



AN T-OGLÁC

(Published by Permission of the Army Authorities)

Contents

Vol. 2.—No. 6 (New Series).

26th April, 1924.

"CHARLES EDWARD'S BRAIN."

Irishman who might have averted the Culloden Rout.

ARMY BOXING CHAMPIONS.

Special Notes and Photograph of the Team for Scotland.

"THE WANDERER" MOVES ON.

A night in the Guard Room—Impressions of the City by the Shannon.

WITH THE BRITISH IN 1798.

The Coming of Cornwallis—Departure of Clanricarde—An Incident at Laughlinstown.

GOLF IN THE ARMY.

Expert reviews the Progress of the A.G.S.

Humorous Cartoons—Private Murphy sees signs of Spring—"So this is Kildare."

Army News—Technical Articles—Information Bureau for Soldiers, Etc., Etc., Etc.

OFFICERS' OUTFITS.

TUNICS
BREECHES
SLACKS
GREAT COATS
TRENCH COATS
CAPS
SAM BROWN BELTS
BOOTS
LEGGINGS
VALISES and CAMP KIT
UNIFORM NECK COLLARS
Etc., Etc.

WE are in a position to supply Officers with all or any of these items at short notice, and by reason of our experience in making Uniforms, etc., for the Officers of the National Army since its establishment we can guarantee to give perfect satisfaction and to supply only articles that are in accordance with Army Regulations.

T. J. CALLAGHAN & CO., LTD.,

Military Tailors and Outfitters,

Wires: 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
"PROGRESS, DUBLIN."

'Phone 818.

Have You Tried the 'NUGGET' Test?

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

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

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

2d., 3d., 6d. & 10d. per Tin.

Made in Ireland by the

NUGGET POLISH CO., LTD., DUBLIN

22, 23 & 24 Lr. Bridge Street, Dublin.



An t-Ógláic

Vol. II. No. 6. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper).

APRIL 26, 1924.

Price TWOPENCE.



ARRIVALS IN THE TOWN OF KILDARE.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES



Oglagh
na hEireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

An t-Óglách

APRIL 26, 1924.

"CHARLES EDWARD'S BRAIN."

Kerry Soldier who might have averted Culloden Debacle.

Among the many soldier-exiles from Ireland who won high distinction on hard-fought battlefields, the name of Colonel John O'Sullivan stands in the foremost rank.

John O'Sullivan was the son of Major Philip O'Sullivan, of Ardea Castle, Co. Kerry, and is said to have been intended for the priesthood, but in the year 1723 he emigrated to America, and settled down to the life of a schoolmaster in New Hampshire.

On the death of his father he returned to his birthplace in order to look after his family affairs. Knowing well that a livelihood, except of the most meagre description, would be impossible for him in his native land, he disposed of his family estate and emigrated to France, where he obtained an introduction to Marshal Maillebois, who engaged him as a tutor for his son.

Schoolmaster Turns Soldier.

The great Frenchman soon observed that the young Irish tutor's tastes lay more in the direction of the study of military matters than in the quieter fields of literature and mathematics, and with that characteristic generosity which is associated with his name, he invited John O'Sullivan to accompany him on the expedition that was just then starting for Corsica.

The Kerryman instantly seized the opportunity of entering the profession that was always dear to him, and on landing at Corsica he became the trusted confidant of the Marshal. So well did he perform the duties assigned to him that when the French force returned to Paris he was highly recommended for his military skill, and particularly for his genius in devising the tactics which gave victory to France. Later he was employed on active service in Italy and on the Rhine, and again did O'Sullivan's superiors speak in terms of praise of his military skill.

The Right Hand of the Jacobites.

The next important step in John O'Sullivan's career was his entry into the service of the exiled Stuarts, and shortly after this event we find the exiled Stuart King in Rome writing to Charles Edward, then in France:—"I am glad to find O'Sullivan is with you." A few months later Charles Edward Stuart set out on a gallant but ill-fated attempt to regain the throne of his fathers, and with him sailed John O'Sullivan, whom the Prince designated as one of the best officers he had met in France.

Charles Edward landed at Boradale, on the coast of Inverness-shire, on August 5th, 1745, and with him were John O'Sullivan, Sir Thomas Sheridan, George Kelly, and Sir John MacDonnell. When the Stuart army was mustered, John O'Sullivan was given the post of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster. O'Sullivan, in addition to these duties, acted as advisor-in-chief to Charles Edward, and what small success that was gained by the ill-armed and badly disciplined Highland Army during the brief campaign may be attributed to his military acumen.

Advice Disregarded at Culloden.

On November 19th the Highland Army gained a signal victory at Preston Pans, and preparations were made for a descent upon England. On December 19th the town of Derby was reached, and the Prince expressed a keen desire to push on to London, but, acting on the advice of his Scottish advisors, he retreated towards Kendal.

On January 28th, 1746, the Stuart force gained a victory at Falkirk, and it is of interest to note that the tide of victory on that day was turned in favour of Charles Edward by the gallant action of a company from Clare's Irish Brigade, who had joined the expedition.

The next important engagement was the battle of Culloden, where the Highland Army was completely routed by the English under the Duke of Cumberland. Here defeat was directly due to a complete disregard for O'Sullivan's advice. He desired that a surprise attack should be made on the English camp on the night before the battle, but the Scottish officers raised so many objections to this plan that the Prince for once, and with fatal results, turned the Irishman's advice aside.

Back to France.

After Culloden, O'Sullivan accompanied Charles Edward on his wanderings until the end of June, when he managed to make his way to France. On arriving in Paris he at once communicated the news of the defeat and imminent danger of the Prince, and as the result of his representations two armed vessels were at once sent to Scotland to rescue the Prince.

We can find very few references to O'Sullivan after this period. In 1747 he was knighted by the exiled Stuart, and later we find him married to a Miss Fitzgerald. His son, Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan, was an officer of the Irish Brigade, and fought under the celebrated Paul Jones during the American War of Independence. Later he entered the Dutch service, and died in 1824. His son, John William Thomas Gerald O'Sullivan, was American Consul at the Canary Islands. His grandson, the Hon. John Louis O'Sullivan, was the representative of the United States at the Portuguese Court from 1854 to 1858, and there is a letter extant written by this gentleman in which he says:—"I am the last of our name in this line."

AMERICA'S IRISH SOLDIERS.

You know Ireland's contribution to America's liberty. In that wonderful book written by M. J. O'Brien, "A Hidden Phase of American History," he not only asserts but proves that 38 per cent. of the rank and file and one-third of the officers of Washington's army were Irish; and in the testimony before the English House of Commons immediately after the war it was stated by the committee that 50 per cent. of Washington's army were Irish, and that America had been lost to England through the Irish! And in all our wars from Frederickburg to Chateau Thierry you will find the Irish line as long and wide as in the Revolutionary War and Irish voices loudest and strongest in the fighting front. The Irish have never been found wanting in these United States. From silent and sequestered graves, from patriot tombs, from bloody battlefields comes the message from men of Irish blood who have given of themselves to this great Republic."—Rev. J. J. Leen, in an address at Cascade, Iowa, to a large audience assembled in honour of St. Patrick.

RETREAT AT ST. BRICIN'S.

As a fitting conclusion to the Retreat given by Revs. Father Gleeson, Command Chaplain, and Father Byrne, Chaplain St. Bricin's, over 400 Officers, N.C.O.'s and men from General Headquarters and the Remount Depot, Arbour Hill, were present at St. Bricin's Oratory, on Good Friday, when the Stations of the Cross were devoutly performed, the entire congregation joining in the singing of the "Stabat Mater." Rev. Fr. Byrne officiated, after which a short discourse on the Passion was delivered by Rev. Father Gleeson.

In addition to the units mentioned, officers and members of the hospital staff, St. Bricin's, as well as many of the patients, were present.

General Headquarters' Camp Staff was represented by Commandant P. Ennis, Camp Commandant; Capt. Gerard McCourt, Camp Adjutant, and Lieut. Peadar McKenna, Camp Quartermaster, whilst Lieut. M. Delaney was in charge of the detachment from the Remount Depot, Arbour Hill.



WITH THE BRITISH IN 1798.

The Coming of Cornwallis—A Fluttering in the Dovecotes—An Incident at Laughlinstown—Sir James Stewart, Bart., is Annoyed— The Departure of Clanricarde.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED. EXCLUSIVE TO "AN t-ÓGLACH."

Extracts from recently discovered Correspondence Books of the British Army, dealing with the Operations of those Forces in 1798. The first instalment of these extracts appeared in Vol. 1, No. 20, of "An t-Óglach" (New Series), and regularly since. Back numbers can always be obtained.

All the British Officers in 1798 were not as dilatory as Major General Johnson in acquainting Headquarters in Dublin with their efforts on behalf of the Crown. On the contrary, quite a number of them seem to have been most assiduous writers of despatches setting forth panegyrics of their noble selves, and stressing the brilliancy of their operations.

The sturdy insurgents of Meath appear to have been a pretty considerable thorn in the flesh of some of these gentlemen. One Major General Myers found them a tough proposition, and, though he did not admit defeat in his letters to Dublin Castle, he found it advisable to ally himself to another Commander in the same area. So, on the 14th July, 1798, we find that "His Excellency highly approves" of Myers' "proceeding to join Brigadier General Meyrick, and is confident that every exertion will be used on your part to prevent the Rebels from returning to the mountains." And, to further hearten him, the same letter announced that a supply of provisions would be sent to him at Dunshaughlin.

On the same date his Excellency expressed his "approbation of the exertion and decision" with which Brigadier General Meyrick had acted against the "Rebels" in County Meath, and conveyed to him the joyful tidings that "Major General Myers marched from hence yesterday evening with a detachment of 700 men towards Robertstown, and is proceeding to join you."

Laughlinstown Incident.

In the strange jumble of letters which the same yellowed volume of correspondence contains we find a few days later that seven men of the 5th Dragoons were sentenced to death for "having endeavoured to excite William Ryan, a private in said Regiment, to desert, and with having entered into a traitorous and hostile conspiracy to murder and destroy His Majesty's Troops stationed at Laughlinstown." It is interesting to note the absence of an Anglo-Saxon savour from the names of the accused:—Edward Power, John Mara, John McDonald, John Bryen, Patrick McDonald, Patrick Troy, and Michael Brennan.

When the report of the courtmartial proceedings reached his Excellency, however, he was not altogether satisfied, and wrote as follows to the Officer concerned: "It appearing that the sentence of death has been pronounced on them indiscriminately . . . you will be pleased to direct the Court to state, for His Excellency's information, whether there are not circumstances in the case that appear to them to warrant a mitigation of the sentence in favour of such of the above seven men, as shall not appear to have taken so active a part, or entered so deeply as the rest into the aforesaid conspiracy."

A Refinement of Cruelty.

The reason for this unexpected clemency is rather far to seek, especially in view of the obvious nationality of the accused. At any rate the Officers of the Courtmartial stuck to their guns, and as a result of their report we find the Lord Lieutenant writing a few days later that "although convinced that the prisoners are, strictly speaking, equally guilty of the crimes preferred against them," he "cannot, but consider that the Execution of two (the oldest soldiers) will answer every purpose of example, and is, therefore, pleased to direct that the sentences of the remaining five shall be commuted to service for life wherever His Majesty shall be prepared to order."

But the remaining five were not to get off with that. "The Authorities" had a little refinement of torture in those days (mentioned before in these columns) which compelled the victims to endure almost all the pangs of execution although reprieved. As witness:—

"His Excellency conceives the two who are to suffer Death should be executed at Laughlinstown Camp, where the conspiracy originated, and he desires that the lenity shewn to the remaining five may not be made known to them until the above execution shall have taken place."

It is extremely probable that, in keeping with the procedure adopted on similar occasions, the unfortunate five were compelled to witness the execution of their comrades before being told that they were not to suffer the same fate.

Cornwallis Takes Office.

A week or two later—under date, July 23rd, to be exact—we come across the first letter signed by the new Commander-in-Chief, Lord Cornwallis, and he is hardly in office before there is a considerable fluttering in the dovecotes of the Higher Command.

First, there is the case of Lieutenant General Sir James Stewart, stationed at Cork. In an extract quoted in our issue dated February 23rd last, it was shown that General Lake had been very displeased with Sir James's action in over-ruling orders sent from headquarters as to the movement of troops to cope with the Insurgents. Apparently the rebuke rankled, and there was considerable correspondence on the subject, for we find Cornwallis's first letter addressed to Stewart and reading as follows:—

"Sir,—I have received your letter dated 20th instant and am sorry to find that you still press for what you call my determination upon a point which occurred before my arrival and during the time that Lieutenant General Lake commanded His Majesty's Forces in this country. The matter, in my opinion, is of such a nature as to require no decision to be passed upon it, but if you wish to know the opinion which I have formed from reading the papers, I am ready to say that I am perfectly convinced that you acted from the best intentions to promote His Majesty's service, but I think that you erred in judgment by supposing that rumours of a French Invasion or reports of expected Insurrections, could authorise you to deviate in the smallest degree from the orders which you received from Lieutenant General Lake, who was solely responsible for the consequences of the measures which he thought proper to adopt.

"In compliance with your desire, I shall lay before His Majesty your request to be permitted to retire from the staff of this establishment."

A Rebuff for Clanricarde.

Swift on the heels of Sir James Stewart's exit comes the case of Lieutenant General the Earl of Clanricarde, to whom Cornwallis writes under date of July 25th. It was a matter of the appointment of two Majors of Brigades of Yeomanry, and had been arranged before Cornwallis arrived in this country and quite clearly not arranged to the satisfaction of my Lord the Earl. "I am sorry," says Cornwallis blandly, "that your Lordship feels this matter of so much consequence as to induce you to quit the staff of this country; but, as you have so pointedly desired it, I shall not fail to take the earliest opportunity of laying your request before His Majesty."

(To be continued).

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

A CATECHISM ON THE RIFLE.

Some of the drawings which appeared in earlier instalments of the "Catechism" should be referred to when studying the following chapter. Back numbers—Vol. II., Nos. 3, 4 and 5—can be obtained on application to the Managing Editor, "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin. Postage one penny per copy extra.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE METAL PARTS ON THE FRONT OF THE RIFLE.

106. Q. What metal parts of the Rifle have you described up to this?
A. The metal parts of the Rifle I have described up to this are the visible metal parts on the back of the Rifle.
107. Q. Working again from Muzzle to Butt, what are the chief metal parts on the front of the Rifle?
A. Working again from Muzzle to Butt the chief metal parts on the front of the Rifle are:—
 1. The Nose Cap and Upper Band.
 2. The Lower Band.
 3. The Trigger Guard.
 4. The Magazine Catch.
 5. The Trigger.
 6. The Butt Sling Swivel.
108. Q. Are the Nose Cap and Upper Band separate pieces?
A. No. The Nose Cap and Upper Band are formed in one piece.
109. Q. What does the Upper Band carry?
A. It carries a Swivel Piling.
110. Q. What other parts are connected with the Nose Cap?
A. The parts connected with the Nose Cap are:—
 1. The Barrel Opening.
 2. The Boss.
 3. The Sword Bar.
111. Q. What do you mean by the Barrel Opening?
A. By the Barrel Opening I mean the opening in the very front of the Barrel of the Rifle.
112. Q. What is the Barrel Opening generally called?
A. The Barrel Opening is generally called the Nozzle or Muzzle of the Rifle.
113. Q. What do you mean by the Boss of the Nose Cap?
A. By the Boss of the Nose Cap I mean the extension under the Nozzle and in front of the Nose Cap.
114. Q. What is the Sword Bar?
A. The Sword Bar is the projection on the Nose Cap in front of the Upper Band on which the bayonet rests.
115. Q. Where is the Lower Band?
A. It is the Band with swivel about seven inches behind the Upper Band.
116. Q. What is the screw sunk into the wood about an inch behind the Lower Band?
A. It is the screw of the Inner Band.
117. Q. Describe the Trigger Guard.
A. The Trigger Guard is the larger circular steel projection immediately in behind the Magazine.
118. Q. What do you call the small arm inside the Trigger Guard?
A. I call the small arm inside the Trigger Guard the Magazine Catch.
119. Q. What do you call the large arm inside the Trigger Guard?
A. I call the large arm inside the Trigger Guard the Trigger itself.
120. Q. What other part is connected with the Trigger?
A. The other part connected with the Trigger is the Sear.
121. Q. Describe the Sear.
A. The Sear has two arms, one of which can be seen by pressing against the Trigger, and the other inside the body of the Rifle under the Bolt.

122. Q. How can you see the two arms of the Sear?
A. I can see the two arms of the Sear by working the Trigger.
123. Q. Can the Sear-Spring be seen?
A. Yes, it can just be seen behind the Magazine Catch.
124. Q. Where is the Butt Sling Swivel?
A. It is about two inches from the rear end of the Butt.
(To be continued.)

FIRE MENACES PORTOBELLO BARRACKS.

SOLDIERS FIGHT FLAMES AT BIG RATHMINES BLAZE.

In the small hours of Sunday morning, 20th inst., a serious outbreak of fire occurred in dangerous proximity to Portobello Barracks, Dublin, but, thanks to the prompt action of Lieut. Moore, Camp Adjutant's Office, and the efficiency of the Barracks Fire Brigade, the flames did not cross the boundary wall.

The premises involved were those of Messrs. James Walker, Ltd., Colour Printers, Rathmines Road, and the outbreak was first discovered by the sentry on the Main Gate of the Barracks, at about five o'clock in the morning. He gave the alarm and Lieut. Moore was notified by telephone from the gate.

Lieutenant Moore immediately authorised the firing of the three shots which constitute an alarm of fire, and the entire Barracks was ordered to turn out and stand to. The members of the Barracks Fire Brigade (twelve men) quickly had their apparatus ready, and **five minutes after the alarm had been given**, were on the scene of the conflagration.

The printing works extended at the back to the boundary wall of the Barracks, and the wall at this point was covered with barbed wire since the time of the British occupation. The soldiers, however, were equal to the occasion, and promptly procured a number of old mattresses, which they laid upon the wire, having first beaten down the latter somewhat. They were thus enabled to extend their solitary line of hose over the wall towards the burning building, sparks from which were by this time showering upon the barrack buildings in the immediate vicinity.

When the Rathmines Fire Brigade arrived, some minutes later, at the front of the burning building, Lieutenant Moore sent around to the Fire Brigade Chief, Captain White, offering the services of the soldiers. These were declined at the time, but about ten minutes later the Brigade sent around asking for their assistance.

With their limited equipment, the troops were not able to do much beyond preventing the fire from spreading, but they accomplished this task most successfully and averted all danger to the barracks. The imminence of the danger can be realised when it is stated that a telegraph pole in Williams' Park was set alight, and laurel trees some distance in front of the destroyed building were badly scorched.

The damage is estimated at about £50,000.

LIBRARIES IN BARRACKS.

Vol. M. J. Burke, Nenagh, writes:—"As regards the Library for troops in barracks spoken of in our paper some time ago, so far we have heard nothing of one here—and I think there are plenty here who would enjoy and work to get one only we lack the usual start or shove off. I can assure you if we only had some suggestion in "An t-Oglach" in the future, and some little help from our Officers, it would help to make some of the long evenings a pleasure to most men, and perhaps save many a fellow's from the Orderly Room."

PAY OF MILITARY POLICE.

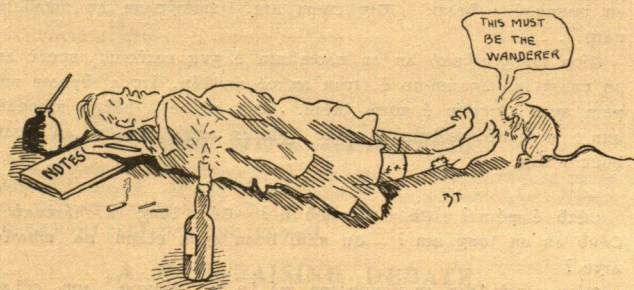
Defence Order No. 48, issued under date of 5th April, 1924, is as follows:—
On and from the 1st April, 1924, the provisions of Defence Order No. 4 ceased to have effect.

From that date additional pay for all properly enrolled N.C.O.'s and men of the Corps of Military Police will be at the rate of 2/- per day. This allowance will be in addition to the ordinary daily rates of pay appropriate to the rank in paragraph 2 of Defence Order No. 30.

JOTTINGS FROM THE WANDERER'S DIARY.

He Moves On—"Oh, Limerick is Beautiful, as Everybody Knows"—
Waking up in the Guard Room—No. 4 Brigade rallies round the
Army Journal—By the Shannon's Lordly Stream.

April 1st, 1924.—Being naturally a fool, am not in any way afraid of the consequences of the First. Am also feeling particularly jubilant, as morning dawns finding me in the Guard Room. Now, don't jump to conclusions! I had not been celebrating the passing of March by a convivial association with the cup that cheers—and elevates. Light up your cigarettes and I'll tell you all about it. Yesterday morning I parted company with the Curragh Camp. My worthy C.O. had been translated through S.D.M. 12 to Limerick Brigade, and, like Mary's little Lamb (trust the boss forgives me for the allusion), where he went, I was sure to go. Therefore, I had travelled the familiar road from Curragh to Limerick on the evening of 31/3/24, and reached Henry Street Headquarters, to find that no bed was ready, and the Guard Room floor was my only hope. Hence, Horatio, we slept on the floor. No tears were shed at the Curragh in the parting, and I believe that the only sorrow felt was that of a policeman on duty, who hated the lost opportunity of "clinking" this present poor scribe.



April 2nd, 1924.—Having now comfortably settled in new quarters, am delighted to meet, passing through my office, a number of old friends who have memories of my ministrations at Curragh. Without doubt, the old O.T.C. formed a link of friendship that can never be snapped, and I feel certain that, should I ever be roaming in the back-woods of Australia, or the big cities of America, I shall be met by some rare old stager who will hold out his hand and ask for a week-end pass. Then what high old talks we will have, sharing confidences as to the number of corns obtained on the A.S.C. Barrack Square.

April 3rd, 1924.—Am simply deluged these days by inquiries regarding the rumoured demise of "An t-Oglach." Assure all and sundry that the long line of "An t-Oglach" cannot die, and that break in publication is merely due to re-organisation. Incidentally, send out circular to all O.C. Battalions in Brigade Area, with a view to their communicating directly with Managing Editor regarding estimated requirements. "Snatch the opportunity when it peeps through the hole."

April 6th, 1924.—Being the first Sunday in the month, early parade is the order in Limerick, and all troops parade at 9 a.m. Mass in St. Joseph's Church. Splendid number of communicants leads one to hope that, ere long, the Brigade Chaplain will arrange the formation of a Confraternity for soldiers in the City. In the evening take a walk with the future Mrs. Wanderer, and between Castleroy and Castleconnell, by the pleasant waters of Shannon, think with no mixed feelings about last Sunday, spent in that lonely old Training Centre Office. "Where is thy sting, oh transfer, where, re-organisation, is thy victory."

April 9th, 1924.—To-day I hear that an Instructor was instructing his Squad in P.T. Said he, "When I say move, I want you to move, but when I say RUN, I want you to fly."

"Bedad," said Private Blank, "does he think we're all crows." Next day, Part II. Orders featured Mr. Blank awarded two days C.B. Thus is budding genius nipped in the bud.

April 12th, 1924.—Excuse me "rubbing it in," but Limerick's a great place. Witnessed a very fine Rugby match on Market Fields, and afterwards enjoy a free scrap between supporters of the two teams, which was as enjoyable as the match.

April 14th, 1924.—From reports one learns that the 14th Battalion, Headquarters, Tralee, is taking up, heart and soul, the promotion and sale of "An t-Oglach." A communication reaches me early to-day that Lieutenant Lawlor has been appointed "An t-Oglach" representative for the Battalion. He is to collect and compile all 14th Battalion jottings. Other Battalions in No. 4 Brigade please follow suit, and let us throw down the gauntlet to all other Brigades. Other Brigades, please note that the 4th Brigade intends to support, with all its collective might, the better circulation of the magazine.

April 15th, 1924.—"COURT CIRCULAR." Col. J. Byrne, Officer Commanding Brigade, has left for Cork. Let us pray he hasn't gone for all time. Begin to feel that Cork is getting too many things when it gets my Colonel.

April 16th, 1924.—Commences the Easter time, and, closing the Diary for the time being, express fond hope that Easter Day's breakfast may not consist of B.S.C. Thompson's "Tut-Tut" eggs.

THE WANDERER.

A painful epidemic of puns has made itself evident in an otherwise exemplary Mess. We agree that the man who said "It behoves us to Hovis" was guilty of an ill bread remark and that he should "turnover" a new loaf, but there is absolutely no justification for the person who remarked that a certain sauce could only be used appropriately with mutton "because it was Lamb's."

* * * *

A certain Officer has named his new motor bicycle Pauline. There are various conjectures amongst his brother Officers as to the why and wherefore. One brutally suggested that it was because it was an "appauline" machine. Another thought it was because it would "pall in" a few weeks.

* * * *

The two small boys were boasting about their respective fathers.

"My daddy's an N.C.O. in the Army," said little Sean, proudly.

"That's nothin'," retorted Tomas. "My daddy's an N.K.M. in Grangegorman."

It transpired that this was his abbreviation of *non compos mentis*.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

AN MAIRNÉALÁC NÁR AITNIGEAD

CÉRB É FÉIM ?

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRÍOB.

Ní raib sé n-a lá ná i ngar dó, nuair o'págamar an teac, mé féim agus micilín mícil mícil, leis an gclatáic a éuacú 'péacaint céarto a bhronn an páirre ar an talaí éar éis na horóce. Agus go deimhin, is iomda ruto aistead, agus is iomda ruto luacmhar seóltaró istead éuaginn ar an taoile an trác sin, amsir an éosair móir.

Tás trága a bí ann, é n-a éalam agus pionnpuaract san aér, agus breacá an lae le tabairt paol deara sa spéir éoir, as súil géir éleactaighe, nuair a sroiceamar an roilic cois mara. Aet ní ar an spéir a bí áirto agaimn-ne aet ar an gclatáic agus ar an muir. Cé go raib sé n-a éalam an maíom seo, bí anpa gaoite ann le cúpla lá romhe sin, agus o'pás sin an tráig gaimmneac, atá cois na roilice, lán de rucálac agus de gac cineál brusgair.

Sáitead micilín mícil mícil a éliat istead sa rucálac seo, agus é as imteact romhe : véanam féim an cleas céarta le mo éliat-sa, agus gan pocál pánaic féim le clos ó éeactar agaimn, ná paic agaimn de bárr an tsaotair.

Mise a bí i tcosac, agus as teact i n-aice na rinne éom, taob éoir den roilic, áit a bfuil an clatáic as eirge garb cloacá, fuairas féim éliat páda trom. Do casbámeas do mícilín í.

"Ní éliat le don báro sa tír seo í," ar seisean, "ó luing gallda éigin éamie an éliat sin," agus dubairt sé liom beir san áirdeall.

Bí. Bí a lán feamainne agus rucálac caite istead roir óá mullán móra. Sáiteas féim mo maíoe istead ann. Buairas an maíoe i n-aíar ruto bog éigin—tuille de'n feamainn, síleas. Níl fios agam, beirte beo ná marb, cé'n pát go noéarnas é, aet tosúigeas as cartú na feamainne le mo maíoe gur noctúigeas stoca bán píe.

Cromas le breit ar an stoca—áet níor éamie sé liom. Bí ruto éigin istig sa stoca ! Cartúigeas arís le mo lámair—cos píe a bí sa stoca !

Glaoúas ar mícilín. Éamie sé anall éuagm. Caiteamar an feamainn ar leactaob—corp a bí paol'n feamainn. . . .

Dameamar na caipíní éinn annsin ar an tráig roimh an lá.

"Deannaet oílis de le anam an maírb," arsa mícilín.

"Ámén," arsa mise.

* * *

Bí an corp n-a luinge ar a béal paol, istig roir an óá mullán, leabaró de'n feamainn paol, agus feamainn ós a éionn arís. Le doiceall móir, o'eirig linn ó tógáil agus é ioméur, agus é sínead ar an ngaimm tirm as bárr na trága.

Fear atá roimnt beag faitead mícilín agus níor éaitig leis beir i látair an éuirp. O'pás sé mise leis an gcorp liom féim agus as go bratac leis as éileam cabrac ar na comarsam.

Mairnéalac a bí sa bpear marb de réir gac cosamlaeta. Ní raib air áet briste agus léme agus na stocai bána ar an trácáic éana. Má bí sé i bpa sa bpaírege, ní raib don éosamlaet de air : bí cuio de'n éraiceann bainte óá baiteis, agus an fuil leis pós féim ; ní hé a bátao rinnead, tuubras liom féim—óá mba ead, ní béad an fuil leis—agus tosúigeas as iarraio véanam amac cé'n éaoi ar éamie a bás air. . . .

Sead, is mairnéalac a bí ann cinn—agus tosúig na pictúirí as teact agus as imteact ós comair m'intinne. . . .

Connaiceas é as leigint a sgríe, roir a óá trác, n-a cabán ar bóro a luinge, agus í as véanam ar sasana le beata agus lón

cosairó. Connaiceas an báro-pó-éuinn. Siúo í as eirge go bárr uisge. Siúo é an torpéatú páda gánra as imteact leis n-a oncom mullig éirio an bpaírege i ttreo na luinge. Cúalas an pléasgaó móir. . . . Connaiceas an fuastar ar bóro na luinge. Cúalas an kí-rá agus an ruaille-buaille a bí ar siubal, agus na daoime as riteact anonn is anall, ar nós seangán go gcarócaíoe a neao le bata.

Éus an long móir cor agus creatao ar nós ainmíroce i bpéim uatbásais, agus siúo síos i noiaró a tóna í sa bpaírege móir.

Sabáil éú féim ! Sabáil éú féim a éuime ! Beir ar an gcléit móir sin i n-aice leat ! Beir ! Beir ! Beir ! Éionn mo mairnéalac boet an éliat. Beireann uirri. Siúo é as véanam amac sa snáin go breas. An noéanpaio sé talaí ? An bás nó beata atá i noán óó ? Tá sé as eirge traoceta. Ní fios óó cé'n t-aíar sa bpaírege óó. Lá ? Óá lá ? Leis an tarc atá air, is oíig leis go bfuil seactam ar a laíao ann ó o'ol sé blogam. Cineál laíao as teact air. . . . Oúisigeann sé arís. Cúlaeo ? Ar a bás ní gcarpaó sé leis an gcléit, agus óá tacaó néal air, o'imteactó an éliat uairó . . . céarto sin amac romhe ? Talaí, óar a bpaic sé aríam ! Agus bíot is naé bfuil ann don buille snáin véanam leis an tuirce, tá an talaí sin as tuiroeoat leis, as tuiroeoat leis i gcomairóe . . . sead, óá caitead istead ar éliat éigin le srut mara atá sé.

Tis coróe agus misneac éus an bpear boet, áet ní maireann an misneac i bpa. Tis taom air. Imteigean an meabair uairó. . . .

Níor musgluigeat as an taom sin é gur caiteam istead ar an tráig sin agaimn-ne é, roir an óá mullán, áit a bfuair mé féim agus mícilín é romh gneim. Aet ní hé a bátao rinnead ann ; ní head, is leis an tarc agus an anró a fuair an fear boet a bás.

* * *

Cérb é féim ? Cé óar oíob é ? Cé'n long a báitead ? Cérb as an long sin ? An raib bean agus clann sa mbaile aise ?

Níor eirig leis an gcrónaire, ná le n-a éoisoe, don eólas o'páil áet an méro atá innsighe agamsa annseo. Rinnead amac go raib sé i ngreim sa gcléit gur caitead istead ar an tráig é.

Cuir an crónaire roimnt ceisteanna orm féim, agus ar na comarsam.

Sead, ba mise fuair an éliat. Suas agus annas le píce slat ó'n áit ar prioetó an corp bí sí. Ní head, ní mise a éuartaig a pócaí, áet Máire bán, bean mícilín, an bean a níg agus a síleas agus a éuir ós éionn cláir é. Paic ní raib i bpóca oíob, áet poll móir. Sead, bí sé pígne seall go raib poll tollta ann, agus peórlaimn, agus píosa tobac sa bpóca eile.

Tasbámeat na hiarmaí sin do'n éoisoe a bí n-a síurte i oisig mícilín, agus is iomda osna leigead mar is beag éuime a bí sa látair nár goir an páirrege fealltaic éuime óá gaoitair uairó.

"Agus naé raib don ruto eile ar an gcorp nuair a prioetó é ?" arsa an crónaire.

"Ní raib áet go raib sé seo i ngreim go damsean i gcúl glaise aise," agus tugaó slabra beag práis, go raib crois míoatál báim n-a éeann do'n crónaire.

Éus a raib ann buiréacás do óia gur éuime craibteac a bí sa mairnéalac óo-aíetio. . . .

Óúlaeo é sa roilic cois mara, i bpoisgeact céao slat de'n áit ar prioetó é, agus i n-éisteact céoil oisúigeasais na páirrege nimnig sin a éleactaig sé le n-a saogal. Áit ní b'oireamniais do mairnéalac níorb péirioir o'páil le n-a cúlaeo síonairó a véanam. Cabail éeanbáro a bí caite ar an tráig,

rinneamar crois de píosa úi, agus tógamar an crois sin ós cionn a uaisle san roilic cois mara. Áit níor sgríobamar a ainm i n-ogam ná i n-aon éraob eile mar níorb eól dúinn é.

Dubairt an uile úine asáinn páoir ós a cionn agus gluais linn abailt go roisin réir smaointeact. . .

* * *

Bí mé féin agus micilín agus a bean as ól tae an oirde sin nuair a labhair micilín.

"A máire," ar seisean, "cé'n pát nár innis tú do'n choisde an ruto u'innis tú domsa?"

"Cé'n éinne sin ort?" ar sise, "ní leigfead an náire dom é déanam. . . agus ruto eile 'de," ar sise, "ní raib mise i n-ann déarla coimneál leis na daoine uaisle sin."

"Áit céard a cónaie tú, a máire?" arsa mise.

"Ó féad sí orm."

"Nuair a bíos á n-éiceán," ar sise, "éus mé paol deara go raib ruto éigin sgríobta treasna a ucta, agus ní dampead a bfuil de gallaoiread i n-éirim as é. Bí na focla mar beoís seárrta istead sa bfuil."

Stao sí.

"Innis do pádraic céard a bí sgríobta ar uct an máireálaig boct," arsa micilín.

"Sgríobas féin síos na focla ar páipéar ar eagla a n-dearmata," arsa máire, "agus seo úit an páipéar sin."

Sin sí páipéar éusam agus seo iad na focla a bí sgríobta air:—

"I love Alice!"

(A éiríoch.)

FROM OUR READERS.

We invite contributions to this column. Letters should be of general interest. Write on one side of the paper only. Name and address should be enclosed, not necessarily for publication. Anonymous contributions ignored.

A HAIR-RAISING DEBATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "AN T-OGLACH."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I would be forever indebted to you if you would decide a question that is being hotly debated by my Section. All night we have sat, burning the midnight candle, poring over musty biographies, endeavouring to ascertain what "Military Genius" is responsible for the immortal and self-respect inspiring words: "Half an inch of hair from forehead to poll is enough for a soldier"?

I, as President of the Commission, after having presided over seven all-night sittings, listening to quotation, speculation, hypothesis and oration, decided to have a show of hands on the issue of submitting the question to "An t-Oglach," whose decision should be binding and final.

After reproving a lot of the Section for impersonation, "in that they did, wilfully and with malice aforethought show two hands," I succeeded in ascertaining that the majority were in favour of my suggestion.

Majority rule being our pet tenet, I therefore forward to you, for your esteemed judgment, our "Argument." Trusting you will give the matter due consideration.—Yours faithfully,

J. J. RAY (Pte., A Coy., 12th Bn.).

Nenagh, 8/4/24.

(The Editor, whilst appreciating the compliment, begs to be excused.)

CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "AN T-OGLACH."

DEAR SIR,—May I suggest that the gentlemen who are conducting the very interesting discussion on "Cavalry v. M.I." in your pages, overlook one very important point, viz., the use of Cavalry in "Protection on the Move." For this a high standard of mobility is required and, as Comdt. Ryan truly states, a horse can go over ground impossible for any mechanical vehicle (tanks not excepted). Hence, for this work

horse soldiers are best, in the "forward body" at all events. The difference between a Cavalry man and a Mounted Infantry man is that the latter uses his horse as a means of locomotion only, and fights on foot, whereas the former can fight either dismounted or mounted. Shock action by masses of Cavalry on the field of battle is a thing of the past, but these tactics may still be employed with advantage by patrols against hostile patrols when the ground is suitable. Mounted troops who elect to fight dismounted not only place twenty-five per cent. of their strength *hors de combat*, on account of the necessity of providing horse holders, but also waste time (even if only a few moments) dismounting and "getting down." This is all to the advantage of an opponent who is prepared to charge immediately with *l'arme blanche*.

In the patrol combats which occur when two opposing forces first come in contact, victory is of the highest importance. It is not merely that the defeated side has its protective screen pierced and its dispositions laid bare. It is, on the very outset, thrown on the defensive and the initiative passes to its opponent. For this reason Cavalry is still a necessity and is maintained by every army in the world.

On the other hand I would suggest that, for the manœuvre body of the protective screen, bicycles or other mechanical contrivances are quite suitable. This body usually moves on roads until the time comes for it to go into action, which is usually when the opportunity for shock action has passed. Thus, this body usually fights on foot. Bicycles and similar contrivances are less delicate and throw less strain on the supply and transport services than the horses, while as a means of locomotion on roads they are quite as speedy.

I am writing from the point of view of war against a first class Power. It would be foolish to believe that the National Army will never be called upon to fight anyone except Irregulars. In any war affecting the north of Europe the strategic position of Ireland will be as important, and consequently her danger as great, as that of Belgium. And no sane man can believe that while human nature remains what it is we shall have no more big wars.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

W. MOORE.

27th Bn., Keane Barracks,
Curragh Camp, 14/3/24.

WHITEWASH WANTED.

Once upon a time there was a wall in a certain barracks which had been whitewashed once upon a time. It was now a sort of dirty grey. And one day a young soldier took a piece of white chalk and did inscribe upon the drab surface of the wall the following distich:—

"A little whitewash here and there,
Will make a dingy building fair."

Next day there was an additional couple of lines by an Unknown Friend:—

"A little whitewash in the hair
Will make the mildest soldier swear."

On the third day this appeared:—

"A little whitewash now and then
Is needed by the best of men."

From that on the poetry competition was a pronounced success. Here are some of the gallant attempts to capture the Muse:—

"A little whitewash on the wall
Will make the fellows feel 'Game Ball'."

"What maketh the Camp Com. to stare?
There's talk of whitewash in the air."

"The man who last used whitewash here
Long years ago went on the 'bier'."

"Give us a whitewash brush or two,
And watch for deeds of derring do."

And so on, and so forth. When the couplets almost covered the wall the Camp Com. realised that some one was trying to convey a friendly hint to him. So he had the wall whitewashed.

And the next day you could hardly see the wall for the fresh inscriptions!



POWDER-PUFFS FOR SOLDIERS

How they fared in 1792—Shortage of Bread in Ireland—Potatoes or Oatmeal as a substitute—The Private's Kit Allowance.

Digging among the old correspondence volumes of the British Army in Ireland which have been discovered recently, the writer came across some very interesting details of the allowances made to the British soldier in the year 1792. They are embodied in a letter from the King of England to his "Right Trusty and Right well beloved Cousin and Councillor" in this country, and the soldiers of our Army may like to compare the kit allowances and prices of 132 years ago with those of the present.

The allowances made under a Royal Order dated 4th January of that year specified:—

"First, that the following Articles hitherto provided out of the Pay of our Foot Soldiers serving in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, or the Isle of Man, should be in future supplied without any Expence to them, agreeably to the Rates therein set against them, respectively, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
One Pair black Cloth Gaiters, per year	0	4	0
One Pair Breeches, besides Ammunition			
Pair	0	6	6
Altering Clothing to fit	0	2	6
One Hair Leather	0	0	2½
Proportion of Expence of Watchcoats			
per year	0	1	0
A Worm, Turnscrew, Picker and Breech			
at 1/3, one in five Years—per year	0	0	3
Emery, Brickdust and Oil, per year	0	2	6

£0 16 11½

"Secondly, that the following articles should be provided out of the Pay of the Men:—

	£	s.	d.
One pair of Black Gaiters, per year	0	4	0
Two pair Shoes per year at 6/- per pair	0	12	0
One pair of Stockings, or two pair of Socks	0	1	6
Soleing and Heelpiecing, per year	0	4	0
Two shirts per year at 5/6 per shirt	0	11	0
A Foraging Cup per year	0	1	3
A Knapsack at 6/-, once in six Years	0	1	0
Pipe clay and Whiting per year	0	4	4
A Clothes Brush, 1/- once in two years	0	0	6
Three Shoes Brushes per year, at 5d. per Brush	0	1	3
Black Ball, per year	0	2	0
Worsted Mitts, per year	0	0	9
A Powdering Bag and Puff once every three years, at 1/6	0	0	6
Two combs per year at 6d. per comb	0	1	0
Grease and Powder for the Hair, per year	0	3	0
Washing at 4d. per week, per year	0	17	4

£3 5 5

Shortage of Bread in Ireland.

But the catch in the Irish position as discovered when King George was "pleased to direct that the same Articles be provided at the same Prices and under the like Regulations for our Soldiers in Ireland as for our Soldiers in Great Britain; and that the whole of the Regulations herein before specified be extended to our Army serving in this Kingdom."

The black lettering is ours. Its point is emphasised by the ensuing paragraph:—

"And Whereas, according to our Orders above recited, One pound and a half of Bread per diem; (Estimated at 10½d. per week) is to make an invariable part of the Soldiers in Great Britain, and Whereas it has been represented to Us, that the Price of Bread is very high and that there is an actual scarcity

of that Article in many parts of our Kingdom of Ireland, and it has been therefore humbly submitted to us, whether the whole or a certain Part of the Allowance for Bread should not, in the latter Kingdom, according to Circumstances and at the Discretion of the Commanding Officer, be allotted in Potatoes or Oatmeal, We are pleased hereby to direct, that in our said Kingdom of Ireland, the sum of 10½d. per week of the 3/- allotted for the Soldier's food, be according to Circumstances, and at the Discretion of the Commanding Officer, applied to the Purchase of Bread, Potatoes, or Oatmeal accordingly.

"And We are further pleased hereby to order and direct, that the before mentioned allowance estimated at £2 5s. 7½d. Nett per Annum for Each Corporal, Drummer, Fifer and Private Man and at 9/- per annum for each Foot Sergeant under the Denomination of Bread Allowance be issued for effectives at Quarters only; it not being our intention that men who are Absent should receive the Benefit of these Allowances unless they are really and bona fide detached upon Duty, which must be separately expressed in the Returns to be signed by the Commanding Officers and given in upon Honour."

And having thus endeavoured to prevent his soldiers from starving in Ireland, his Majesty ends on a fine, florid note:—

"And for doing so, this shall be as well unto you, as unto all other our Officers and Ministers there, whom it may concern, a sufficient warrant, and so We bid you Heartily Farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's the fourteenth day of March, 1792, in the Thirty-second year of our Reign."

They seem to have been pretty lean years for the British Tommy, round about that period.

THE G.A.A AND THE ARMY.

At the Annual Congress of the Gaelic Athletic Association on Sunday last, Mr. Dan McCarthy, T.D., in accordance with rule, retired from the Presidency, which he had filled for the allotted three years.

There were three nominations for the position of President: P. D. Breen, Wexford; W. P. Clifford, Limerick, and Gen. Eoin O'Duffy. The Chairman announced that Gen. O'Duffy had withdrawn. On a ballot Mr. Breen received 44 votes and Mr. Clifford 40.

A motion for the deletion of the ban on foreign games was defeated by 54 votes to 32.

The Secretary's report stated that the Army having decided on the Gaelic Games being the official games in the Army, the Council were of opinion that some competition should be open to them in connection with the games outside the Army.

In view of the Army Athletic Council still adhering to national games being the official games of the Army, steps should be taken by congress to create the Army as a province of Ireland for G.A.A. purposes, so as to enable them to compete in the All-Ireland championships.

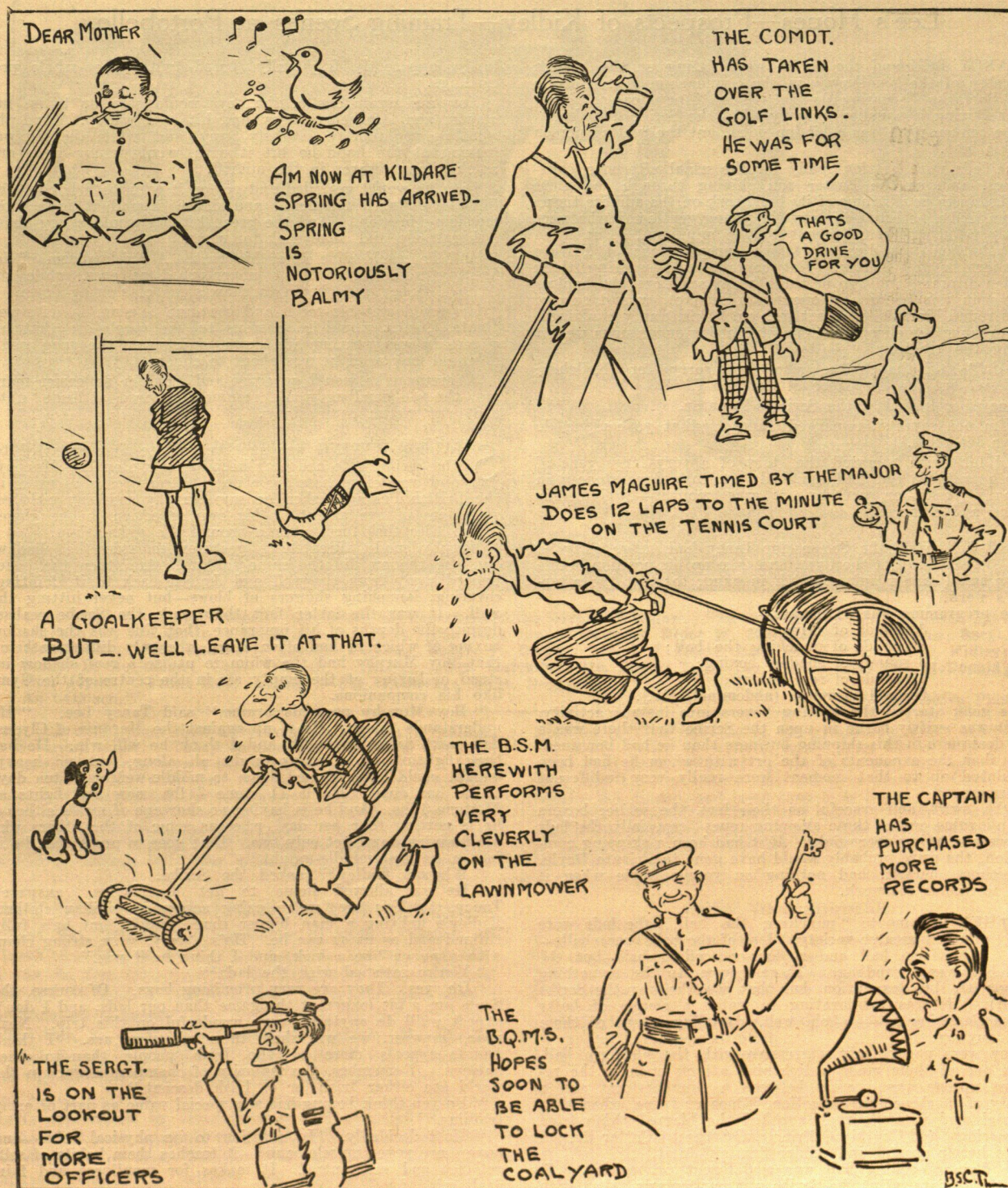
The Chairman, Mr. D. McCarthy, said he did not agree with the suggestion in the report. He thought the Central Council had done very well for the Army in presenting them with cups and allowing them to play the All-Ireland champions.

In reply to Mr. P. O'Keeffe (Cork), the Secretary said the Army was not affiliated; the Central Council had decided to treat the Army as the colleges.

Mr. E. P. Tarrant (Leix) maintained regarding the Army suggestion it was introducing politics, and was contrary to the rules of the G.A.A. It was an extraordinary thing, he said, that the Army should be placed on the same footing as the colleges. He proposed that the whole paragraph relating to the Army be deleted from the Secretary's report.

The proposition was not seconded, and Mr. Dennehy (Cork) proposed, and Mr. Byrne, T.D. (Wicklow), seconded, that the report be adopted, subject to the deletion of the final paragraph suggesting that the Army be created as a province. This was carried without opposition.

PRIVATE MURPHY'S IMPRESSIONS OF SPRING.



ARMY BOXERS IN TRAINING.

The Team for Scotland—Boy Murphy to Meet the Marquis of Clydesdale—Tancy Lee's Hopes—Prospects of Kidley—Training Scenes at Portobello.

TANCY LEE and the Scribe were sitting on the bottom step of the "gallery" in the Gymnasium at Portobello Barracks discussing Boxing. What Tancy does not know about Boxing is equalled only by what the Scribe **does** know, so the conversation was a bit lop-sided, but the writing person did his best.

The lads were getting ready for the usual afternoon calisthenics, and, as the Easter sun shining through the glass roof began to get in some of its best work on the adipose tissue of the Scribe, he began to envy the young gentlemen who were swiftly reducing their raiment to the minimum. But when his attention was directed to the preparations of Private Kelleher, he felt better. Not content with wearing thick woollen drawers, and two or three heavy sweaters, the hapless Cork man was being enveloped in a blanket, wound several times round his middle, corset fashion. This, Tancy explained, was to make Kelleher sweat off some of his superfluous weight during the training.

"Ah!" said the Scribe, who felt sorry for Kelleher; "there, but for the Grace of God, go I."

Tancy Lee looked at the Scribe's Equator.

"I'm not sayin'," remarked Tancy, "that ye couldna do with a bit of it."

And forthwith narrated the story of a very large gent of his acquaintance who had sloughed "at least three stone" in as many weeks—or, perhaps, it was months—by judicious dieting and exercise.

THE bell saved the Scribe, for Tancy had to go away to the other end of the Gym. and take up his position beside a small dinner going, watch in hand, to start the afternoon's work.

The programme was as usual:—

- 3 rounds of skipping;
- 3 rounds of punching the ball;
- 3 rounds of shadow boxing;
- 3 rounds of real boxing;
- Ground exercises (abdominal, etc.).

The gong started the waiting boxers into instant activity, and it was swiftly borne in upon the Scribe that there was a good deal more in this skipping business than he had imagined. Also, that the exponents of the art with whom he had been acquainted up to that moment were really very indifferent performers.

Light, swift, and graceful on their feet, the soldier boxers got full value out of those skipping ropes—especially the lads who were carrying overweight. If it had been a skipping competition, the prize probably would have gone to Private Doyle, Tersichore, herself, had nothing on young Doyle when it came to nimble footwork.

WHEN it came to "punching the ball," the lads were afforded greater variety. Two of the balls were balls—a platform ball and a floor-and-ceiling ball—but the third ball was a sandbag. (There seems to be something wrong with this description, but that was the way the Scribe put it). It was exhilarating to watch a couple of hefty youths slamming h———oh, well, slamming it out of those balls, anyway.

They were particularly aggressive with the platform ball. When one of them made a lightning attack upon it the resultant uproar was a cross between a thunderstorm and a battery of machine-guns in action. Once or twice, when they got real mad with it, they knocked the blamed thing from its moorings, and Captain O'Brien and Sergeant Cotter Brogan had to hustle around and render first aid to it.

The floor-and-ceiling ball was a different proposition. It tried to retaliate. But the Scribe was particularly taken with the sandbag. It was a canny performer. A green kit-bag, containing a large quantity of the old sod, it hung there list-

lessly, apparently frightfully bored with the whole proceedings.

Now and again one of the boys would step up to it, full of vim and lightheartedness, and hit it a wallop. And the sandbag would move listlessly away, and, while the lad was looking at the hand he hit it with, would swing back and catch him unawares in the midriff.

Then he would get riled and go for it with both hands, and feint at it with his head, and dance around it in a most menacing fashion. And the green kit-bag would swing about lethargically, and come back for more.

And he would give it of his best. A brisk spasm of infighting would leave it as unperturbed as ever, while the Army's Hope would begin to show signs of slowing down.

He would grit his teeth and continue to slam in lefts and rights, but it would be obvious to the spectators that his adversary was wearing him down, and, when the gong went, it would look as if he was about to clinch.

Whereupon he would go away and look for an easier mark and the old sandbag would resume its bored attitude, until the next victim came along.

SHADOW BOXING was another feature that appealed to the Scribe. He had been keeping an eye on Boy Murphy, and wondering how big a dent he was going to make in the British Peerage, when he saw Murphy suddenly manifest symptoms of excitement at his own reflection in the glazed brown tiles that form a dado around the gymnasium.

Murphy made threatening gestures towards the shadow, and the shadow did the same to him. And then the boxer danced away from the wall and danced back to it, feinting, covering, launching showers of blows—but never hitting the wall. It was the latter fact that made the Scribe realise, despite the depths of his ignorance, that this was the shadow boxing of which he had often heard, the only difference being that Boy Murphy had the whim to utilise a real shadow instead of boxing at the empty air in the centre of the Gym. like his companions.

"Boy Murphy uses his brains," said Tancy Lee. "He understands things. He is up against the Marquis of Clydesdale next Saturday night, and I think he will win. He has been fighting as a heavy-weight all along, but no heavy-weight could have trained down to middle-weight in ten days as he has done. He is 11 stone 7 lbs. now and fights at 11 stone 6 lbs. And he is having no shortage of meals either—he is getting four per day, whereas some of the others who are training down get only two. That goes to prove that he is just a natural middle-weight."

"Where's Kidley?" asked the Scribe.

"He was allowed home to get his civvies," answered Tancy. "You see, we're going across in civilian clothes. Kidley's fighting a man bigger than himself, but he's fully trained and as fit as can be. He's a very, very strong chap, with a punch like a kick, and I think he'll win."

"You're satisfied with the lads?"

"Oh, yes. They are very promising boys. Of course, the Scots are a bit longer at the game than our lads, and I don't expect we'll do anything very wonderful on this trip. Next year, however, we will show them what we are. I think boxing appeals more to the Irish people than to other nations. Remember, the majority of champion boxers in the world are either Irish, or of Irish descent."

"Do you think boxing has any special value as part of army training?"

"Most decidedly. In addition to its physical value—and boxers are never muscle-bound—it teaches them habits of self-reliance and self-control. It makes for manliness and fair-dealing."

In further conversation the Army Trainer stated that the team would leave for Scotland on Wednesday morning, 23rd

ARMY BOXERS IN TRAINING.



Photograph taken at Portobello just before the departure of the team for Glasgow. The names of the men who are to fight on Saturday are shown in black type. Left to right (back row):—**Despatch Rider W. Murphy**; **Sergt. Duggan**; **Sergt. McAllinden**; **Pte. Kelleher**; **Comdt. Colgan**; **Sergt. P. Dwyer**; **Mr. J. J. Healy**, Hon. Sec. I.A.B.A.; **Pte. Kidley**; **Sergt. D. Buchanan**; **Capt. O'Brien**. Sitting:—**Pte. Metcalfe**; **Pte. Doyle**; **Tancy Lee** (Instructor); **Cpl. McDonald**; **Pte. Joynt**. Front Row (sitting):—**Pte. Flaherty**; **Sergt. Brogan**.
 “An t-Oglach.”]

[Exclusive Photo.]

inst., and would meet their adversaries in the Govan Stadium on Saturday night. Tancy thinks that Hengler's Circus in Glasgow would have been a better venue, inasmuch as it holds more, but, as he admitted, the Scottish Aonach Tailteann Council, who organised the tournament, knew what they were about, and there may have been special considerations which made the Govan Stadium preferable.

In conclusion, it may be of interest to those who are contemplating taking up “the noble art” to know that, in

addition to their exercise in the gymnasium every afternoon, the Army boxers in training spend from 10 to 11.30 on six miles road work, followed by hot baths and massage. After that they have an hour's rest and then dinner. Gym. work follows the dinner, and lasts from 3 to 5 p.m. The principal meals are:—Breakfast—Toast and eggs. Dinner—Roast beef, vegetables, sweets. Supper—Fish. The men are allowed out in the evening for recreation under charge of their own N.C.O.'s.

PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP AT THE CURRAGH.

Most Rev. Dr. Gregg, Archbishop of Dublin, visited the Church of Ireland at the Curragh Camp on Sunday, 13th inst. It was the first occasion since the Free State was established that the Archbishop attended, and it synchronised with a Confirmation ceremony.

The Rev. R. C. Madden, Protestant Chaplain, Mr. Rogers, Colonel Brasé, and Captain Gordon received the Archbishop, and the attendance was a large and representative one. The Archbishop delivered an interesting discourse, which was highly appreciated by those present, and promised to pay a further and more extended visit later. The local choir, under the direction of Mrs. Madden, and augmented by that of Ballysax, rendered a suitable and appropriate programme. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogers hospitably entertained his Grace and party at Conygham Lodge.

ADIEU TO A SOLDIER.

Adieu, O Soldier,
 You of the rude campaigning (which we shared),
 The rapid march, the life of the camp,
 The hot contention of opposing fronts, the long manœuvre,
 Red battles with their slaughter, the stimulus, the strong
 terrific game,
 Spell of all brave and manly hearts, the trains of time through
 you and like you all fill'd,
 With war and war's expression.

Adieu, dear comrade,
 Your mission is fulfill'd—but I, more warlike,
 Myself and this contentious soul of mine,
 Still on our own campaigning bound,
 Through untried roads with ambushes opponents lined,
 Through many a sharp defeat and many a crisis, often baffled,
 Here marching, ever marching on, a war fight out—aye here,
 To fiercer, weightier battles give expression.

—WALT WHITMAN (“Leaves of Grass.”)

GOLF IN THE ARMY.

What the Game entails—Tribute to Members of A.G.A.

To the ordinary civilian golfer who takes a deep interest in the welfare of "that grand old Gaelic game" (I quote Mr. J. J. Walsh, P.M.G.) the strides which the Officers of the Army are making on the road to proficiency in the playing of it is no less remarkable than the enthusiastic manner in which they have taken to a game which, a few years ago, they probably—in common with thousands the world over—looked upon as a pastime conceived by some old fool, who lived centuries ago, for the sole benefit of Field Marshals on the Retired List, and octogenarian Judges of the High Courts who had been forced to quit the Bench in deference to the clamour of public opinion.

Not so many years ago Golf was regarded, even in the Capital of Ireland, as a game for the Seonini. But we have advanced considerably, and it is doubtful if any other branch of sport, except, of course, our Gaelic games, can boast as many disciples as can this wonderfully fascinating game of golf.

In the matter of sport you, Mr. Editor, are aware that I have no prejudices; to me sport in all its branches is something more than a hobby or pastime. It is bread and butter, as it were. But if I have a partiality for any particular branch of sport, it is golf. There is no game like it for the man who is unable to indulge in the more vigorous pastimes of the Celt, and, far from it being a game for Seonini, it is becoming, slowly but surely, one of the most democratic of games. I recall a friendly match I had, some years ago, with a

stranger at Portmarnock. We did not know each other, but we were golfers—or alleged golfers. I afterwards discovered that my worthy antagonist on that afternoon was a certain Lord Justice. He was drawing probably £1,000 a year, while my hard-earned weekly wage amounted to three quid—you know how sporting journalists were paid in these days. But that is the true spirit of golf—we are all the same on the golf course.

Another great thing about golf is that it brings you into the country, gives you plenty of good, healthy exercise, keeps you out of harm's way, and is a strict disciplinarian. If you would succeed at golf you must discipline yourself to control your tongue and your temper. I could give a long list of advantages possessed by golf which other games cannot lay claim to, but space does not permit. These advantages must be obvious to both senior and junior Officers, and to those in control of the Army Golfing Association. Otherwise it is doubtful if the game would have found such favour as it has among those who constitute that flourishing offshoot of the Irish Army Athletic Association, the Army Golfing Association.

I have attended every tournament held so far under the auspices of the Army Golfing Association. I claim to know something about golf, and I must candidly confess that what I have seen at these tournaments has surprised me beyond measure. Of course, in the Association are men who, before the Army came into being, were proficient golfers—men like that sterling golfer and all-round fine fellow, Major Carroll—but the majority are mere beginners. Yet the true golfing spirit is strongly in evidence among the general body, and it is the spirit of the game that is the real thing. The bulk of the players may be novices, but they play the game as it should be played. There is no game in which so much is left to one's personal honour as golf—not one. But among



Photo]

[“Irish Times.”]

GOLF. Curragh Command Cup, 12th inst. Left to right:—Lt. R. J. Walters, Commandant M. H. O'Connor (winner), Rev. T. O'Callaghan, C.F.; Colonel McCarthy (second), and Rev. J. Mahon, C.F.

the Army golfers, novices though most of them are, the true spirit is always there. The skill will come later; of that I am confident, but it will come only as the result of assiduous practice and careful attention to detail.

Costly? Not at all. Golf, the question of initial expense once settled, is a game that can be played as cheaply, more cheaply in fact, than most games. And if our Army golfers had links of their own, the expense would not be worth talking about. Perhaps an Army links will become a reality before many years have passed.

I had the pleasure of attending the competition for the Curragh Command Cup on Saturday, 12th inst., and the good opinion I had formed of our Army golfers was greatly enhanced as the result of that visit. One thing that impressed me was the improvement in the standard of the golf compared to what it was when the Army Championship was played for last year. Saturday, the 12th, was not a day that even the seasoned golfer who revels in high winds would fancy, for the wind was piercingly cold, and made the testing links even harder. It is a stiff 75-bogey at the Curragh, and on Saturday it was several strokes stiffer, needless to say.

The first four returns were remarkably good, in the circumstances, and the palm, if not the cup, went to Comdt. Byrne for an excellent round of 83, which, with his 5 handicap, gave



Captain
Boland, M.O.,
playing
in the
Curragh
Command
Cup on
Saturday,
12th inst.

him a nett 78, a highly meritorious performance. The Commandant is a fine golfer, who gets the real professional snap into his shots.

The winner was Comdt. O'Connor (16) with a nett 73—three strokes better than Col. McCarthy. The latter had a gross score similar to that of the winner, but Comdt. O'Connor had the advantages of three strokes on the handicap.

Several of the competitors are very promising golfers with the true golfing style. A good style is a great asset to the beginner at golf; that is an established fact that every recruit to Army golf would do well to bear in mind. To build up a good style, to model his style on that of some first-class player, should be the ambition of every Army golfer.

HUNTING.

VALUE OF THE SPORT FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

A propos of the discussion which has just closed in these columns on "Cavalry and Mounted Infantry," some extracts from an article in the new British Quarterly, "The Fighting Forces," may not be amiss. The writer of the article is chiefly concerned to prove that Hunting possesses a distinct value for Infantry Subalterns, and he devotes a good deal of his space to showing how it can be economically indulged in by the most hard-up junior Officer in the British Army. We are not concerned with this aspect of the matter, but he has some very interesting things to say about the newly-arrived mechanical era in warfare:—

"The horse, as part of the Army, is slowly but surely dying—just as surely as the Army is slowly becoming mechanical. Already we have lorries, aeroplanes, mechanical artillery, wireless, tanks and, eventually, if we are to believe Colonel Fuller, we shall have fleets of petrol-driven landships. Why should the young Officer be pestered to buy a horse and hunt? Why not leave him in peace with his two-seater? We no longer live in the days when an Officer at any moment might be required to ride across country with a despatch or an urgent order; in a future war he is far more likely to be called upon to help to repair a tank with engine trouble, or to guide his mechanical first-line transport across country. The necessity for horsemanship, as part of an Officer's attainments, is at first sight not as obvious now as it was twenty years ago. Nevertheless, the tradition of hunting still survives in the cavalry and artillery, although in a great many Infantry Regiments it seems to be dying out. It is, however, such a magnificent sport and so valuable in the training of an Officer, that an effort to revive this tradition seems well worth while. It will not be easy; the modern Subaltern will not take to it without persuasion and help; but he will be a better Officer if he does so, and once he has been initiated the sport itself will insure that he sticks to it.

"It may be said: 'you have just proved that there is no necessity for an Officer to be a horseman nowadays; why, then, is hunting so valuable in his training?' Although Mr. Jorrocks' famous remark that 'Hunting is the image of war without its guilt, and only twenty per cent. of its danger,' is not now quite accurate, yet there are still so many military virtues and lessons learned unconsciously that the question is easily answered. First of all, he achieves an eye for country to an extent possible by no other sport, except, perhaps, big game shooting; he learns map reading, not the easy map reading necessary for motoring, but the ability to find his way across country on a small scale map along field paths to the meet or on the return in the evening; every moment during a gallop he is called on to make quick or bold decisions, a habit invaluable to him as a soldier, and a habit which no amusement can produce so well. He learns horsemanship and horsemastership, which is not far removed from 'manmastership'; he preserves his health and is prevented from spending his money in less desirable ways. There are a few military reasons why the young Officer should be encouraged to hunt, but, unfortunately, he does not always appreciate that point of view. So many volumes have been written on the delights of the sport that it is unnecessary to enlarge on them here, but it is a significant fact that few who take to it ever give it up except with the greatest reluctance, and two foxhunters will talk shop all of a long winter evening. After all, there are few things in the world more exhilarating than a good gallop after hounds or more interesting than to watch a good pack working out a line. There is, of course, the rooted belief that hunting is expensive, but it is not so expensive as a small car or motor bicycle, and, in all seriousness let it be said, it is better for any fellow to own a horse and follow the hounds than it is for him to keep a motor cycle and never be seen with his battalion when parades are finished."

Although the foregoing was written for Officers in the British Army, it is equally applicable to other armies. Hunting almost might be called one of the national pastimes of Ireland, so strong a hold has it obtained in the rural districts, and it is a sport with which a large proportion of our Officers are familiar. The English writer's comments will, perhaps, give them a new viewpoint on the matter. It certainly is a sport well worthy of the attention of all young Officers in our Army.

ARMY QUESTIONS IN DAIL EIREANN.

The following extracts are taken from the official reports of the recent proceedings of Dail Eireann

SAVING A TRAWLER.

SEAN MAC GARAIDH asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that the patrol sloop "John Dunn" received distress signals from the trawler "Harry Milling" on March 25th, 1923; that the crew of the sloop at considerable risk succeeded in towing the trawler off the rocks near the Blaskets, and bringing it safely into Fenit Harbour; further, if he will state whether any communication has been entered into with the owners of the "Harry Milling" in reference to salvage money, and, if so, if he will state whether any money and what amount is likely to be distributed amongst the officers and crew.

The PRESIDENT (Minister for Defence): I am aware of the incident referred to. A claim has been made by the Ministry of Defence on the owners of the steam trawler "Harry Milling" for expenses in respect of its salvage by the patrol sloop "John Dunn." On settlement of this claim, suitable remuneration for their services will be made to the members of the crew of the "John Dunn."

Mr. McGARRY: I would like to ask the Minister for Defence if he has any idea when this money will be paid, as most of the crew of the "John Dunn" have now been demobilised?

The PRESIDENT:—No, but I should say that demobilisation will not disqualify any of the crew from getting this remuneration when it is secured.

CAPTAIN'S CLAIM FOR LOSS OF HAND.

Major COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether an application for a wound pension for the loss of his hand had been received from Captain Thomas Lavin, late 22nd Battalion, and if he can state when it will be dealt with.

The PRESIDENT: An application has been received from Captain Lavin and has been investigated. Arrangements are being made to have the applicant examined by a Medical Board, and to have his case disposed of with the least possible delay.

SOLDIER'S DEMOBILISATION PAY AND GRANT.

Major COOPER asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that Mr. E. W. O'Neill, who was released from the Army on the disbandment of his Corps (Railway Protection and Maintenance Corps), on July 13th, 1923, has been refused demobilisation pay and grant for civilian clothes, on the grounds that the Army Order authorising them did not come into force till July 30th, 1923; whether, as this Officer was demobilised owing to reduction of establishment, the decision can be re-considered, and whether, as he has a pre-Truce service, this Officer will be eligible for a gratuity.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. O'Neill was demobilised owing to his being surplus to establishment, and in accordance with arrangements governing the disbandment of his Corps, he was granted 20 days' leave with pay for that period, which ended on the 31st July last. He has been refused demobilisation pay and a grant for civilian clothes on the ground that Defence Order (No. 26) relating to the matter, did not operate prior to the 15th September last. I regret that it is not practicable to make an exception to that order in his favour. I regret also that he is not eligible for a gratuity. It is intended that only Officers demobilised under the provisions of Defence Order No. 28, which was issued on the 15th September last, for the purpose of facilitating the general demobilisation of Officers then about to commence, should be entitled to consideration for awards of supplementary grants.

ACTING CAPTAIN'S ARREARS OF PAY.

Major COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether a claim for arrears of pay has been received from Mr. F. J. O'Neill, late Acting-Captain, Coastal Defence Corps, and if he is in a position to state when this claim will be settled.

The PRESIDENT: A claim has been received from Mr. O'Neill, who has been asked to return his pay book. On receipt of that book the claim will be disposed of without delay.

DEMOBILISED OFFICERS AND MEN—REPRESENTATION ON PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. BYRNE asked the Minister for Defence if he will see that a representative of the demobilised Officers and men of the National Army is appointed to look after their interests on the Pensions Committee.

The PRESIDENT: The Army Pensions Act, 1923, lays it down that pensions, etc., shall be granted by the Minister for Defence with the consent of the Minister for Finance. There is no provision for the existence of a Committee such as the Deputy has in mind. An Inter-departmental Committee is, however, in being for advisory purposes, but it would not be proper for me to appoint thereon a person of the kind suggested by the Deputy.

Mr. A. BYRNE: Will the President make a recommendation to that Advisory Committee as to the desirability of carrying out the suggestion contained in the question? It has been done in England.

The PRESIDENT: This is an Inter-Departmental Advisory Committee, and as such it has to a certain extent a responsibility for expending public funds. I do not know that I would be justified, when there is no provision in the Act, in making such a recommendation.

DEPENDANT'S ALLOWANCE (EYRECOURT).

SEAMUS MAC COSGAIK asked the Minister for Defence if he can state why payment of dependants' allowance was discontinued from 18th December, 1923, to Mrs. Bridget Donohoe, of Grange, Eyrecourt, Co. Galway, in respect of her two sons, Thomas and Michael Donohoe, who are serving in the Army, and if he is aware that they were her principal support.

The PRESIDENT: Payment of dependants' allowance to Mrs. Donohoe was not discontinued from the 18th December, 1923, in respect of either of her sons. It was, however, discontinued from 22nd December, 1923, in the case of Thomas, as the soldier re-attested on that date, and in accordance with the current regulations relating to pay, etc., the allowance is not issuable in the case of a soldier who re-attests. The allowance in respect of Michael ceased on the 13th March, 1924, the date of his re-attestation.

Major COOPER: Arising out of that answer, will the Minister take some steps to inform the dependants of soldiers who re-attest that they are no longer eligible for dependants' allowance, as in many cases they are not aware of it? Could a circular or something of that kind be issued?

The PRESIDENT: I would like to examine, first of all, the case from the point of view of the number of letters that should be sent out in that connection. As we are now approaching Easter I could not promise, having regard to the large number, that it would be possible to do that immediately. But the soldiers themselves know the new circumstances. I will consider the point.

Mr. A. BYRNE: Might I suggest that the President should put in an advertisement in the Press to that effect? I am sure that every Deputy receives many inquiries on this matter. Personally I do, and it would be advisable, I think, that the people should be notified by public advertisement that they will not get this allowance.

Mr. WILSON: Is it not a fact that the new terms of enlistment specify that those who re-attest will not get the allowance, and were not those terms issued in the public Press?

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. WILSON: What more nonsense about it then?

Mr. MORRISSEY: Is the President aware that an order was recently issued stating that the dependants' allowance will only be made from the date of application, and can he say if that is an official order?

The PRESIDENT: I have not seen the official order, but I will inquire about it, if that suits the Deputy.

DEMOBILISED ARMY POLICEMAN'S PAY.

Mr. A. BYRNE asked the Minister for Defence whether a sum amounting to £35 16s. was, prior to and on demobilisation, stopped from the pay of Military Policeman James

MILITARY BOOTS & LEGGINGS

Boots and Leggings made by Watkins can at once be identified by the man who understands what a perfect-fitting Boot and Legging should be.



I make a special study
in every detail of

Military Boots and Leggings

with best workmanship
and material.

Legging Orders - 2 days

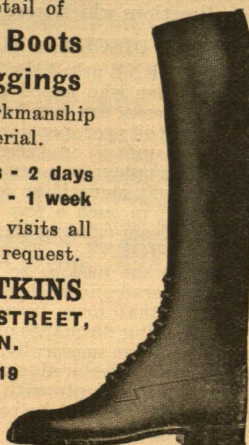
Ankle Boots - 1 week

Representative visits all
Barracks by request.

L. J. WATKINS

77-78 DAME STREET,
DUBLIN.

Established 1819



DRINK

KERNAN'S MINERAL WATERS

Manufactured by KERNAN & CO.,
88/9 LOWER CAMDEN STREET,
DUBLIN. Established 1843.

Telegrams: "Kernan, Dublin."

'Phone 1497.

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:—

UNMOUNTED
MOUNTED

... .. 2/-
... .. 2/6

Reliance Photo-Engraving Co. ILLUSTRATORS

106 & 107 MIDDLE ABBEY ST., DUBLIN.
Telephone 780.

KILDARE HOUSE Westmoreland Street, Dublin

Military Outfits

Made in Irish Regulation Whipcords.

	£	s.	d.
Service Tunic	5	15	6
Slacks	2	12	6
Breeches	4	4	0
Great Coat	6	6	0
Cap	1	7	6
	20	5	6

All garments made on the premises by Irish
Trade Union Workers.

SUMMER SUITS

In Morrogh Bros. Whip,
Clayton Serges and Ath-
lone Tweeds at

£6 6s.

Why purchase Ready Made Suits when at the same price we will give you Irish Tweeds with better linings, better tailoring and carry out your own ideas in fit and finish.

J. M. CALVERT,

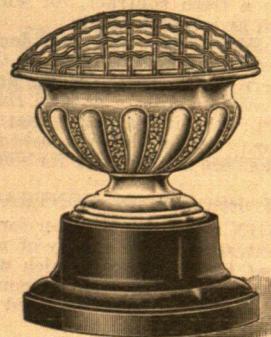
Phone 3719.

Proprietor and Manager.

MANUFACTURERS OF ROSE BOWLS, CUPS, MEDALS, ETC.

A large and varied selection always in
stock in Irish hall-marked silver.

Send
for
Medal
Price
List.



Special
Value
in
Sports
Prizes.

EDMOND JOHNSON, Ltd. 94 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

The Manufacturing Jewellers and Silversmiths of
Ireland.

Brennan, son of Mrs. Kate Brennan, Crutt, Castlecomer, because of overpayment of dependants' allowance; whether the amount coming to him on demobilisation was, as a result, but £2 3s.; whether this soldier bore an exemplary character while in the service for 2 years and 47 days, and whether he is aware that, if there were an overpayment of any kind to his mother as dependant, Volunteer Brennan never signed any papers, or knew anything about his mother being overpaid, and whether the Minister will see his way to have this young man refunded the £35 16s. stopped from his payment, and which has left him without a penny on his discharge.

The PRESIDENT: Instructions have been issued for a refund of the amount deducted from James Brennan's pay in respect of overpayment of dependants' allowance.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Mr. J. COSGRAVE (for Mr. A. Byrne) asked the Minister for Defence if he will take steps to see that contracts for the supply of provisions, etc., for the Army, which terminated on 31st March, 1924, are re-advertised; if he will see that contracts which expired at that date are not extended without competitive tenders being sought.

The PRESIDENT (Minister for Defence): Owing to recent changes of organisation in the Army it has not been practicable to avoid extending the contracts in question for a month. Tenders have now been invited by advertisements for the period from the 1st May until the 31st July.

Mr. JOHNSON: Will the Minister say whether in extending the contracts for one month that the advantages in the reductions in prices of certain commodities will be secured to the Department?

The PRESIDENT: There is a question later on in the paper from the Deputy, which, I think, will take in the question he has now put.

NAAS BARRACKS MEAT CONTRACT.

SEOIRSE DE BHULBH asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that contrary to the usual custom the last tender for meat to be supplied to Naas Military Barracks was given away privately, and not advertised, and whether he will see that in future outside tenders will be considered?

The PRESIDENT: Owing to reorganisation of the Army, it is necessary to extend contracts for all provisions from the 31st March until the end of April. Traders holding contracts were invited to continue supplies at their last quotation. In the case of meat for Naas Barracks the Contractor asked for higher prices. It was therefore considered desirable to ask the only other trader who had tendered for the period which ended on the 31st March to give quotations. He did so, and his prices were the lower. The contract for the month of April was, therefore, given to him. The supply of meat beyond the end of April will be on a fresh contract, for which tenders have already been invited by advertisements.

Mr. WOLFE: May I ask the President if the custom hitherto observed will be followed—that is, the custom of advertising for tenders, and not accepting private tenders—I mean, will that be adhered to as a general rule?

The PRESIDENT: That is the policy that is being adopted at the present time. Tenders will be asked locally for provisions, and that has been the practice for some time past also.

ARMY PROVISION CONTRACTS.

TOMAS MAC EOIN asked the Minister for Defence whether it is a fact that contracts for the supply of milk, eggs, bacon, and other provisions for the Army, which were to expire on March 31st, have been extended for two months, and whether any revision of prices to meet the improved market situation was made a condition of the extension?

The PRESIDENT: Contracts for the supplies in question, which were to expire on the 31st March have been extended until the 30th April, 1924, except in the case of butter and eggs, in respect of which articles new contracts have been entered into in order to take advantage of lower prices now prevailing.

Tenders for supplies of all the foodstuffs required by the Army during the period from the 1st May until the 31st July have now been invited by advertisements in the Press.

Mr. JOHNSON: With regard to the new contracts for the month that the President speaks of, were they given to the old contractors, or were they given to new contractors, and was

there any attempt made to secure estimates from a number of different contractors?

The PRESIDENT: No; they were given to the old contractors, I believe, in every case, with the exception of that one I mentioned about meat in the Naas Barracks.

Mr. WILSON: Were the contracts renewed to these old contractors at winter or summer prices?

The PRESIDENT: At the prices which were tendered for the last contracts, with the exception of contracts for eggs and butter.

Mr. WILSON: There is a considerable difference between the price of milk in the winter and its price in the summer. The summer prices begin in April.

The PRESIDENT:—I cannot answer about milk. The information was conveyed to me about the other two items, and I gave directions which were carried out.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED AS "MEDICALLY UNFIT."

Mr. A. BYRNE asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that many men who joined the National Army and passed the doctor as fit men, are now being discharged "medically unfit" without gratuity or pension; if he is aware that the words "medically unfit" on their discharge papers now debar the owners of employment, employers stating they don't want medically unfit men; if he will take steps to have such certificates altered in such a way that they will not debar the men referred to from earning their living.

The PRESIDENT:—I am aware that men were passed into the Army in the past as being fit who were regarded as being fit only for service in a temporary force, usually for a period of six months, that force being required to meet an emergency. On their seeking discharge or re-attestation it has been the rule to examine them medically. Many of the men have in consequence being declared unfit. This merely meant that they were unable to comply with the higher physical standard now required to be fulfilled by recruits for longer service.

I regret that the use of the words "medically unfit" on discharge papers should have placed any of these men at a disadvantage when seeking employment. I am, therefore, having the practice re-considered. I should be glad to have particulars of any cases that Deputies put to me, or which may be raised by the men, with a view to removing any grievances.

THE METROPOLE RESTAURANT AND CINEMA, Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin.

THE CINEMA THEATRE

is beautifully decorated and has justly been described as the last word in comfort and elegance. Constant change of programme, showing all the newest screen triumphs. Open daily 2 to 10.30 p.m. Open on Sundays 2.30 to 6.30 and 8.30 to 10.30 p.m. Admission, 1/3, 2/4.

THE RESTAURANT

is open daily from 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Fully licensed, and all Wines, Spirits and Beers supplied at popular prices. Spacious Dining Rooms, Grill Room, Smoking Room and Lounges. Delightful and moderate à la carte service. Table d'Hôte Luncheon (3 Courses) daily, 1 to 3 p.m.—2s. 6d. Afternoon Teas a Speciality. Orchestral Music throughout the day. Luncheons, Dinners, and other functions arranged on application to the Manager.

(Telephone: Dublin 3279).

SUPERB BALLROOM Capable of accommodating 500 Dancers.

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 Dependents' 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.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.—Private James Reilly (Castleblayney)—We are informed that a cheque for £41 12s. 0d. was posted on Thursday, 17th inst., clearing the account to 25/4/24.

Mrs. Winifred Byrne (Clonmel)—We are informed that a cheque for £29 4s. 0d. was posted to you on Thursday, 17th inst., clearing the account to 6/3/24.

Vol. Michael Connolly (Belfast)—This case was passed for payment at the rate of seven shillings per week. A cheque for £9 1s. 0d. was dispatched on 31/3/24, clearing the account to the date of discharge—11/4/24.

"Rock of Cashel"—We are informed that this account has been cleared to the date of discharge—20/3/24.

B.M. "Mislaide"—This is one of the many cases in which soldiers write to us stating that their dependants have not received any allowance since the writers joined the Army, and in which we find that these statements are widely at variance with the facts. In your case the claim was passed for payment at fourteen shillings per week, and payments were sent out as follows:—8/12/23: £10. 22/12/23: £10. 3/1/24: £43 10s. This cleared the account to the date of your re-attestation.

"Disgusted Volunteer"—If you omitted all essential details when writing to the Dependents' Allowance Branch as you have omitted them in your letter to us, it is not surprising that you received no reply. All letters relating to Dependents' Allowance should state the soldier's number, etc., full name and full address of Dependant.

"Volunteer" (Templemore)—See answer to "Disgusted Volunteer" above. You must supply your Christian name.

N.C.O.'s UNIFORM.—"Cannon" (Dublin)—(1) The Uniform for a Battalion Sergeant-Major is the same as that of an Officer, but without the V-shaped cuffs or badges of rank; (2) The uniform for a Battalion Quartermaster-Sergeant is that of a Private with the addition of a Sam Browne; (3) No orders have been issued yet pending re-organisation.

OFFICER'S UNIFORM.—"Nom de plume" (Co. Kerry)—(1) No standard price has been fixed for Officer's uniforms; (2) V-shaped cuffs are permissible on tunics and great coats pending the issue of new Dress Regulations; (3) Pending the issue of new Dress Regulations, light dust coats, belt are allowed to be worn by Officers off duty; (4) Green, or Brown leather coats. See Answer No. 3. (5) Brown Regulation topboots are permissible except on parade; (6) Half-inch seams are not Regulation on slacks or breeches; (7 and 8) See Answer No. 2; (9) Claims for Subsistence Allowance must be certified by Brigade Adjutant and forwarded through the proper channel to the Chief Pay and Accounts Officer.

TRANSFER: RE-ATTESTATION KIT.—(1) It is not possible to obtain a transfer to the A.S.C. at present; (2) No such orders

THE TAILTEANN CLOTHING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY :: LIMITED

Guarantee Prompt Service and
well-tailored Garments - - -

Only best quality materials used.

17 MERCHANT'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

JAMES DALY & SONS, LTD.,

Wholesale Butter Merchants,
Army Contractors, - - -

30/34 SHANDON STREET, CORK.

Telegrams:
"Cream, Cork."

Phones:
363 & 1027.

KENNY & SONS,

ARMY CONTRACTORS

Provision, Fruit and Fish
Merchants - - -

TEA SPECIALISTS

67 PHIBSBORO' ROAD, DUBLIN.

Phone: Drumcondra 112.

'Phone
2030.

Wires:
"Robes,
Dublin."

THOMPSON'S MILITARY TAILORS

Established 1846.

8 WESTMORELAND STREET.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

were issued. Men re-attesting will have their kits brought up to full scale. This is the duty of the man's Commanding Officer.

MARRIAGE ALLOWANCE.—No. 27793 (Templemore)—If you didn't want your name published why the dickens didn't you use a pen name? According to Defence Order No. 30 your wife is entitled to one shilling and sixpence per day.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT, &c.—"Sean Boy" (Dublin)—Your letter has been passed to another quarter for attention with regard to some of the matters specified therein. The Officers' Board is dealing only with the Claims of Officers recently demobilised for pre-Truce service from 1916 to 1921.

BACK PAY.

All claims in this respect which have been verified on investigation are being dealt with by the Adjudication Committee appointed to deal with them. The results will be duly notified to the Claimants.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Saving Effected by Demobilisation Totals £7,320,316.

The detailed estimates for the public services in Saorstát Éireann for the year, March 31, 1925, just published, amount to a net total of £31,873,791, which represents a net decrease of £13,877,026.

The principal saving has been effected in the Army Estimates, which are down by £7,320,316, the requirements of this department, as a result of demobilisation, amounting to only £3,927,145, as against £11,229,510 last year.

The economies in the Army are mainly accounted for by a reduction of the pay roll by £2,186,541. Other big reductions due to demobilisation are those of marriage and dependants' allowances, amounting to £1,687,734; provisions, £1,032,784; mechanical transport, £258,990.

In the estimates for the coming year £1,384,459 is set aside for pay of officers and men; marriage and dependants' allowances will amount to £288,266; provisions, £678,216.

The office of the Minister for Defence will cost £52,000, showing an increase of £20,000 on last year's estimates.

Provision is made for the payment of a total of 1,157 officers at £268,144.

The following is the Schedule showing details of pay of officers:—

	£
General (1), £1,300 per annum	1,300
Lieut.-Generals (2), £1,100 per annum	2,200
Major-Generals (7), 35s. per day	4,471
Colonels (11), 30s. per day	6,023
Colonels (30), 25s. per day	13,688
Majors (43), 20s. per day	15,695
Commandants (126), 18s. per day	41,391
Captains (353), 12s. per day	77,307
Lieutenants (339), 8s. per day	49,494
2nd Lieutenants (215), 8s. per day	31,390
Cadets (30), 6s. per day	3,285
Total	£246,244
 Reserve Officers (100), 12s. per day	 21,900
Total	£268,144

The details of pay of N.C.O.'s and men are also given:—

	£
Brigade Sergt.-Majors (9), 7/6 per day	1,232
Brigade Q.M.-Sergts (9), 5/6 per day	903
Company Sergt.-Majors (9), 5/6 per day	903
(Brigade Armourers).	
Battn. Sergt.-Majors (27), 7/6 per day	3,696
Battn. Q.M.-Sergts. (27), 5/6 per day	2,710
Company Sergt.-Majors and Q.M.-Sergts (445), 5/6 per day	44,466
Company Sergeants (108), 5/6 per day	10,841
Sergeants (1,150), 5/- per day	104,938
Corporals (1,856), 4/- per day	135,488
Privates (1,430), 3/- per day	78,292
Privates (12,864), 2/6 per day	586,920
Total, 17,932	£970,389

Of the £112,500 for Army pensions, £36,000 is allotted for allowances and gratuities granted to widows, children, dependants, and partial dependants of deceased officers and soldiers of the forces and deceased members of the Irish Volunteers, and the Irish Citizen Army, 1916—Widows, £7,000; children (including educational fees), £6,000; other dependants, £23,000. £72,000 goes for wound pensions, gratuities and further pensions granted to wounded officers and soldiers discharged from the forces as medically unfit, and to wounded members of the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, 1916—Officers, £12,000; soldiers, £60,000.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following are the details of pay of the Medical Service:—

G.H.Q.	£
Colonel (1), Director of Medical Services at £1,500 per year	1,500
Major (1), Chief Sanitary Officer at £1,250 per year	1,250
Major (1), Chief Inspection Officer at £1,250 per year	1,250
Commandants (5), Inspection Officers, etc., at £2 2s. per day	3,832
Captains (2), Inspection Officers, etc., at £1 10s. per day	1,095
Total	£8,927

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

	£
Major (1), at £1,000 per year	1,000
Commandants (8), at £2 2s. per day	6,132
Captains (25), at £1 10s. per day	13,688
Lieutenants (39), at £1 per day	14,235
Captain (1), Chemist at 17/- per day	310
Lieutenants (3), Chemists at 12/- per day	657
2nd Lieutenants (9), Chemists at 10/- per day	1,643
Total	£37,665

In the detailed summary £4,592 is set aside for the Army School of Music, of which the Colonel-Director receives £600.

The Army Legal Officers receive a total of £9,131, the Judge Advocate-General having a salary of £1,200 a year.

PAYMENTS TO "AN t-ÓGLACH."

All remittances for sales, etc., should be made payable to THE MANAGER, "AN t-ÓGLACH." Postal Orders and Cheques should be crossed "& Co." CASH SHOULD NOT BE SENT UNLESS ABSOLUTELY UNAVOIDABLE. IF CASH IS FORWARDED THE ENVELOPE SHOULD BEAR A REFERENCE NUMBER.

Attention should be paid to the Post Office Regulation which allows NOT MORE THAN THREE STAMPS on any Postal Order, and only up to the value of FIVEPENCE.



His choice.

GOODBODY'S

PRIMROSE
CIGARETTES

YOU
Try them

10 for 6d.

20 for 1/-

GRAMOPHONES

The largest Selection of
First-class Instruments in
IRELAND.

Full Stock of the latest
Records.

A trial demonstration
will convince intending
purchasers of the superior
value offered.

Lists Post Free.

PIGOTT
AND CO., LTD.

SUFFOLK STREET,

CORK

DUBLIN

LIMERICK

T.C. PHILLIPS

Have been honoured
by the patronage of a
large number of the
Senior Officers of the

—ARMY—

Our design of uniform
was adopted for the
CIVIC GUARD

4 DAME STREET
DUBLIN

'Phone - - - - - Dublin 485.
Telegraphic Address - "Overalls, Dublin."

The Better Spirit IN IRELAND

More than 25 years ago Pratt's was first
offered to Irish Motorists. To-day its sales are
greater than those of any other motor spirit.
Motorists have found for themselves that it is
indeed the better spirit.
Running on Pratt's they get more miles per
gallon, a smooth-running engine, less clogging of
carburettor, less wear on cylinders and pistons.

IRISH-AMERICAN OIL CO. LTD.,
52 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET,
DUBLIN.

Pratt's

PERFECTION SPIRIT.

Obtainable Everywhere

GAOLUINN DO'N ARM.

GAELIC.

Táim réir anois, Seo éim suibail smn.
 Is miro dúinn beir ag bogadó.
 Tá mé ag déanamh dearmhao ar an maíoe.
 Táir, agus ar na toiríní leis.
 Dar fiad! Tá an ceare asat.
 Ní déanfaó sé an gnó na toiríní do
 dearmhao in don cor.
 Déanpá dearmhao ar do ceann ac é
 beir ceangailte ort.
 m'nam, an ag sneadta atá sé?
 Sin an dearbórah atá air, pé sgeal é.
 Is ait an aimsir atá asaimn.
 Broéal is grian lá, sioc is stoirn an
 céao lá eile.
 Is beag iongnadó slúgoán ar óaimnib.
 Tá sé trom.
 Ní leasfio sé smn. Téanamh ort.
 Úpuil don seans go bpuirimis cárr?
 Is easal liom go bpuilro go léir iméigte
 anois.
 Tá sé ana déimeac.
 O, péac! Seo éuamh i leir, cárr atá
 ag uil go tóí an ceann árus.
 Níl tuilleadó slíge ann, áh, tá sé lán.
 Níl le déanamh anois ac tram do éogamr.
 Seo éuamh ceann a páspáir ag an
 vroiéao smn.
 Aibreán, Dealtame, Doimnac Cásca.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

Thawm raygga nish. Shuk kun shool shin.
 Iss mihid dhoona veba bugga.
 Thaw may a dainuv dar rood erra modda.
 Thawer guss errna thut teenee lesh.
 Dor fee! Thawn kartha guth.
 Nee yainhuck shay agg noe nut thut
 teenee duh yar roodh in nay kur.
 Yain faw dar roodh erdhru hyoun ock
 ay veh kangilta urth.
 Monnum, unn shnocktha thaw shay?
 Shinna doweruv a thaw err, pay shkail lay.
 Iss attan eyemshir a thaw gun.
 Bruhull iss greeun law shuck iss stirrum
 a hyaidh law ella.
 Iss byug oona sly dawn err gheeniv.
 Thaw shay throum.
 Nee liefá shay shin. Tainum urth.
 Will lain shanas guv viemeesht kaur?
 Iss oggul lyum guv willid gul lair miha
 nish.
 Thaw shay anna yamuck.
 O, feock! Shu kooná leh kaur, a thaw
 a dull gud deen kyoun auruss.
 Neel thilla shlee oun, auv thaw shay
 lawn.
 Neel lid dainuv a nish ock throm duh
 hoagint.
 Shu koon kyoun awhig igga druhudh
 shin.
 Abb rawn, bouthinna, Dhounuck kaussga.

ENGLISH.

I'm ready now. Off we go.
 'Tis time for us to be moving.
 I'm forgetting the stick.
 You are, and the cigarettes too.
 By jove, you're right.
 It would never do to forget the
 cigarettes at all.
 You'd forget your head only that it
 is tied to you.
 My soul! Is it snowing it is?
 Looks like it, at all events.
 Funny weather we're getting.
 Heat and sun one day, frost and storm
 the next.
 Little wonder people have colds.
 It is heavy.
 'Twont melt us. Come along.
 Any chance we'd catch a car?
 I'm afraid that they are all gone now.
 It is very late.
 Oh, look, here comes a car going to
 H.Q.
 There's no more room in it though,
 it is full.
 There's nothing to be done now but to
 take a tram.
 Here's one coming that will leave us
 at the bridge.
 April, May, Easter Sunday.

EUSTACE & Co., Ltd., CORK

— For —

Timber
 Slates
 Cement
 Clay Goods
 Ironmongery
 Hardware

Paints
 Oils
 Glass
 Wallpapers
 Joinery
 Turnery

Creosoting
 Tools—
 Mechanics'
 Carpenter's,
 Etc.

SAWING, PLANING AND MOULDING MILLS,
 CANDLE AND NIGHT LIGHT MANUFACTURERS.

Telegrams: - - - - Eustace, Cork.

McDONOGH & CO.

Contractors to His Excellency The
 Governor General and the Army
 Officers' Messes throughout Ireland

Telegrams: McDonogh, Chatham Street, Dublin.
 Telephones: 2366, 1175 and 4634 Dublin.

Victuallers,

11 & 12 CHATHAM STREET, DUBLIN

AN T-ÓSLÁC

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

Aerated Waters, Cordials, Syrups and
 Fruit Wines of every description.

KEITH'S IRISH
 Mineral Waters

LIMITED

7 PIM STREET, DUBLIN.

Telephone: Dublin 4059.

For a quick
Clean Shave

USE THE

“VELKA” Shaving Stick

THERE IS COMFORT AND
PLEASURE IN IT TOO.

Made in Dublin by
JOHN BARRINGTON & SONS, Ltd.,
King's Inns Street, Soap Works.

¶If you prefer cream ask for
“Velka” Shaving Cream.

M. J. MAGUIRE



Family Wine and Spirit Merchant.
—MILITARY CONTRACTOR—



18 MILITARY ROAD, CORK.

CORK TIMBER & IRON CO., LTD.

TIMBER IMPORTERS AND
JOINERY MANUFACTURERS
Wholesale Hardware Factors.

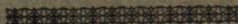
CORK.

Telegrams - - - - - “Haughton,” Cork.

Kennedy's Bread



FINEST QUALITY MADE



BAKERIES:

124 to 130 PARNELL STREET, & ST. PATRICK'S BAKERY,
DUBLIN



Science Polishes

SCIENCE :
BOOT POLISH,

BLACK, BROWN, RUBY, GARNET.

SCIENCE : :
FURNITURE POLISH.

SCIENCE :
FLOOR POLISH.

MANUFACTURED BY

PUNCH & CO., CORK.



A Thin Watch
at a
Thin Price

BUILT LIKE A
GUN—Accurate and Reliable
Swiss Lever of
high quality.

CASH WITH ORDER

£1 - 10 - 0

Your money back
if unsatisfactory

WM. EGAN & SONS
LTD. *Watchmakers and Jewellers,*
32 PATRICK STREET, CORK

THIS JOURNAL
WAS PRINTED AT

Phone 603
Dublin.

MAHON'S PRINTING WORKS

YARNHALL STREET, DUBLIN.

Bilingual Printing a Speciality

Established 1902.

::

Estimates Free.

JOHN CLARKE

WHOLESALE BUTTER, CHEESE
AND EGG MERCHANTS . .

Telegraphic Address:
"FIRKIN, DUBLIN."

3 Crampton Quay
DUBLIN.

Retail Branch:
68 PARNELL STREET
'Phone No. 5294 Dublin

Bonded and Bottling
Stores:

SEVILLE PLACE

LIAM DEVLIN

ARMY CONTRACTOR, WHOLESALE GROCER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

81-86 LOWER GLOUCESTER STREET,
DUBLIN

Telephone No. 2613 Dublin.