Champion, has returned to civilian life.

An effort is being made to organise a motor cycling club at G.H.Q. Names of intending members should be forwarded to Comdt. W. O'Reilly, G.H.Q.

Boxing Challenges.

Hanna, the Belfast boxer, who is thought highly of by many good judges, served with the Army, and was stationed at Kehoe Barracks.

The Boxing Sub-Committee hope to hold another Tournament at Portobello early in February.

Some important bouts are for decision. O'Brien, Civic Guard, challenged the Army at 11st. 6lbs. Murphy (Cork) has been selected to represent us.

Joynt (Fly-weight Champion) has thrown a deft at his conqueror, McDonald.

Stack has challenged Duggan. This should be a sparkling bout. Both men are tried and are evenly matched.

Fogarty (heavy-weight) challenged Kiddeley (Heavy-weight Champion) over 10 two-minute rounds. In justice to Fogarty we must say that he had little chance of training for his contest on December the 14th, being on outpost duty until the day of the contest. He is at present in training, and, having any amount of courage and ability, should make Kiddeley travel.

Sergt. Dwyer (Welter-weight Champion) is anxious to meet Lenehan (Amateur Champion).

The above programme is ambitious enough for any fight fan, but it will be supported by several other contests.

We learn that Capt. Keogh, since losing his special boxing pets, who are now at the Curragh under Tancy Lee, has set about finding worthy successors, and believes he has in his charge "wonderful stuff."

There are a few real top-notchers who have not yet appeared in public at the O.T.C., Curragh, under Col. Joe Byrne.

Queries.

Have the cross-country runners in the Dublin Command held their big initial run yet?

Col. McNeill, who competed at the All-Army Championship, is keen on cross-country running.

Is Capt. Dan Hawkins, the ere All-Ireland Champion Sprinter, training any future champions at Collins Barracks?

THE ARMY IN THE DAIL.

The following Extracts are taken from the Official Reports of the Oireachtas:—

ATHLONE DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

SEAN O LAIDHIN asked the Minister for Defence whether he is aware that dependants' allowance has not been granted to Mrs. Costello, Castlemaine Street, Athlone, in respect of her son, Bernard, who joined the National Army on the 8th April, 1922, and is at present stationed in Collins Barracks, Dublin; whether sanction will be given for this allowance and payment expedited.

General MULCAHY: Before enlistment, the amount normally contributed by Bernard Costello to his home over and above the cost of his own maintenance therein was less than the minimum specified by regulations, namely, 12s. per week, before an allowance may be issued. It was, in fact, about 8s. per week. Mrs. Costello's claims in respect of her sons, Bernard and John, were, however, considered jointly, and an allowance of 21s. per week was issued. On the demobilisation of her son John the allowance ceased.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT FOR DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether he is aware that in some cases men demobilised from

the National Army have been unable to draw Unemployment benefit owing to the non-receipt of their Army Certificates at the Labour Exchange, and whether he will expedite the procedure in dealing with these certificates.

MINISTER for DEFENCE (General Mulcahy): I am not aware of any delay in the matter, except such as may be due to the failure of some demobilised men to complete and return certain Army Forms. If the Deputy has particulars of what appear to be cases of delay, I should be glad to have them.

Major COOPER: I will send them to the Minister.

PAYMENT AND ALLOWANCE ON DEMOBILISATION.

Major COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether Mr. Joseph Linny, late No. 6552, Railway Protection and Maintenance Corps, was entitled to a month's pay and ration allowance on his demobilisation in August last, and whether if this is the case payment will be expedited.

General MULCAHY: The regulations governing demobilisation provide that a soldier discharged for inefficiency shall not be entitled to 28 days' furlough with pay and ration allowance. Mr. Linny was discharged as unsuitable, following a record which showed that he was not likely to become an efficient soldier. The issue of the pay and allowance referred to is, therefore, not admissible in his case.

MAINTENANCE OF MILITARY CAMPS.

Mr. DARRELL FIGGIS asked the Minister for Defence if he will state the annual costs of maintenance, respectively, for such open camps as Tallaght, Collinstown, and Gormanston; for what purpose each of these camps is being used, and if, and when, it is proposed to dispense with these camps.

General MULCAHY: It is not possible at present to state the costs of maintenance of the camps referred to. Tallaght Camp is being used as workshops and for storage purposes by the Army Corps of Engineers and some technical units, and it is not proposed to dispense with it. Collinstown Camp is not being used for Army purposes. Gormanston Camp accommodates the Headquarters of the Mechanical Transport Corps and a Battalion of Infantry, and until recently it was also used as an internment camp. It is expected that in the course of some months it will not be required by the Army. It is not feasible at present to say what will be the future use of those camps.

OFFICERS' EXTRA ALLOWANCES (Q.M.G.'s DEPT.).

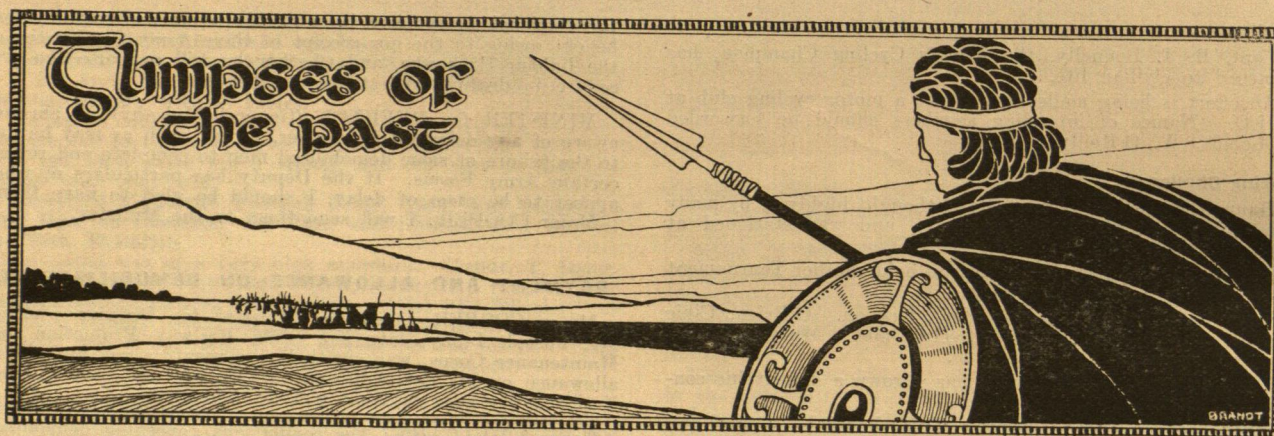
Mr. DARRELL FIGGIS asked the Minister for Defence if, during the financial year 1922-1923 certain officers of the Quartermaster-General's Department were granted an extra allowance for maintenance over and above their pay; whether such allowances were made while such officers were being accommodated in barracks at the public expense; whether such allowances are still being made, and, if not, when they were discontinued.

General MULCAHY: No officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department was given an allowance for maintenance over and above ordinary pay while accommodated in barracks during the period mentioned.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL F. THORNTON.

Col. Frank Thornton, a friend and co-worker with the late General Michael Collins, who entered Clonmel with General Prout's troops and was subsequently dangerously wounded in a deadly ambush near the town, when two of his companions were shot dead, was, prior to his departure for Dublin, entertained at a farewell social at Tobin's Hotel, Clonmel.

Mr. Maurice Slater occupied the chair, and the guests included Colonel J. Ryan, Second i/c Waterford Command, many Officers, and a number of civilian friends.



FRANCE AND IRELAND.

The Centuries-Old Links between the Two Countries.

From a very remote period we have records of the Irish soldier in the service of the French Nation, and among those vestiges of our 15th and 16th century Gaelic poetry still happily preserved, one finds many references to the deeds of valour performed by those exiles in the Continental Wars.

During the long struggles for freedom in Ireland, which make the pages of our island story from the Wars of Aodh O'Neill until the sailing of Patrick Sarsfield and his host from Limerick on that dreary autumn day in 1691, the aching eyes of the oppressed people oft-times turned towards France for sorely needed assistance.

It was to France that Theobald Wolfe Tone sailed in the year 1795 to enlist the sympathies of the newly awakened Republic. The story of how, under the leadership of Lazare Hoche, a small and gallant band of French soldiers landed on the western shores of our country, and of how they kept unsullied the flag of their Nation in face of desperate odds, is still recounted around many an Irish fireside.

Always remarkable for her attachment to the Faith, Ireland suffered much religious persecution, and it was to France her children went for that divine gift of education which an infamous penal code denied them in their own land. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that when the Revolution of 1688 placed a Protestant Prince in the seat of the Stuart Kings, the Irish people espoused the cause of the Catholic. The war of 1690-1691 resulting in disaster for the Irish soldiers, they, led by Patrick Sarsfield, the Defender of Limerick, and the hero of a hundred gallant deeds, sailed for France and there entered the service of that Nation.

In the Military History of France.

The story of the gallant actions performed by those exiled sons of Ireland occupies an honoured place on the Military Records of France.

At Stralsade, in August, 1690, the regiment of Mountcashel, led by Justin MacCarthy, a scion of the ancient house of Desmond, turned the tide of victory for Marshal de Catinat.

At the fierce engagement at Landen, the Irish troops who had fought at Limerick rendered a good account of themselves, and did not disappoint the high expectations that were entertained of their valour.

At Cremona the Irish regiments of Bourke, O'Mahony and Dillon, dressed only in night attire, drove out an invading force which Austrian treachery had admitted to the town.

Two years later, at Cassano, the Irish troops swam a broad and rapid flowing river, under a withering fire, and with matchless *elan* captured the heavy batteries that had menaced the French position.

At Fontenoy, in May, 1745, the Irish troops charged a hitherto invincible column of English and Dutch, and put them to flight. It was when the news of this action was conveyed to him that an English monarch exclaimed: "Cursed be the laws that have deprived me of such soldiers."

At Landfield, in 1747, our Irish soldiers again distinguished themselves, and here, says the records, they lost 1,600 men and 132 officers.

When the American War of 1779 broke out the Irish regiments of Dillon and O'Brien volunteered for active service, and, at the Isle of Grenada, those soldiers captured the fort and placed the flag of France on the topmost rampart.

All through the century there was not a battle in which the might of France was engaged that did not see the Irish exile soldier stand shoulder to shoulder with his French comrade-in-arms, and repay with his life stream that debt of gratitude which was due to the nation that had given him asylum. To merely enumerate the names of those engagements would far outstrip the time at our disposal, and would, indeed, be a mere catalogue of the wars in which France was from time to time engaged.

The Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

In 1870, when France faced the foe across her border, the generous heart of Ireland throbbed in sympathy with her sorrows, and many an Irish youth shipped across the dark seas to shoulder a gun for France, and share her glories and her foil. The story of the Franco-Irish ambivalence of that period is an interesting phase in the friendly relations which have always existed between the two Nations.

Glancing through the archives of the Minister for War, one is struck by the vast array of Irish names one meets in those long-forgotten roll books: Justin McCarthy, who led at Stralsade; Patrick Sarsfield, the *beau idéal* of the seventeenth century soldier, who gave his life for France on the stricken field at Landen; Lally-Tollendal, who, despite the covert opposition of the politicians of his day, saved the French settlements in the Far-East; Charles O'Brien, that heroic representative of the ancient house of Thomond, to whose intrepid courage and consummate soldiery is due that last masterly manoeuvre and dashing charge that won the day at Fontenoy; Count Daniel O'Connell, the hero of the Siege of Gibraltar; General Kilmaine, to whom Napoleon paid a handsome tribute at Mankia, during the Italian campaign of 1796; and Myles Byrne, the Irish rebel leader who organised an Irish legion for Napoleon after the crushing of Ireland's hopes in 1803. Last, but not least, one should mention Marshal MacMahon, one time President of the great Republic.

These are a few of the names that occur to one in connection with the proud record of our Irish soldiers in the service of France. During bygone days the utmost friendship has always existed between the people of the two countries. May those friendly relations continue, and may, in the words of one of national poets, "the lilies of France and the Shamrock of Erin be for ever entwined."

AROUND AND ABOUT.

Jottings from the Diary of "The Wanderer."

January 7th.—Rise early in order to catch 8.45 a.m. train from Limerick, thus missing Police, who do not start work until 9 a.m. Changing at Limerick Junction, happen across Capt. Hessian bound for Mallow. Over two small lemonades we swap memories of one mad night in November, 1922, when I had just reached Limerick after long travel. I met Captain H., who invited me to join his little party, which was just about to start for a dance. I naturally accepted invite, changed into slacks and shoes, and found myself in an open car with Capt H. Struck out on the Clare Road for Heaven knows where. Eventually reached place called Raheen, and, alighting, wended our way through many by-paths until we reached some very old country-house. Had a little refresher, then found "ball-room." Ye gods. Talk of "wind up!" We were the only soldiers present in a crowd of about 250. This being my first experience of a country dance, was highly amused to find such a big crowd greatly enjoying the music discoursed by one fiddler (obviously a centenarian, whose repertoire consisted of about five tunes). Left the hall at 6 a.m., found our car, and drove back to Limerick. Could not help thinking there would be no "Wanderer" if any of "the other gentlemen" spotted us.

Leaving Capt. H., I catch Dublin connection and alight at Kildare Station 12.25. Big crowd of jarveys keen to take me back. Favoured one discusses bad trade on drive back, and evidently decides to make me pay his day's wages! Obtaining view of Camp from Rath, am certainly **not** imbued with that Kruschen feeling. Too late to wire for an extension now.

January 8th.—Drift down to Keane Barracks in anticipation of 29th Battalion starting their cross-country run, and find that it is "off," owing to various casualties resulting from the "Flu" epidemic, which is pretty lively round these barracks. Find pleasure, however, in watching Command Cross-country men in action under the training of O'Neill, the well-known runner recently recruited on Training Staff.

January 10th.—To-day tragedy: Scene—Guard mounting A.S.C. Barracks. Orders as given are set down here. "GUARD, Halt—Right Turn—Right Dress." "OLD GUARD—Present Arms." "MY GUARD, Present Arms." Collapse of R.S.M.

January 11th.—Dance at Naas. The tragedy of Naas is that, although only eight miles from Curragh, it is outside the Command, and one must, therefore, prior to visiting Naas, obtain sanction of D.A.A.G., Curragh. Thoroughly enjoy dance, but notice with regret that members of Naas garrison seem to have adopted the objectionable practice of "the permanent partner."

January 14th.—Am disappointed in hearing that the Boxing Tournament, which was to have taken place on Wednesday and Thursday next, is unavoidably postponed, owing to the illness of certain of the principal contestants. It is proposed to organise a column of the O.T.C., who are splendid hunters, to hunt down the "Flu" germ with a view to the incarceration of the said germ in the "Glasshouse."

January 15th.—There is no truth in the rumour that the Boys' Battalion is suffering from morning attacks of Jonjoism, as suggested by Boy M-II-g-n.

January 17th.—Absolutely nothing has happened in the Curragh this past fortnight with the exception of an exceedingly well-organised attack by the "Flu" germ. Advancing from the North end of the Camp, and getting strong entrenchments in Keane and Gough Barracks, the enemy has sent out advance parties as far as Ponsonby, Stewart, and Beresford Barracks, and the motor ambulance is kept busy. In charge of Defences, Commandant Maguire and his staff at the Hospital are adopting strong measures to repel the invader, and the latest instructions result in the nice (?) fresh (?) winds of the Curragh blowing through the open windows at night-time. For the first time in the history of the Camp (since we took over), the A.P.M. and his staff are powerless. I have it on good authority that a Policeman will tackle anything up to the height of Sergt. Major Simpson, of Keane, but when it comes to "Flu" germs they claim discharge on compassionate grounds.

KEOGH MEMORIAL FUND.

Fourth List of Subscriptions.

Cork Command.—£26 15s. 0d., Command Headquarters; £18 5s. 9d., 10th Infantry Battalion; £24 9s. 6d., 15th Infantry Battalion; £63, 30th Infantry Battalion; £38, 32nd Infantry Battalion; £32 4s. 6d., 38th Infantry Battalion; £19 4s. 6d., 40th Infantry Battalion; £25, 42nd Infantry Battalion; £25, 59th Infantry Battalion. List of subscribers will be published later.

Total, £271 19s. 3d.

Dublin Command.—£2 2s., Colonel R. McDonnell, O/C Dublin District; £1 each, Lt. Donnelly, 37th Infantry Battalion; Lieut. Walsh, 56th Infantry Battalion; £13 16s. 0d., N.C.O.'s and Men 37th Infantry Battalion.

Total, £17 18s. 0d.

39th Infantry Battalion.—£36 18s. 0d., Officers, N.C.O.'s and men, per Capt. Noonan.

Total, £36 18s. 0d.

Military Prison, Portlaoighise.—£12 10s 0d., collected by Commandant Sean Twomey, Military Governor.

Total, £12 10s. 0d.

12th Infantry Battalion.—£1 each, Rev. M. Hamilton, C.F.; Col. Wm. Haugh, Comdt. C. Whelan, Comdt. T. Wall, Capt. P. Breen, Capt. P. Duggan, Capt. P. J. Donnellan, Capt. P. Kelly.

Total, £8.

Army Air Service.—£8, Officers Baldonnell Aerodrome.

Total, £8.

C.I.D., Oriel House.—£13 11s. 0d., collected by Inspector M. Hore; 10/-, Driver Fagan.

Total, £14 1s. 0d.

Civic Guard.—£2 2s. 0d., Deputy Commissioner E. Coogan; £1 each, Supt. McCarthy, Supt. Brennan, Supt. Casserly, Supt. Prenderville, Supt. Harte and Mr. Walsh; Supt. McManus, Letterkenny; 10/6 each, Supt. Leahy, Supt. O'Connor, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Monks; £7 16s., No. 1 Coy.; £7 14s. 6d., No. 2 Coy.; £7 4s. 6d., No. 3 Coy.; £2 9s. 6d., No. 4 Coy.; £4 1s. 6d., No. 10 Coy.; £1 2s., Transport; £19 14s., No. 5 Coy.; £7 17s., No. 7 Coy.; £2 10s., No. 6 Coy.; £7 15s., No. 8 Coy.; £7 15s. 6d., No. 9 Coy.; £4 1s. 6d., No. 12 Coy.; £12, Defence Unit, Depot; £4 16s. 6d., Civic Guards, Clare; £1, Supt. G. Dwyer, Waterford; £6, Civic Guards, West Cork; £5 6s. 6d., Civic Guards, Mayo; £2 10s., Civic Guards, Parliament Street Station, Kilkenny.

Total, £122 18s. 0d.

Personal Subscriptions.—£5, Col. Thomas Gay; £2, P. Kennedy, Fleet Street; £2, collected by Col. Slattery; 10/-, Lt. J. Byrne, Lourdes Hospital; 2/-, M. Hanley (jr.), Knockroe, Killybeg, Co. Limerick.

Total, £9 12s. 0d.

Grand Total, £501 16s. 3d.

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OFFICIAL NEWS.

NEGLECT OF DISCIPLINE.

General Routine Order No. 61, issued under date of January 14th, contains the following from the Adjutant General's Department:—

The attention of all Officers is invited to Defence Order No. 23, on the neglect of Discipline, and it is notified for their information that the provisions of Chapters I. and II. of Part II. Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923, must be carefully studied.

As every Officer is now in possession of a copy of the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923, ignorance of the provisions of Chapters I. and II., will on no condition be accepted in extenuation of the misapplication or contravention of these provisions.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AT COURTS-MARTIAL AND COURT OF ENQUIRY.

General Routine Order No. 61, issued under date of January 14th, contains the following from the Adjutant General's Department:—

Applications for the attendance of Officers and other ranks as witnesses at Courts-Martial and Court of Enquiry, which are being held in a Command or by a Corps other than that in which such Officers and other ranks are serving, will be made to the Adjutant General.

Applications must be accompanied by a brief résumé of the case in connection with which the attendance of such witnesses is required, and must reach the ADJUTANT GENERAL at least four (4) days before the sitting of the Court.

In very exceptional cases only may application be made by wireless, and a report setting forth such necessity will be forwarded as soon as possible after the despatch of the wireless message.

MEMBERS OF PROVOST STAFF TO ENTER PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

General Routine Order No. 61, issued under date of January 14th, contains the following from the Adjutant General's Department:—

All duly authorised members of the Provost Staff, whether in uniform or mufti will be entitled to enter, free of charge, for the purpose of maintaining Army Discipline, all places where entertainments are being held under the auspices of the Army, e.g., Dances, Boxing Tournaments, Football and Hurling Matches, Theatrical and other shows.

They will make any arrangements necessary with the organisers of Public Entertainments, and with the Managers of Theatres and Picture Houses, to enter such places for a like purpose.

Officers of the Provost Staff attending such functions for the purpose of entertainment will not attempt to enter without tendering the prescribed fee for admission.

OFFICERS ENTERING COMMAND AREAS.

General Routine Order No. 61, issued under date of January 14th, contains the following from the Adjutant General's Department:—

G.R.O. 24, paragraph 99, is amended to read as follows:—

An Officer proceeding, whether on duty, or for any other purpose, to a Command Area outside that in which he is stationed, must carry the permission in writing of his G.O.C., or of the Head of His Department or Corps. Such written authority shall state the Command Area which the Officer is visiting, the purpose of the visit, and the period which the authority is intended to cover, and must be produced on the demand of the G.O.C. Command Visited, or of any Officer deputed by him, or of any A.P.M.

No Officer may leave his Battalion Area for another Battalion Area in the same Command without the written permission of his Battalion Commandant.

Any Officer visiting Dublin will not call at General Headquarters unless so instructed by his G.O.C.

Any Officer failing to comply with this Order is to be placed under arrest and returned to his Headquarters for disciplinary action.

POSITIONS VACANT.

Works Manager in the Engineering Factory, G.P.O., Dublin.

Applications for the above position, stating age and experience, should in the first instance be made to the Officer i/c Resettlement, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

Tool-makers and Pattern-makers.

Messrs. H. Ford and Son have placed orders with the Resettlement Branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce for tool-makers and pattern-makers, and are prepared to accept any suitable men who may be serving in the National Army; wages at the rate of 2s. 3d. per hour.

Applications, giving full particulars of experience, etc., should be sent to the Officer i/c Resettlement Branch, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

ABBAY PLAY IN LIMERICK.

Successful Production by the Seventh Infantry Battalion.

"Tactics" and "The Building Fund" have been successfully produced before a crowded house in St. Michael's Hall, Limerick, by the Dramatic Class of the Seventh Infantry Battalion. The plays were presented under the patronage of Major-General Brennan, G.O.C., Limerick Command, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Soldiers' Welfare Fund.

In "Tactics" Mr. J. Healy took the part of James Cullinan and Miss K. Higgins that of Bridget. Lieut. B. English was the army pensioner, Mike McMahon; Miss M. Sexton, the Widow, and Lieut. J. Quin, the ex-schoolmaster. All the parts were excellently filled (says the "Freeman's Journal"), and the house was kept greatly amused all the time.

"The Building Fund" was a finished production. The following sustained their respective rôles with creditable distinction:—Mrs. Grogan (Miss M. Sexton); Sean Grogan (Sergeant C. A. Johnston), Sheila O'Dwyer (Miss May Sexton), Michael O'Callaghan (Sergeant-Major E. J. O'Farrell), and Dan McSwiney (Captain A. O'Sullivan).

A short concert concluded the entertainment, which was voted one of the most successful held in Limerick for a long time.

WANTED.

A Stamp Printer in the Office of the Inland Revenue, Commissioners, Dublin Castle. He must be a first-class letterpress printer, with an expert knowledge of fine printing in fugitive and doubly fugitive inks, with the aid of artificial heat from nickelled plates, and must be capable of close concentration. In addition to possessing a technical knowledge of machine printing generally, he must furnish not less than two testimonials from printing-houses of repute. Standard Wages.

Applications should be addressed to the Officer in Charge of Resettlement, Lord Edward Street, so as to reach him within seven days of the issue of this notice.

In its issue of Jan. 12th the "Gaelic American" does us the honour to reproduce, with acknowledgments, our article on the "Irish Troops at Saratoga." It also reproduces the poem which Dr. Douglas Hyde specially contributed to our Christmas issue.

An t-Ógláic

can be had from Messrs. Eason,
Wholesale Agents, all the principal
Newsagents, or direct from Circulation
Dept., Army H.Q., Parkgate Street.



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

Our Information Bureau.

When in doubt write to AN T-OGLACH.

BUT

Be brief.

Write on one side of the paper only.

Do not expect a reply by Post.

Send your full name and address.

Remember that anonymous letters are ignored.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Only in exceptional cases are questions relating to Dependants' Allowances or Marriages Allowances 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.

Stoppage of Pay. No. 23964 (Athlone).—The Army Finance Committee, at a meeting on 8/10/23, ruled:—"Married men objecting to pay laundry fee.—If married men elect to send their laundry home they **must**, nevertheless, pay the laundry fee."

Grade Pay. "A.C.E." (Finner Camp).—The Pay Officer has no option but to carry out the Instructions issued to him by the Army Finance Office. The additional pay will have been disallowed against him, and "A.C.E." cannot expect the Pay Officer to personally refund the money that "A.C.E." has received.

"Rolls Royce" (Micheal Barracks, Cork).—The Department concerned must know why the pay was stopped before authority for re-issue can be given.

R. McNeill (Limerick).—Apply to your O/C, who must have your appointment put through Part 2, Orders, before the Pay Officer can issue Proficiency Pay. It cannot be issued retrospectively.

"Naas."—The Pay Office will require the authority for your appointment as cycle mechanic to the Battalion before any action can be taken.

John Geraghty (Dublin).—Two shillings per day is the rate authorised by the Army Finance Office for slaters. It is only due to the fact that it would entail great hardship on the soldier that the A.F.O. did not instruct the Pay Officer to obtain a refund of the overpayment.

Back Pay. Private Thomas Flynn (Roscommon).—This matter is in hands for adjudication by the Back Pay Claims Committee.

Patrick Lunn, Letterlough, Newport, Co. Mayo.—No previous application was received from you by the Department concerned. A form has now been despatched to you.

"Windy" (Dundalk).—A form will be sent to you. Fill it up and return promptly. We understand that the Committee is at work; the precise scene of their labours is immaterial.

"P. N." (Sligo).—Possess your soul in patience.

Barrack Services. "Patience" (Micheal Barracks, Cork).—Letter received as we go to press. Reply in our next issue. No replies by post.

Demobilised Officer. Ex-Lieut. Patrick Walsh (Canderside Toll, Larkhall, Lanarkshire).—Authority to pay your Demobilisation Pay was received from the Chief Pay and Accounts Officer, G.H.Q., by the Officer i/c Officers' Pay and Accounts, on 10th January. Drafts in respect thereof were issued on the same date.

Mrs. Anne Curran (Carrick-on-Suir).—(1) Your second letter has been forwarded to the proper quarter. (2) For the Postal Order you enclosed a copy of this issue and copies of the next five issues will be posted to you.

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"Seawater" (Curragh)—We were under the impression that you had been replied to in a previous number. There is nothing to prevent you from applying to either of the Departments you name, with a view of securing a position upon your discharge from the Army.

BACK PAY.—Pte. T. F. (Roscommon) and about two score other correspondents—Apparently you have not read the panel notice relating to Back Pay which has been appearing in "An t-Oglach" for some time. Here it is again. It supplies the only answer possible at the moment to you and all the other correspondents who have written to us on the subject.

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.

PROMOTION.—"Let down" (Curragh Camp)—We can do nothing in your case under present conditions. We advise you to refer the matter again to your O.C.

DISABLED SOLDIER.—"Dublin Brigade" (Dublin)—We can only recommend you to take the matter up with the Pensions Board.

COMMANDEERED CYCLE.—Merchant (Callan)—Send in a formal application with full particulars to the Department of the Adjutant General, G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin.

CORPORAL OR PRIVATE.—Vol. E.G.—We regret that we cannot do anything in this matter. It is one which entirely concerns your own O.C. You are over the age for the force you name.

A DENTAL DEFICIENCY.—"Teeth" (Cork)—Make application to Chief Claims Officer, Portobello, giving full particulars.

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.

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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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Remittances for each issue's sales should be forwarded to reach this office not later than the second Tuesday after date of publication. Returns (unsold copies) should be forwarded within the same period.

The Journal is now issued to the Army at 2d. net per copy, NO DISCOUNT BEING ALLOWED.

Where remittances are due for two consecutive numbers, **no further supplies will be forwarded until the account is paid.** This step is necessary by reason of the new conditions under which the Army Journal is being produced.

"AN T-OGLACH" IN VOLUME FORM.

In response to the wishes of a large number of readers, we have arranged to issue the first volume of the new series of "An t-Oglach" in one style of binding.

It has also been suggested to us that readers who have carefully kept all copies of our first volume may desire to be supplied with a similar cover for binding same.

In our next issue we hope to give details of the proposed binding and the prices at which same can be obtained.

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ḡaoluinn do'n ARM.

Gaelic.

'Sa biaólan (ar leant.)

Biaóda eile.

Arán ruad, císte, cístíní, bairín.

Bairín breac, putós uub, maróga.

Sudós, mairt feoil, srl., fuar.

Uibe beirighe, rósta, cáise.

Paoitín, macraol, caora pimeáin.

Caó a élog anois é a Séamais?

Tá sé cúis cum a cúis, nó mar sin.

Ufuil anois? Níor airigheas an aimsir
as sleamnú éart.

Tá sé in am té mar sin.

Ufuil tú as teact? Fan nóimro anois.

Tá sé as fearcáin go hana érom.

Ufearr uuit do cóta mór do cur ort.

Cia aca mairt feoil fuar nó sáiríní
a beiró asat?

Má tá don cáise asat, a shiolla, tóspairó
mé blúirín beas de.

Táir na cístíní seo ana éirig blasta.

Tá an bairín breac so ró mílis.

Ufuil don uúil asat is na caora-
pimeáin so? Tá ana uúil asam
ionta.

Ar éais abairt i gcóir na noolas?

Éas. Furas saoirse éirig.

Náic uatbásac an aimsir?

Tá an donas le plíce air.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

Suv vee lunn (err lan noonth).

Beeá ella.

Arawn rooa, keeshda, keesh deen nee,
bor reen.

Borreen brack, put thoag dhuv, mor roaga.

Sudhoag, mort yole, etc., ooar.

Ee beraha, roastha, kausha.

Fweeteen, mock rail, kayra fin noona.

Koddha klugga nish shay, a Heeomish?

Thaw shay koog kunna koog noo mor shin.

Willa nish? Neer rar reessa nimeshir
a shloun noo horth.

Thaw shay in noum tay mor shin.

Will thoo tockth? Fon noemidda nish.

Thaw shay a far hin guh hanna hroum.

Barra ghut duk koatha kur urth.

Kucka mort yole oor noe saur deenee
vegga guth?

Maw thaw ain kausha, guth a yulla,
thoagha may bloora byug de.

Thawd nuk keesh deenee shu anna die
vlotha.

Thawn borreen brack su roe villish.

Will lain doola guth issna kayra fin
noona su? Thaw anna goola gum untha.

Err koosha wolla ig gore nun Nullug?

Koouss. Fooriss seersha kigga.

Nawk oof fawsucka nimeshir ree?

Thawn dhunnuss liff fliha err.

ENGLISH.

In the mess (continued).

Other foods.

Brown bread, cake bread, scones, a
currant loaf.

"Barn brack," black pudding, sausages
A pie, cold beef, etc.

Boiled eggs, fried, cheese.

Whiting, mackerel, grapes.

What time is it now, James?

Five to five or thereabouts.

Is it now? I did not feel the time
slipping.

It's tea time so.

Are you coming? Wait a moment now.

It is raining very hard.

You had better put on your overcoat.

Is it cold beef or sardines you'll have?

If you have any cheese, lad, I'll take
a little of it.

These scones are very nice.

This currant cake is too sweet.

Have you any desire for these grapes?

I'm very fond of them.

Did you go home for Xmas?

Yes. I got holidays for it.

Isn't it terrible weather?

'Tis the mischief it's so wet.

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