



AN T-OGLÁC

(Published by Permission of the Army Authorities)

Contents

Vol. 2.—No. 10 (New Series).

21st June, 1924.

STRANGE WEAPONS OF OLDEN TIME.

Mediaeval Gun Carriage.—The "Lorry" of the Middle Ages.—Unique Illustrations.

ARMY REPRESENTATIVES AT OLYMPIC GAMES.

SIDELIGHTS.

By the Author of "Casey of the I.R.A."

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Command Conventions.—Progress of Swimming.—Notes on the Army Boxers.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE CINEMA FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

Humorous Cartoons. — Curragh Notes. — Gormanston Notes.—Army Questions in Dáil Eireann.—Official News.—Information Bureau.—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.

Brighten Boots and Leggings with 'NUGGET'

YOU can get a brilliant shine without a lot of labour if you use "Nugget" polish and "Nugget" polish **only** on your boots and leggings. The "Nugget" shine lasts all day, and unless coated in mud a slight rub brings out the original brilliance for several days without fresh application of polish. Ask for "Nugget" and take no substitute.

'NUGGET' BOOT POLISH

Made in Ireland by the Nugget Polish Co., of Ireland, Ltd.,
22, 23 & 24 Lr. Bridge Street, Dublin.



An t-Ógláic

Vol. II. No. 10. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper).

JUNE 21, 1924.

Price TWOPENCE.



SEAN (standing)—Did you ever have your photograph taken, Micheal? "
MICHEAL—Of course, I did. SEAN—What for?

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

An t-Óglách

JUNE 21, 1924.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

GENERAL O'DUFFY, G.O.C.F., proposed at the recent meeting of the Central Council of the Gaelic Athletic Association that the attention of all G.A.A. officials be directed to Rule 6, the non-compliance with which had been referred to by Mr. P. Duffy (Louth). The Rule in question orders "that the address on envelope and signature to letter be in the Irish language." As General O'Duffy said, it is not asking too much that the address and signature on official correspondence should be in the national language, and the allegation made at a meeting of the Leinster Council that it would be impossible to carry on the work of the Association if the rule were enforced, does not merit serious notice.

GENERAL O'DUFFY'S suggestion was accepted by the Central Council, and Irish will probably receive somewhat better treatment in the future G.A.A. correspondence. It is a pity, however, that the rules do not go farther and encourage the writing of correspondence in the native language. In this connection we would like to point out that there is absolutely no reason why official correspondence in the Army should confine itself to a rigid observance of an imaginary Rule 6, and limit the use of Irish to "A Chara" and "Mise, do chara" at the commencement and conclusion of a letter respectively. The correspondence of any office in the Army may be conducted wholly in Irish, so far as the work of the Army is concerned; and communications from Officers to Officers, or from N.C.O. or private, also may be completely in Gaelic. A wider recognition of this fact, and a more general application of it to the day's work, would do a great deal to speed up the language movement in the Army.

IT may be urged that at present there are no officially recognised Irish equivalents for a large number of military terms. We think this difficulty is exaggerated. In our regular feature, "Gaoluinn do'n Arm," we have given various Irish equivalents for such terms, all of which will be easily understood by any soldier with a knowledge of the language. These could be used at the discretion of the writer until official terms are decided upon.

THERE is another aspect of the matter which may be stressed. Many Army notices, invitation cards, etc., are issued wholly in English. Surely this is a state of affairs that should not exist. There is great scope for development in this direction, and we hope that it will

be taken full advantage of in the immediate future. After all, the only way to raise the revival of Irish from the purely academic plane to that of practical politics is to use it as far as possible in everyday life, in pleasure as well as in business.

* * * *

DURING the next couple of months there will be a big influx of visitors to this country, and the soldiers of Ireland should see to it that those visitors will carry away none but favourable impressions of our Army. By their appearance and their general conduct when off duty, members of the Army should strive to achieve this object. It should not be necessary to call in the assistance of an A.P.M. or the P.A. to ensure that they will do so; national pride should be sufficient incentive. In reference to this matter, a correspondent draws attention to what he describes as "slackness in saluting." We wrote on the subject of saluting in December last, and have nothing to add to what we said then. We quite agree with our correspondent that it creates a very bad impression to see Officers in uniform ignored by passing N.C.O.'s or men; but we would like to add that an equally bad impression can be created by the Officer's failure to acknowledge the salute, as sometimes happens. As we stated when last referring to this subject, "The military salute is universal. It is practised by the most democratic organisations founded on a military basis, and no man should consider that by its use he is surrendering any fraction of his dignity or self-respect." It cannot be too clearly recognised that it is not the individual that is saluted but the Uniform and all that it stands for. It is, in reality, rather a privilege than an obligation; it betokens good standing in a common cause, and should never be omitted by any rank in the Army.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE AT LIMERICK ELECTION.

The following copy of a communication, received through the Commissioner of the Garda Síochána, from Chief Superintendent Maguire, bearing testimony to the assistance rendered by the military to the Civil Authorities during the Limerick Election, was received too late for publication in our last issue:—

"I beg to request that you will forward to the Military Authorities the best thanks of the Officers and men of this Division for the splendid assistance rendered by the Military to the Civil Authorities on last polling day.

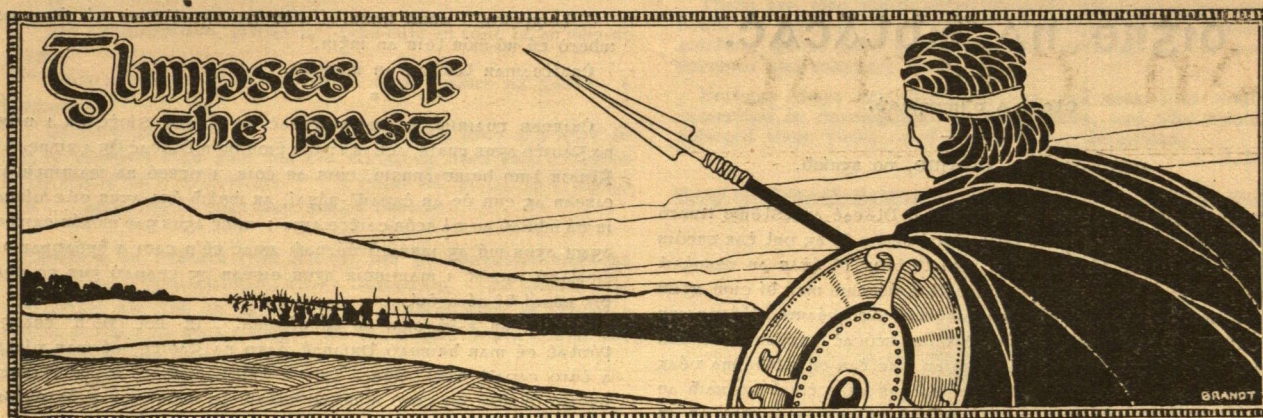
"The strategic arrangements made by Major Killeen on the day of the polling were everything that could be desired, and the discreet and tactful manner in which the Officers and men carried out their duties merits great praise. Owing to the high feeling engendered by the election, the slightest false move might have created a breach of the peace; but the courteous manner in which all ranks performed their duty obviated any unpleasantness. I may say I never saw military arrangements at an election carried out more tactfully or in a better spirit. They were of great assistance to the Gardai in carrying out their duties, and therefore I trust you will please convey our thanks to all concerned.

(Signed) F. MAGUIRE,

Chief Superintendent.

Garda Síochána, Division of Limerick,
Chief Superintendent's Office,
Limerick City, 31st May, 1924.





The Irish Brigade in France wore Scarlet Uniforms.

The United States Army in 1790, only amounted to 1,216 men, and at the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, the whole fighting force of the Northern States consisted of 15,300 of all ranks.

During the progress of the Civil War 2,759,049 men were called to the colours.

The Army of the North was organised into State Regiments, and the Officers, except the General and Staff appointments, were commissioned by the Governors of each State.

After the Civil War the Army was reduced to ten regiments of cavalry, of 12 troops each, forty-five regiments of infantry, of 10 companies. Five regiments of artillery, of 12 batteries each. Later the number of infantry regiments was reduced to 25.

During the War with Spain the American force consisted of 10,017 officers and 213,218 men. The General and Staff Officers were appointed by the President.

During the 18th century there were three Irish regiments in the Army of Spain, viz.—Irelanda, Ultonia and Hibernia, but early in the last century these regiments were almost wholly composed of native Spanish troops.

From 1700 1720 the Prussian infantry man was regarded as the best drilled soldier in Europe.

Shock tactics in warfare were invented by Gustavus Adolphus during the Thirty Years War.

Cavalry-men in the Sixteenth century were armed with swords and long-barrelled pistols.

Barricades were used in street fighting during mediaeval times, and Paris was barricaded as early as 1358, against the troops of Charles V. The Insurrection in 1848, against Louis-Philippe, commenced with the erection of barricades, and the most celebrated barricade fight occurred on June 23rd-26th, which resulted in the defeat of the populace. Over 16,000 persons were killed or wounded, and the damage to property amounted to 30,000,000 francs.

The Bayonet was invented by a native of Bayonne named Puseygar. This weapon was introduced into the French army in 1703.

The earliest form of hand-gun was styled an "Arquebus," and was used at the battle of Morat about 1476.

The Armada, which sailed from Spain in 1588, consisted of 129 vessels, manned by 8,000 sailors, 19,000 soldiers, 2,000 pieces of cannon and provisions for 40,000 men for six months.

The first army was organised by a military leader named Sesostrius, who flourished about 16 centuries B.C. He divided Egypt into thirty-six military provinces.

In Greece it was not a standing army, but militia, that gained the victories of Marathon, Mycale, and Plataea.

PUBLIC SAFETY (PUNISHMENT OF OFFENCES) TEMPORARY ACT, 1924.

1. The above Act came into force on the 21st day of April, 1924, and will continue in force for one year from that date.

2. The attention of all officers is directed to Sections 2, 3, and 10 of the Act, and to the Schedule to the Act; which Sections and Schedule are for convenience of reference reprinted in the Appendix to this Order.

3. The seizure and sale, under Section 2 of the Act, of cattle or other animals found trespassing on land belonging to any Board or Department of the Government or to any private person or Body, will be carried out under orders and regulations made by the Minister for Justice. The carrying out of these orders and regulations is entrusted to the Garda Síochána; but Officers of that force are empowered, where they consider it advisable, to call on the Military for armed protection when the Garda are so engaged in carrying out these duties.

4. Upon receipt of a requisition for troops for protection duty from an Officer of the Garda Síochána, the Military Officer in charge of a post or unit, who has received such requisition, will supply the troops required, and the strength of the party of troops to be supplied will be at the discretion of the Military Officer.

5. Troops employed on protection duty will be commanded by an Officer of the unit supplying the troops. When an Officer is not available, a reliable Non-Commissioned Officer will be placed in charge.

6. The Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer in command of a party of troops employed on protection duty, at the completion of such duty, will submit a report on the operation to the Officer Commanding the unit from which the troops have been detailed. The report will be forwarded, through the usual channels, to G.S.O. (1) i/c Operations, General Headquarters.

7. When any property as to which there are grounds for believing it to be stolen property as defined by the Act is received into military custody, full particulars of such property, and of the reason for believing it to have been stolen, will be transmitted through the usual channels to the Quartermaster-General, who will issue directions as to its disposal.—G.R.O. 72.



oisire na mblácaí.

Cleas a t'inniúeáó.

pádraic ó conaire, do sgríob.

Nuair a fuairas litir an lá éana ó blácaí an tsleibhe Ruairí as iarratú orm ruo éigin a déanaí ná mac a bí as toul éar treóir anseo i mbaile áta cliaí le tamall beas bí átas an tsaogail orm agus bíos lánstásta mo dhícheall a déanaí mar bí cion agam ar an sean blácaí ó bíos 'mo ghasúr. Aét céaro t'féaróimh a déanaí? Comairle ní glacpaí an stócaí uaimse nó ó don uime eile; agus bíod is ná raib an mac éar cúis bliatna véas t'áois ba dóis le uime ar a doirte agus ar a toirte go raib an píce bliatna caíte aise agus é as toul go tóí an tiall ar an seannós —capaill-rása, cártai, ól agus ragsairneáct. An traenána céana sin táimic an tóra litir ó áair an buic óis seo—

"Mo bhearmas, a pádraic," ar seisean n-a litir, "nár innisís tuit céaro ba maíe liom a déanaí le mo mac: tá mainistir i náro na gaoite píce míle ó'n gcaitair agus sgoil ann. Uime muinnteara liom, fear úr dorrda atá ós cionn na mainistreach sin agus veir sé go gcuirpí seisean smaect ar mo mac dom más féoir le don fear ar an saogal é déanaí—sear, agus go n'féaróir sé bráitair óe má tá áobhar bráitair ann! Ní iarraim ortsa aét é meallao ann ar bealaí éigin. Páigam fút féim an bealaí..."

* * *

Buailas amac as súil go gcaipáirde an blácaí ós liom. Casao. I tteac ósta a bí sé, comluatar fear geall éart air agus é as tabairt óil dóib go plúirseac—pebrí cé'n éaoi a bfuair sé an t-airgead agus é n-a fear com mór le don uime de na cleasaithe.

T'fáiltis sé rómam féim agus mórdáil air go bfeicimise féim é n-a leitéir sin de comluatar eólasac. An mbéao veoc agam? Véao. Tutós? Seao, véao sé agam. Suróas n-a aice. An raib móran airgo agam ar an rása mór? An raib don ruo maíe agam do'n "Derby"? Veic bpuunt a gnotais sé féim an lá sin agus é éar éis é páigáil. Ceann eile? Nac gcuirpí tú sóda ann? Bí beirt ban ós as toul go tóí an "Tibol" leis an oróce sin—bí bosca páigte aise agus nac raicim féim leó? B'féarr ceatnar ná triuir—an spóirt a véao agam leó. agus lean an stócaí cúis bliatna véas ná éaro searóirde ar an mbealaí sin, agus é as iarratú éasbaint do'n éirveactam gur fear a bí ann!

Socrúgeas ar bealaí le n-a tabairt go tóí an mainistir i náro na easite. Seao bíos sásta toul leis féim agus leis na mná go tóí an amharclann aét go ngeallpaí sé dom toul liom go háro na gréme ar marom.

"Agus céaro a véao gá déanaí annsin?" arsa mo uime. Caoc mé súil air go heólaíre.

"Cá 'l áro na gaoite?" arsa mise.

"I n-aice le currac éill tóra," ar seisean.

"Agus cé'n saotar is mó bíos ar áoime annsin?"

"Capaill," arsa mo uime.

Caoc mé súil air arís, aét pocal eile níor labras paol áro na gaoite gur mteís an tream eile.

Nuair bíodair mteíste féim, níor tráctas ar áro na gaoite. Sgaileas an sgéal éart t'áon úim.

"Paol áro na gaoite"—ar seisean.

"Síleas nac raib ponh ort a toul ann," arsa mise, "aét cara liom atá ann, agus éus sé cuireao dom ná éapall atá aise a breacnú. beró lá maíe agam leis, agam féim agus an áilleós sin t'ingín atá aise."

"An leigpí tú leat ann mé?" ar seisean.

"Leigpéao," arsa mise, "aét go ngeallpaí tú dom nac mberó tú ró-mór leis an ingín."

Cráiteamar lámh ar an marzao.

* * *

Cuireas tuairis na mainistreach ar gároa síotána i náro na gaoite agus fuair, aét is i nghan fíos do'n blácaí ós a rinneas é. Gluais liom beirt annsin, cois ar cois, i ttreo na mainistreach, eisean as cur óe ar éapail-rásaí, ar mnáib ósa agus eile tóireac is ná mbéao an ná scór caíte aise; mise agus gan móran cainte agam agus mé as iarratú déanaí amac cé'n éaoi a b'féaróimh é meallao isteaí i mainistir agus eisean as ceapao gur go teac pír rásaí bí sé a toul.

Aét bí an t-áó orm an lá céana. Is eól do'n tsaogal pótlac cé mar briseao úrianac áro na gaoite, cé mar tólaí a éuro capall rása agus a éuro talman, agus c mar éannais tream bráitair an teac agus an talam le mainistir a buanú ann dóib féim.

Nuair connaiceas féim an teac mór imeas na gcrann, isteaí ó'n mbótar, agus móran stáblaí éart air, b'eól dom go raibas as veire cúrsa. Ní raib don amireas ar an mblácaí ós aét oireao nac as teac mo éarao bíomar, agus go mbéao toga lá agam. "Cé méao capall aise?" ar seisean.

"Veic gcinn leis féim," arsa mise, "agus seact gcinn eile ar oileao aise."

Bí meas an tsaogail aise orm féim go raib cáirve móra ná sórt agam. Fear a raib veic gcinn de éapail rása aise! B'féu aithe éur air, narb féu?

"Agus áilleós t'ingín—" arsa mise, as caoéao súile ar an amadán ós, agus as bualaí ar an tóras mór. Aét céaro a déanaí an tamadán ós céana nuair t'feicpéao sé bráitair as osgaile an tórais úimh?

Ádmáil go leór, ní bráitair t'osgaile an tóras ar éor ar bit aét fear aimsire. Sgaileao isteaí i bpárlús sinn.

* * *

Táimic bráitair, fear cinn na mainistreach, isteaí gan moill. Céaro a bí le déanaí? Cé'n éaoi a b'féaróimh mo sgéal a éur i gceill tó gan fíos do'n búrcac ós. Ar ádmaraige an tóimam, éugas paol veara páimne beir n-a brollac, agus a toul nó a tóat ve'n teangam gaeóilge, ní raib as an mblácaí ós. Bí liom. Míingéas an sgéal do'n bráitair cóir. Rinne sé gáiríó. Ba níor an greann tó é. Nac as an mbráitair níoclás véao an spóirt nuair a éloisféao sé é! Seao, caítepaí an beirt agam panaect go mbéao ár noinnéar agam.

"Aét céaro is féarr úimh a náó leis an stócaí, a bráitair?" arsa mise.

Eisean a labair, agus is i mbéarla do labair sé:

"A blacais," ar seisean, "cuair síb amuig. Doc ós mar tó as toul as breacnú capall rása, agus as iarratú beir as déanam cleaimais b'éoir, agus annsin a toul isteaí i mainistir ar a tóir. Nac aít agus nac greannmar an ruo é!" agus rinne sé a éangáiríó. Rinne an beirt agam preisin.

"Aét ó casao isteaí síb," arsa an bráitair, "tasbámpear tóib go bfuil na bráitire com píal glaitéamail le don luét rásaí, tasbámpear a maíse."

Leagao "nua gac bró agus sean gac tóige" ós ár gcomair. Bí gloime píona 'mo glaic agamsa nuair a labair mé leis arís i n'gaeóilge:

"A bráitair," a veirimise, "béatosa as éalú uaib gan moill. Táim an-buileac tóib, agus sgríobpaí ar marom go tóí a áair, a náó leis gur págas a mac i mainistir n. Eóim i náro na gaoite, agus—"

"I mainistir n. Eóim?" arsa an bráitair.

"Seao, ann áobuao liom é t'páigáil."

"Aét ní hí seo mainistir n. Eóim."



"O'eile?"

"Seo í MAINISTIR N. PÁDRAIC," agus tuit an tost ar an mbeirt aghainn.

"Agus an bfuil don mainistir n. cóim i nárto na Saoiúe, a brátair?"

"Tá míle as seo a'c an gceann a b'as aca agus an ma'saó ó'eanpas siad fúm nuair a óispeas siad faoi'n b'fleoí breá's cugas do'n dailtín seo! A úeire óé, ní óispeá mé go veó!" agus leis an fear boet osna ó éoróe.

* * *

Creórais an brátair cóir sin go dtí an mainistir eile—go dtí mo éaraio spóirteamail, síl an bláca ós. An gceann a b'í aca annsin ar éos an sgéal óóib. O'eirig liom an éluam a cur ar an mboc ós agus é pá'sáil 'mo thiaró agus is ann atá sé pós mara' eirig leis éalú as le mí.

(A úeire.)

POSSIBILITIES OF THE CINEMA FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

The possibility of utilising the cinema as a medium for the training of various units in the Army is a subject that would appear to be worthy of some consideration.

The value of the cinema for instructional purposes has long been realised, and it is being used extensively for such purposes in many places.

There is, however, little encouragement for the civilian cinema proprietor to book or run many purely instructional films, as the majority of the public who frequent cinemas in the evenings are seeking amusement and relaxation rather than instruction. The instructional film, therefore, as an audience-drawing proposition in the privately owned cinema, does not pay, and is only occasionally shown.

The place for the use of such films would therefore appear to be in establishments devoted to the training of the mind in any particular business or profession.

This brings us to a consideration of how the cinema could be used to the best advantage for training or practical work in the Army. In the first place, it would seem that the cine-camera might be adopted with advantage by the Air Force for reconnaissance purposes, as by doing so a complete panorama of the country over which a plane passes could be secured and reproduced on the screen, and this would appear more efficient than the present method of taking a series of still photographs and joining them together to form a panorama. Further, as regards practice fighting in the air, it is possible with the cine-camera to photograph both machines engaging, and to show by spots on the film exactly where bullets would have been hitting had the gunners been using live ammunition. The reproduction of such a film on the screen could not fail to be very instructive. The ultra-rapid cine-camera could also be used for filming the movements of a plane in the air and reproducing in slow time the exact movements of the machine when looping, spiraling, etc.

The use of the cine-camera would also do much useful work in the training of the Infantry soldier, as all Infantry manoeuvres and drill could be performed by a picked squad of men, photographed by the ultra-rapid cine-camera, reproduced in slow motion on the screen, and analysed for the benefit of classes. Such a process would also enable instruction to be given in outdoor manoeuvres, on wet or unsuitable days, indoors. There is also such a thing as a cinema-target, which shows both men and animals moving against a suitable background. With this arrangement, when a shot is fired through the screen the picture is automatically stopped to enable the firer to see the exact result of his shot.

There are also many other uses to which the cine-camera could be put, such as filming of stripping and assembling machine guns, field guns, and the working out of tactical schemes and mapping, etc.

Perhaps there are other Officers and men who would be interested in development on these lines, and who would put forward their views on the matter for discussion.

J.A.B.



A Soldier at Limerick is taking Singing Lessons.

"AN t-ÓGLACH'S" READERS IN EGYPT.

A LINK WITH FRIENDS AND RELATIVES IN IRELAND.

Some time ago we mentioned that one of our subscribers was in Alexandria, Egypt. He is, as a matter of fact, in a British regiment stationed at Mustapha Barracks, and apparently his copy of "An t-Oglach" circulates amongst other Irishmen out there, for we received a letter from one of his comrades asking us to trace his brother-in-law, who is serving in the Irish Army.

We received the letter on May 16th, and, as postage was enclosed for a reply, the desired information was despatched to Alexandria by that afternoon's mail. Writing under date 27th May, our correspondent acknowledges receipt as follows: "Sir,—Having received your letter of 16th May, I most heartily thank you for the information you have forwarded concerning my brother-in-law. Wishing you and your paper the greatest of luck.—I remain, ———"

We are very glad to have been of service in the matter.

SIDELIGHTS.

(By the Author of "Casey of the I.R.A.")

Warfare, with all its attendant horrors, has its amusing incidents also. This was true of recent events in Ireland. Here are a few that I have heard or come across first-hand.

Naturally the most of the humour—as well as tragedy—revolves around guns. The anti-Treaty forces in the country felt themselves much handicapped in having no big guns. In the South and West various were the attempts by village "experts" to reconstruct big guns from the derelict parts left behind by the British. It is related that one such weapon was "completed" minus "sighting" and a few other trifling (?) parts. By delivering a savage kick at a portion of its anatomy it was found possible to discharge the gun.

Suitable shells filled with a home-made mixture were secured, and then, with great secrecy and ceremony, it was turned on an "enemy" post. The shells—one and all—refused to go anywhere near the objective, but exploded magnificently and harmlessly a mile or so away.

But the results were brilliant compared to those issuing from the experiments with old cannons—relics of the South African War: perhaps of the Crimean—which, it is said, were carried on here and there in sequestered spots.

Prior to the Four Courts phase there was a profound ignorance of guns among large numbers of the potential fighting men. Profound Ignorance, but colossal keenness! The townsmen knew very little about rifles or shot-guns and the countrymen were equally "wise" to the efficient handling of revolvers and pistols.

We all know the apocryphal story of the English countryman—of proved shot-gun prowess—who was served out with a Webley revolver and two charges of ammunition in the early days of the European War. For a while he looked blankly at them, then observed gravely to a comrade "How d'ye put the 'stuff' in this yoke: d'ye shove it up the spout or what?"

As an offset to that is the story of the Dublin city recruit, who was found by his officer smashing up firewood with the butt-end of his rifle.

"Is that rifle loaded, Murphy?" demanded the officer.

"Yes, sir," replied Murphy, "but I have the safety-catch on."

The cream of the joke is that at the time most of the rifles available at the moment were old and had practically useless safety-catches.

I shall not easily forget the morning—just about dawn—when I had to rush pell-mell out of my outpost in response to the stentorian call of the Sergeant of the Guard. His roar of "Halt!" repeated twice and followed immediately by "Halt! or I fire!" was accompanied by the raucous grunts and crunches of a rapidly stopped motor-engine and applied brakes. When I got outside I found our doughty sergeant in the middle of the road, with his Webley determinedly and accurately aimed at a monster armoured car, bristling with guns!

It was the same sergeant who, on returning with a party of men from a raid, said gravely to his officer: "I wish to report, sir, that I've nothing to report."

Another sergeant, doing the rounds of his post in the twilight, accidentally knocked his head against the butt of a rifle held carelessly by a sentry, who made the facetious remark, "Touch wood, sergeant—"

"Be Cripes," said the sergeant, with heavy sarcasm, "I suppose ye think yourself so bright that ye shine in the dark."

There is another story—perhaps exaggerated—told about one of the many clerks that joined up and fought with the Regular troops. The Captain of his company required a man with clerical experience, and the Sergeant-Major had recommended this particular man.

"Are you sure he's a clerk?" enquired the Captain.

"There's no doubt about it, sir," replied the S.M. without flicking an eyelid, "Every time he rests he tries to put the rifle behind his ear."

During the height of the Dublin fighting a pompous official, trying to pass a post in his motor, displayed considerable indignation at his passage being delayed.

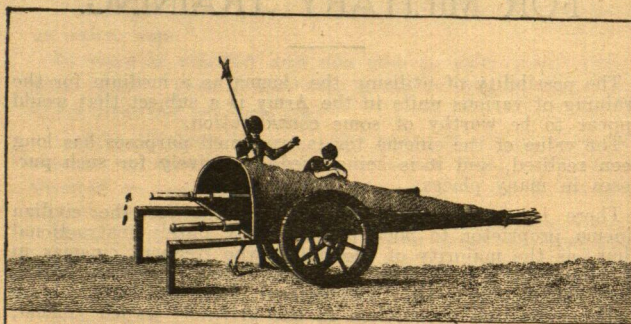
"This is intolerable!" he declared passionately, jumping out of his car, "I'm a high official at the Cawstle. I'll make a report about this"—"Keep your place," said the Sergeant in charge "or this gun'll make a report that'll leave you a blob on the road!"

The high official decided that "Discretion was the better part of valour."

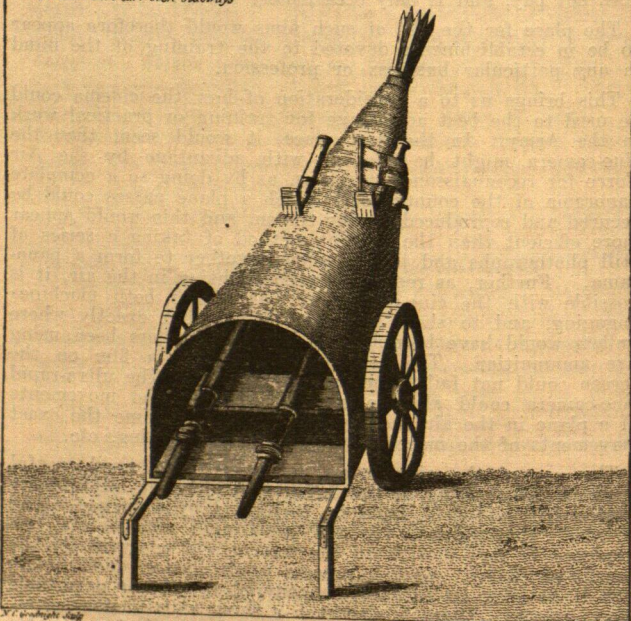
About the same time I was temporarily attached to another post which was being sniped fairly frequently after midnight from one direction. One of the garrison—a determined Corkonian—asserted that the sniper was behind a particular chimney some few hundred yards away, and swore that he would get him. Just about dawn I was passing his point when I heard the Corkonian fire two shots in quick succession, and then ejaculate excitedly "I've got him!" Curiosity got the better of me and I looked towards the chimney—just in time to see a cat leap madly from behind it and dash helter-skelter along the roofs!

Another incident in which a cat figured occurred in a post that expected an attack. Along the most likely line of approach a series of wire traps were set up with suspended tins easily tumbled over. At about two o'clock in the morning, while still rather dark, the noise of falling tins was immediately replied to by the guard pouring a fusillade in their direction.

The alarm was sounded, and the excitement did not subside until a frightened cat was observed in a near-by tree licking the remains of a bloody and very much damaged tail!



An Ancient Gun Cart, from sideways



An Ancient Gun Cart viewed from the rear

This weird-looking predecessor of "Big Bertha" is the style they favoured in the 16th Century.

GORMANSTON NOTES.

Apropos of notes in the last issue of "An t-Oglach," it should be mentioned that Gormanston Camp has an excellent apparatus. It was purchased out of the Amusements Fund by the Rev. Father Clavin, who handed it over to the Camp Q.M., on his departure from the Camp. Thanks to Capt. Cook, Adj., M.T. Depot, the instrument is now installed in the huge Concert Panger, and each night supplies the programmes from Manchester, Glasgow, London, Bournemouth, Cardiff, etc.

To get the best results it is necessary to see that the fixtures, aërials, wires, etc., are fixed to the best possible advantage. A previous attempt to give Wireless Concerts in the Theatre failed, owing, probably, to the position of the Aërials. Capt. Cook studied the question deeply and, finally, by alteration of the aërials and several minor adjustments, he overcame the acoustic difficulties, and now, "Manchester Calling" is the rage amongst our little crowd. In fact one never knows when the C.S.M. will sing out, instead of the old-fashioned "Parade! 'Shun!" the more up-to-date prefix, "Major Calling!"

* * * *

Gormanston Camp is situated about a week-end to Dublin; a motor-drive to Drogheda; an N.C.O.'s and Men's walk to Balbriggan; and an Officer's walk to Laytown Dancing Academy.

* * * *

We are happy to announce that all electric lights "Cease Fire" at Midnight. This does not affect water-squirts, pillows, night-noises, etc. You now have the same advantage as the other fellow in the dark—he can't see where you are.

* * * *

It is believed that certain officers are practising carols for next Christmas. The assumption is based on the "holy words" occasionally heard after midnight.

Later. A correction. The sounds, mistaken for carol-practice, have now been analysed as peals of laughter, due to the Gramophone breaking loose from its moorings.

* * * *

A Camp Tennis Club has been formed, with Capt. L. Ryan, President; Lieut. J. Hayes, Treasurer; Lieut. J. P. Tuke, Secretary; and Capt. J. Harpur, other committee member.

* * * *

Capt. Harpur represented the 13th Battalion at the recent Sports Convention of the Dublin Command.

* * * *

It is expected that various forms of sport will be in full swing shortly.

The M.T. Depot is also getting a move on. They hope to win back their Silver Cups.

The Silver Cups were unearthed in the Q.M. Stores and are now in custody of Capt Cook. It is expected that plate-polish will be applied to them shortly.

* * * *

A stirring incident occurred during the week when Lieut. Tuke scaled a thousand feet pole and threaded the halyard rope for the new flag through the top of it.

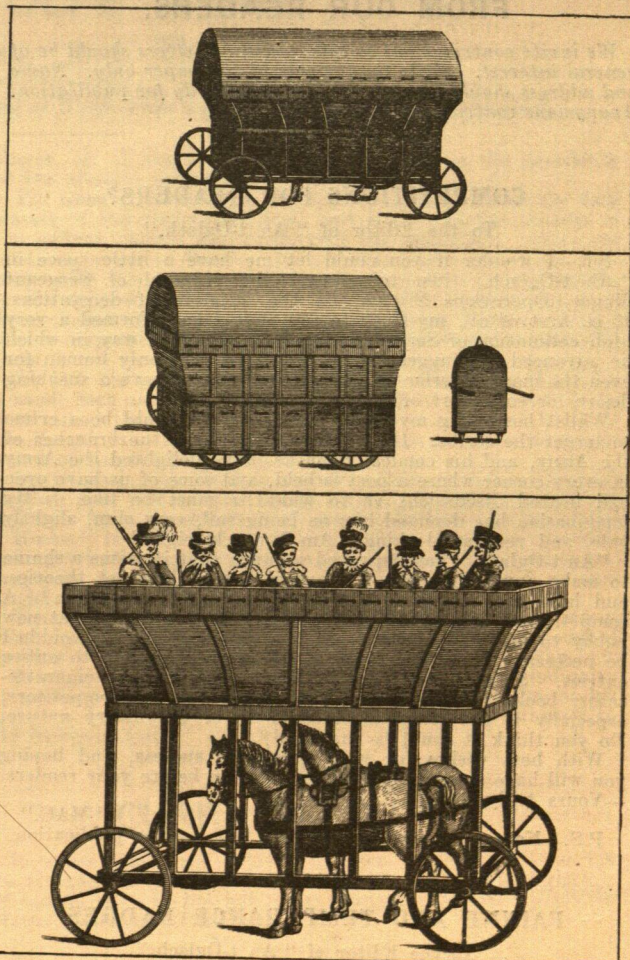
Later. It is now declared that the top of the pole was only twenty feet from the top of the Hanger. We don't think it would alter the result if the pole broke, and we sincerely hope never to see Lieut. Tuke up the Pole again.

* * * *

Since the departure of the Rev. Chaplain the Church Parade marches to Balbriggan. Overcoats are not worn. The number of troops staying over the week-end has fallen very low and the increases in the week-end passes has grown considerably."

* * * *

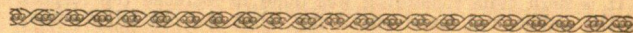
That concludes the "Latest News Bulletin" for this evening. 2 M.T., Gormanston, is now Closing down and will call you up for the next 2 M.T. programme.



Carts of War.

V. J. Donohue, artist.

CARTS OF WAR.—These quaint conveyances were used during the 15th Century, and were usually defended by two heavy guns. The Scottish Army, in 1471, was furnished with carts of war; and a special Act of the Scottish Parliament ordered that Barons and high Church dignitaries should provide funds for the construction of those "Carts of Weir." It is interesting to compare them with modern military lorries—and the frills and furbelows of the troopers with the severely simple uniform of the modern Irish soldier.



NOVELS FOR SERIAL PUBLICATION.

With reference to the editorial comments in our issue of May 10th, anent novels for serial publication in Ireland, we have received from The Talbot Press, Ltd., a list of such novels issued by that enterprising firm of publishers. The authors whose works are scheduled include the late Seumas O'Kelly, Standish O'Grady, Mrs. M. T. Pender, and Judge Bodkin, as well as Bernard Duffy, Sam Moore, K.C., and Betty Moore, Kay O'Kelly and Miss Annie M. P. Smithson. The rates compare very favourably with those of cross-channel agencies.

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.

COMPETITIONS FOR READERS?

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

Sir,—I wonder if you could let me have a little space in "An t-Oglach" just to support the proposal of Sergeant Magee, Operations Branch, on the question of decorations. It is, first of all, my duty to say that I have formed a very high estimation of Sergeant Magee for the open way in which he advanced his suggestion, as I believe it is only human for even the most superior people in the Army to have a sneaking desire for some sort of recognition of service.

Whilst bestowing my worthless praise, it would be a crime to forget the scribe. His adventures with all the branches of the Army, and his comical remarks, have delighted the Army in every corner where a post is held, and some of us have even had heated discussions as to what he must be like. My imagination has depicted him as being tall, very slim, slightly pale, and very sad-looking. Am I nearly right?

"An t-Oglach" has improved so much that it seems a shame to make any suggestion, but everyone has their pet theories, and here goes for mine: Can't we have a competition? A competition would be the means of introducing a pleasant new hobby to many of the boys in the country, and it wouldn't be necessary to offer a prize of £5 a week for life to entice entries. Small, useful prizes like pocket-knives, cigarette-cases, books or pipes would encourage lots of competitors, especially if the competition could be of a military nature. Do you think it could be managed?

With best wishes for your continued success, and hoping you will have space to put the suggestion before your readers.—Yours truly,

"MAC."

P.S.—Name and address enclosed, but not for publication.

FAINNE AND TEMPERANCE BADGES.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

Sir,—I respectfully beg, through the medium of your Journal, to draw the attention of some person or persons more gifted with the pen than I, by whose representations to the proper authority we may obtain a ruling on the wearing by National soldiers of the Fainne and Total Abstinence Pledge (Pioneer) badges.

The fostering of our national language is preached by our Government, and is even made a compulsory subject in their examinations; yet the Army Authorities do not permit the wearing of the highly-esteemed and coveted badge of the Fainne, likewise the wearing of the Pioneer pin.

It is high time something was done to increase the respect of the public and make our Army what the old I.R.A. was, "the pride of the people."

I think that the wearing of the aforementioned badges by duly authorised members of the National Army would do much in this respect. Consequently, I request that this matter be taken up with the proper authorities with a view to a modification of Dress Regulations.—Yours, etc.,

"REGRETFUL."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

THE ACT OF 1924 AS IT AFFECTS SOLDIERS.

In moving the Second Reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1924, in Dáil Éireann on the 12th inst.,

Mr. McGILLIGAN said—The second main point in the Bill is with regard to persons enlisted in the National Military Forces, and the proposition with regard to them is that for a period of service which terminated on or before the 29th

of June, 1924, in the case of a person who, before the date of enlistment, had had paid for him, under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, either 20 contributions at any time, or 10 contributions since the 8th November, 1920. For such persons there shall be paid to the credit of the Unemployment Fund by the Minister for Defence not less than 24 contributions for every insurance year, or portion of an insurance year, covered by the military service of such person. The contributions so paid are then credited to such person. That seems to go back even further than the 8th November, 1920, because it speaks of 20 contributions at any time, or 10 since the 8th November, 1920. That is explained by this fact, that the Act of 1920 readjusted the basis on which unemployment insurance was given, and included for unemployment insurance purposes many more people than were included in any previous Act. Those who were included in any previous Act and who had not exhausted the right to benefit had their contributions brought forward by the 1920 Act, and the 1920 Act is taken as the basis of all succeeding Acts, because it brought forward the contribution question and increased the number of those who might draw benefit under the terms of it.

SHRAPNEL.

We are sorry to disappoint a correspondent who speculates in another column as to the personal appearance of the Scribe. The latter's style of architecture is a mixture of early Gothic and Byzantine, which explains the following ribald jest:—

Members of the newly-formed G.H.Q. Swimming Club were discussing the purchase of posh costumes to brighten up their aquatic endeavours, and the Scribe professed a doubt as to any firm in town being able to supply him with one big enough.

"Elvery's will have one big enough for you," said Sean, who knew the Scribe in the old, forgotten, far-off days before he began to resemble Falstaff.

"Why Elvery's?" asked the Scribe.

"Sure," answered Sean, edging towards the door, "isn't it Elephant House."

* * * *

Two youthful members were seen diving feverishly for a coin. There is no truth in the statement that they are of Scottish descent.

Afterthought: It was the middle of the month.

* * * *

An amateur on being asked how he got on with his swimming, replied: "I was the only one there who could stand on my head in the water."

* * * *

As one of our heavy-weight swimmers came to the surface of Tara Street Baths after a dive, an excited voice from the bank was heard:

"There she blows! Get the harpoon ready."

* * * *

But we must not go to press without a rondel, ballade, madrigal, or something similar. Orderly, bring hither the harp attached to this Department.

I have a song to sing, O!

Sing me your song, O!

'Tis the song of an Editor, moping, mum
For the correspondents that were dumb
And Battalion news that failed to come
In time to make these columns hum

In the way they should in the Army.

I have a song to sing, O!

Sing me your song, O!

'Tis the song of an Editor suff'ring sore
From the "pomes" that come by the daily score
Till the basket bursts and they flood the floor
And the "Ed's" athirst for the writers' gore—
They'd never be missed in the Army.

I have a song—but, no, I think you have had about enough of it. And, in any case, the Printer Man says there is no more space. Let us go down to the Tennis Court and eat the new grass.

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE.

The Lover, The Statesman, and The Soldier.

(To-morrow, Sunday, 22nd June, the Army will pay tribute at Wolfe Tone's grave in Bodinstown Churchyard).

I.—THE LOVER.

One bright, frosty morning in the early spring of the year of grace one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, a group of young undergraduates from Trinity College made their way through Grafton Street towards St. Stephen's Green, where the City Volunteers were about to perform their morning drill. As they passed the house No. 69 one of the party glanced upwards at a window, behind which a lady's face might be observed by a keen pair of dancing eyes. The youth's face flushed crimson, a happy smile played over his features, and it seemed as if even the sun shone out with a brighter glow.

The young College student was Theobald Wolfe Tone, the son of one Peter Tone, a cabinet-maker in Stafford Street; and the lady he glimpsed behind the curtain was Matilda Witherington, daughter of William Witherington, a prominent Dublin merchant.

A few days after the foregoing episode Tone continued to make the acquaintance of the lady's brother, who was a fellow-student in the College, and a little later we find him introduced to the household in Grafton Street, where, curiously enough, there is also another suitor, paying his addresses to one of the older ladies of the family, and who in after years is destined to play a not inconsiderable part in the shaping of his country's destiny—Thomas Reynolds, the poplin-maker's son, from County Kildare.

After a tempestuous wooing, characteristic of the man, Matilda Witherington, yielding to the ardour of her young lover, steals forth from her father's house one morning in July, and in less than an hour is wedded to Theobald Wolfe Tone. A chaise takes the runaway pair to the quiet village of Maynooth, where some days of idyllic happiness are spent. Stern parents relent, and later the happy bride and groom return to the parental mansion. So ends the first act in the drama.

II.—THE STATESMAN.

On Christmas Day, 1788, Theobald Wolfe Tone returns to Dublin from London, whence he had journeyed in search of fortune just a twelvemonth before, and in February, 1789, he obtains the degree of LL.B. from Trinity College.

Politics loom large in the public mind at that period, and Tone, ever a keen student of his country's needs, taking advantage of the General Election in 1790, produces a little brochure entitled "A Review of the Conduct of Administration, addressed to the Electors and Free People of Ireland." No little attention is paid to this by the learned pundits, and it is whispered that this young man may one day become a power in the land.

The great ideal which has lain dormant in the busy brain of Tone for many years now begins to make itself apparent, and it needs but the association of a kindred spirit to bring it to its full fruition.

In the early months of 1791 he makes the acquaintance of a young man who frequents the gallery of the Irish House of Commons—Thomas Russell—and at his suggestion a work is hastily compiled and printed, for the purpose of "Subverting the tyranny of our execrable government, to break the connection with England, the never-failing source of all our political evils; and to assert the independence of my country."

In October, Tone and Russell, the immortal, roystering, light-hearted "P.P." of the Diary, travelled to Belfast; and there meeting Neilson, Macabe, Sinclair and the brothers Simms, the first Club of the United Irishmen's Society was formed.

III.—THE SOLDIER.

"July 18th, 1796.—To-day Clarke embraced me on giving me my brevet, and saluted me as brother officer; so did Fleury; and my heart was so full I could hardly reply to either of them. . . . I now write myself Chef de Brigade."

On the night of December 22nd, 1796, the wind blows with tremendous force from the east. A French fleet has struggled into Bantry Bay, and there, on board the "Indomitable," a frigate of eight guns, is Wolfe Tone, impatiently scanning the

shores, or, at times, consulting the seamen on the possibility of the storm's subsidence.

For close on seven days the ships are tossed about the deep waters of the land-locked bay; and finally, to the chagrin of the gallant patriot who engineered the expedition, orders are given to return to France. In less than a month he finds himself under the command of the incomparable Lazare Hoche, in the army of the Sambre and Meuse. For another long year Tone chafes at the inaction of his friends in France. "Send but a corporal's guard," he cries, "and I will accompany them."

At last his prayers are answered. On September 20, 1798, a small fleet under General Hardy sails from Brest; and Tone, determined that neither the winds nor the bad seamanship of the French sailors shall render this attempt abortive, is in command of the troops on the "Hoche."

On October 10th Hardy's squadron falls in with a powerful English fleet just outside Lough Swilly. A fierce engagement follows. Tone, in command of one of the batteries on board the "Hoche," is entreated to make good his escape on the fast-sailing "La Biche," but refuses; and at last, after four hours' desperate fighting, the gallant Frenchman is forced to surrender.

Tone is taken prisoner to Letterkenny, where he is recognised by his old school-fellow, Sir George Hill; is denounced by that "honourable gentleman"; is hurried to Dublin.

Tried by courtmartial; and rather than suffer the indignity of meeting his end at the hands of the executioner he, so his jailors tell us, ended his career in that noisome dungeon in old Newgate Gaol.

J.

CURRAGH NOTES.

It seems that since "the Wanderer" moved to Limerick the Curragh is quite left in "The Dark" by "An tOglach." Of course, since he has left many changes have taken place, in fact, it is a new Curragh.

The Curragh to-day sees the vast numbers of recruits coming in, only too glad to "Soldier for Ireland." The Orderly Room Staff at the Training and Reception Depot have been heard to pray loudly when, at 6 p.m., they see another little draft of, say, fifty Recruits come in.

Speaking about changes on the Curragh, the Chapel has just installed a new Organ, and the Troops are looking forward to the first Recital. Let us hope that Father Donnelly will arrange one soon.

I heard that Sergt.-Major O'Farrell, of Keane Barracks, is getting together a Dramatic Society, and contemplates producing something in the near future. From reports of his past performances in the South, the forthcoming "show" should be well worth seeing.

By the way, "the Wanderer" was anxious to know what had happened to the Dramatic Society of the 7th Battalion. So far as Limerick is concerned it seems to have "Died a Natural Death." now that its old promoter, Sergt.-Major O'Farrell, is at the Curragh.

Great joy amongst the 25th, 26th and 27th Battalions at the tidings that Tintown and Hare Park Camps are to be closed thus relieving these Battalions of the heavy pressure of Guard duties incidental thereto.

Regret unable to say any more at present, but must carry on the good work. You may, however, expect to hear further in the next edition from

L.I.A.M.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES



Óglagh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Army Boxers' Triumph—To Represent Ireland at Tailteann and Olympic Games Notes on the Championship Bouts—Command Conventions—Swimming Progress.

Army boxers figured prominently in the I.A.B.A. Championships held recently at Portobello Gymnasium. The Army representatives succeeded in annexing six out of a possible seven championships.

Private Flaherty, our representative in the Bantam-weight, had decidedly hard luck in not catching the Referee's eye in the final bout with Hilliard.

By virtue of their victory, this year's Irish champions have the honour of representing Ireland in the Tailteann and Olympic Games.

Eight Army men have been selected on the Irish team to represent Ireland at Paris, viz., Kidley, Murphy, Dwyer, Kelleher, Doyle, McDonagh, Flaherty and Joynt. The Boxing team leaves Ireland on 6th July.

The Eastern Command Convention was held at Collins Barracks, Dublin, on 5th June. Major-General D. Hogan was elected Hon. President; Rev. Sean Pigott, President; Captain P. Tuite, Hon. Secretary; and Commandant T. McNally, Hon. Treasurer. Arrangements were made to hold Brigade Conventions.

The Eastern Command Committee bid fair to eclipse the fine work of their predecessors, the Dublin Command Council, during the ensuing season.

The Southern Command Convention was held at Miceal Barracks on the 10th inst. Major-General M. Brennan was elected President; Colonel J. Byrne, Chairman; Commandant F. J. Friel, Vice-Chairman; Captain C. J. Mullins, Hon. Treasurer; Captain P. J. Higgins, Hon. Secretary.

An amount of good work was carried out at the Convention, and several useful motions were passed for presentation at the Annual Convention.

The Western Command Convention was held at Custume Barracks on the 11th inst., under the Chairmanship of Major-General Sean McKeon. The following appointments were made:—President, Major-General Sean McKeon; Vice-President, Colonel Austin Brennan; Hon. Treasurer, Lieut. Thomas Collins; Hon. Secretary, Lieut. Peadar Cowan. Arrangements were made to form Brigade and Battalion Committees.

All the Commands have now held their Conventions, and this year we should see stirring struggles in the athletic arena.

EASTERN COMMAND CONVENTION.

The Eastern Command Convention was held at Collins Barracks on Thursday, 5th inst., when the following Delegates were present:—

H.Q. Battalion, Collins—Comdt. Slattery.
5th Battalion, Mullingar—Capt. O'Grady.
7th Battalion, Naas—Comdt. Gantly.
13th Battalion, Gormanstown—Capt. Harpur.
19th Battalion, Kilkenny—(No representative).
20th Battalion, Gorey—Lieut. Lanigan.
21st Battalion, Collins—Lieut. M. O'Brien.
22nd Battalion, Kehoe—Comdt. Noone.
23rd Battalion, Portobello—Lieut. Tummin.
24th Battalion, Dundalk—Capt. Brannigan.

There were also present:—Col. O'Carroll, Col. McGauran, Comdt. McNally, Rev. Fr. Piggott, Capt. Harkins, Capt. Connolly, Capt. Keogh, Capt. Tuite and Capt. Whelan—Hon. Sec.

Father Piggott having thanked the old Committee for its splendid work, and congratulated all concerned on the success of the Dublin Command, the existing Committee was dissolved.

Col. S. McGauran was elected Chairman, and Capt. P. Whelan was elected Secretary to the Convention.

Major-General D. Hogan was unanimously elected Hon. President, and the following appointments also were made:—

PRESIDENT—Rev. Fr. Piggott.
SECRETARY—Capt P. Tuite.
TREASURER—Comdt. T. McNally.

together with one delegate from each Brigade (to be elected by Brigade Committee) to constitute the Command Committee.

Rev. Father Piggott was elected Delegate to All-Army Congress.

Brigade Conventions.

It was decided that a Convention be held in each Brigade at once for the purpose of (a) electing a Brigade Committee to carry out Brigade Championships in all branches of sport recognised by the A.A.A. (b) to appoint a delegate from Brigade to Command Committee. Name of delegate to be forwarded to Hon. Secretary, Eastern Command A.A.A., without delay.

It was decided that each Battalion would be supplied immediately with the following:—(1) Two sets of Jerseys—one Hurling and one Football. (2) 20 Hurleys and three Hurling Balls. (3) 3 Footballs.

It was also agreed that gold medals be presented to all winners in Command Championships, and silver medals to all runners up.

Colours.

The following colours were registered:—

H.Q. Battalion—Green, white bars.
5th Battalion—Dark Green.
7th Battalion—All white.
20th Battalion—Black and amber stripes.
24th Battalion—Saffron; green collar and cuffs.
21st Battalion—Blue; Saffron band, 6 inches, body and sleeves.
22nd Battalion—Red; black band, 6 inches, body and sleeves.
23rd Battalion—Green and Red (half and half).
13th Battalion—Light Blue.
19th Battalion—(No colour registered).

It was decided that the 19th Battalion be instructed to register their colours forthwith.

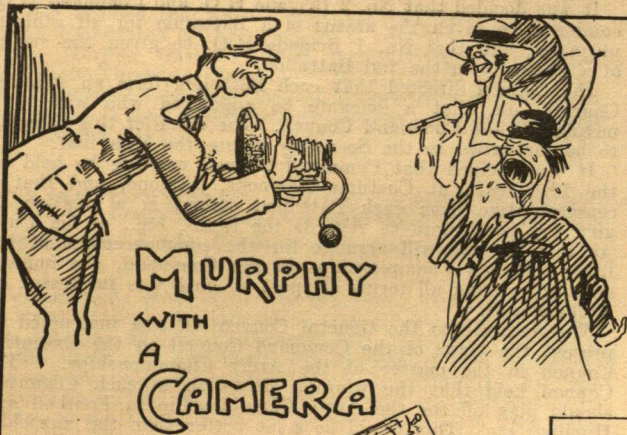
Championships.

It was decided, on a vote, that Brigade Committees make their own fixtures, and carry out their own Championships, such Championships to be on the League principle (Home and Home), Inter-Brigades contesting for the Command Championships to be on the "Knock-out" principle.

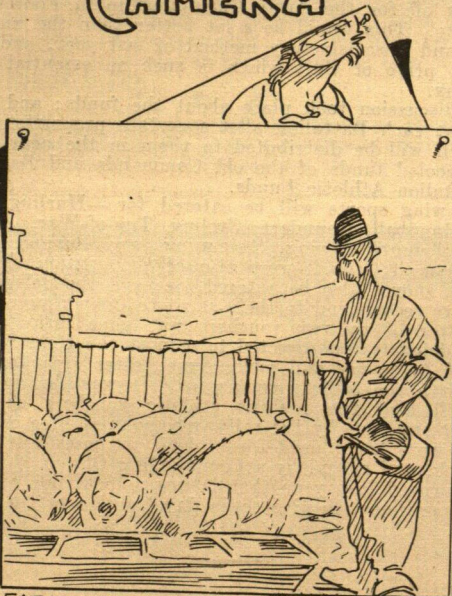
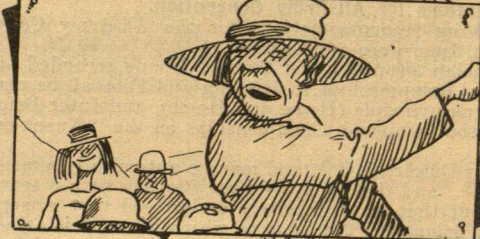
The first round of the Brigade Championships in Hurling and Football are to take place not later than 22nd June, 1924.

Outstanding Athletes.

Brigade Committees are to be instructed to furnish to the Hon. Secretary, Command A.A.A., on or before 11th June, 1924, the names of outstanding Athletes in every branch of sport catered for by the A.A.A.



MOTHER AT THE ZOO -
SHE IS LAUGHING AT FATHER



FATHER FEEDING THE
PIGS. FATHER IS
WEARING A
HAT.



THE BOYS



MOTHER
AT THE
SEASIDE



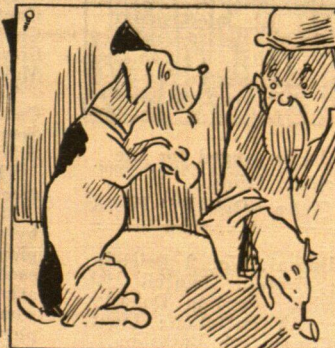
SOME OF MY CHUMS
FROM 'A COMPANY



A FEW OF MY LADY
FRIENDS



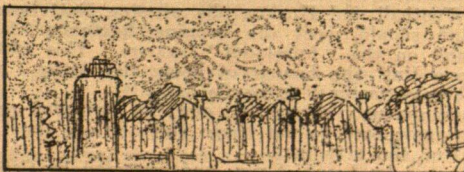
THE GIRL AND HER MOTHER



THE DOG AND FATHER -
FATHER IS HOLDING
A PIPE



MY SISTER AT
THE PIANO



THE CURRAGH CAMP ON A MISTY MORNING

Reports from Clubs.

A monthly report is to be furnished by Brigade Committees as to the position of the A.A.A. generally in each Battalion.

Recommendations for All-Army Convention.

The following recommendations for the All-Army Convention on 13th June were adopted:—

Capt. Whelan proposed and Comdt. Noone seconded—that the Brigade Championships in Hurling and Football be played on the League principle (Home and Home), and Inter-Brigade contest for the Command Championships on the "Knock-out" principle.

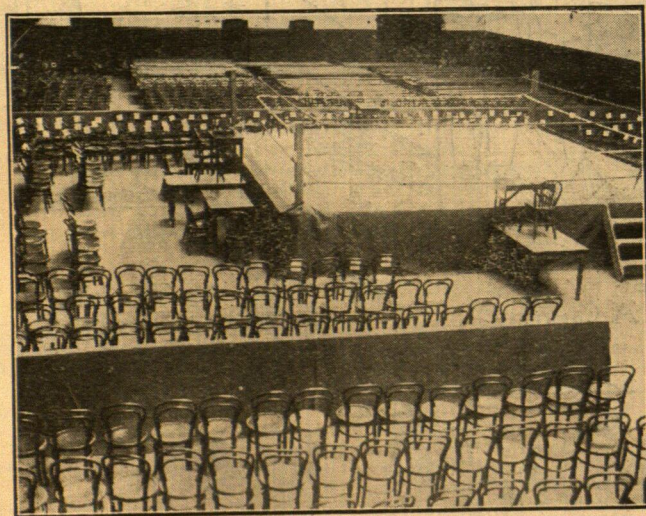
That every Officer, N.C.O. and man be automatically a member of the A.A.A., and that no special registration with a team be necessary, but that it be definitely understood that a member of any unit belongs to the team to which his unit is attached for the purpose of games. When legality of a player is questioned, Records Office will state to what unit he belongs.

Proposed by Capt. Whelan, seconded by Lieut. Lanigan—that the Executive of the Army Athletic Association be empowered to make a grant to Command Committee to defray travelling expenses of Command, Brigade or Battalion Teams fulfilling their engagements in Championships away from home.

WESTERN COMMAND.**Command Council Formed at Meeting in Custume Barracks.**

A meeting was held in Custume Barracks, Athlone, on Wednesday, 11th inst., for the purpose of forming a Command Council of the Army Athletic Association in the Western Command.

The following were present:—Major-General Sean McKeon, General Officer Commanding; Rev. Father Feeley, Command



The Gymnasium, Portobello Barracks, arranged for the Tailteann and Olympic Boxing Trials.

["An t-Oglach" Photo.]

Chaplain; Commandant Sweeney, Adjutant, No. 2 Brigade; Captain Fitzpatrick, 4th Battalion; Captain Grincoll, 8th Battalion; Captain Foyne, 9th Battalion; Captain Doherty, 3rd Battalion; Lieutenant Dunleavy, 6th Battalion; Lieut. Collins, Command H.Q.; Lieutenant Cowan, 8th Battalion.

The following appointments on Command Committee were made:—President, Major-General McKeon; Vice-President, Colonel Austin Brennan; Hon. Treasurer, Lieutenant Thomas Collins; Hon. Secretary, Lieutenant Peadar Cowan.

The Rev. Father Feeley was appointed to represent the Command Council at the General Convention of the A.A.A. in Dublin.

It was decided that No. 2 Brigade H.Q. and Command H.Q. combined be given the status of a Battalion for all athletic purposes; and that No. 1 Brigade H.Q. be given the status of a Company in the 2nd Battalion.

The Council directed that each Battalion form an Athletic Council, and that a delegate be appointed who will be a member of the Command Council. The name of this delegate to be forwarded to the Secretary before the 18th inst.

It was decided that Command Council meeting be held on the 18th inst., at Custume Barracks, Athlone, and that a representative from each Battalion attend in a position to give any particulars as regards the funds, etc., of his Unit. As this meeting will arrange for the commencement of the Inter-Battalion Championships in the Command, the importance of starting all forms of sport at once was impressed on all delegates.

The delegate to the General Convention was instructed to present the views of the Command Council on the Executive Council in the matter of the Army Championships. The Council held that the winning Battalion in each Command should play off for the Army Championship in Football and Hurling, etc. This would be a lot better than the unwieldy, expensive and unsatisfactory method of last year, and would foster that pride of Unit which is such an essential in our young Army.

A long discussion took place about the funds; and it was decided that each Battalion allot a certain proportion of the funds which will be distributed to them in the near future, from the pooled funds of the old Commands and Battalions, to the Battalion Athletic Funds.

The following sports will be catered for:—Hurling, Gaelic Football, Handball, Rounders, Cycling, Tug-of-War, Jumping, Running, Weight-throwing, Swimming, and Boxing.

The Command Council were also of the opinion that Golf and Tennis should also be catered for; and the delegate was instructed to recommend to the Executive Council accordingly.

The matter of railway vouchers was gone into; and the Command delegate was directed to request the Hon. Secretary of the A.A.A. to try and make some better arrangement, if possible, with the railway companies. It was the opinion of the Council that the present athletic vouchers should be accepted at any time by the railway companies, if a certificate that they were being used for athletic purposes was printed on the back, and signed by a Commanding Officer.

It was proved last year that it was impossible, except on very rare occasions, to give seven days' notice to the railway companies.

8th BATTALION A.A.A. COMMITTEE.

The initial meeting to form a Battalion Committee of the Army Athletic Association was held in the Battalion Orderly Room, No. 8 Battalion, on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

The following were present:—Commandant Garrahan, O.C.; Captain Grincell, O.C., C Coy.; Captain Sexton, O.C., B Coy.; Captain McKeon, O.C., A Coy.; Lieut. Wall, D Coy.; Lieut. Cowan, Assistant Adjutant; Lieut. Kelly, B Coy.; S.M. McHale, S.M. Lynch, S.M. Lennon, Corporal Riggs.

The following were unanimously elected on the Committee:—Commandant B. Garrahan, President; Lieut. Cowan, Hon. Secretary; Captain McKeon, Hon. Treasurer; S.M. McHale, S.M. Lynch, Sergeant Payne, Corporal Riggs.

The election of Vice-President was deferred until next meeting.

It was proposed by Commandant Garrahan, and seconded by Captain Sexton, that for the purpose of the Army Championships in Football and Hurling the winning Battalions in each Command should meet the winning Battalion of the other Command on the "knock-out" system. This method would give one Unit the honour of being the Army Champions, and thereby foster "esprit de corps."

This was unanimously agreed to; and the Battalion representative was instructed to put these views before the Command Council on the 11th inst.

It was proposed by Lieut. Kelly, and seconded by Captain Grincell, that a proportion of Battalion funds be allotted to the Battalion Council of the A.A.A., and that travelling expenses be paid to travelling teams.

It was decided that each Company Commander appoint an Athletic Committee in the Company to cater for the following sports:—Hurling, Gaelic Football, Handball, Running, Jumping, Weight-Throwing, Swimming, Boxing, and Tug-of-War.

Arrangements were made for the commencement of the Company Sports as soon as definite instructions were received from the Command Council.

ARMY BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Impressions of the Olympic and Tailteann Trials at Portobello.

We had some great nights in the Gym. at Portobello. If you weren't there you missed a rare treat—I mean at the Irish Amateur Boxing Championships. The boys put up a splendid show. Do you know they carried off five championships out of seven competitions, and then managed to have a runner-up in one of the two remaining competitions! It was fine to see the grin on Tancy Lee's face when they were handed the silver cups and medals. He has been trying hard, and success has crowned his efforts, but he says we haven't seen the end of it yet.

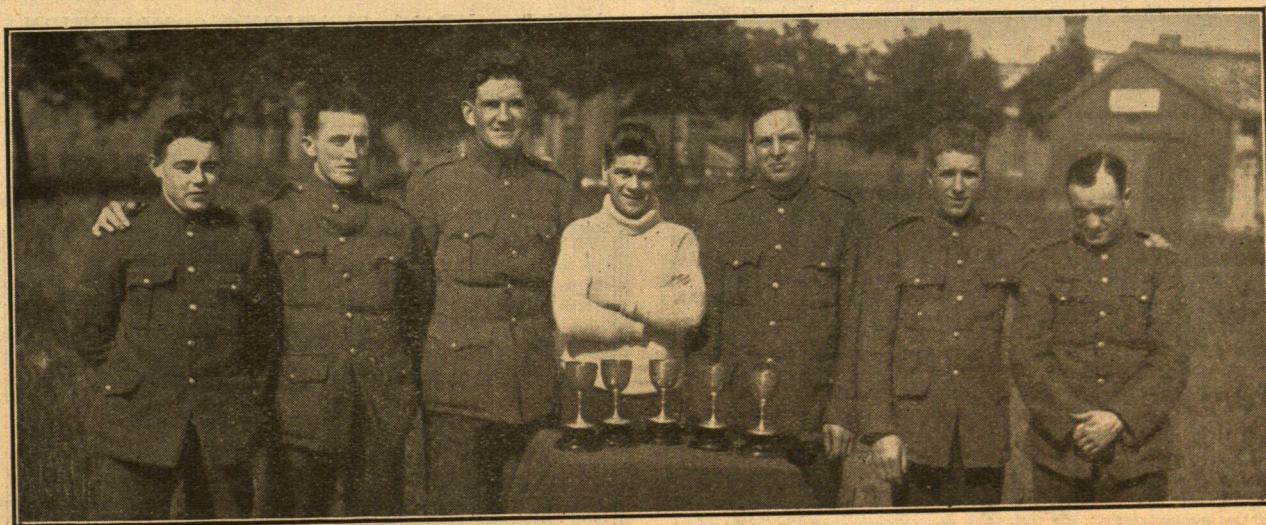
Taking into consideration the fact that so many outside clubs of high repute in the game sent representatives, it was certainly a remarkable achievement for the Army, and one to

with a thorough knowledge of ring-craft. Sergeant McCarthy made a brave show in this division, and is evidently a lad of promise.

A fighter of experience and with plenty of grit and staying power is **Sergeant Paddy Dwyer**, who stands supreme in the Welter-weight line. He knocked out Guardsman Forde, and fought all the time as if he never would tire out. His punch has a lot behind it.

Volunteer "Boy" Murphy is another of our heroes. He can fight with both hands, and knows the ins and outs of the game. He has proved himself worthy to be ours and the country's representative in the Middle-weight Division. It was "Boy" Murphy, by the way, who fought the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale early in the month of May, when he was representing the Irish Army in the Middle-weight Class against the Scottish Amateurs.

Volunteer Kidley is one of our finest athletes. He emerged from the Cruiser-weights Competition unbeaten, and it was no fluke at that. Kidley is as fit as a fiddle, and should take a lot of beating at the hands of the best of his weight. Civic Guard Collander did not contest the final with Kidley, as he was warned off by doctor's orders owing to a broken thumb and eye injury.



Army Winners of the Amateur Boxing Championship of Ireland.—Left to Right: Corporal McDonagh, Fly Weight; Vol. Kelleher, Light Weight; Despatch Rider W. Murphy, Middle Weight; Vol. Flaherty, runner-up, Bantam Weight; Volunteer Kidley, Cruiser Weight; Vol. Doyle, Feather Weight; Sergeant Brogan, Assistant Trainer. The Amateur Championship Cups are seen in the centre.

be justly proud of. It must be borne in mind that the contestants were not only looking to championship honours, but were also aspiring to represent the old land in Paris this month in the Olympic Games. They will also be called upon to show visitors to the Tailteann Games what Ireland can do in the ring with gloves on.

The various stages of the trials at Portobello were attended by an enthusiastic gathering of military and a goodly sprinkling of civilians. With few exceptions the bouts were keenly contested, some of them being fought out with dogged determination. The standard of boxing was high—on occasions brilliant.

It was a treat to see **Volunteer Kelleher** boxing in the Light-weight Division, which he won out. He has a delightful style,

Volunteer Doyle won out in the Feather-weight line, and he had to work hard for the honours. His style is good, and the lad will make good.

Of the two remaining championships, the D.M.P. (**Constable John O'Driscoll**) and Trinity A.C. (**R. M. Hilliard**) claim the Heavy and Bantam respectively. Volunteer Flaherty, the runner-up in the Bantam competition, is deserving of great credit. He is a hard fighter, but Hilliard proved one too many for him.

Of other Army representatives mention must be made of Volunteer Joynt, who, through an unfortunate and obviously unintentional blow in his fight with Carroll, was disqualified from further part in the competition; and Corporal M. McDonagh, a lad of 17, is a promising Fly-weight.

A pleasing feature of the second night's boxing was the appearance in several exhibition bouts of Tancy Lee, the popular Army Boxing Instructor; of Kid Doyle, another old-timer; and of Sergeant Dan Voyles, three times British Army Champion and a Lonsdale Belt-holder, and now Instructor to the Dublin University Boxing Club. * * *

In conclusion, a word of praise for the Irish Amateur Boxing Association, and the various officials who have worked hard and against time in a difficult task. Indeed we may well be pleased with the result of the try-out; and there is every reason for the expression of the hope that the chosen and proven ones will go a long way in the fight for honours in Paris.

"SPUD."

SUCCESSFUL TOURNAMENT AT COLLINS BARRACKS.

Another very successful Army Boxing Tournament was carried out on the evening of Saturday, 14th inst., in the open air at Collins Barracks, before a large attendance. Some excellent boxing was witnessed.

All the contests were from four to six rounds at catch-weights. Mr. Barry (I.A.B.A.) acted as referee in all the contests, and the judges were Messrs. O'Carroll and Green; timekeepers, Capt. Wilson and Mr. Hyland; Mr. C. Kiley acting as M.C. At the conclusion of the fights the Rev. Father Piggott presented the prizes to the successful competitors. Details:—

Vol. Ball (A.A.A., Collins Barracks) beat Vol. O'Keeffe (A.A.A., Naas) on points. (Four rounds).

Vol. MacAlindon (A.A.A., Collins Barracks) beat Vol. J. Brennan (A.A.A., Naas), who retired in the second round of a four-round contest.

Guard Conroy (Depot) beat Sergt. O'Rourke (A.A.A., Collins Barracks), who retired in the third round of a four-round contest.

Vol. Farrell (A.A.A., Keogh Barracks) beat Vol. Thompson (A.A.A., Collins Barracks) on points (four rounds).

Vol. Delaney (A.A.A., Naas) beat Vol. McKernan (A.A.A., Collins Barracks) on points (four rounds).

Sergt. J. Perry (A.A.A., Keogh Barracks) beat Cpl. Clifford (A.A.A., Collins Barracks).

Vol. Ryan (A.A.A., Keogh Barracks) beat Vol. McCurtin (Collins Barracks) on points (four rounds).

Cpl. Floyd (A.A.A., Collins Barracks) beat Vol. Fetherston (A.A.A., Naas) on points, in a six round rounds' contest.

Sergt. Delaney (A.A.A., Keogh Barracks) beat Cpl. Fogarty (A.A.A., Naas) on points, in a six-round contest.

J. Flannagan (Liffeside B.C.) beat Guard Forde (Depot) on points (four rounds).

Sergt. Duggan (A.A.A., Portobello Barracks) beat Guard Healy (Depot on points (six rounds).

G.H.Q. COMMAND SWIMMING AND WATER POLO CLUB.

A meeting for the purpose of electing Officers and a Committee in connection with the newly-formed G.H.Q. Command Swimming and Water Polo Club was held on Saturday, 14th inst., at G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin. Captain J. A. Power presided on the proposal of Lieut. Tully, seconded by Sergeant Kennedy. There were also present—Captain E. Butler, C.S.M. Morrison, Sergeant Kinsella and Sergeant McCracken.

Officers and Committee.

The following were unanimously elected:—President, Commandant Cotter; Vice-President, Commandant Duffy; Treas. Sergeant McCracken; Secretary, Captain Butler. Other members of the Committee—Captain Lennon, C.S.M. Morrison and Sergeant Kinsella. Ex-officio member, Sergeant Kennedy, Swimming Instructor.

Subscription.

After some discussion it was decided to fix the rates of subscription for the present as follows:—

Officers, 5s. per calendar month.
N.C.O.'s, 2s. 6d. per calendar month.
Other ranks, 1s. 3d. per calendar month.

Classification.

Members shall be classified, according to the decision of the meeting, into—

Beginners,
Fair Swimmers, and
Experts;

and it was arranged that members be divided according to this classification at the Tara Street Baths on Tuesday, 17th inst. The baths will be reserved for the members of the Club from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. on that day, and during the same hours on Tuesdays and Thursdays until further notice.

Assistant Honorary Instructors will be appointed by Sergt. Kennedy.

On the motion of Lieut. Tully, seconded by Captain Butler, it was agreed that the first half-hour at the baths on each occasion be devoted to beginners, and the second half-hour to proficient swimmers.

Life-saving Class.

On the motion of Lieut. Tully, seconded by C.S.M. Morrison, it was decided that all members who wish to learn life-saving methods should hand in their names to Captain Power, General Branch, Department of Chief of Staff, Parkgate.

The course of instruction will be identical with that of the Life Saving Society, and will qualify for the Society's Certificate. The Instructor holds the Society's qualifying Certificate.

Next Meeting of Committee.

It was arranged to hold meeting of the Committee weekly for the present. The next meeting will be held in G.H.Q. on Saturday, 21st inst.

INTER-COMPANY SWIMMING COMPETITION AT NAAS.

An inter-Company challenge swimming competition was held at Naas on Sunday, 15th inst. The distance was 120 yards on the Liffey, and the competitors were as follows:—

Sergeant Meredith and Private Hogan (H.Q.'s Coy.).

Lieut. Donnelly and Private Brennan (A Coy.).

Corporal Conroy and Private Martin (C Coy.).

Private Walsh, Private Tuite and Private Fitzpatrick (D Coy.).

SKERRY'S COLLEGE,

76 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

MALE CLERICAL OFFICERS.

Limited to Army Candidates.

Examination announced for 17th July. 100 Vacancies.

Special Day, Evening and Correspondence Classes now working.

OUR SUCCESSES.

Last Customs and Excise confined to Army Candidates, August, 1923. Same Programme as for above Examination.

6th: Mr. Patrick J. Costello.
7th: Mr. Sean O'Hehir.
8th: Mr. Michael P. Morrison.
10th: Mr. James Bowes.
17th: Mr. Martin McNamara.
25th: Mr. Thomas G. O'Loughlin.
31st: Mr. Michael P. Meany.
32nd: Mr. Martin H. Gill.
34th: Mr. Thomas Brassil.
38th: Mr. Michael S. Tighe.
44th: Mr. Edward Power.
58th: Mr. Jeremiah Eustace.

BEST RESULT.

Prospectus Free on application to the Secretary.
Telephone 1908.

The race was keenly contested, being neck-and-neck all the time. Private Brennan (A Coy.) came home first, winning by half a length, with Lieut. Donnelly (A Coy.) second, leading by a head from Private Walsh (D Coy.), who came third.

The time taken by Private Brennan was 1 min. 59 secs.

The following were the officials:—Judges, Captain Murphy and B.S.M. Dunne; Starter, Commandant M. F. Gantly; Time-keeper, Captain O'Farrell.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Tennis players at General Headquarters would like to meet Officers from any other camp in a friendly match.

Acceptances of this invitation will be forwarded to the proper quarter if addressed to the Editor of this paper, and marked on the left upper corner of the envelope "Lawn Tennis."

Tennis is in full swing at the 2nd Battalion H.Q.'s, Finner Camp, under Commandant Phil Hyde.

SWIMMING.

A FEW HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

Though the world's death-roll from drowning, amounting annually to many thousands, should be sufficient to impress on all the necessity of learning how to swim, the general apathy shown towards this most useful and healthy exercise is surprising. A knowledge of swimming, however slight, should form a part of every man's education—one never knows at what moment one may be called on to save his own life or that of another. Countless people have been drowned, especially in the summer season, through small boats capsizing, who, if they were able to swim even two or three strokes, to enable them to reach the overturned boat, would escape with nothing more than a wetting and a slight shock.

Swimming is within the reach of all who are willing and anxious to learn, and, unlike many other forms of sport, the expense is practically nil.

In this article I purpose giving a few hints which may be of assistance to beginners. Firstly, bear well in mind that the body will not easily sink of its own accord. A man can be thrown into the water, in any position, from a reasonable height, and even though fully dressed and wearing heavy boots, will in all cases rise to the surface head first, the air in the lungs driving him upwards. In no case will the body rise feet first, or in a horizontal position. This fact should be firmly grasped by all, as even a non-swimmer finding himself unexpectedly in the water, if he can only keep his head, will find himself on the surface in a second or two, and if he then remains perfectly still, will float until someone comes to his assistance.

Drowning is chiefly caused by fear and want of control. The non-swimmer, on coming to the surface, waves both arms wildly, in an endeavour to grasp something to support him; the amount of air in the lungs is not sufficient to sustain the weight of both arms when raised out of the water, and so the body goes down again to a depth of a couple of feet, recovers itself, and gradually rises to the surface again, head first. At this stage the man is nearly in a state of panic, and immediately repeats his frantic arm efforts, which again drive him under, but on this occasion he has not in his fright had time to inflate his lungs, and the body consequently sinks deeper and recovers itself more slowly, the man experiences a bursting feeling in the lungs, extreme dizziness in the head, and is at last compelled to open his mouth in a desperate effort to breathe, but instead of taking in air inhales water. In most cases there is still sufficient air remaining in the lungs to bring the body again to the surface for the third time, but hardly sufficient to raise the head high enough out of the water to take a full breath, the man again struggles, but this time weakly, is again brought under, and in a semi-conscious condition inhales the water freely. There is now no air left in the lungs, the body has no buoyancy, and gradually sinks to rise no more.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the body is sunk only by the man's own struggles, but if left alone will come to the surface and remain there in a floating position.

One confidence in our ability to float is gained, the next thing is how to propel ourselves through the water. In the absence of an instructor one could not do better than purchase a pair of water wings—these are two inflated canvas bags (must be well soaked in water before inflating) connected by a canvas strip sufficiently long to go under the chest, the bags floating behind each shoulder blade. Care must be taken not to allow the canvas supporting strip to slip too far down from under the chest, else you will find your feet in the air and your head submerged.

Having adjusted the wings, get into about 3½ feet of water, and lie perfectly flat, chest downwards, on the surface—in doing this, take a slight push-off with your feet from the side of the bath, which will bring your feet to the top. The body should lie perfectly flat on the water, the head should not be raised high, as it puts unnecessary strain on the neck, and will cause the feet to sink, bringing you to an upright floating, or treading water position.

The water should come to just under the chin, giving ample breathing space, and the heels should not be more than three inches submerged; this is an all important factor, as if you allow your legs to sink to say eighteen inches or two feet, you cease to get any forward driving power with your kick, which will only drive you in an upward direction, and causes the action to be sort and jerky, as well as being useless.

Now, when lying as flat as possible on the water, extend both arms from the chest, fingers of each hand just touching, palms both legs evenly for the kick. When the arms are fully extended in front, turn the hands back to back, palms being slightly hollowed, draw them away from each other slowly in a semi-circular movement ending near each hip, at the same time opening the legs wide and drawing them sharply together until the heels meet, that being the completion of the breast-stroke movement.

Do not be in a hurry to take the next stroke—that causes jerky and uneven swimming, and entails useless waste of energy, but permit the body to take advantage of a small amount of the drift created by the stroke, without allowing it to come near to stopping, then strike out slowly and evenly again. Avoid as far as possible any jerky or uneven movements, the body should be propelled on the same principle as a rowing boat, with long, even, slow strokes, which causes the boat to be driven at a uniformly even pace. Short, quick strokes are of no use, they fail in the first essential of correct swimming, that is in getting the maximum hold of grip of the water, a short, jerky stroke derives the minimum of purchase in the water, and expends the maximum of energy.

C. S. M. KENNEDY.

L'ENVOI.

On Monday, 31st May, at a special parade of the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the 11th Infantry Battalion, stationed at Fermoy, Commandant O'Keeffe, on the occasion of his departure from Army life, was made the recipient of presentations from the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion.

The Battalion Adjutant, in making the presentation on behalf of the Officers, referred in eloquent terms to the record of Commandant O'Keeffe, his thoughtfulness as a Commanding Officer, and his loyalty as a comrade. On behalf of the 11th Battalion he wished him every success in his future career.

The Battalion Sergeant-Major, in making the presentation on behalf of the N.C.O.'s and men, spoke of the great regard in which Commandant O'Keeffe was held by the men, their great sorrow at his going, and wished him every joy in his new life.

Commandant O'Keeffe, in replying, thanked the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men for their great kindness and good wishes; he also said that if ever the occasion arose when the country would call upon her sons to defend her, he hoped he would have the honour of again serving with the 11th Battalion.

At the dinner which followed, the toasts of "Ireland," "Commandant O'Keeffe," and the new O.C., "Commandant Aherne," were honoured; and Commandant Aherne was extended a very hearty welcome. In reply, the latter said that it gave him great pleasure to be with such men as formed the 11th Infantry Battalion.

The evening concluded with the singing of the "Soldiers' Song."

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.

Marriage Allowance.

"Quarter Bloke," "Emon Yarra," and others.—Paragraph 25, Sub-Paragraph D, Defence Order No. 30, states that the marriage allowance rates "shall apply in cases of re-attestations of men married prior to the date of this Order (October 8th, 1923), but not in the cases of fresh enlistments until such time as regulations shall be issued showing the percentage of married men that may be borne on the strength, and then only in accordance with such regulations." This Order is still in operation.

Insurance Cards.

"Keen Observer" (Dublin).—We are informed that if you were a member of a Society previous to joining the Army you should communicate with the Society upon your discharge. The Society will then claim contributions in respect of the period of service from the Commissioners of the National Health Insurance. You should read the statement in another page of this issue made by Mr. McGilligan, T.D., when moving the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1924.

Proficiency Pay.

"Safety Catch" (Dublin).—(1) It would appear that the appointment as Sergeant was supernumerary to the recognised establishment, and accordingly rank pay could not be issued. (2) Additional pay under Defence Order 30 is not issuable in respect of the appointment at present held by you.

Meagre Details.

Patrick McCrea (Pettigo).—It is impossible to ascertain from your letter exactly what is your ground of complaint, but we can inform you that for the period of demobilization leave pay and ration allowance only are issuable.

Demobilization Grant.

"Galway Boy" (Curragh).—The grant of 28 days' pay and ration allowance under the terms of Defence Order 20 is admissible on demobilization—provided you have not re-attested.

Technical Instructor.

M. J. Hynes (Curragh).—There is no Regulation providing for the issue of 3s. per diem additional pay claimed in the case you mention.

Quintette of Questions.

Vol. T. McCann (Curragh Camp).—(1) Re-attested men are not entitled to the grant of 28 days' pay and R.A. issuable under the terms of Defence Order 20. (2) No. (3) The terms of Defence Order 20 are not extended to men entering on new engagements and receiving pay at the rate laid down in D.O. 30. (4) No. (5) See answer above to "Keen Observer."

Pensions.

"Kismet" (Dublin).—The present Army Pensions Act covers only the cases of soldiers who received wounds or other injuries on active service, through no neglect of their own. An Amending Bill, it is understood, is being introduced shortly to extend the scope of the present Act, and your case may come within its provisions.

Trial by Camp Commandant.

"Dodo" (Baldonnell).—(1) If the N.C.O. or man has a Commanding Officer in the Barracks or Depot in which he is stationed, that Officer should investigate the case. Where there is no such Officer in the Barracks or Depot, the Camp Commandant should investigate the case. (2) No; cannot say

at present. (3) A Headquarters Unit is a Unit quartered at General Headquarters or at the Headquarters of a Command, Brigade or Corps.

Reduced to the Ranks.

"Lifford" (County Donegal).—(1) Papers posted to you as requested. (2) By Section 71 (5) of the Defence Forces Act a Non-Commissioned Officer sentenced to imprisonment or detention is automatically reduced to the ranks. (3) Forfeiture of seniority is an entirely different matter.

Death due to Service.

"Worried" (Curragh Camp).—We are sorry that we cannot give you any details of the death of the soldier in question beyond the fact that he died at the Military Hospital, Ballymullen Barracks, Tralee, on 25th July, 1923, from acute generalised tuberculosis due to service in the Army. A claim for pension in respect of his death was passed to the Army Pensions Board on 30/1/24. The Board recommended payment of a gratuity of £75, which amount will be paid shortly.

Irish-Speaking Battalion.

"Custume" (Athlone).—This Battalion has not yet been formed, but we are informed that your application has been filed with those of other applicants for admission to the Battalion.

Demobilization Leave.

"Wind Up" (Islandbridge).—No; N.C.O.'s and men who are re-attested under the provisions of Defence Order 30 are not entitled to any leave or gratuity on discharge.

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.

Dublin seems to be developing "unbeknown" to us. One of the morning papers the other day described the students of T.C.D. on Trinity Monday "jumping on tramcars in Grafton Street."

Another Dublin paper brought out a placard recently:—

How to Become a Masseuse.

Hints on Wireless.

"Have a wireless massage, sir?" suggested the barber.
"Much better than the old Vibro."



What about Your Future?

**IF YOU WISH TO MAKE SURE
OF A GOOD POSITION AND
A GOOD SALARY—**

PLACE A **X** BEFORE THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS GIVEN BELOW IN WHICH YOU REQUIRE SOUND, PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, THEN FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND POST THIS COUPON TO-DAY. WE WILL SEND FULL INFORMATION BY RETURN. OF COURSE, YOU INCUR NO OBLIGATION.

Accountancy	BUSINESS TRAINING.	Shorthand Typewriting
Business Correspondence	French	Showcard Writing
Book-keeping	Office Organisation	Spanish
Commercial Art	Professional Exams.	Window Dressing
	Salesmanship	

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL.	
Aeronautics	Electrical Engineering
Architecture	Motor Engineering
Building	Municipal Engineering
Chemical Engineering	Plumbing
Civil Engineering	Market Gardening
Draughtsmanship	Mining Engineering
	Sanitary Engineering
	Steam Engineering
	Woodworking

NOTE.—The I.C.S. teach wherever the post reaches, and have over 300 courses of Study. If, therefore, your subject is not on the above list, write it here.

Name.....

Address.....

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Ltd.
10 SOUTH ANNE STREET, DUBLIN.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Preliminary Notice.

An Open Competitive Examination will be held for not less than **Fifty Vacancies** as **Male Officers** in the above service in the month of **October next**.

A proportion of the vacancies will be reserved for **ex-Army Candidates**.

Age Limits: 19-23 on 1st October.

Standard of Examination: Pass University Degree.

Applications are not to be made pending a further Advertisement.

17th June, 1924.

G7128

W.H.Co.

LOOK AHEAD!

You will need money for such purposes as—

- Education of Children.
- Helping their start in life.
- Providing training for a trade or profession.
- Setting up a small business.
- Purchasing a home or a farm.
- Providing against illness, old age, etc.

To produce the money at the right time may be inconvenient—perhaps impossible. But it will be available without undue strain on your resources if you save regularly and buy Savings Certificates by instalments and on advantageous terms through

A SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

A Certificate costs 15/6, which becomes £1 in 5 years. At this rate of growth

6d. a week becomes	£7 1 6
1/- " "	14 4 6
2/- " "	28 11 6
2/6 " "	36 2 5

3/- a week becomes	£43 7 3
4/- " "	57 17 2
5/- " "	72 7 1
7/- " "	101 6 10

On the other hand, if you buy one certificate a month, at the end of 5 years you will have £52 0s. 6d., and if you wish to re-invest this sum and continue to buy at the same rate (15/6 a month) for a further 5 years you will receive over £119.

Anyone can purchase Certificates (up to 500, costing £387 10s.) through

- A Savings Association.
- A Bank.
- Money Order Post Office.

Full particulars of Association Schemes free on application (no stamp required) to the

CENTRAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE,
63 Dawson Street, Dublin.

ISSUED AND GUARANTEED BY

**SAVINGS
CERTIFICATES**

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

G. 6,528.

W.H.Co.

Reliance Photo-Engraving Co.

ILLUSTRATORS

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

UNEEDA

TAILOR-MADE

SUIT

OF RELIABLE MATERIAL

WHEN DEMOBILISED.

ORDER NOW

FROM

Our Representative

OR CALL TO

Mr. B. LEDDY

DOYLE'S

Tailoring Warehouse—2 LR. ABBEY ST.

Three corpulent members were at the baths on Thursday night.

The water flowed quietly down Tara Street, and emptied itself in the bosom of Anna Liffey.



Much Ado About Nothing.

John McEvoy (Collins).—Your second letter reached us before there was any possibility of taking action on your first— if action had been contemplated—so that there is no harm done, as far as we are concerned.

Claim for Pension, etc.

M. Scanlan (Ballybunion).—(1) The claim for a pension is at present being dealt with by the Secretary, Army Pensions Board, 34 Molesworth Street, Dublin. (2) The claim for civilian clothes is being dealt with by the Quartermaster-General's Department.

Battalion Quartermaster-Sergeants.

"In Hope" (Bandon).—Your letter is receiving attention, and will be dealt with in the next issue.

Mess Staff's Privileges.

"A.K."—We do not like your nom-de-plume, and trust you will recognise yourself by the initials. We cannot state what facilities are granted to "Mess Staffs" as regards recreation, but should think it is a matter for your O.C. Civilian dress must not be worn unless special permission is given by Commanding Officers, and Leave Passes must be endorsed accordingly.

On Discharge.

"One of the Old Flock" (Curragh).—See answers above to "Wind Up" and "Galway Boy."

Disablement Pension or Grant.

"L.J.M."—We do not reply by post. Your letter has been sent to the proper quarter for investigation, and will be replied to in a subsequent issue.

ARMY QUESTIONS IN THE DAIL.

BENEFIT FOR DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS.

TADGH O MURCHADHA asked the Minister for Defence whether he is now in a position to clear up the cases of late members of the Railway Protection and Maintenance Corps of the National Army in respect of their unemployment contributions still outstanding, in order that such men may receive benefit.

The PRESIDENT—Arrangements have recently been made with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce whereby deductions made from the pay of certain members of the late Railway Protection, Repair and Maintenance Corps in respect of Unemployment Insurance are at present being credited to the insurance accounts of the men concerned. The work will be completed at a very early date. Unemployment benefit will then be payable to such of those men as are otherwise eligible to receive it.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER'S PAY.

SEOIRSE DE BHULBH asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that Volunteer John Conroy, No. 3319, 27th Batt., now of Fishery Lane, Naas, was discharged from the National Army on May 31st, 1924; that neither the 28 days' pay given on termination of service nor the two weeks' dependants' allowance were paid to him, and if he will expedite payment of same.

The PRESIDENT—The facts are as stated. Hitherto men who re-attested after the 8th October last have not been entitled to 28 days' furlough with pay and allowance prior to discharge. The matter is now being reconsidered, and I will communicate further with the Deputy concerning Mr. Conroy's case.

ARMY SCHEME OF ORGANISATION.

Mr. DAVIN asked the Minister for Defence whether it is a fact that

- (a) A Scheme of Army Reorganisation has been drawn up by the General Officer Commanding the Forces and approved by the Executive Council.
- (b) If it is proposed to make drastic changes in the existing General Organisation.

(c) If such is the case, is the Minister, in consideration of the incidents which arose as a result of the last reorganisation, prepared to lay on the table of the House this proposed scheme of Army Reorganisation for a period before it comes into operation.

The PRESIDENT—A scheme of reorganisation for the Army was ready for bringing into force on the 1st April. Circumstances prevented this scheme coming into operation. A fresh scheme, which alters the first scheme in certain respects, is now under consideration of the Executive Council. A White Paper will be circulated in connection with the Army Estimates, showing the strength included in and the cost of each scheme.

Major COOPER—Will the President give us a guarantee that we will have a full opportunity of discussing the Army Estimates, and that they will not be closed in any way?

The PRESIDENT—I do not intend to closure any of the estimates, but I am not in a position to answer that question, because it is within the right of the Dáil to say which estimate they shall consider first. But, if it be a question of time, or affording time, or sitting late, I am prepared to meet the wishes of the Dáil in that respect with regard to Army administration.

MISSIONS AND RETREATS IN THE ARMY.

CLAREMORRIS.

The organisation of this Command excluded the possibility of a General Retreat during the Paschal time, but throughout the year the troops were given every facility for attending Parochial Missions. There were Mission Parades in Tuam, Westport, Ballina and Claremorris, when the greater number of Officers and men attended the services. Father O'Fagan gave a special Retreat for the troops at Renmore Barracks.

CORK.

The annual Retreat was opened at St. Michael's Garrison Church, Cork, by Rev. Edmond Walsh, O.F.F., on Wednesday, the 7th May, and concluded with Mission and General Communion on Sunday, 11th May. All the Officers and men available participated in the General Communion. With the approval of His Lordship Dr. Cohalan, a Sodality of the Sacred Heart was established. We anticipate great spiritual fruits from the inception of the First Friday Devotions in this area. Father Walsh's great work will be zealously carried out by Father O'Neill, C.F., who is happy in having the whole-hearted co-operation of the new G.O.C., Major-General Brennan. The Church Parades in Cork are now most satisfactory. We want to see our senior Officers taking pride of place in the Church Parades.

ATHLONE.

Interest in the spiritual welfare of the troops was from the beginning keenly appreciated by Major-General McKeon, who gave every facility to Father Feeley, C.F. A very successful Mission was held early in the year at Athlone, and during Holy Week a Triduum concluded with General Communion on Easter Sunday. Special facilities were given to troops to attend the Parochial Missions in Boyle, Maryboro', Roscrea and Longford. The officiating clergymen in these places testify to the attendance and spirit of devotion shown by the troops.

KILKENNY.

Retreats were held in Kilkenny, Clonmel and Waterford recently. The troops attended the Parochial Missions in Templemore and Gorey. Father Drea, C.F., gave a special Triduum to the men of the 63rd Battalion, Kilkenny. There was a General Communion throughout the area at Easter. In Waterford His Lordship Rev. Dr. Hackett personally takes a deep interest in the troops, and frequently celebrates Mass for and preaches to the men.

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."

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.

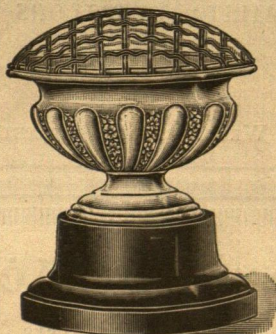
SUFFOLK STREET,

DUBLIN **LIMERICK**

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.

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

SAOLUINN DO'N ARM.

Gaelic.

Náic uadhasaí an aimsir le plúe í ?
 Ní fáca domne rianh a leitéro.
 Is eagal liom ná beró don Samraó in
 don éor aghann i mbliana.
 Raib tú saor i rit na cingcise ?
 Go deimhin, ní rabas. Víos as obair.
 Cionnus do éaitis péin an cingcís ?
 Níor éorruigeas amac in don éor dé
 doinnais mar ní rabas ar pochnaí.
 Tugas cuairt amac pé'n tualé.
 Éaitéas an lá cois na fairrge.
 An rabais as snáin in don éor ?
 Is ainveiseac an ruto beit cois fairrge
 nuair bíonn sé plúe.
 Ufuil don ruto le léigeanh aghat anso ?
 Níl don ruto agham u'oirpeacó tuitse.
 Caiptió mé cúpla leabar nuao do éeannac
 mdaireac.
 Ufuil puinn airgeat le spáral aghat ?
 Ufuil puinn as teastóil uait ?
 Yéanpaó coróim mo shó anois.
 Seo tuit, a mhic ó, óa leat coróim.
 Airgeat, peoirling, leat pingne.
 Pingin, tistóin, raol, leat raol.
 Leat tistóin, raol go leit, sgilling.
 Píosa óa S. coróim, leat coróim.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

Nauk koo waussucka nimeshir lif fliha ee?
 Nee ocka eena reeuva leh hade.
 Iss oggull lum naw beg gain soura in nay
 kurra gun im mleana.
 Ruv thoo sayera rihna keenkeesha ?
 Gud dine nee rouss. Veessa gubbir.
 Kunussa kohish faina keen keesh
 Neer kur reessa mock in nay kur day
 downig mor nee rouss err foenuv.
 Huguss koorda mock fain dhoo.
 Kohussa law kush forraga.
 Rousha snauv in nay kur ?
 Iss anna shucka rudh veh kush forraga
 noor veen shay fluck.
 Will lay rudh lil layva guth un su ?
 Neel laim rudha gum dherhuck dhutsha.
 Koha may koopla lour noa duck kan nocka
 mauruck.
 Will lain arragudh less spaur aula guth ?
 Will pweena tass thawl woot ?
 Yainhuch kroan mug un noa nish.
 Shu ghuta, vick yoe, ghaw, lah kroan.
 Arragudh, fyoeirling, laffina.
 Pingin, tishdoon, rayul, lah rayul.
 Lah hishdoon, rayul gul leh, shkilling.
 Peeas ghaw S. lah krvan.

ENGLISH.

Isn't it terribly wet weather ?
 No one ever saw the like.
 I'm afraid we shall have no summer
 at all this year.
 Were you free during Whit ?
 Indeed no. I was working.
 How did you yourself spend Whit ?
 I didn't stir out at all on Sunday as I
 was not too well.
 I gave a run to the country.
 I spent the day at the sea side.
 Were you swimming at all.
 'Tis miserable to be at the seaside when
 the weather is wet.
 Have you anything to read here ?
 I have nothing that would suit you.
 I must buy a few books to-morrow.
 Have you any money to spare ?
 Do you want much ?
 A crown would do me now.
 Here you are, son, two half dollars.
 Money, a farthing, half-penny.
 A penny, fourpence, sixpence, three-
 pence.
 Two pence, nine pence, a shilling.
 A two-shilling piece, half-crown.

DRINK

KERNAN'S MINERAL WATERS

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

Telegrams: "Kernan, Dublin."

'Phone 1497.

'Phone
2030.

Wires:
"Robes,
Dublin."

THOMPSON'S MILITARY TAILORS

Established 1846.

8 WESTMORELAND STREET.

M. J. MAGUIRE

Family Wine and Spirit Merchant.
 — MILITARY CONTRACTOR —

18 MILITARY ROAD, CORK.

An t-Ógláic

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

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.

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

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

KEITH'S IRISH Mineral Waters

LIMITED

7 PIM STREET, DUBLIN.

Telephone: Dublin 4059.

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. 32 PATRICK STREET, CORK

Watchmakers and Jewellers,

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.

MAHON, DUBLIN.